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Tuesday

3 December, 2019

12 Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

# RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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Website	:	<a href="http://rajyasabha.nic.in">http://rajyasabha.nic.in</a> <a href="http://parliamentofindia.nic.in">http://parliamentofindia.nic.in</a>
E-mail	:	<a href="mailto:rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in">rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in</a>

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# RAJYA SABHA

*Tuesday, the 3rd December, 2019/12 Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of various organisations and related papers

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE; THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (i) (a) Thirtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited (IVCOL), Gurugram, Haryana, 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 880/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC), New Delhi, 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 879/17/19]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Life Sciences (ILS), Bhubaneswar, Odisha, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 865/17/19]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Plant Genome Research (NIPGR), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 866/17/19]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Bioresources and Sustainable Development (IBSD), Imphal, Manipur, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 867/17/19]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology (RGCB), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, for the year 2018-19.  
  
(b) Annual Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology (RGCB), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.  
  
(c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 868/17/19]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Cell Science (NCCS), Pune, Maharashtra, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 870/17/19]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Immunology (NIL), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 878/17/19]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Agri-Food Biotechnology Institute (NABI), Mohali, Punjab, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 871/17/19]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre of Innovative and Applied Bioprocessing (CIAB) Mohali, Punjab, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 872/17/19]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Brain Research Centre (NBRC), Manesar, Haryana, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 873/17/19]
- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Animal Biotechnology (NIAB), Hyderabad, Telangana, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 874/17/19]
- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics (CDFD), Hyderabad, Telangana, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 875/17/19]
- (xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Biomedical Genomics (NIBMG), Kalyani, West Bengal, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 876/17/19]

(xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Translational Health Science and Technology Institute (THSTI), Faridabad, Haryana, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 869/17/19]

(xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Stem Cell Science and Regenerative Medicine (InStem), Bengaluru, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 877/17/19]

**I. Notification of the Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)**

**II. Reports and Accounts of the All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA), New Delhi (2017-18) and the Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS), Chennai and related papers**

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

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH), Notification No. 12-11/2010-CCH(Pt.II)(1), dated the 2nd August, 2019, publishing the Homoeopathy (Post Graduate Degree Course) M.D. (Hom.) Second Amendment Regulations, 2019, under sub-section (2) of Section 33 of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 833/17/19]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Institute of Ayurveda (AHA), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.



- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 882/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Central Council for Research in Sidhha (CCRS), Chennai, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central Council for Research in Sidhha (CCRS), for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 881/17/19]

**I Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC), New Delhi and various hotel corporations/companies and related papers**

**II Reports and Accounts (2017-18) of Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad and Vrindavan Research Institute, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh and related papers.**

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

**I 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) Fifty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited (ITDC), New Delhi, 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. 907/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Thirty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Utkal Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited (UAHCL), Puri, Odisha, 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. 908/17/19]
- (iii) (a) Thirty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited (PAHCL), Puducherry, 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. 910/17/19]
- (iv) (a) Twenty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Punjab Ashok Hotel Company Limited, Chandigarh, 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 Company.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 912/17/19]
- (v) (a) Thirty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corporation Limited, Patna, 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. 911/17/19]
- (vi) (a) Eighteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Private Limited, New Delhi, 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 Company.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 909/17/19]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Museum.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 783/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Vrindavan Research Institute, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 913/17/19]

**I Notifications of the Ministry of Power.**

**II Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of various companies and NIWE, Chennai, Tamil Nadu and related Papers.**

**III MoUs between Govt. of India and various companies.**

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. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Power, under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003:—

- (1) No. 13/2/7/2015-PM/CERC, dated the 14th May, 2019, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Cross Border Trade of Electricity) Regulations, 2019, along with delay statement.
- (2) No. L-1/153/2019-CERC, dated the 29th July, 2019, publishing Erratum to the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Fees and Charges of Regional Load Dispatch Centre and other related matters) Regulations, 2019.
- (3) No. L-1/(3)/2009-CERC, dated the 16th August, 2019, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. L1/(3)/2009-CERC, dated the 9th January, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 1099/17/19]

II.(A) 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) Thirty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC), New Delhi, 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. 846/17/19]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL), New Delhi, 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. 762/17/19]

(iii) (a) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the NHPC Limited Faridabad, Haryana, 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. 848/17/19]

(iv) (a) Thirty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the SJVN Limited, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, 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 Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 847/17/19]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE), Chennai, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Performance Review of the above Institute, for the year 2018-19.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1098/17/19]

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 849/17/19]

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 760/17/19]

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 559/17/19]

**I Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.**

**II Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of various Population Research Centres and Pharmacy Council of India (PCI), New Delhi and related papers.**

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

- I. (a) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Notification No. G.S.R. 693 (E), dated the 26th September, 2019, publishing the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Rules, 2019, under sub-section (3) of Section 28 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 775/17/19]

- (b) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Notification F.No.14-3/69(98)/Coordination Cell/Estt. (Part-II), dated the 21st October, 2019, publishing the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Regulations, 2019, under sub-section (3) of Section 29 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 774/17/19]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre,

Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 885/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 886/17/19]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, JSS Institute of Economic Research, Dharwad, Karnataka, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 887/17/19]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Department of Statistics, Gauhati University, Guwahati, Assam, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 888/17/19]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Department of Statistics, Patna University, Bihar, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 889/17/19]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 890/17/19]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 891/17/19]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, University of Kashmir, Srinagar, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 892/17/19]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, University of Kerala, Kariavattom, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 893/17/19]
- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 894/17/19]
- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pharmacy Council of India (PCI), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 884/17/19]

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

**II Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of various Insurance Companies and banks and related papers.**

**III. The Thirty-third Progress Report on the Action Taken pursuant to the recommendations of the JPC**

**IV. Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of various Centres and Institutes and related papers**

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

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:—
- (1) G.S.R. 210 (E), dated the 11th March, 2019, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Procedure for Holding Inquiry and Imposing Penalties by Adjudicating Officer) Amendment Rules, 2019.
  - (2) No.SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2019/22, dated the 27th June, 2019 publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2019.
  - (3) No.SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2019/23 dated the 25th July, 2019, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2019.
  - (4) No.SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2019/28, dated the 29th July, 2019, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2019.
  - (5) No.SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2019/29, dated the 29th July, 2019, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2019.
  - (6) No.SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2019/32 dated the 17th September, 2019, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2019.
  - (7) No.SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2019/34, dated the 23rd September, 2019,



publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Credit Rating Agencies) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.

- (8) No.SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2019/35, dated the 23rd September, 2019, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2019.
- (9) No.SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2019/37, dated the 23rd September, 2019, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2019.
- (10) No.SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2019/40, dated the 27th September, 2019, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities by Municipalities) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (10) *See* No. L.T. 983/17/19]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), Notification No. S.O. 3743 (E), dated the 18th October, 2019, declaring that a contract for the purchase or sale of a right to buy or sell or a right to buy and sell in future, such underlying goods as notified *vide* S.O. 3068 (E), dated the 27th September, 2016, as a derivative for the purposes of the Securities Contracts (Regulations) Act, 1956, under sub-clause (D) of clause (ac) of Section (3) of the said Act.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 813/17/19]

- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 211 (E), dated the 11th March, 2019, publishing the Depositories (Procedure for Holding Inquiry and Imposing Penalties by Adjudicating Officer) (Amendment) Rules, 2019, under Section 27 of the Depositories Act, 1996.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 984/17/19]

- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 212 (E), dated the 11th March, 2019, publishing the Securities Contracts (Regulation) (Procedure for Holding

Inquiry and Imposing Penalties by Adjudicating Officer) (Amendment) Rules, 2019, under sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 985/17/19]

- (v) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. S.O. 1314 (E), dated the 11th March, 2019, appointing the 8th day of March, 2019, as the date on which the provisions of Part VI, Part X and Part XI of Chapter VIII of the Finance Act, 2018 shall come into force, under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992; sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and Section 27 of the Depositories Act, 1996.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 986/17/19]

- (vi) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under sub-section (3) of Section 15 of the Government Savings Promotion Act, 1873:—

- (1) G.S.R. 500 (E), dated the 18th July, 2019, publishing the Kisan Vikas Patra (Amendment Rules), 2019.
- (2) G.S.R. 501 (E), dated the 18th July, 2019, publishing the National Savings Certificates (VIII Issue) (Amendment Rules), 2019.
- (3) G.S.R. 502 (E), dated the 18th July, 2019, publishing the National Savings Recurring Deposit (Amendment) Rules, 2019.
- (4) G.S.R. 503 (E), dated the 18th July, 2019, publishing the National Savings (Monthly Income Account) Amendment Rules, 2019.
- (5) G.S.R. 504 (E), dated the 18th July, 2019, publishing the Senior Citizens Savings Scheme (Amendment) Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (5) *See* No. L.T. 990/17/19]

- (6) G.S.R. 505 (E), dated the 18th July, 2019, notifying that the subscriptions made to the Sukanya Samriddhi Accounts Fund on or after the 1st day of July, 2019 and the balances at the credit of the subscriber shall bear interest at the rate of 8.4 per cent per annum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 997/17/19]

(7) G.S.R. 506 (E), dated the 18th July, 2019, notifying that the subscriptions made to the Public Provident Fund on or after the 1st day of July, 2019 and the balances at the credit of the subscriber shall bear interest at the rate of 7.9 per cent per annum.

(8) G.S.R. 507 (E), dated the 18th July, 2019, publishing the National Savings Time Deposit (Amendment) Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 990/17/19]

(vii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2019/25 dated the 29th July, 2019, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019 under Section 31 of Securities Contracts (Regulations) Act, 1956; and Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1469/17/19]

(viii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992; and sub-section (4) of Section 469 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

(1) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2019/26 dated the 29th July, 2019, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buy-Back of Securities) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.

(2) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2019/33 dated the 19th September, 2019, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buy-Back of Securities) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 983/17/19]

(ix) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under Section 53 of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 2013:—

(1) No. PFRDA/12/RGL/139/3, dated the 25th June, 2018, publishing the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Point of Presence) Regulations, 2018, along with delay Statement.

- (2) No. PFRDA/12/RGL/139/6, dated the 19th February, 2019, publishing the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Trustee Bank) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2019, along with delay Statement.
- (3) No. PFRDA/12/RGL/139/8, dated the 19th February, 2019, publishing the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Exits and Withdrawals under the National Pension System) (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2019, along with delay Statement.
- (4) No. PFRDA/12/RGL/139/5, dated the 29th July, 2019, publishing the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (National Pension System Trust) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2019.
- (5) No. PFRDA/12/RGL/139/8, dated the 23rd September, 2019, publishing the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Exits and Withdrawals under the National Pension System) (Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (5) *See* No. L.T. 982/17/19]

- (x) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), Notification No. G.S.R. 790 (E), dated the 16th October, 2019, publishing the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Staff) Amendment Rules, 2019, under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 987/17/19]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 513 (E), dated the 18th July, 2019, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2019.
- (2) G.S.R. 514 (E), dated the 18th July, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 322 (E), dated the 23rd April, 2019, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 743/17/19]

- (3) G.S.R. 534 (E), dated the 29th July, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 322 (E), dated the 23rd April, 2019, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 539 (E), dated the 31st July, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 673 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert/omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 540 (E), dated the 31st July, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 691 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 583 (E), dated the 20th August, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 323 (E), dated the 23rd April, 2019, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 589 (E), dated the 21st August, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 455 (E), dated the 28th June, 2019, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) G.S.R. 615 (E), dated the 31st August, 2019, notifying the class of registered persons who are required to furnish FORM ITC-04 under sub-rule (3) of rule 45 of Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 read with Section 143 of the Act, shall not be required to furnish the said FORM for the period from July, 2017 to March, 2019, provided that the said persons shall furnish the details of all the challans in respect of goods dispatched to a job worker in the period from July, 2017 to March, 2019 but not received from a job worker or not supplied from the place of business of the job worker as on the 31st March, 2019, in serial number 4 of FORM ITC-04 for the quarter April-June, 2019.
- (9) G.S.R. 616 (E), dated the 31st August, 2019, appointing the 1st day of September, 2019, as the date on which the provisions of Section 103 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, shall come into force.
- (10) G.S.R. 617 (E), dated the 31st August, 2019, amending Notification No.

G.S.R. 452 (E), dated the 28th June, 2019 to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

- (11) G.S.R. 618 (E), dated the 31st August, 2019, Seeking to waive the amount of late fee payable under Section 47 of the Act, for the month of July, 2019, by certain persons specified therein, in FORM GSTR-1 and GSTR-6 of Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017, on or before the 20th September, 2019.
- (12) G.S.R. 683 (E), dated the 24th September, 2019, appointing the 24th day of September, 2019 as the date on which the provisions of rules 10, 11, 12, and 26 of the Central Goods and Services Tax (Fourth Amendment Rules, 2019, shall come into force.
- (13) G.S.R. 709 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 673 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to omit/insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (14) G.S.R. 712 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 674 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (15) G.S.R. 715 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 675 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (16) G.S.R. 718 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1263 (E), dated the 31st December, 2018, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (17) G.S.R. 721 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 189 (E), dated the 7th March, 2019, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (18) G.S.R. 724 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, exempting all the goods supplied for specified projects under Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) from certain Central Tax leviable thereon under the said Act.

- (19) G.S.R. 729 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 196 (E), dated the 7th March, 2019, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (20) G.S.R. 731 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 690 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute/insert/omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (21) G.S.R. 734 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 691 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute/insert entries in the original Notification.
- (22) G.S.R. 737 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 692 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (23) G.S.R. 740 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 67 (E), dated the 25th January, 2018, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (24) G.S.R. 743 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 254 (E), dated the 29th March, 2019, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (25) G.S.R. 746 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, notifying that service by way of grant of alcoholic liquor licence by public authorities, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017, shall be treated neither as a supply of goods nor a supply of service.
- (26) G.S.R. 767 (E), dated the 9th October, 2019, Seeking to prescribe the due date for furnishing of return in FORM GSTR-3B for the months of October, 2019 to March, 2020.
- (27) G.S.R. 768 (E), dated the 9th October, 2019, Seeking to prescribe the due dates for furnishing of return in FORM GSTR-1 for registered persons having aggregate turnover of up to than 1.5 crore rupees for the quarters from October, 2019 to December, 2019 and from January, 2020 to March, 2020, as mentioned therein.

- (28) G.S.R. 769 (E), dated the 9th October, 2019, Seeking to prescribe the due date for furnishing of return in FORM GSTR-1 for registered persons having aggregate turnover of more than 1.5 crore rupees for the months of October, 2019 to March, 2020.
- (29) G.S.R. 770 (E), dated the 9th October, 2019, Seeking to make filing of annual return under sub-section (i) of section 44 of the Act for Financial Years 2017-18 and 2018-19, optional for small taxpayers whose aggregate turnover does not exceed ₹ 2 crores rupees and who have not filed the said return before the due date.
- (30) G.S.R. 771 (E), dated the 9th October, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 618 (E), dated the 31st August, 2019, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (31) G.S.R. 772 (E), dated the 9th October, 2019, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 2019.
- (32) G.S.R. 809 (E), dated the 24th October, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 322 (E), dated the 23rd April, 2019, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- [Placed in Library. For (3) to (32) See No. L.T. 803/17/19]
- (33) G.S.R. 845 (E), dated the 14th November, 2019, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 2019.
- (34) G.S.R. 846 (E), dated the 14th November, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 453 (E), dated the 28th June, 2019, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (35) G.S.R. 847 (E), dated the 14th November, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 454 (E), dated the 28th June, 2019, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (36) G.S.R. 848 (E), dated the 14th November, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 455 (E), dated the 28th June, 2019, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (37) G.S.R. 849 (E), dated the 14th November, 2019, amending Notification



No. G.S.R. 452 (E), dated the 28th June, 2019, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (33) to (37) *See* No. L.T. 995/17/19]

- (xii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 820 (E) dated the 31st October, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 609 (E), dated the 19th June, 2017 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 166 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and Section 24 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 805/17/19]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 542 (E), dated the 31st July, 2019, amending Notification G.S.R. 684 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 713 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, amending Notification G.S.R. 667 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 716 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, amending Notification G.S.R. 668 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 719 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, amending Notification G.S.R. 1266 (E), dated the 31st December, 2018, to substitute certain entries in the Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 723 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, Seeking to exempt all goods supplied to the Food and Agricultural Organisation for execution of projects listed in the Annexure therein from the whole of Integrated Tax leviable thereon under Section 5 of the Act, subject to the condition mentioned therein.

- (6) G.S.R. 733 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, amending Notification G.S.R. 684 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute/insert certain entries in the Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 736 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, amending Notification G.S.R. 685 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute/insert certain entries in the Notification.
- (8) G.S.R. 742 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, amending Notification G.S.R. 260 (E), dated the 29th March, 2019, to substitute certain entries in the Notification.
- (9) G.S.R. 748 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, notifying the place of supply of Research and Development services related to pharmaceutical sector as per section 13 (3) of the said Act, as recommended by GST Council.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (9) *See* No. L.T. 815/17/19]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 544 (E), dated the 31st July, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 703 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 714 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 711 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 717 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 712 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 720 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1269 (E), dated the 31st December, 2018, to substitute certain entries in the Notification.

- (5) G.S.R. 725 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, Seeking to exempt all goods supplied to the Food and Agricultural Organisation for execution of projects listed in the Annexure therein from the whole of Integrated tax leviable thereon under sub-section (7) of Section 3 of the customs Tariff Act, 1975, subject to conditions mentioned therein.
- (6) G.S.R. 735 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, amending Notification G.S.R. 703 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute/insert certain entries in the Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 738 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 704 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute/insert certain entries in the Notification.
- (8) G.S.R. 744 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 266 (E), dated the 29th March, 2019, to substitute certain entries in the Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (8) See No. L.T. 809/17/19]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 541 (E), dated the 31st July, 2019, amending Notification G.S.R. 666 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert/omit certain entries in the Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 710 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, amending Notification G.S.R. 666 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to omit/insert/substitute certain entries in the Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 730 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, amending Notification G.S.R. 683 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute/insert/omit certain entries in the Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 739 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, amending Notification

G.S.R. 72 (E), dated the 25th January, 2018, to insert an explanation clause therein.

- (5) G.S.R. 745 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, notifying that Service by way of grant of alcoholic liqure licence by public authorities shall be treated neither as a supply of good nor a supply of service.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (5) *See* No. L.T. 815/17/19]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 543 (E), dated the 31st July, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 710 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert/omit certain entries in the Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 711 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 710 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to omit/substitute/insert certain entries in the Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 722 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 191 (E), dated the 7th March, 2019, to insert certain entries in the Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 732 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 702 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute/omit/insert certain entries in the Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 741 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 78 (E), dated the 25th January, 2018, to insert an explanation clause therein.
- (6) G.S.R. 747 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, notifying that service by way of grant of alcoholic liquor license by public authorities shall be treated neither as a supply of goods nor a supply of service.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (6) *See* No. L.T. 809/17/19]

- (xvii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of

Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 781 (E), dated the 14th October, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1004 (E), dated the 8th October, 2018 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 24 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and Section 166 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 996/17/19]

(xviii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 588 (E), dated the 21st August, 2019, publishing the Sabka Vishwas (Legacy Dispute Resolution) Scheme Rules, 2019, under sub-section (3) of Section 132 of the Finance (No.2) Act, 2019, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 993/17/19]

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

- (1) No. 45/2019-Customs (N.T.), dated the 20th June, 2019, determining the rate of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies, given in schedules therein, into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods w.e.f. 21st June, 2019.
- (2) S.O. 2067 (E), dated the 25th June, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) S.O. 2219 (E), dated the 28th June, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) No. 48/2019-Customs (N.T.), dated the 4th July, 2019, determining the rate of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies, given in schedules therein, into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods w.e.f. 5th July, 2019.
- (5) S.O. 2450 (E), dated the 9th July, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O.

748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (6) S.O. 2521 (E), dated the 15th July, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) No. 52/2019-Customs (N.T.), dated the 18th July, 2019, determining the rate of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies, given in schedules therein, into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods w.e.f. 19th July, 2019.
- (8) S.O. 2750 (E), dated the 31st July, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (9) G.S.R. 545 (E), dated the 1st August, 2019, publishing the Sea Cargo Manifest and Transhipment (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.
- (10) No. 55/2019-Customs (N.T.), dated the 1st August, 2019, determining the rate of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currency, given in schedule therein, into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods w.e.f. 2nd August, 2019.
- (11) No. 56/2019-Customs (N.T.), dated the 5th August, 2019, amending Notification No. 55/2019-Customs (N.T.), dated the 1st August, 2019, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (12) G.S.R. 566 (E), dated the 8th August, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 193 (E), dated the 2nd April, 1997, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (13) S.O. 2872 (E), dated the 8th August, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (14) No. 59/2019-Customs (N.T.), dated the 13th August, 2019, amending Notification No. 55/2019-Customs (N.T.), dated the 1st August, 2019, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (15) No. 60/2019-Customs (N.T.), dated the 14th August, 2019, determining the rate of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies, given in schedules therein, into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods w.e.f. 15th August, 2019.
- (16) S.O. 2946 (E), dated the 14th August, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (17) S.O. 3148 (E), dated the 30th August, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (18) G.S.R. 624 (E), dated the 2nd September, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 413 (E), dated the 8th May, 2000 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (19) No. 63/2019-Customs (N.T.), dated the 5th September, 2019, determining the rate of Exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies, given in schedules therein, into Indian currency or *vice-versa*, for imported and export goods w.e.f. 6th September, 2019.
- (20) S.O. 3271 (E), dated the 13th September, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (21) G.S.R. 654 (E), dated the 13th September, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 193 (E), dated the 2nd April, 1997, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (22) G.S.R. 666 (E), dated the 17th September, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (23) No. 66/2019-Customs (N.T.), dated the 19th September, 2019, determining the rate of Exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies, given in schedules therein, into Indian currency or *vice-versa*, for imported and export goods w.e.f. 20th September, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (23) See No. L.T. 991/17/19]

- (24) G.S.R. 684 (E), dated the 24th September, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (25) G.S.R. 706 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 291 (E), dated the 23rd July, 1996, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (26) G.S.R. 726 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, Seeking to exempt all goods imported by Food and Agricultural Organisation for execution of projects listed in the Annexure therein.
- (27) G.S.R. 728 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 476 (E), dated the 6th July, 2019, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.  
[Placed in Library. For (24) to (27) See No. L.T. 808/17/19]
- (28) S.O. 3549 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (29) No. 72/2019-Customs (N.T.), dated the 3rd October, 2019, determining the rate of Exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies, given in schedules therein, into Indian currency or *vice-versa*, for imported and export goods w.e.f. 4th October, 2019.
- (30) G.S.R. 763 (E), dated the 9th October, 2019, publishing the Courier Imports and Exports (Clearance) Second Amendment Regulations, 2019.
- (31) G.S.R. 764 (E), dated the 10th October, 2019, publishing the Courier Imports and Exports (Electronic Declaration and Processing) Second Amendment Regulations, 2019.
- (32) S.O. 3716 (E), dated the 15th October, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (33) No. 76/2019-Customs (N.T.), dated the 17th October, 2019, determining the rate of Exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies, given



in schedules therein, into Indian currency or *vice-versa*, for imported and export goods w.e.f. 18th October, 2019.

- (34) G.S.R. 819 (E), dated the 31st October, 2019, publishing the Sea Cargo Manifest and Transhipment (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2019.
- (35) S.O. 3958 (E), dated the 31st October, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (36) No. 81/2019-Customs (N.T.), dated the 7th November, 2019, determining the rate of Exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies, given in schedules therein, into Indian currency or *vice-versa*, for imported and export goods w.e.f. 8th November, 2019.
- (37) S.O. 4131 (E), dated the 15th November, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (38) G.S.R. 1092 (E), dated the 25th November, 2016, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 758 (E), dated the 19th November, 2004, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, along with Explanatory Memorandum and Delay Statement.

[Placed in Library. For (28) to (38) *See* No. L.T. 991/17/19]

- (xx) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 727 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962; and sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Custom Tariff Act, 1975, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 808/17/19]

- (xxi) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 2672 (E), dated the 26th July, 2019, exempting certain class of persons, subject to the conditions specified therein, from the requirement of furnishing a return of income under sub-

section (1) of Section 139 of the Income -tax Act, 1961 from Assessment Year 2019-20 onwards, under Section 296 of the said Act, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 742/17/19]

- (xxii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 851 (E) dated the 15th November, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1180 (E), dated the 6th December, 2018, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962; and sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 994/17/19]

- (xxiii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 74 of the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002, along with Explanatory Memoranda:-

- (1) G.S.R. 582 (E), dated the 20th August, 2019, publishing the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Third Amendment Rules, 2019.
- (2) G.S.R. 669 (E), dated the 18th September, 2019, publishing the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2019.
- (3) G.S.R. 840 (E), dated the 13th November, 2019, publishing the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Fifth Amendment Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 988/17/19]

- (xxiv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (2) of Section 172 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memoranda:-

- (1) S.O. 3071 (E), dated the 26th August, 2019, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Seventh Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2019.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 816/17/19]

- (2) S.O. 4105 (E), dated the 14th November, 2019, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Eighth Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2019.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 995/17/19]

(xxv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 13 of the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memoranda:-

- (1) G.S.R. 700 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, appointing the 1st day of July, 2017, as the date on which all the provisions of the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017, shall come into force.

- (2) G.S.R. 820 (E), dated the 1st July, 2017, publishing the Goods and Services Tax Compensation Cess Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 655/17/19]

- (3) G.S.R. 73 (E), dated the 29th January, 2019, appointing the 1st day of February, 2019, as the date on which the provisions of the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Amendment Act, 2018, shall come into force.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 655/17/19]

- (4) G.S.R. 707 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 720 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 806/17/19]

(xxvi) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 708 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, notifying the goods, the description of which is specified in column (3) of the Table therein and falling under the tariff item, heading, sub-heading or Chapter, as the case may be, as specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) of the Table therein, in respect of which no refund of unutilized input tax credit of compensation cess shall be allowed, where the credit has accumulated on account of rate of compensation cess on inputs being higher than the rate of compensation cess on the output

supplies of such goods (other than nil rated or fully exempt supplies), under Section 166 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017; and Section 13 of the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 806/17/19]

- (xxvii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 564 (E), dated the 31st May, 2016, publishing the Indirect Tax Dispute Resolution Scheme Rules, 2016, under sub-section (3) of Section 218 of the Finance Act, 2016, along with Explanatory Memorandum and Delay Statement.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 22/17/19]

- (xxviii) 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. 786 (E), dated the 15th October, 2019, Seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on Flat rolled product of steel, plated or coated with alloy of Aluminum and Zinc originating in, or exported from China PR, Vietnam and Korea RP for a period of six months from the date its publication in the official Gazette.
- (2) G.S.R. 812 (E), dated the 25th October, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 498 (E), dated the 25th May, 2018, to add/insert certain entry in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 813 (E), dated the 25th October, 2019, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 219 (E), dated the 14th March, 2019.
- (4) G.S.R. 833 (E), dated the 11th November, 2019, rescinding Notification Nos. G.S.R. 428 (E), dated the 7th May, 2018, G.S.R. 810 (E) and G.S.R. 811 (E), both dated the 24th August, 2018.
- (5) G.S.R. 834 (E), dated the 11th November, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 11 (E), dated the 5th January, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (5) *See* No. L.T. 807/17/19]

- (xxix) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 525 (E), dated the 25th July, 2019, publishing the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Second (Amendment) Rules, 2019, under Section 77 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 989/17/19]

- (xxx) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-section (4) of Section 469 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

- (1) G.S.R. 411 (E), dated the 7th June, 2019 publishing the Companies (Incorporation) Sixth Amendment Rules, 2019, along with delay Statement.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 86/17/19]

- (2) G.S.R. 466 (E), dated the 1st July, 2019 publishing the Companies (Significant Beneficial Owners) Second Amendment Rules, 2019, along with delay Statement.

- (3) G.S.R. 467 (E), dated the 1st July, 2019 publishing the Nidhi (Amendment) Rules, 2019, along with delay Statement.

- (4) G.S.R. 527 (E), dated the 25th July, 2019 publishing the Companies (Registration Offices and Fees) fourth Amendment Rules, 2019.

- (5) G.S.R. 528 (E), dated the 25th July, 2019 publishing the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Third Amendment Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (2) to (5) *See* No. L.T. 1264/17/19]

- (6) G.S.R. 571 (E), dated the 14th August, 2019 publishing the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Second Amendment Rules, 2019.

- (7) G.S.R. 574 (E), dated the 16th August, 2019 publishing the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Amendment Rules, 2019.

- (8) G.S.R. 603 (E), dated the 28th August, 2019 publishing the Companies (Incorporation) Seventh Amendment Rules, 2019.

- (9) G.S.R. 636 (E), dated the 5th September, 2019, publishing the National Financial Reporting Authority (Amendment) Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (7) to (9) *See* No. L.T. 1264/17/19]

- (10) G.S.R. 682 (E), dated the 23rd September, 2019, publishing the National Company Law Tribunal (Salary, Allowances and other Terms and Conditions of Service of President and other Members) Amendment Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 980/17/19]

- (11) G.S.R. 702 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019 publishing the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Recruitment, Salary and other Terms and Conditions of Service of General Manager and Assistant General Manager) Amendment Rules, 2019.

- (12) G.S.R. 703 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019 publishing the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Recruitment, Salary and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Deputy General Manager, Private Secretary, Personal Assistant, Stenographer, Senior Secretariat Assistant (SSA) and junior Secretariat Assistant (JSA)) Amendment Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (11) and (12) *See* No. L.T. 814/17/19]

- (13) G.S.R. 749 (E), dated the 1st October, 2019, publishing the Companies (Registration Offices and Fees) Fifth Amendment Rules, 2019.

- (14) G.S.R. 750 (E), dated the 1st October, 2019, publishing the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2019.

- (15) G.S.R. 777 (E), dated the 11th October, 2019, publishing the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Amendment Rules, 2019.

- (16) G.S.R. 792 (E), dated the 16th October, 2019, publishing the Companies (cost records and audit) Amendment Rules, 2019.

- (17) G.S.R. 794 (E), dated the 16th October, 2019, publishing the Companies (Filing of Documents and Forms in Extensible Business Reporting Language), Amendment Rules, 2019.

- (18) G.S.R. 793 (E), dated the 16th October, 2019, publishing the Companies (incorporation) Eighth Amendment Rules, 2019.
- (19) G.S.R. 803 (E), dated the 22nd October, 2019, publishing the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules, 2019.
- (20) G.S.R. 804 (E), dated the 22nd October, 2019, publishing the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Fifth Amendment Rules, 2019.
- (21) G.S.R. 805 (E), dated the 22nd October, 2019, publishing the Companies (Creation and Maintenance of databank of Independent Directors) Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (13) to (21) *See* No. L.T. 1264/17/19]

- (xxxi) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. G/18-CWA/9/2019 dated the 26th September, 2019, publishing the 60th Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Council of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India, for the year ending 31st March, 2019, under Section 40 of Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 978/17/19]

- (xxxii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. F. No. 104/39/Accts., dated the 27th September, 2019, publishing the 39th Annual Report and Audited statements of consolidated accounts along with the Auditor's Report thereon for the year ending March 31, 2019 of the Council of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, under Section 40 of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 977/17/19]

- (xxxiii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No.1-CA(5)/70/2019 dated the 30th September, 2019, publishing the 70th Annual Report and Audited accounts of the Council of the institute of Chartered Accountants of India, for the year ending 31st March, 2019, under Section 30B of Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 979/17/19]

- (xxxiv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 699(E), dated the 30th September, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 38(E), dated the 19th January, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original notification, under Section 30B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 979/17/19]

- (xxxv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. S.O. 3705 (E), dated the 14th October, 2019, delegating the powers and functions of the Central Government, to provide officers and other employees to the Tribunal and the Appellate Tribunal, referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 418 of the Act, to the President and Chairperson of the said Tribunal and the Appellate Tribunal, as the case may be, subject to the conditions as specified in the recruitment rules of the respective posts as approved and notified by the Central Government, under sub-section (2) of Section 458 Companies Act, 2013.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1277/17/19]

- II. (A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956:—

- (a) Sixty-second Annual Report and Annual Accounts of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), Mumbai, for the year 2018-19 together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 969/17/19]

- (B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 42 and sub-section (5) of Section 40 of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Housing Bank (NHB), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Report on the Performance of the said Bank, for the year 2018-19.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 976/17/19]



(C) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 30 of the Small Industries Development Bank of India, Act, 1989:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), Lucknow (Part I and Part II), for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Report on the working of the above Bank, for the year 2018-19.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1470/17/19]

(D) 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) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Insurance Company Limited, Kolkata, 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 Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 962/17/19]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the IFCI Limited, New Delhi, 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) Report on the Performance of the above Corporation, for the year 2018-19.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 968/17/19]

(iii) (a) Eighty-second Liquidator's Report on the voluntary winding up of the Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited (IIBI), Kolkata, for the period from 01.04.2019 to 30.06.2019, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government of the voluntary winding up process of the above Bank, for the period from 01.04.2019 to 30.06.2019.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 966/17/19]

(iv) (a) Eighty-fifth Liquidator's Report on the voluntary winding up of the

Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited (IIBI), Kolkata, for the period from 01.07.2019 to 30.09.2019, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government of the voluntary winding up process of the above Bank, for the period from 01.07.2019 to 30.09.2019.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 967/17/19]

- (v) (a) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the General Insurance Corporation of India, Mumbai, 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. 961/17/19]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the New India Assurance Company Limited, Mumbai, 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 Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 964/17/19]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Oriental Insurance Company Ltd., New Delhi, 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 Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 963/17/19]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the United India Insurance Company Ltd., Chennai, 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 Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 962/17/19]

- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Thirty-third Progress Report on the Action Taken pursuant to the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) on Stock Market Scam and matters relating thereto (December, 2019).

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 998/17/19]

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

- (i) (a) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre, for Development Economics (CDE), Delhi School of Economics, Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 971/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Policy-Research (CPR), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 972/17/19]

- (iii) (a) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 973/17/19]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 970/17/19]

- (v) (a) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Madras School of Economics (MSE), Chennai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 974/17/19]

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**MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA****Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd December, 2019.

The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 110 of the Constitution of India."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

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**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

DR. C.P. THAKUR (Bihar): Sir, I present the 158th Report (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table, on 'Laying of Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN) and Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)'.

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

**श्री कैलाश सोनी** (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित कृषि संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय के 'राष्ट्रीय खाद्य प्रौद्योगिकी, उद्यमिता और प्रबंध संस्थान विधेयक, 2019' पर पहला प्रतिवेदन;
- (ii) कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय (कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग) के "आईसीएआर-राष्ट्रीय डेयरी अनुसंधान संस्थान, करनाल - कार्य निष्पादन समीक्षा" विषय पर चौसठवें प्रतिवेदन (सोलहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट समुक्तियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में दूसरा प्रतिवेदन;

- (iii) कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय (कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग) की "अनुदान मांगों (2016-17)" पर तीसरा प्रतिवेदन; और
- (iv) मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी (पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग) मंत्रालय की "अनुदान मांगों (2016-17)" पर चौथा प्रतिवेदन।

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#### STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

**श्री कैलाश सोनी** (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय की "अनुदान मांगों (2016-17)" पर तेईसवें प्रतिवेदन (सोलहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट समुक्तियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में इकतीसवें प्रतिवेदन पर सरकार द्वारा आगे की गई कार्रवाई को दर्शाने वाले विभाग संबंधित कृषि संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के विवरण की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

**श्री सभापति** : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रतिवेदन और वक्तव्य में क्या कुछ फर्क होता है? पहले वाला प्रतिवेदन था और दूसरे वाला 'Statement of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture' था। यहां हिन्दी का विद्वान कौन है? प्रतिवेदन और वक्तव्य में क्या फर्क है? डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया जी, आप बताएं।

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया** (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, प्रतिवेदन का अर्थ Report है और वक्तव्य का अर्थ Statement है।

**श्री सभापति**: ठीक है। कैलाश सोनी जी, आपने पहले प्रतिवेदन और उसके बाद वक्तव्य, दोनों पढ़ दिए हैं न?

**श्री कैलाश सोनी**: जी हां, सर।

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#### REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS

**सुश्री सरोज पाण्डेय** (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं "भारतीय रेल में पुलों का अनुरक्षण: एक समीक्षा" विषय पर विभाग संबंधित रेल संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के तेईसवें प्रतिवेदन (सोलहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/समुक्तियों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में उक्त समिति (2016-17) (सत्रहवीं लोक सभा) के पहले प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ।

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**STATEMENT BY MINISTER****Status of implementation of observations/recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Sixty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture**

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour. Shri Prabhat Jha. ये मैथिली में बोलेंगे।  
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh) Sir, today, 3rd December is the anniversary of Bhopal Gas Tragedy. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will allow you.

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**MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION****Need to start teaching of Maithili in the University of Delhi**

SHRI PRABHAT JHA (Madhya Pradesh): \* "Hon'ble Chairman Sir. At the outset, I want to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak in Maithili. You provide great importance to the regional languages. I want to draw your kind attention that Maithili language and literature is being studied in various universities. All the treaties on Indian languages, on Indian culture and tradition have provided immense importance to Maithili. A large number of treaties were available in the country in the 7th Century. Since 20th Century, Maithili is being studied as a subject in Calcutta University since 1919 and in Banaras University since 1932. But, at present, this language is still in use for legislation in Bihar, Jharkhand and Nepal. And it is being studied as a subject in almost all the major universities in the country. The aspirants of Union Public Service Commission, Bihar Public Service Commission choose Maithili as an optional

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\*English translation of the original speech delivered in Maithili.

subject and appear at the examination. Millions of Maithils — around 40 to 45 lakhs are settled in Delhi. Their population influences 42 assembly segments. And 11 Indian languages are being studied as optional subjects in the universities located in Delhi. Separate curriculum and separate departments have been opened for these languages. In spite of that no separate department for Maithili has been opened here. Hence, I am conveying to your magnanimous self that the number of students selecting Maithili as an optional subject is increasing; whether it is UPSC Civil Services examination or provincial Civil Services, the number of aspirants succeeding with Maithili as an optional subject is also on the rise. They are being selected as IAS and IPS officers. It is being studied as a subject in Banaras Hindu University and in Kolkata University. This language is being taught as an elective subject in various institutions located in Nepal, Jharkhand and Bihar. Therefore, with a heavy heart, Sir, I am apprising you as you are the Chancellor; आप इसके चांसलर हैं। आप दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के चांसलर हैं। आपसे निवेदन है कि वहाँ आज 11 भाषाएँ चल रही हैं और 11 भारतीय भाषाओं को स्थान दिया गया है। With your blessings, Maithili as a subject may be introduced in Delhi University. Respecting the sentiments of 4.5 to 5 million people residing in Delhi, it is high-time to include the language in the curriculum. It has been an issue of discussion at various fora in the Capital raising the reason for Maithili not being studied as a subject alongwith other 11 languages. मेरा भारत सरकार से और खास करके सभापति महोदय, आप जो उसके चांसलर हैं, आपसे निवेदन है कि necessary measures be taken up for inclusion of Maithili as an elective subject. It would be a great honour for Mithila as well as Maithils. Many, many thanks to you, Sir".

MR. CHAIRMAN: Many, many thanks to you also.

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW (Odisha): Sir, I also associate with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**Exemption of District Mineral Foundations (DMFs) from the  
purview of Income Tax and GST Acts**

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I rise to make a submission for exemption of District Mineral Trust Fund from the purview of Income Tax and Goods and Services Tax. The District Mineral Foundations are trusts that have been established as non-profit bodies in all the 30 districts of the State of Odisha under Section 9B of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. Sir, these DMFs undertake developmental work under the guidelines of the Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana and the provisions of the Odisha District Mineral Foundation Rules, 2015. The mandate of the DMF is to provide basic developmental interventions to benefit the people inhabiting mining affected areas, most of whom are from tribes and Scheduled Areas. Mining, as an activity, places asymmetries on local communities. They face displacement, loss of livelihood, environmental pollution, whereas the benefits accrue to the entire country. These District Mineral Foundation funds ought to be utilized for drinking water supply, environmental preservation and pollution control, primary and secondary healthcare facilities, construction of schools and educational infrastructure and welfare activities.

However, these are now being charged under the Income-Tax Act, 1961, unless they have been registered under Section 12A and Section 10(46) right at the time of inception, which has not taken place in Odisha. It is not clear if these trusts will also have to pay the Goods and Services Tax. Unless these funds are exempted from the purview of the Income-Tax Act, 1961, and the GST, they are likely to incur substantial tax liabilities from their inception, which would adversely affect availability of these funds for carrying out the intended objects.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. We have 25 Zero Hour notices today. That is why, I am asking you to be brief.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: The hon. Chief Minister of Odisha had written a letter



to the Finance Minister on this issue. I would make a request that the CBDT should exempt these District Mineral Foundation funds from the incidence of Income Tax and amend the GST Act to exempt services offered by DMFs from tax.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Amar Patnaik.

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Amar Patnaik.

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Amar Patnaik.

#### **Need to install a portrait of Nandalal Bose in the Central Hall of Parliament**

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, the original handwritten Constitution is a work of art. This House should commemorate its illustrator, the great artist, Nandalal Bose, on December 3, today, which is his birth anniversary. Nandalal Bose was born in 1882. He was a student of Rabindranath Tagore. He later became the Principal of Shantiniketan's Kala Bhawan. He is known for his indigenous style and depiction of rural life. He worked with Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore and contributed immensely towards the freedom movement with his art works.

Nandalal Bose and his students adorned the pages of the Constitution with beautiful art pieces from the history of India. The pages depict images from different periods of the national history ranging from the Vedic Age, the Epic Age to depictions of the lives of Buddha and Mahavira, followed by the scenes from the courts of Ashoka and Vikramaditya. Other great figures, who were represented, are Akbar, Shivaji, Guru Govind Singh, Tipu Sultan and Rani Lakshmibai.

On the occasion of his birth anniversary, the House must take the resolve to honour the memory of Nandalal Bose by installing his portrait in the Central Hall of the Parliament House. Another thing is that you may recall that during the last Session, we had raised the matter of installing the statue of Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, one of the greatest Indian writers and the writer of Vande Mataram, in the Parliament House. These two persons have made great contributions in the field of art and culture. Hence, there is an urgent need for them to get representation in the Parliament. I am aware that there is a Committee on installation of portraits and statues of national leaders and Parliamentarians in the Parliament House complex.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

MS. DOLA SEN: The reason we are still raising this issue here today is to spread the message on a wider platform and request you to urge the Committee to look into these requests on an urgent basis.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a Committee. The Committee seems to have decided that no more portraits will be installed, or like that. But, anyhow, I allowed you because today is his birth anniversary and it is an important thing. Let us see what they do.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Ms. Dola Sen.

SHRI MANISH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Ms. Dola Sen.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Ms. Dola Sen.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Ms. Dola Sen.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Ms. Dola Sen.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Ms. Dola Sen.

**Revival package to BSNL/MTNL and payment of AGR  
liability by telecom companies**

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am voicing the concern of the entire country as our telecom sector, which was a sunshine industry of its times, is staring at a collapse. BSNL and MTNL, which was the bulwark of our industry at one point of time, today, stares at a ₹69,000 crore revival package. Even in that package, there is no provision for 5G, new technology induction into BSNL or MTNL, or for other R&D. Now, what I am trying to say is, even the private sector is collapsing. Vodafone and Bharti Airtel are virtually on the verge of not being able to pay their dues, as interpreted by the Supreme Court. They have a debt of something

like ₹90,000 crores together. There will be only one player left in the country and monopoly is never good for any country. We must strengthen our public sector straight away, and, also invite active Government intervention, otherwise, this sunshine industry which actually brought India on a global map is seeing its end. The only sufferers are going to be the people of India. When we do not get our numbers easily, there are drop calls, there is congestion and I am sure everybody sitting here feels the pinch of what is happening.

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

†جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش): مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس مسئلے سے سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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†Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRI KUMAR KETKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI : Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MS. DOLA SEN : Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

**श्री सभापति:** श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर। अपनी जगह से ही बोलिए।

#### **Mushrooming of fake call centres in the country**

**श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान दिल्ली-एनसीआर और देश के बड़े महानगरों में फर्जी कॉल सेंटर्स के माध्यम से जो ऑनलाइन ठगी की जा रही है, उस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। माननीय सभापति जी, अभी नोएडा, एनसीआर में एक फर्जी कॉल सेंटर पकड़ा गया। उसमें जानकारी मिली कि ऑनलाइन साइट्स, जैसे Flipkart, Myntra और जो बीमा कंपनीज़ हैं - ये फर्जी कॉल सेंटर स्थापित करके वहाँ से उनका डेटा लेते थे, चुराते थे और उसी के आधार पर ग्राहकों को फोन करके नई-नई स्कीम्स, भारी डिस्काउंट का लालच देकर उनसे ठगी करते थे। जब ये गिरफ्तार हुए, तो उसके बाद सबसे बड़ी परेशानी यह आई कि जो ऐसी कंपनियां हैं, Flipkart, Myntra और बीमा कंपनीज़ हैं, जहाँ से डेटा लीक होता है, उनके लिए ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं है, जिससे उनके खिलाफ पुलिस कोई कार्रवाई कर सके। मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह अनुरोध है कि इस तरीके के फ़ॉड्स को रोकने के लिए, जो ऐसी कंपनीज़ हैं, ऑनलाइन प्लेटफॉर्म हैं, सरकार उनके खिलाफ कानून बनाकर कार्रवाई करने का काम करे, जिससे ऑनलाइन ठगी को बंद किया जा सके।

**श्री राकेश सिन्हा** (नाम निर्देशित): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री नरेश गुजराल** (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**Need for more trains from Chennai to Thanjavur Junction in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Thanjavur is an ancient town located in the heart of Cauvery delta in Tamil Nadu. The town is famous for the Brihadeeswara temple which is a World Heritage Site and the Navagraha temple that are thronged by pilgrims from all parts of the country. It is also famous for its traditional handicrafts such as Thanjavur art plates and paintings.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vaithilingam ji, you have to speak and not read. Just see the text and speak.

SHRI R. VITHILINGAM: Thanjavur has a railway junction located on the main line of the railway system in the Coromandel Coast connecting Chennai with Tiruchirappalli via Viluppuram, Cuddalore and Kumbakonam. Although the main line and Thanjavur Railway Station came into existence in the year 1881, trains operating through Thanjavur junction are still a few. This poses great inconvenience to the commuters of the region and the domestic and foreign tourists. Pilgrims and tourists coming to Thanjavur from other States and also foreign tourists have to take trains from Chennai. But, unfortunately, there is just one exclusive train, the Uzhavan Express between Chennai and Thanjavur. Other trains operating from Chennai to places like Rameswaram, Tirunelveli, Madurai and Trichy make only a brief stopover at Thanjavur. As few berths and seats are assigned to passengers alighting at Thanjavur, most commuters of Thanjavur region and also the tourists and pilgrims face great hardship in reaching Thanjavur. I appeal to the Government to introduce exclusive superfast trains between Chennai and Thanjavur in greater frequencies to cater to the increasing number of commuters on the route. In the same way, exclusive trains may be introduced from Thanjavur to destinations like Trichy, Madurai, Pattukottai and Thiruvavur enabling the local commuters and alighting tourists to visit those important towns.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**Bringing Maharaja Duleep Singh's ashes to Amritsar**

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (पंजाब): सर, आज जो इश्यू मैं आपके सामने लेकर आया हूँ,

[श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा]

यह वह इश्यू है, जिस पर सारा पंजाबी जगत, जो दुनिया में चाहे कहीं भी बैठा हो, वह चाहता है कि history को correct किया जाए।

सर, महाराजा दलीप सिंह, जो शेर पंजाब, महाराजा रणजीत सिंह जी के सबसे छोटे बेटे थे, उनका जन्म सन् 1838 में हुआ था। एक साल के बाद महाराजा रणजीत सिंह जी का देहांत हो गया और पाँच साल की उम्र में he was declared as the Maharaja of Punjab. उसके पाँच-सात साल बाद, सन् 1849 में ब्रिटिशर्स ने पंजाब पर कब्जा कर लिया और इनको तथा इनकी माता, रानी ज़िन्दों को उठाकर अंग्रेज़ यूपी में ले गए। फिर, जब उनकी उम्र 16 साल से भी कम थी, तब उनको अंग्रेज़ों ने from a Sikh to a Christian में convert कर दिया। This is also under question mark. Did he know about it? After one or two years, he was taken to England, जहाँ वे क्वीन विक्टोरिया की patronage में रहे। उसके बाद, हम सभी यह जानते हैं कि उनके पास कैसे हमारा कोहिनूर गया, कैसे हमारा सारा राज गया।

मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब रानी ज़िन्दों को ब्रिटिशर्स ने उनको अपने बेटे के पास जाने के लिए allow किया, तब रानी ज़िन्दों ने सिख कल्चर के बारे में, अपने राज के बारे में अपने बेटे को जानकारी दी। उसके बाद उन्होंने अंग्रेज़ों से कहा कि आपने इधर मुझे जो estate दी है, इसको मैं छोड़ना चाहता हूँ और मैं re-convert होना चाहता हूँ। फिर वे सन् 1886 में as a Sikh re-convert भी हुए। उसके बाद, जब वे अंग्रेज़ों को छोड़कर अपनी फैमिली के साथ वापस हिन्दुस्तान आना चाहते थे, तो बगावत से डरते हुए अंग्रेज़ों ने उनको रास्ते में ही गिरफ्तार कर लिया।

सर, आज का सारा पाकिस्तान, आधा पंजाब और अफगानिस्तान में महाराजा रणजीत सिंह जी का राज था और उन्होंने 50 साल तक foreign invaders को allow नहीं किया। कैम्ब्रिज के पास Elveden Estate है, जहाँ उनको दफनाया गया था। हम चाहेंगे कि वहाँ से उनकी अस्थियाँ लाई जाएँ। मैं इस संबंध में प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब से मिल भी चुका हूँ और उनसे अपील भी कर चुका हूँ कि अमृतसर, जो कि सिखों का religious capital है, वहाँ उनकी अस्थियों को लाकर बाकायदा Sikh rites के साथ उनकी यादगार बनाई जाए। इसी तरह से, शहीद ऊधम सिंह जी की अस्थियाँ भी सन् 1974 में लाई गई थीं। गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया से यह मेरी डिमांड है कि महाराजा दलीप सिंह जी को वापस अपने देश में लाया जाए और यहाँ लाकर Sikh rites के साथ रखा जाए तथा जो ब्रिटिश हिस्ट्री है, अगर उसको re-write करने की कोशिश की जाए, तो उसको विफल किया जाए।

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. .

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS (Rajasthan): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI KUMAR KETKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MANISH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री संभाजी छत्रपती (नाम निर्देशित): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: ब्रिटिश लोगों ने क्या किया, क्या नहीं किया ...(व्यवधान)... Two days back, I had been to Kunja Bahadurpur in Uttarakhand where Raja Vijay Singh, his senapati, Kalyan Singh were hanged, cut into pieces, and then hanged in front of the Dehradun Jail. Not only that, except the pregnant women of the village, all the men were hanged under one tree. Horrible!

#### *Ad hoc teachers of the University of Delhi*

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन सर, आपका शुक्रिया। यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और यह इसलिए भी महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि आप दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के चांसलर हैं। सर *ad hoc appointments* पर तलवार लटक रही है। 28 अगस्त को एक चिट्ठी इश्यू की गई और उस चिट्ठी के इश्यू होने के बाद कहा गया है कि *undertaking* दो, लेकिन *undertaking* में कोई गारंटी नहीं है, उनको *contractual appointment* में तब्दील किया जा रहा है जिससे कम से कम 5,000 शिक्षक सीधे तौर पर प्रभावित हो रहे हैं।



Sir, the second worrisome aspect is that it shall have an important bearing on promotion as well. अगर आप *ad hoc* experience को ही count नहीं कर रहे हैं, तो फिर दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय तथा अन्य केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रमोशन meaningless हो जाएगी

सर, इसमें तीसरी चीज़ यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि contractual appointments के माध्यम से जो roster system के प्रतिनिधित्व के हमारे सरोकार थे, उनको एक तरह से खत्म करने की कोशिश होगी। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय से आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि 28 अगस्त की इस चिट्ठी को फौरी तौर पर वापस लिया जाए, पुरानी परिस्थितियां बहाल की जाएं और उसमें यह जो लाइन है कि जब तक permanent appointment न हो तो Guest faculty is virtually no status. लोग अनिश्चितता में जीते हैं। हमारे कई *ad hoc* साथी बिना permanent appointment के दुनिया से गुजर गए। उनके absorption की व्यवस्था हो, लेकिन फौरी तौर पर 28 अगस्त की इस चिट्ठी को वापस लें। महोदय, आप चांसलर हैं, इसलिए आपसे विशेष अपील है, धन्यवाद।

**श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री संजय सिंह** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री अहमद अशफाक करीम** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**جناب احمد اشفاق کریم (بہار) :** مہودے، میں بھی معزز ممبر کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے موضوع کے ساتھ خود کو سمبद्ध کرتا ہوں۔

#### **Need for a Chair for the study of the patriotism and works of Subramania Bharathiar**

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Mahakavi Subramania Bharathiar was one of the greatest poets, a national poet, they say 'kavi', a prolific writer, philosopher and a great visionary of immense genius. We remember this son of the soil on his 137th birth anniversary on 11th December. He was a proficient linguist. He knew Tamil, Sanskrit, Hindi, Telugu, English, French and Arabic.

\*Sir, I quote one of his national integration songs,

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

\*English translation of the original speech delivered in Tamil.

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

"Basking in the moonlight along the banks of the Sindhu river,  
Alongwith the youthful women from the fine country of Cheras,  
(present day Kerala)

Composing and singing songs in the beautiful telugu language,  
Lets row our boats and merrily play together".

And he has written songs for emancipation of women,

"We women have come to rule scholastically,

And create the laws for this world,

Clap and rejoice! For the women are no less to men,

In reaching the heights of knowledge."

And there are songs that show valour and strength.

" There is no fear, there is no fear, nothing like fear

Even if the sky crashes and plummets down on the acme of my head,

There is no fear, there is no fear, nothing like fear".

And he had written songs for national integrity. He sings about Bharat Mata  
in an unique way as follows:-

"Though she has thirty crore faces, her uniting force is one:

She may have eighteen tongues to speak, but her thought is Unanimous"

And for saluting our National Flag, he had written a song,

"Behold the mother's jewel-like flag

Bow to it with humility and praise it!"

Even before our independence, he had written poems for celebrating our  
independence.

"We will dance joyfully and sing hymns

That we have achieved joyful independence"

He had written blank verses also like Panchali Sabadham.

Sir, Now I come to the point.

I want the Government to recognize all his patriotic songs and his wonderful literary works. His literature and poetry have to be digitized. His handwritten work should be digitized and a Chair has to be established in the Manonmaniam Sundaranar University to explore the Bharathiyar thoughts. Also, there should be diploma and certificate courses in Bharathiyar thoughts. It has to be a centre for learning. It has to be UGC funded in Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli. This is my request to the Government. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI N. CHANDRASEGHARAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

**Need to compensate the families of Bengali labourers  
killed in Kulgam, Jammu and Kashmir**

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, five Bengali labourers from our State were brutally killed in Kulgam, Kashmir, on 29th October, 2019. Another was critically injured. They were all from the village of Bahal Nagar, Murshidabad. This happened around the time when the European Parliamentarians were on a private visit to Kashmir. All the labourers belonged to economically weaker section of society. Hon. Home Minister, Shri Amit Shah ji, is always assuring the nation that situation in Kashmir is totally normal. There is no bar or restriction in the movement of citizens and for normal business. After listening to the assurances of Home Minister, Shri Amit Shah ji, the families of the deceased labourers allowed them to go and work in Kashmir. But in spite of the additional tight security measures for the visit of European Parliamentarians, this gruesome killing occurred unhindered. So far, no individual or group has claimed responsibility. But everyone wants to know who are responsible for the killings of these Bengali labourers. Why is the Government maintaining silence over this incident? The Central Government so far has not given any compensation to the families of the victims. The Government should take a sympathetic and compassionate approach towards the killed citizens of the country. Our Chief Minister, hon. Mamata Banerjee, has personally supervised the process of receiving the bodies at the Kolkata airport. The Mamata Banerjee Government has provided service, financial help and support to these families. But the Central Government is yet to respond.

Sir, Right to life and livelihood are the Fundamental rights of the citizens. I urge

[Shri Ahamed Hassan]

upon the Government to protect the lives of citizens, whether he is a Kashmiri or from other parts of our country. Thank you, Sir.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ahamed Hassan.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ahamed Hassan.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ahamed Hassan.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ahamed Hassan.

SHRIMATI SHANTI CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ahamed Hassan.

**Need for averting incidents like Bhopal Gas Tragedy in the country**

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, 3 दिसंबर, 1984 को भोपाल में विश्व की सबसे भयानक गैस त्रासदी हुई। आज हम सभी व्यक्तियों को श्रद्धांजलि देते हैं, जो इस त्रासदी की वजह से आहत हुए थे। हम सब आज इस बात के लिए संकल्प लें कि विश्व में इस प्रकार का कैमिकल हादसा कभी न हो, हमें इसका प्रयास करना चाहिए। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, the Bhopal gas tragedy led to the enactment of the Environment Protection Act of 1986. Sir, through you, I request the Government not to dilute the Environment Protection Act.

SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Digvijaya Singh.

**Need to release pending compensation to people affected by construction of road from Parwanoo to Solan by NHAI**

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): धन्यवाद, सभापति महोदय। मैं बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाना चाहती हूँ, जो हिमाचल प्रदेश से संबंधित है। सर, नेशनल हाइवे अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया फोर लेन बना रही है और जब ये excavation कर रहे थे, तो उसमें नौ घर पूरी तरह से डैमेज हो गए, सीनियर सेकेण्डरी स्कूल डैमेज हो गया, लेकिन और अभी तक

उनको compensation भी नहीं मिला है। सर, contractors यह कहते हैं कि यह compensation NHAI देगी। NHAI के पास हमारे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने इसके बारे में पूरा ब्यौरा बना कर भेज दिया है। यह कोई तीन करोड़ से भी ऊपर का compensation बन रहा है और लोगों को इसके लिए बहुत मुश्किल हो रही है। सर, सर्दियां आ गई हैं, लेकिन अभी तक भी वे लोग अपने घरों को रिपेयर नहीं करवा सके हैं और उनको अभी तक उसका compensation नहीं मिला है। मैं सरकार से इस बात के लिए अनुरोध करती हूँ कि उन लोगों को, जो जबली एरिया में पड़ते हैं, जो परवानू और सोलन के बीच में है, उस हाइवे पर पड़ते हैं, तो उनको जल्दी से जल्दी compensation दिया जाए, जिससे कि वे लोग अपने घरों की मरम्मत कर सकें और सीनियर सेकेण्डरी स्कूल, जो पूरी तरह से डैमेज हो गया है, उसके लिए भी जल्दी से प्रावधान किया जाए। आपका बहुत- बहुत धन्यवाद।

**Need to release 1st and 2nd installment of amounts as per the Fourteenth Finance Commission for the Panchayat Samiti in Rajasthan**

**श्री रामकुमार वर्मा** (राजस्थान): माननीय सभापति जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को, वित्त मंत्रालय को और संबंधित मंत्री को अवगत कराना चाहूंगा कि Fourteenth Finance Commission की रिकमंडेशंस के अनुसार rural development fast हो और उसको जल्दी वह राशि मिले, इसलिए यहां पर केन्द्र सरकार से एक फाइनैशियल असिस्टेंस quarterly basis पर जाती है। इसी के तहत राजस्थान के अंदर 1,850 करोड़ रुपये second installment के गए। उस पैसे के जाने के बाद 15 दिन के अंदर ग्राम पंचायत को वह पैसा मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन हो यह रहा है कि ग्राम पंचायत को पैसा न देकर, उसको पंचायत समिति के पीडी एकाउंट में डाल देते हैं, जिससे कि उसका यूज कहीं भी दूसरी जगह पर किया जा सकता है - ऐसा कर दिया गया है। सर, 25 अक्टूबर को यहां से amount release हुआ है और 11 नवंबर को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने उसको पीडी एकाउंट में डलवा दिया है, लेकिन ग्राम पंचायतों को पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है।

दूसरा, अभी यह हो रहा है कि वे उसको 25 परसेंट, 50 परसेंट देने का मकसद है। इसका मकसद यह था कि rural development के लिए local bodies के द्वारा, ग्राम पंचायत के माध्यम से तुरंत उसका सदुपयोग हो, लेकिन वह नहीं हो रहा है। इसी के साथ-साथ, इसी तरह से राज्य द्वारा Fifth State Finance Commission के माध्यम से एक पंचायत को quarterly basis पर amount असिस्टेंस के रूप में दी जाती है। लेकिन आज करीब-करीब third quarter चला गया है, किन्तु उन्हें वह amount भी नहीं मिल रही है। इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्रालय से विशेष रूप से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि 1,850 करोड़ रुपये, जो ग्राम के डेवलपमेंट के लिए ग्राम पंचायत के माध्यम से सीधे मिलने चाहिए, वह धनराशि राजस्थान में नहीं मिल रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अन्य राज्यों ने भी कहीं न कहीं इस तरह की malpractice अपना रखी होगी, जिससे rural development प्रभावित होता है, धन्यवाद।

श्री राम नारायण डूडी (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती सम्पतिया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA (Assam): Sir, I too associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Seventy-Third and Seventy-Fourth Constitutional Amendments are very clear that the money should go directly into the account of the Gram Panchayats. So, this has to be taken note of by all States.

### **Need to set up the International Disaster Resilience and Risk Management Institute in Odisha**

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, recently, a Convention, under the auspices of the United Nations, was held in Delhi to combat desertification. Our hon. Prime Minister, who addressed the Convention, invited countries across the world to join Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure.

Sir, you would be astonished to know that every year in the world around 60,000 people die because of natural calamities. In our country also, many parts of India, including my State, Odisha, get severely affected by natural calamities every year like cyclones, avalanches, floods, earthquakes, droughts, Tsunami, etc. Serious losses to life and property occur every year. Particularly, States like Odisha are regular victim of such vagaries. You would be astonished to know that during the last Century, in the hundred years, Odisha was hit 78 times by different types of natural calamities, including cyclones. Not only our economy but our social fabric is also disturbed for that reason. Just in the last two decades, Odisha has witnessed many cyclones, storms,

namely, the Super cyclone of 1999, the Phailin, the Hudhud, the Titli, the Fani and, recently, the Bulbul.

Sir, Odisha, of course, has learned many things out of this. Now, Odisha Government's well-planned efforts to tackle such challenges have been applauded world over including the United States. Under the leadership of Shri Naveen Patnaik, the Odisha Government is dealing with this very efficiently.

Like Odisha, there are other States also like West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, North-Eastern States which are victims of natural calamities like cyclones, floods, avalanches, etc.

Sir, we can reduce disaster deaths through earlier correct prediction, having resilient infrastructure and response system. Therefore, my suggestion to the Government would be this. The Government should set up an International Disaster Resilience and Risk Management Institute which would offer a platform for academics, students and experts to do research and development in tackling disaster in a new and innovative manner. Therefore, in my opinion, Odisha would be the best State for such an institute, which the Government of India should set up. Thank you, Sir.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.L. Punia, not present. Kumari Selja and Shri Ripun Bora.

**कुमारी शैलजा** (हरियाणा): सर, आप मुझे कितना टाइम देंगे?

**श्री सभापति**: आपको दो मिनट और श्री रिपुन बोरा जी को एक मिनट।

### **Illegal mining in various parts of the country**

**कुमारी शैलजा** (हरियाणा): धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान हमारे देश में जो अवैध खनन हो रहा है, उसकी ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहती हूँ। सर, 2018-19 में 1,15,492 केस illegal mining के पाए गए हैं और ये बढ़ते ही जा रहे हैं। मेरे अपने प्रदेश हरियाणा में illegal mining बहुत ज्यादा स्तर पर चल रही है। इसके लिए कोई सख्त कानून नहीं है, जिसके अभाव में ये केस बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। NGT ने ऑर्डर दिया है कि जो भी व्हीकल्स

[कुमारी शैलजा]

illegal mining करते हुए पकड़े जाते हैं, उन्हें पकड़कर पचास प्रतिशत शोरूम की जो कीमत है, वह लेकर ही उन्हें छोड़ा जाए, लेकिन इस संबंध में आज तक ज़ीरो केस हुए हैं - कोई भी, एक भी व्हीकल नहीं पकड़ा गया है। सर, CAG की रिपोर्ट ने बताया है कि कितनी ज्यादा गड़बड़ हरियाणा में हो रही है। CAG रिपोर्ट में यह पाया गया है कि खनन ठेकेदार दोगुने खनन क्षेत्र पर खनिज का दोहन करते पाए गए हैं। यहां तक कि गैर-कानूनी खनन के चलते नदी के बहाव का मुंह तक मोड़ दिया गया है, बांध की सीमा पूरी तरह से बदल दी गई है और गैर-कानूनी पुल बनाए गए हैं। Sir, we are paying a heavy environmental cost also. सीएजी रिपोर्ट में पाया गया है कि खनन ठेकेदार दोगुने खनन क्षेत्र में खनन करके राजस्व को चूना लगा रहे हैं। अगर सभी 95 खनन क्षेत्रों में लागू किया जाए, तो यह माना जाए कि तीन-चौथाई खनन क्षेत्रों में दोगुने या उससे अधिक क्षेत्रफल में खनन हो रहा है।

**श्री सभापति:** आपकी मांग क्या है?

**कुमारी शैलजा:** सर, पांच हजार करोड़ का सालाना चूना लगाया जा रहा है। यह प्रशासन के देखते हुए हो रहा है और प्रशासन और सरकार की मिलीभगत के बिना यह नहीं हो सकता है। Sir, as per the information provided...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; please. Your time is over.

**कुमारी शैलजा:** सर, मेरी मांग है कि सरकार इसकी ओर ध्यान दे। केंद्र सरकार भी ध्यान दे, क्योंकि जब हमारे पास satellite imagery है, तो ऐसा क्यों चल रहा है? हजारों-करोड़ों रुपये का घोटाला क्यों रहा है? इस पर सिटिंग हाई कोर्ट जज .....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Now, Shri Ripun Bora. No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Once I call the other name, your thing will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... This will not go on record.

KUMARI SELJA: \*

**श्री अहमद हसन** (पश्चिम बंगाल): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: The moment I take the other name then it starts.

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\*Not recorded



SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is regarding Assam. It is in Patkai Hills. This is illegal open-cast mining violating the Order of Supreme Court and violating the Order of Green Tribunal. \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; no, you can't make any allegation against any State. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: No, Sir, two FIRs have been filed by the Director....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ripun, this is Zero Hour. You have to bring it to the notice of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you want to make allegations and counter-allegations, I can't help it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't make allegations against a State which is not here to defend. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ripun, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: \*

श्री अहमद हसन (पश्चिम बंगाल): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing shall be reported. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your purpose seems to be different. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA (West Bengal): Sir,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Bhuniaji, one minute. The purpose of Zero Hour is to bring something to the notice of the House and the Government. If you want to make allegations against this thing, they should be in a position to respond. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are not here. So, that has been the practice of the House. You highlight the issue. But, not make allegations and counter-allegations then the purpose will be lost. Now, Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia.

**Need to increase efforts towards AIDS control and treatment**

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, day before yesterday was marked as the World AIDS Day. Today, I got the chance to speak on this very important health hazard issue. Our Government, the Central Government and the State Governments jointly are confronting this very serious issue which has affected the entire generation and human beings. It is very silently killing them. I am personally happy to say that Governments are doing very nice job, particularly, in India as per the records of NACO. Sir, 2017 and 2018 records that 21.40 lakhs of people were affected by HIV which has developed AIDS in their body. Sir, Antiretroviral Therapy is used to treat all these patients. But, the most important factor is this, that is, transmission of the HIV virus from the mothers' blood to the babies. In our country, 16.5 lakh pregnant mothers are affected by this. But, I am happy to say that in our State of West Bengal, the Health Department, led by the hon. Chief Minister, Madam Mamata Banerjee, got the first position in India for treating mothers with antiretroviral therapy which has controlled remarkably the infected mothers with HIV.

My humble submission is that 8.6 lakh people in our country do not know that they are infected with HIV virus. The NACO should be more and more surveillant and the investigation procedure must be done in a proper way to identify the HIV infected persons. And we should go ahead to make India free from HIV infection and AIDS.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MANISH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**Non-registration of a large number of farmers in the PM Kisan Scheme**

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, the Prime Minister Kisan Scheme was announced to pay ₹ 6,000 in three instalments to 12.5 crore small and

marginal farmers. For this, ₹75,000 crore was allocated in the interim Budget this year, which was subsequently increased to ₹87,000 crore to cover all sections of farmers. But only 8.11 crore farmers have reportedly been included so far against the targeted inclusion of 14.5 crore farmers in the scheme. According to experts, not more than ₹37,000 crore can be spent out of sanctioned fund of ₹ 87,000 crore in the current fiscal year because about 5 crore farmers are yet to be registered for this scheme. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government, through you, to expedite the registration work so that no farmer is left out of this scheme.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI : Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MANISH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Binoy Viswam. Mr. Viswam, before you proceed, I have to make an observation. Yesterday, because of the compulsion that you had to go to washroom, you could not be present during your question. But you seem to have made a comment which is reported in the papers that your question was 4th or 5th and you did not expect that. You went to washroom and meanwhile, the questions were skipped. The factual position, I have with me. The first question, questioner absent; supplementary was allowed. Second question, questioner absent; three supplementaries were allowed. Third question, Member present, two supplementaries were allowed. Then, the next question, Question No. 139, questioner absent, but three supplementaries were allowed. Then, the next question, Member present; three supplementaries were allowed. Then the next question, Member present and only one Member asked the supplementary and then I moved to the next question. Like that, I have the full details. Please correct yourself.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): I shall do it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go ahead.

**Concern over the living conditions of slum dwellers in the country**

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the Government to the sorrowful plight of the slum dwellers. Around 26 per cent of the population still lives in slums. After 72 years of Independence, this is the fact of the entire country. One out of six Indians is living in slums. In India, 2613 towns are having slums and 1.2 million slum households do not have even safe drinking water. Six out of ten slum households do not have proper drainage system. There are high possibilities of communicable diseases in slums including HIV and TB. Most of these slum dwellers are faced with the threat of eviction that any time they may be thrown out of their houses. High crime rate is also a reality there. We all know about Article 21, which speaks about the Right to Life. We know that it is not of simple existence. Right to Life means right to have a dignified life, and these people, who are our fellow beings, are denied of even that right. They are living but not leading a dignified life. It is high time now to ensure that their lives are secured. It is our duty, our obligation. We all know that there are so many projects. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is there, PM Awas Yojana is there, health projects are there, and we allocate a lot of money for these projects. But this large sum of money does not reach them. Most part of that money reaches elsewhere. It is a serious thing. My plea is that the money meant for the poor should reach them. The money meant for the slums should reach there and their rights, including drinking water, drainage system, proper education, proper healthcare, all should be ensured. For that, I request the Government to issue a White Paper to explain to the country as to what has happened to the money meant for the slum dwellers and in that way, we should know who have taken away their rightful share.

This is my plea and I hope that the Government and the House will appreciate that. Thank you.

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

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Members, who are associating, please send the slips.

**Fake currency notes in the country**

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. Sir, on 8th of November, 2016, we saw that our hon. Prime Minister had suddenly made an announcement of demonetisation and removal of fake currency from the country was shown as one of the important reasons for such notification. But, surprisingly, according to several reports, we came to know that, as of now, this fake currency event is prevalent in most of the States of India, and is still an epidemic for India. Sir, if we want to cite some examples, recently, in Ahmedabad, in the State of Gujarat, four persons cheated a land broker by fake currency with face value of nearly rupees four lakhs. In Surat, a fifty-year old hawker was held with demonetised currency notes of rupees hundred and five hundred having a face value of nearly rupees one crore. In Thane, a small manufacturing unit of fake currency was identified. In Trichur, Tamil Nadu, police arrested one person for having fourteen lakhs rupees fake currency and the other person for having nearly forty lakhs rupees fake currency. Sir, in the State of UP, one person was arrested for having nearly ten lakh rupees of fake currency which shows that this demonetisation could neither detect the actual black money nor it could remove fake currency from the country. It only killed the economy because we know. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You come to the issue. You have discussed enough on economy.

DR. SANTANU SEN: Yes, Sir. This counterfeit money actually reduces the value of original money and it inflates. That is why my humble request before the Government is that kindly take strong steps to revive the economy of the country which is really in distress now, Sir. Thank you.

SHRI Ahamed Hassan (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the myself with the matter raised by Dr. Santanu Sen.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Santanu Sen.

**Rise in prices of essential commodities, especially onion**

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. Sir, we have been witnessing sky-rocketing onion prices as there is an unprecedented hike in the prices of onion. In various parts of the country, the price of onion has reached more than ₹ 120 per k.g. Sir, in reply to a question, our

[Shri K.K. Ragesh]

hon. Minister had replied that 32,000 tons of onion has got rotten in our godowns. Sir, the Government is allowing onions to get rotten in godowns, but, not providing it to the people. Sir, the price rise had started in the month of October. During the first week of November itself, our hon. Minister was saying that it was due to a fall in the production. Already thirty per cent fall in production has happened in our country. But, in fact, the Government was aware of the rise in demand. But, unfortunately, what role had the Government played? I would like to know whether the Government had intervened. Now, Sir, the Government has played a mere spectator's role. Sir, we are the largest exporter of onion in the world. We are producing surplus onion, more than our domestic requirement. But, Sir, this price rise is not for the first time. Every year, in the months of November and December, we are witnessing steep hike in the prices of onion. What role is the Government playing? The Government could have procured onion and stored it in the godowns, and the Government could have intervened in the market. Why is the Government not doing that? It is not happening for the first time that the prices have risen. Every year, it is happening. Throughout the country, it is happening. Unfortunately, hoarders and black-marketers are benefitting out of it, and it seems that the Government is aiding them because the Government is not intervening. If the Government is serious, the Government must intervene. Why is the Government allowing the hoarders and black-marketes to loot the people? So, I am requesting the Government to take it seriously, intervene in the market, and ensure that the price hike in onion can be curbed. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, I have to keep in mind the tendency of some people to get into politics and allow them to speak about politics in general discussion, and not in Zero Hour. I will keep that in mind.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri K.K. Ragesh.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri K.K. Ragesh.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri K.K. Ragesh.

SHRI SANJAY SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri K.K. Ragesh.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri K.K. Ragesh.

SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri K.K. Ragesh.

### **Harassment of political leaders and dalits in Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): \*Hon'ble Chairman Sir, Shri N. Chandrababu Naidu was the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh till May, 2019. During his tenure as Chief Minister, he constructed many buildings in the Capital Region of Andhra Pradesh. There were allegations that the construction of buildings in the Capital Region did not take place and the entire Capital was a fantasy. To prove the allegations wrong, Shri N. Chandrababu Naidu visited the Capital on 28-11-2019 along with his party leaders, after taking permission from the Police Department. On his way to the Capital, people belonging to Opposition Party threw stones and slippers on the bus he was travelling in and created law and order problem. This was reported to the police. One of the Police Personnel holding the rank of DGP commented, 'to protest is constitutional right and Police is of not much help in this regard.' DSP of that region granted permission for protest and did not take any action against the protesters. As Shri N. Chandrababu Naidu is in Z+ security category and there is a threat to his life, request was made to Andhra Pradesh Police Department to take necessary actions. \*\* In the same manner, when some Dalits of Atmakur village were ostracised, Shri N. Chandrababu Naidu planned to take the victims back to Atmakur village through 'Chalo Atmakur' rally. \*\* A complaint was lodged with the National Human Rights Commission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can't mention about the Government or the ruling party.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: A delegation of NHRC visited the affected villages and noted down the points. Such kind of incidents show that no law and order is prevailing in the State. Sir, through you, I request the Central Government to maintain Law and Order in Andhra Pradesh and direct the State Government in this regard. Thank you, Sir.

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\*English translation of the original speech delivered in Telugu.

\*\*Not recorded

MR. CHAIRMAN: No reference against a State or the Administration will be allowed to go on record. On other things, yes.

**The Punjab and Maharashtra Co-operative (PMC) Bank crisis**

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई** (महाराष्ट्र): सभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है।

महोदय, मैं यहाँ पर पीएमसी का मामला उठाना चाहता हूँ। आरबीआई को इस मामले में जिस तरह से intervene करना चाहिए था, उसने वैसे नहीं किया, आरबीआई इस मामले में फेल हो गई। HDIL को 2,500 करोड़ रुपये दिए गए थे, लेकिन उस रकम को ठीक ढंग से regularize नहीं किया गया। 100 करोड़ रुपये का लोन डिटेक्ट करने में 55 महीने, यानी साढ़े चार साल लग गए। वहाँ जिनके accounts थे, वे बेचारे लोग यहाँ-वहाँ, हर जगह घूम रहे हैं, कई लोग तो shock से मर भी गए हैं।

महोदय, नाबार्ड की एक "इंद्रधनुष स्कीम" थी, जिसमें 2 लाख, 11 हजार करोड़ रुपये दिए गए थे, लेकिन उस रकम का क्या हुआ, यह किसी को मालूम नहीं है।

महोदय, समय का अभाव है, इसलिए मैं इस matter को जल्दी में बोल रहा हूँ कि CKP Cooperative Bank का मामला 2014 में हुआ था, उसके लिए फंड फिर से दिए गए थे, लेकिन उस मामले का क्या हुआ, वह भी हमें अभी तक मालूम नहीं है। Insurance amount के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि ब्रिक्स की जो countries हैं, वहाँ भी 12 लाख रुपये का amount रखा गया है, जबकि यहाँ पर 1 लाख रुपये का amount ही दिया जाता है। मेरा ऐसा कहना है कि इसको जल्दी से जल्दी बढ़ाना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जहाँ 100 करोड़ रुपये का लोन दिया जाता है, वहाँ उसकी मालूमात करने में इतने दिन लग जाते हैं, साढ़े चार साल तक लग जाते हैं, इसलिए इसकी कोशिश करनी भी बहुत जरूरी है वह रकम जल्दी से जल्दी मिले।

महोदय, मेरी आपसे ऐसी दरखास्त है कि पीएमसी के जो account holders हैं, उन्हें उनके पैसे वापस मिलें, इसके लिए सरकार का इस मामले में कहीं न कहीं intervene करना जरूरी है। सर, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री सभापति:** धन्यवाद। मैं zero hour submission थोड़ा liberally allow कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन यह भी देख रहा हूँ कि कभी-कभी एक ही पार्टी के चार-पाँच submissions भी आ रहे हैं।

विषय के महत्व को ध्यान में रख कर और जिन्होंने पहले नोटिस दिया है, उनकी



**12.00 Noon**

priority को ध्यान में रख कर मैं उन्हें allow कर रहा हूँ, मगर माननीय सदस्यों से मेरा अनुरोध यह है कि कृपया विषय के ऊपर सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करने का प्रयास करिए। अगर इसमें आरोप वगैरह करने की प्रवृत्ति बन गई, तो इसके लिए दो तरीके हैं, एक तो इसको रोकना या पहले से ऐसा कौन-कौन लोग कर रहे हैं, इसको ध्यान में रख कर ऐसे महानुभावों को कम अवसर देना, आगे ऐसा ही करना पड़ेगा। इसलिए कृपया सब लोग इसको ध्यान में लीजिए।

Now, we will move on to Question Hour.

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(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS****Conflict over the practice of 'integrative medicine'**

\*151.DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister is aware of the growing differences between Ministry of AYUSH and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare's National Health Authority (NHA) over the practice of integrative medicine'; and

(b) if so, the details of alternative treatments that the AYUSH Ministry has talked about?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) There are no differences between Ministry of AYUSH and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare's National Health Authority (NHA) over the practice of 'integrative medicine'.

(b) In view of (a), the question does not arise.

DR. SANTANU SEN: Sir, my first supplementary is this. As you all know, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy are age old systems of medicine of

[Dr. Santanu Sen]

our country. But, sometimes, we see that instead of promoting each and every system, there is a tendency of promoting mixopathy. Why is it so, Sir?

**श्री श्रीपाद यशो नाईक :** उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो question पूछा है कि इसके लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी की जो स्कीम है, क्या उसमें इन systems के बारे में कुछ differences हैं, तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे AYUSH में 5-6 pathies आती हैं - Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathy and Sowa-Rigpa. इन अलग-अलग pathies का अलग-अलग सिस्टम है। Homoeopathy का अलग सिस्टम है, Naturopathy और Yoga का तो without medicine है। Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha medicine के ऊपर चलती हैं। इनके promotion के लिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक नया मंत्रालय, आयुष मंत्रालय बनाया था। इसके बाद पिछले 5 सालों से इनका बहुत तरह से प्रचार-प्रसार हो रहा है। आज बहुत लोग Ayurveda Hospital और Ayurveda OPD से सब जगह जुड़ रहे हैं। इनके अलग-अलग सिस्टम होने के कारण हम इनमें अलग-अलग तरीके से मदद करते हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति:** दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी।

DR. SANTANU SEN: My second supplementary is this. In our State of West Bengal, under the leadership of our Health Minister-cum-Chief Minister, Madam Mamata Banerjee, one medical college for Yoga and Naturopathy is going to be opened at Belur. A budget proposal of nearly ₹ 67 crores was sent to our Government of India. But, unfortunately they promised only ₹ 9 crores and, out of which, only ₹ 5 crores have been sent to our Government. What about the next allotment? Secondly, a land of nearly ten acres was asked for by the Government of India in our State of West Bengal for research purpose which had already been sanctioned by our hon. Chief Minister, Madam Mamata Banerjee, but we have not got any communication from the Government.

**श्री श्रीपाद यशो नाईक:** उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य जो बता रहे हैं कि यह जो 67 करोड़ रुपए का हॉस्पिटल है या इसमें जो fund issued है, यह हमारे नियंत्रण में नहीं है, यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का hospital होगा। हमारी जो National Ayush Mission की स्कीम है, उसके तहत हमने वैस्ट बंगाल के लिए अब तक दो hospitals sanction किए हुए हैं। हमने उनके लिए 9-9 करोड़ रुपए करके 18 करोड़ रुपए दिए हैं। उनमें से एक hospital तो तैयार होकर शुरू भी हो गया है। दूसरे hospital का construction complete हो गया है और अभी वह शुरू होने वाला है। यह जो हमारी स्कीम है, इसमें हम 60 per cent funding करते हैं। इसमें राज्य सरकार land देती है और अपना 40

per cent share देती है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज तक हमने वैस्ट बंगाल को बहुत support किया है। हमारी National Institute of Homoeopathy वहाँ है, जो बहुत अच्छा काम कर रही है। उसके आगे जाकर हमने एक pharmacy को support किया है। हमने एक drug testing laboratory को भी support किया है। हमने आज तक वैस्ट बंगाल को 94.91 करोड़ रुपए का फंड दिया है। उसमें से उसने केवल 24 करोड़ रुपए खर्च किए हैं और 71 करोड़ रुपए उसके पास pending हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे ज़रा चीफ़ मिनिस्टर साहिबा से कह कर उस फंड का उपयोग लोगों के लिए करें, यही मेरी प्रार्थना है।

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:** Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, AYUSH is increasing its popularity in India and the Government's effort to expand the nation's alternative medicine infrastructure is underway. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how much of this intended infrastructure for alternative medicine and other AYUSH treatments has been achieved.

**श्री श्रीपाद यशो नाईक:** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत अच्छा प्रश्न पूछा है। मुझे यह बताने में खुशी हो रही है कि पिछले पांच सालों में, सबसे पहले दिल्ली में हमने 2016 में एक All India Institute of Ayurveda शुरू किया है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज हर दिन ओपीडी में वहाँ कम से कम 2000 से भी ज्यादा पेशेंट्स आते हैं। हमारा हॉस्पिटल यहां 100 बेड्स का है, इसलिए आठों दिनों के लिए पहले से ही बुकिंग करवानी पड़ती है। हर राज्य में इसी तरह के इंस्टीट्यूट्स बनाए जाने का प्रावधान है। पुणे में हमने National Institute of Yoga and Naturopathy शुरू किया है, गोवा में All India Institute of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy पर काम शुरू हो गया है। इसी तरह हरियाणा में Post-Graduate Institute of Yoga and Naturopathy Education and Research (PGIYNER), नागमंगला, कर्णाटक में National Institute of Yoga and Naturopathy शुरू कर दिए गए हैं। हमारा इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लगातार बढ़ रहा है। हमारे पास जितना बजट उपलब्ध है, उतना ही हम इस काम को आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। आने वाले समय में सभी राज्यों में इस तरह के बड़े इंस्टीट्यूट्स खोले जाने का प्रावधान है।

**डा. अशोक बाजपेयी:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि आयुष के अंतर्गत जो आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति है, पहले इसकी दवाओं का निर्माण प्रायः फार्मसीज़ के अंतर्गत होता था और वे फार्मसीज़, दवाओं के निर्माण की हमारी जो वैदिक रीति थी, उसी के अनुरूप दवाएं बनाती थीं। लेकिन आज जितने भी पुराने फार्मसी कॉलेज हैं या फार्मसी इंस्टीट्यूट्स हैं, वे बंद पड़े हैं। क्या आयुर्वेद की गुणवत्ता को बनाए रखने के लिए, आपकी अपनी फार्मसीज़ में आयुर्वेदिक दवाओं के विनिर्माण के लिए कोई कार्य योजना है? यदि है, तो क्या है?

**श्री श्रीपाद यशो नाईक:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, यह प्रश्न फार्मसीज़ के संबंध में है। हमारे पास मेडिसिस प्रोड्यूस करने की कम से कम 37 यूनिट्स हैं। एक तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की यूनिट है, बाकी सब राज्यों की यूनिट्स को मिलाकर कुल 37 यूनिट्स हैं, जो आयुर्वेदिक मेडिसिंस का बहुत अच्छा प्रोडक्शन करती हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Next Question.

### शवपरीक्षा को नई तकनीक

\*152. **श्री रेवती रमन सिंह:** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान (एम्स) और भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएमआर) मिलकर एक ऐसी तकनीक पर कार्य कर रहे हैं, जिससे शव का चीर-फाड़ किये बिना हो शव परीक्षा हो सकेगी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस तकनीक को कब तक कार्यान्वित कर दिया जाएगा?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (डा. हर्षवर्धन):** (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

### विवरण

(क) और (ख) जी, हां। अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान (एम्स), नई दिल्ली और भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएमआर) मिलकर एक ऐसी तकनीक पर कार्य कर रहे हैं, जिससे शव को चीर-फाड़ किये बिना हो शव परीक्षा हो सकेगी। इस तकनीक के अगले छः माह में कार्यात्मक होने को संभावना है।

### New technique for postmortem of body

†\*152. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) are working together on a technique that would allow postmortem without incising the body; and

(b) if so, by when this technique would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

(a) and (b) Yes. The All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi and Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) are working together on a technique for postmortem without incising/dissecting the body. This technique is likely to become functional in the next six months.

**श्री रेवती रमन सिंह:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या नई तकनीक से virtual autopsy करने के पश्चात्, मृत व्यक्ति के रिकॉर्ड digital format में उपलब्ध होंगे? क्या virtual autopsy पर AIIMS और ICMR में कोई रिसर्च हुआ है?

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय पर बहुत समय से विचार चल रहा था। ICMR और AIIMS ने मिल कर, दुनिया में जहां-जहां भी यह विषय आगे बढ़ा है, इसके ऊपर अध्ययन और रिसर्च करने के बाद ही इस प्रोजेक्ट को बनाया है। इसके पीछे कारण यह भी है कि जो लोग मृत्यु का शिकार हो चुके होते हैं, तो autopsy के समय जो incision होता है, surgery होती है और बाद में बॉडी को स्टिच कर दिया जाता है, उससे 90 प्रतिशत केसिज़ में, अधिकांशतः मृतक के परिवार जनों को बहुत तकलीफ होती है। इसलिए एक तो humanitarian approach को strengthen करने की दृष्टि से और दूसरा, dead-body का dignified management करने की दृष्टि से भी यह पद्धति अपनाई गई है। भारत में virtual autopsy की जो प्रक्रिया है, पूरे SAARC देशों में, यह पहली बार भारत में ही शुरू हो रही है। यद्यपि दुनिया के कुछ देशों में ऑलरेडी यह प्रारम्भ हो चुकी है।

माननीय सदस्य ने अपने प्रश्न में यह पूछा है कि क्या इसके रिकॉर्ड्स को रखा जाएगा? निश्चित रूप से इसके जो रिकॉर्ड्स हैं, उनको digitalize करके रखा जाएगा। ये रिकॉर्ड्स हमें डेटा के रूप में भी सहायता करेंगे। कई बार हमारे पास complaints आती हैं कि इसको रिव्यू करिए, उस समय हमारे पास dead-body नहीं होती है, क्योंकि उसका तो cremation हो चुका होता है। उस समय डिजिटल रिकॉर्ड्स के आधार पर कोई भी expert body उसका review भी कर सकती है।

**श्री रेवती रमन सिंह:** मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि वर्तमान समय में एम्स हर साल कितनी autopsies करता है? क्या इस नयी तकनीक से मृत शरीर के आंतरिक अंगों, टिश्यूज और हड्डियों को बिना छुए autopsy करने में लगने वाले समय की बचत हो पायेगी? इसके साथ ही मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से..

**श्री उपसभापति:** मान्यवर, आपका दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी क्वेश्चन हो गया। प्लीज़ माननीय मंत्री जी, आप briefly उत्तर दें।

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** सर, autopsies का जो exact number पूछा गया है, वह इस समय मेरे पास नहीं है, लेकिन यह निश्चित रूप से time-effective भी है और cost-effective भी है। एक autopsy करने में जो लगभग ढाई घंटे का समय लगता है, अब शायद आधा घंटे के समय में ही वह चीज़ हो जायेगी। आपने शरीर के सभी अंगों की बात की है, टिश्यूज़ इत्यादि की बात की है। वह सब, जो computerized axial tomography है, उसके माध्यम से हर तरह का-- और इसके साथ-साथ FNAC के माध्यम से भी, जो fine needle aspiration cytology होती है, उसके माध्यम से भी टिश्यूज़ की biopsy इत्यादि ब्लड वगैरह लेकर, बाकी सारी चीज़ें इसके माध्यम से भी हो पायेंगी। All India Institute of Medical Sciences में अभी करीब 3,000 autopsies हर वर्ष होती हैं।

**DR. AMEE YAJNIK:** Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether any study or any attempt has been made to assess the time taken in cases where autopsy is conducted and post-mortem reports are given, especially in unnatural deaths and accidental deaths where these incidents become medico-legal cases, where the family is aggrieved and grief-stricken, and the delay causes a negative impact on the investigation.

**DR. HARSH VARDHAN:** Sir, I think, this process will facilitate and will further ensure that all these delays that are caused due to all unnatural reasons, etc., will all be taken care of. And, our experts have been to Zurich, in Switzerland. There they studied the experiences of other countries. Just for the information of this House, I may tell that Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Germany, Canada, Australia, Japan, Hong Kong, Norway, Sweden, South Africa, Israel, and all the Middle-East countries have already started doing virtual autopsies. So, there is enough of data about the whole subject in the world. And, India is the first country that is going to start it in the South-East Asia Region.

**SHRI K.T.S. TULSI:** Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate the All India Institute of Medical Sciences for doing this path-breaking research. As a result of this, virtual autopsy has been made possible, where internal organs, tissues, and bones can be examined without incision of the body. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many CAT scan machines are required in the country. And, how much amount has been transferred to the ICMR for acquiring these CAT machines?

**DR. HARSH VARDHAN:** Sir, right now, the ICMR has provided a fund of rupees

five crores to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. The process is in the advanced stages for getting a CT machine in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. Initially, it is going to be started only in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. But, after that, training will be provided by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences to any institution in the country, which will take pro-active steps to introduce the system. The Government will also try to facilitate the same facility at other centres in the country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 153

#### **Losses incurred by Power DISCOMS**

\*153. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state whether the Power DISCOMs are running under huge losses, if so, the details of losses and separate consolidated loss details of other distribution and power generation companies?

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

#### ***Statement***

According to estimates based on available audited/certified annual reports of utilities till the year 2017-18, the Profit/(losses) of Distribution and State owned Generation Utilities are given in the Annexure-I and II respectively.

#### ***Annexure-I***

##### *Profit/(loss) after tax for State-wise distribution utilities for 2017-18*

Operation	State	Utility	2017-18 (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4
DISCOMS	Andhra Pradesh	APEPDCL	3
		APSPDCL	(4)
	Andhra Pradesh Total		(2)
	Assam	APDCL	164
	Assam Total		164

1	2	3	4
	Bihar	NBPDCL	(740)
		SBPDCL	(2,331)
	Bihar Total		(3,071)
	Chhattisgarh	CSPDCL	(279)
	Chhattisgarh Total		(279)
	Delhi	BRPL	145
		BYPL	40
		TPDDL	306
	Delhi Total		491
	Gujarat	DGVCL	94
		MGVCL	93
		PGVCL	137
		UGVCL	101
	Gujarat Total		426
	Haryana	DHBVNL	134
		UHBVNL	278
	Haryana Total		412
	Jharkhand	JBVNL	(212)
	Jharkhand Total		(212)
	Karnataka	BESCOM	85
		CHESCOM	2
		GESCOM	(473)
		HESCOM	(140)
		MESCOM	31
	Karnataka Total		(495)



1	2	3	4
	Madhya Pradesh	MPMaKVVCL	(2,717)
		MPPaKVVCL	(157)
		MPPoKVVCL	(2,190)
	Madhya Pradesh Total		(5,064)
	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	492
	Maharashtra Total		492
	Meghalaya	MePDCL	(287)
	Meghalaya Total		(287)
	Odisha	CESU	(503)
		NESCO Utility	(81)
		SOUTHCO Utility	(187)
		WESCO Utility	(22)
	Odisha Total		(792)
	Rajasthan	AVVNL	1,199
		JdVVNL	30
		JVVNL	943
	Rajasthan Total		2,173
	Telangana	TSNPDCL	(1,561)
		TSSPDCL	(3,925)
	Telangana Total		(5,485)
	Uttar Pradesh	DVVNL	(2,366)
		KESCO	64
		MVVNL	(432)
		PaVVNL	(1,517)
		PuVVNL	(833)

1	2	3	4
	Uttar Pradesh Total		(5,083)
	Uttarakhand	UPCL	(229)
	Uttarakhand Total		(229)
	DISCOMS Total		(16,841)
GEDCO/ Integrated Utilities	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEBL	6
	Himachal Pradesh Total		6
	Kerala	KSEBL	(784)
	Kerala Total		(784)
	Manipur	MSPDCL	(5)
	Manipur Total		(5)
	Punjab	PSPCL	(907)
	Punjab Total		(907)
	Tamil Nadu	TANGEDCO	(7,761)
	Tamil Nadu Total		(7,761)
	Tripura	TSECL	64
	Tripura Total		64
	West Bengal	WBSEDCL	(40)
	West Bengal Total		(40)
	GEDCO/ Integrated Utilities Total		(9,427)
Power Departments	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	(197)
	Arunachal Pradesh Total		(197)
	Goa	Goa PD	26
	Goa Total		26

1	2	3	4
	Jammu and Kashmir	JKPDD	(2,999)
	Jammu and Kashmir Total		(2,999)
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	87
	Mizoram Total		87
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	(62)
	Nagaland Total		(62)
	Puducherry	Puducherry PD	(134)
	Puducherry Total		(134)
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	(29)
	Sikkim Total		(29)
POWER DEPARTMENTS TOTAL			(3,308)

Note: Figures in parenthesis indicates losses.

### Annexure-II

*Profit / (loss) after tax for state-wise State owned Generation utilities for 2017-18*

Operation	State	Utility	2017-18 (₹ in Crs)
1	2	3	4
Generation	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	36
	Assam	APGCL	2
	Bihar	BSPGCL	(5,032)
	Chhattisgarh	CSPGCL	1,105
	Delhi	IPGCL	29
		PPCL	211
	Gujarat	GSECL	229
	Haryana	HPGCL	431

1	2	3	4
	Jammu and Kashmir	JKSPDC	237
	Jharkhand	JUUNL	(2)
	Karnataka	KPCL	64
	Madhya Pradesh	MPPGCL	33
	Maharashtra	MSPGCL	723
	Meghalaya	MePGCL	(164)
	Odisha	OHPC	99
		OPGCL	5
	Puducherry	Puducherry PCL	9
	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	607
	Telangana	TSGENCO	365
	Uttar Pradesh	UPJVNL	(26)
		UPRVUNL	129
	Uttarakhand	UJVNL	64
	West Bengal	WBPDC	104
GENERATION TOTAL			(395)

Note: 1. Figures in parenthesis indicates losses.

2. Amongst the Central Public Sector Undertakings/Statutory Bodies carrying out the Generation activities, losses have been reported only by Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) to the tune of ₹ 847.33 crore in the year 2017-18 and ₹ 1115.08 crore in the year 2018-19.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Government had launched the UDAY Scheme way back in 2015 to ensure the sustainable permanent solutions to the problems of the DISCOMS. Despite this popular scheme of the Government, it is reported that the losses of the DISCOMS have risen to 89 per cent in the financial year 2019, as compared to the financial year 2018, almost to the tune of ₹ 28,369 crores. If so, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what has been the outcome of the UDAY Scheme. Let him start with his own State which tops the list of loss-making units.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH: Sir, as a result of UDAY, some improvement has happened. The AT&C losses have come down from 22 per cent to about 18 per cent. So, there has been some progress, though the progress could have been better. We keep pursuing this. Our endeavour in collaboration with the State Governments will continue because all the distribution companies are with the State Governments. So, we are working with them to further bring down the losses.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Power Ministry has submitted its request for regular revision of tariff. I would also like to know whether due to heavy losses, the Government intends to privatise some of the DISCOMs in the country.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH: We have been emphasizing the States and the distribution companies that they must file every year for revision of tariff, to take care of the inflation or the rise in input cost, like the cost of coal and freight. I am happy to say that most of the distribution companies are now following this. So, this has been one positive outcome of UDAY, that this discipline has come in. Barring one or two DISCOMs, most of the DISCOMs have filed in time for revision of tariff. So, that has happened, although in many cases, revision has not taken place. They had filed but the revision has not taken place. There are other steps which need to be taken. We have worked out a set of measures which need to be taken to reduce the losses. I have written to the Chief Ministers. I will be writing to them again. The reasons for losses can broadly be categorised into three. One, of course, is theft, direct theft. The second is inefficiencies in billing and collection by the distribution companies. A large number of connections are not metered. Where they are metered, meter readings do not happen. Where the meter readings happen, the collection does not happen. And, even if collection does not happen, disconnections don't take place. So, that is the inefficiency of the DISCOMs. One is theft and the second is inefficiencies of the DISCOMs. The third reason is that the Government Departments are not paying. The total dues outstanding against the Government Departments of the States is about ₹41,700-and-odd crores. The loss in 2018-19 was ₹27,000 crores. The Government Departments' dues were ₹ 41,000-and-odd crores. So, I have written to the States and I keep pursuing them that they must make sure that their Government Departments pay in time. The third reason is that the Governments announce subsidies for various categories of people. As per law, they are supposed to give the money on account of those subsidies upfront to the distribution company, but the State Governments don't do that or do that only partially. So, if the quantum of subsidy, let us say, is

[ Shri Raj Kumar Singh]

₹15,000 crores in any State, they would pass on to the distribution company not ₹15,000 crores but only ₹10,000 crores or ₹12,000 crores. So, all these are the reasons for losses.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, I have asked about privatisation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Now, Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabudhe.

**डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे:** उपसभापति महोदय, कई बार DISCOMs के बारे में transparency के काफी विषय आते हैं और यह ध्यान में आता है कि दिल्ली की DISCOMs का सीएजी ऑडिट पब्लिक नहीं किया जाता, the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission के द्वारा भी ऑडिट किया जाता है, मगर उसको भी पब्लिक नहीं किया जाता है। इसके कारण transparency के विषय में बहुत बाधा आती है। क्या मंत्री जी और उनका मंत्रालय इस विषय में कुछ काम करेगा?

SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH: Sir, our Ministry and its organization, the Power Finance Corporation, are striving continuously to get data from the distribution companies. We get most of the data. Some distribution companies are late in responding, but the data is made available. Audits are conducted, though the audits are conducted late. For example, the audit for 2017-18, I think, has just been concluded. The audit for 2018-19 has not happened. So, it is happening. But, as far as publicizing the results of the audit is concerned, that has not been happening till date. We have not applied our mind to it. We will apply our mind to it and see what needs to be done.

SHRI P. WILSON: Sir, there is a study that energy loss can be reduced by using underground cables instead of high-tension overhead lines. Will the hon. Minister inform the House whether there is any proposal to replace high-tension overhead lines with that of the underground cables in order to save agricultural lands being acquired unnecessarily and also for the safety of the people from danger and snapping of high-tension line?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Wilson, please be brief in your question.

SHRI P. WILSON: Yes, Sir.

In Tamil Nadu, agricultural lands are acquired length and breadth for power companies leaving agriculturists landless.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH: Sir, there is no plan to replace high-tension lines with underground cables. That is not feasible. The distances are too many; and the loss which occurs is not so much from the high-tension lines which are more efficient. Most of the loss which occurs is on account of LT lines and distribution lines which are tapped by consumers. So, the underground cabling which we have sanctioned and which we propose to sanction in the future will be limited to those areas where the losses are high or will be limited to urban areas where underground cabling has been known to reduce losses. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Jairam Ramesh. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please, please. No, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Jairam Ramesh. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, from the Minister's answer, only five States account for the bulk of the Discom losses — U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana and Tamil Nadu. I would like to ask the hon. Minister what specific action plans are contemplated in these States.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH: Sir, the AT&C losses are in Andhra Pradesh. It is not only in these States but there are other States also which have high AT&C losses. For example, Chhattisgarh has 23 per cent. So, there are many other States which have AT&C losses, and we have worked out a plan which includes a number of elements. One element is identifying the loss-making areas and replacing the uncovered cables with Aerial Bunched Cables so that tapping becomes difficult. We have recommended to the States to switch-over to smart prepaid metering in the next three years. That will pay for itself. That is the experience. Now that will do away with the inefficiencies on account of metering, billing and collections because it is all automated in smart prepaid and disconnection also happens automatically if you do not recharge. So, that also, the States have started. About seven-and-a-half lakhs have already been installed in Uttar Pradesh and there is a tender out for about one crore odd smart meters.

Next is, we are telling the States that they must get their State Government Departments to pay on time or put the State Government Departments on prepaid meter. Some States have tried this. For example, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, Bihar has tried this and it has worked well. So, we are working with the States to take various steps to reduce the losses.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question No. 154.

**Finance sector and climate change risk**

\*154. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has studied the impact of climate change on lending and risk in the financial sector;

(b) whether it is a fact that climate change will have an impact on future lending policies of banks and other non-banking financial companies in India;

(c) whether the Indian finance sector is adequately prepared to deal with any risk that arises due to climate change; and

(d) 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) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the regulator and supervisor of the banking system, as per powers conferred by relevant provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. With regard to the impact of climate change on lending and risk in the financial sector and on lending policies, and the sector's preparedness to deal with the same, RBI has informed that it is conscious of the role of banks in providing finance for sustainable development and has urged financial institutions to integrate it in their practices. RBI has apprised that banks have been sensitised to various international initiatives, including the Equator Principles, which are a set of voluntary environmental and social guidelines for ethical project financing, and that banks were asked to adopt lending strategies to keep abreast of developments in the field of sustainable development. RBI has further informed that the Indian Banks' Association has formulated the National Voluntary Guidelines for Responsible Financing, which are sector-specific and combine and adapt best practices on green banking, including international standards as well as national experiences. In addition, RBI has included lending to social infrastructure and small renewable energy projects within priority sector lending targets, giving a fillip to green financing.

Moreover, the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD),



which is designated as the National Implementing Entity by the Government for the National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change and by the international funding entities under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, viz, Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund, has informed that 38 climate change mitigating projects worth ₹ 1,819 crore have been sanctioned under various funding mechanisms. These projects are related to, *inter alia*, water resource management, rainwater harvesting, spring shed development, improving water use efficiency through micro irrigation, climate-smart agriculture, crop residue management and integrated farming system.

India is signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and is committed to its principles of protecting the climate system against human-induced change. To address climate change concerns, Government is implementing the National Action Plan on Climate Change, comprising of eight National Missions.

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Sir, there is a study by the Ministry of Agriculture कि हिन्दुस्तान में हर साल we are losing out almost 10 billion dollars because of global warming. यह Ministry of Agriculture की रिपोर्ट है और इसके साथ University of Cambridge ने एक स्टडी की है कि अगले 80 साल में, इस साल से शुरू होकर end of the century तक, जितने अमीर देश हैं, गरीब देश हैं, गर्म देश हैं, ठंडे देश हैं, सभी की इकोनॉमी 10 परसेंट shrink होने वाली है because of the global warming, climatic changes. सर, हिन्दुस्तान में भी इसी साल तकरीबन 13 स्टेट्स में फ्लड्स आए हैं, जिसमें 1,700 लोगों की जान जा चुकी है, तो मेरा मिनिस्टर साहब से यह सवाल है कि Reserve bank of India conducts stress tests on banks to test the stability of the banking sector. The test looks to see the stability of the banking sector in five dimensions. Number one is soundness; number two is asset quality; number three is profitability; number four is liquidity और efficiency.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bajwa, please be specific on questions.

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: मैं यही पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्लाइमेट चेंज की जो six dimensions हैं और जो बड़े पैमाने पर आपके बैंकिंग सेक्टर को affect करेगी, तो क्या आप इन नई dimensions को इसमें लाओगे? मैं यही पूछना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, I am grateful that the hon. Member is serious about the climate change and the challenges faced by the world. I can only say that we are a signatory to the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement where India has lived up to the expectations of the world and given the leadership as well. As far as International Solar Alliance is concerned, India has done extremely well.

[ Shri Anurag Singh Thakur]

Coming to the RBI's role, the RBI is the regulator and supervisor of the banking system. The RBI has informed that it is conscious of the role of the banks in providing finances for the sustainable development and urged the financial institutions to integrate it in their practices. If you look at the Indian Bankers' Association, they also have, recently, come up with a set of National Voluntary Guidelines for Responsible Finance which ask members to factor commitment to responsible business in their lending and investment decision. MSMEs that adopt these guidelines may find themselves better placed and negotiate better financial terms. So, in a way, the RBI is aware of the issue and has given instructions to all the bankers, and the Indian Bankers' Association has given the National Voluntary Guidelines.

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Sir, the second thing that I would like to ask the hon. Minister is about climate-related financial disclosure for Indian firms. हिन्दुस्तान में अभी तक ऐसी 10 फर्म हैं, जिन्होंने यह बात कही है कि हम आपके norms को पूरा करेंगे। Will you make it compulsory for all firms? This is something which is completely new. People don't understand. वे सोचते हैं कि ग्लोबल वार्मिंग का बैंकिंग सेक्टर से क्या ताल्लुक है? मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सुनामी, cloud-brust या flood के कारण बड़े पैमाने पर घाटा होगा, तो उसके लिए आप क्या करेंगे? यह मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: On the one hand, there is a National Action Plan on Climate Change where the Government is doing a lot. On the other hand, as far as the banking sector is concerned, the RBI has apprised us that the banks have been sensitised about various international initiatives, including the Equator Principles. So, the RBI is doing whatever is possible and has told the banks to lend in that direction. Environment related जो भी प्रोडक्ट्स हैं, उनको मदेनज़र रखकर ही इसमें आगे कदम उठाए जाएँगे।

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister mentions about the Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund and has informed that 38 climate change mitigating projects worth ₹1,819 crore have been sanctioned under various funding mechanisms. May I know from the hon. Minister whether this amount which is being shown is for a particular period or till now it is being carried on, and does the Government intend to raise its level because climate change affects directly agriculture which is the biggest occupation in our country?

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, so far 38 climate change mitigating projects worth ₹1,819 crore have been sanctioned under various funding mechanisms. These include thirty projects supported under the National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change involving an assistance of ₹847 crore. Important intervention under the Climate Change projects include water resource management, rainwater harvesting, spring shed development and all that. These are the areas for which the money has been provided as of now.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, the hon. Minister has ignored the role of insurance in responding to climate change risks. Insurance could play a major role in terms of helping banks and other financial institutions in order to cope with the losses and damages that will be caused by climate change, natural disasters, etc. What measures is the Government taking to proactively integrate insurance and other risk mitigation mechanisms to address the challenges that are going to be faced and the burdens that are going to be faced by the banking and financial sector?

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, since the question was related only to the banking for the sustainable project, that is why, the answer has been given accordingly. As far as the natural calamities are concerned, for short-term crop loans, there is restructuring which is being made available, re-scheduling of the long-term investment credit as also restructuring of other loans. As far as insurance is concerned, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana is already there, implemented by the Government of India, through which millions of farmers have taken advantage. We are concerned about the farmers of this country. That is why, that scheme has been introduced. As far as other challenges like drought, floods and other calamities are concerned, those are also covered under the various guidelines of the insurance sector.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Sir, the physical risks of climate change impact our society directly and have potential to disrupt our economy. If events such as flooding, excess rainfall and droughts happen more frequently, people will have to rely more on insurance to cover the cost of damage to their property. The risk to be covered by various companies would be greater, leading thereby to higher insurance premium. Has the Government taken on board these physical risks and contemplated initiatives through regulatory authority, IRDAI, to mitigate these risks?

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, the regulator takes note of these changes

[ Shri Anurag Singh Thakur]

from time to time and makes policies accordingly. There are three primary risk factors for the climate change. One is the physical risk caused by climate and weather related events such as drought and sea-level rise. The potential consequences are, as hon. Member said, the large financial losses due to the damages to the property, land and infrastructure. The other is the transition risk, compromissory risk resulting in the process of moving towards a low carbon economy. The third is the liability risk stemming from increased compensation paid to the economic agents affected by the climate change. Sir, these are the issues, which not only India but the entire world is also facing. But, I would like to emphasise here that India has given its leadership from time to time not like others who have run away. We are aware of these issues and the regulators, whether it is the IRDAI for the insurance or the RBI for the banking sector, have taken steps from time to time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 155

**Cancellation of recruitment exercise by IRDAI**

\*155. SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) has cancelled recruitment exercise of February, 2018 in May, 2019 due to irregularities;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of expenditure incurred thereon; and
- (d) the details of complaints received along with the details of enquiry initiated and responsibility fixed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) and (b) As stated by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), a recruitment advertisement was issued by them on 16th February 2018. During the recruitment process, it was found that the minimum experience criteria mentioned in the notification did not explicitly specify the sector or area of work in which work experience was required. This led to some candidates without useful

experience being considered for further stages of recruitment process. Accordingly, to maintain transparency and fairness, and to avoid possible future litigation, IRDAI cancelled the recruitment exercise *vide* notice dated 20.05.2019, as IRDAI reserves the right to cancel the recruitment at any stage of the process.

(c) The expenditure incurred in the process, including advertisement, conducting of written examination and evaluation of answer scripts, was about ₹ 22.47 lakh.

(d) IRDAI have informed that they had received some complaints related to, *inter alia*, experience criteria, lowering of maximum age, re-allocation of unfilled vacancies, pattern of questions in written examination, rejection of application due to late receipt, reservation of posts and rosters. Further, IRDAI have stated that the recruitment process was cancelled due to the reasons as stated above and as such no inquiry was necessitated.

**श्री जावेद अली खान:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, जिस भर्ती प्रक्रिया को रद्द करने के संबंध में मैंने यह प्रश्न पूछा है, दरअसल वह प्रक्रिया वर्ष 2017 में शुरू हुई थी। 28 पदों पर भर्ती होनी थी, 10 पदों पर भर्ती हो गई थी और 18 पदों पर भर्ती नहीं हुई थी, जो वर्ष 2018 में पुनः विज्ञापित किए गए थे। इसी प्रकार की शिकायतें, जिनके आधार पर वर्ष 2018 की भर्ती प्रक्रिया रद्द हुई है, वर्ष 2017 में भी आयी थीं। वहां इतना ही उल्लंघन नियमों और मानदण्डों का हुआ था। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अपना पहला पूरक प्रश्न यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या अब वर्ष 2017 की प्रक्रिया को भी रद्द करने के लिए कोई आश्वासन दे सकते हैं?

†جناب جاوید علی خان : مائنے اب سبھا پتی جی، جس بھرتی پرکریا کو رد کرنے کے سمبندھ میں میں نے یہ سوال پوچھا ہے، دراصل وہ پرکریا سال 2017 میں شروع ہوئی تھی۔ 28 عہدوں پر بھرتی ہوئی تھی، دس عہدوں پر بھرتی ہو گئی تھی اور اٹھارہ عہدوں پر بھرتی نہیں ہوئی تھی، جو سال 2018 میں دوبارہ شائع کئے گئے تھے۔ اسی طرح کی شکایتیں، جن کے ادھار پر سال 2018 کی بھرتی پرکریا رد ہوئی تھی، سال 2017 میں بھی آئی تھیں۔ وہاں اتنا ہی النگھن نیموں اور ماندنٹوں کا ہوا تھا۔ میں مائنے منتری جی سے اپنا پہلا پورک پرشن یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا اب سال 2017 کی پرکریا کو بھی رد کرنے کے لئے کوئی آشواسن دے سکتے ہیں؟

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

**श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय सांसद ने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पूछा है। मैं आपको थोड़ा सा इसके इतिहास में ले जाना चाहूंगा। 27 सितम्बर, 2017 को 29 में से 18 वैकेंसीज़ की जहां भरपाई नहीं हो सकी, उसको fill नहीं किया जा सका। उसके बाद 16 फरवरी, 2018 को 18 में से 11 वैकेंसीज़ को दूसरी skill streams के लिए reallocate किया गया। जब इसमें शिकायत पायी गई, तो उसके बाद... उसका कारण यह था कि as per IRDAI, the Screening Committee assessed all the applications as per the advertisement issued. However, it was observed that there were some ineligible candidates who were called for written examination with the approval of the competent authority as per the detail given below. इसके के अलावा उसमें यह कहा गया कि advertisement में जो स्पष्ट तरीके से specify नहीं कर पाए थे, जिसके कारण यह स्थिति पैदा हुई है कि किस रोल के लिए उनको और उनका कितना experience होना चाहिए था, उसके कारण हुआ। जब यह पाया गया तो उसके बाद इसको administrative grounds के ऊपर cancel किया गया।

**श्री जावेद अली खान:** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि इस प्रक्रिया में लगभग साढ़े बाईस लाख रुपये का व्यय हुआ। इस प्रक्रिया को रद्द करने के जो कारण इसमें बताए गए हैं, वे हैं - आरक्षण के रोजर का अनुपालन नहीं होना, प्रश्नों का पैटर्न अलग होना, अधिकतम आयु सीमा घटा देना और जो अनुभव का मानदंड था, वह घटा देना इत्यादि। सर, इतनी ज्यादा irregularities अगर किसी ने की हैं, तो क्या किसी की जिम्मेदारी फिक्स नहीं होनी चाहिए? सरकारी खजाने से पैसा खर्च हुआ है, क्या किसी की जिम्मेदारी फिक्स नहीं होनी चाहिए? मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इसमें किसी स्वतंत्र संस्था से जांच कराकर पूरे आई.आर.डी.ए.आई. में जो भ्रष्टाचार है, क्या आप उसके ऊपर जांच कराने के संबंध में कदम उठाएंगे?

†جناب جاوید علی خان : مائے اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، میرا دوسرا سوال یہ ہے کہ اس پرکریا میں لگ بھگ ساڑے بائیس لاکھ روپے کا خرچہ ہوا۔ اس پرکریا کو رد کرنے کے جو کارن اس میں بتائے گئے ہیں، وہ ہیں - آرکشن کے روستر کا انوپالن نہیں ہونا، سوالوں کا پیٹرن الگ ہونا، ادھکتم آیو سیما گھٹا دینا اور جو انوبھو کا مایدنڈ تھا، وہ گھٹا دینا وغیرہ۔ سر، اتنی irregularities اگر کسی نے کی ہیں، تو کیا کسی کی ذمہ داری فکس نہیں ہونی چاہئے، سرکاری خزانے سے پیسہ خرچ ہوا ہے، تو کیا کسی کی ذمہ داری فکس نہیں ہونی چاہئے؟ میں مائے منتری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس میں کسی سوتنتر سنستھا سے جانچ کراکر پورے آئی۔آر۔ڈی۔ای۔آئی۔ میں جو بھرشٹاچار ہے، کیا آپ اس کے اوپر جانچ کرانے کے سمبندھ میں قدم اٹھائیں گے؟

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, the recruitment process was cancelled due to the administrative reasons and no such inquiry was necessitated, as replied by the IRDAI. And, there was no evidence of any wilful wrongdoing. The recruitment was cancelled owing to the administrative reasons, as there was ambiguity in interpreting the experience criteria और मैंने पहले भी कहा कि उसमें स्पष्ट तौर पर नहीं बताया गया था, इसलिए उसको बाद में रद्द किया गया। उस प्रक्रिया को इसलिए खारिज किया गया, ताकि बाद में इस पर मुद्दकमा न हो और ambiguity थी, इसीलिए स्पष्ट तरह से नहीं बताया गया था।

श्री जावेद अली खान: मंत्री जी, इसीलिए आप जांच कराइए।

† جناب جاوید علی خان : منتری جی، اسی لئے آپ جانچ کرائیے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Next Question.

#### **Integration of technology platforms in bank mergers**

\*156. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in respect of banks mergers, the integration of technology platforms is likely to remain the key challenge, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) in what manner IT compatibility and seamless integration is being brought about and in what time-frame in view of different merger entities use different software platforms for their core banking solutions, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the contours and problems associated with bank mergers relating to IT, HR and product offerings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) to (c) Government has approved in-principle amalgamation of ten Public Sector Banks (PSBs) into four PSBs. The amalgamations are aimed at creating strong banks that would have a number of strengths and advantages including, *inter alia*, enhanced scale and business volumes for enabling cost efficiencies for investment in information

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

technology (IT) and human resource (HR) systems and for operational efficiency gains for better customer specificity in product offerings.

To facilitate integration of information technology across the amalgamating banks without disruption, it has been ensured that the banks in each of the four amalgamating groups of banks are on the same Core Banking Solution (CBS) platform. In addition, amalgamating banks were advised to duly factor in and draw up roadmaps for, *inter alia*, converging IT systems and HR, and to put in place institutional arrangements to ensure expeditious integration. After due consideration by the bank Boards concerned, the banks have informed that multi-level coordination and integration committees have been set-up to ensure faster integration across functionalities including, *inter alia*, IT, HR and product offerings.

Further, Government has also adopted a PSB Reforms Agenda for effecting wide-ranging reforms in PSBs, in, *inter alia*, leveraging of IT including through integration of IT platforms, HR development, and improved product offerings. In the area of technology, diverse initiatives have been implemented for digitalised lending, digitalisation of back-office operations for improved efficiency and faster processing, and enhanced ease of living for the customer. To enable specialisation in banks, job families have been introduced, along with online training systems for officers. Customised product offerings like enhanced working capital to GST-registered MSMEs and overdraft facility for Jan Dhan Yojana account-holders have been introduced.

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Sir, in the merger of banks, retirement is practically involuntary for the employees. The surplus employees have little option. It is expected that, at least, 50,000 bank employees will be out of jobs by the end of next year under VRS packages. Where will they go and how will their families survive? An official study of job losses is as important as job growth in the economy. Has this been done?

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: सर, जहाँ तक बैंक मर्जर की बात है, आज जैसे दस PSBs हैं, वे कुल मिलाकर चार entities में सीमित होकर रह जाएंगे, इससे उनकी लोन देने की क्षमता बढ़ेगी और बाकी कार्यक्षमता भी बढ़ेगी। सर, इसमें यह भी सुनिश्चित किया गया है कि किसी व्यक्ति की नौकरी न जाए। मान लीजिए, यदि तीन बैंक्स का मर्जर हुआ है, तो तीनों में से जिसमें भी सबसे ज्यादा बेनिफिट्स हैं, वे बेनिफिट वहाँ के कर्मचारियों को मिलेंगे, उस बात को ध्यान में रखकर ही उनके मर्जर करवाए गए हैं।

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: They are already jobless. Now, I come to the second



supplementary. The Government has selected the bank merger candidates on the basis of technological synergy rather than geographical compatibility. After the announced mergers take place, two large banks headquartered in Kolkata, namely, United Bank and Allahabad Bank, will have to curtail their operations. These banks lend heavily to the tea industry and other sectors in the East, namely, the States of Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Meghalaya. This is likely to adversely affect the economy of these States. What initiatives are being taken to counter this?

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, let me first mention about the three Committees in this regard - Narasimham Committee in 1998; Leeladhar Committee in 2008; and Nayak Committee. All of them recommended for the amalgamation of the banks and their mergers. We have taken enough precautions. If you look at the size of the banks, as the hon. Member has mentioned about the Allahabad Bank and the other, I will just give you the figures. The Union Bank's total business is ₹7,41,000 crores.

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: I mentioned the United Bank.

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: मैं आपको यूनाइटेड बैंक के बारे में जानकारी दे देता हूँ। If you look at the size of the bank, they work in certain territory. With this amalgamation, their reach will be much larger; their capacity to lend will be much higher and better. In today's time of competition, I think, expansion was very important for these banks. I am proud to say here that it was our Government who went for the Asset Quality Review of the bank loans which were given during the period of 2004 to 2014. We adopted the four-R approach for the better functioning of the banks and recapitalized the banks to get more than ₹ 2,35,000 crore for better functioning and strengthening of the banks. As far as the lending to the tea estate is concerned, let me assure the Members that there would not be any shortage or shortfall for the service of those tea estates. I personally feel that the banks will be further strengthened after the amalgamation of the banks.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, through you, I want to ask one specific question to the hon. Minister. The headquarters of three very important banks, *i.e.*, the United Bank of India, United Commercial Bank and Allahabad Bank are located in West Bengal. The Union Government decided to merge the different banks under one umbrella, converting ten banks into four banks. United Bank of India which is

[ Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia]

a heritage bank of West Bengal, it is a sentiment of West Bengal, has been merged with Punjab National Bank and Punjab National Bank has been looted by so many industrialists. Sir, I want to ask as to what prompted the Union Government and the Ministry of Finance, particularly, their Banking Department to merge United Bank of India with Punjab National Bank.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your question is complete.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: They have the aim to merge the banks and to function...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already asked your question.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, after this, Kolkata will not have headquarters of any bank. What are the reasons to deprive West Bengal of this?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only one question is allowed at a time.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, I think the overall intention was to create strong and competitive banks that may serve as a catalyst of growth with improved risk profile of the bank. As far as the interest of the employees are concerned, pay and allowances were not less favourable overall. The customers of the merged banks will get access to larger countrywide network and better range of services. Sir, if you look at United Bank of India, Manishji also raised that, the total business of United Bank of India was ₹ 2,08,000 crore, on the other hand, the total business of Punjab National Bank was ₹ 11,82,224 crore. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please speak.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: The total business of Oriental Bank of Commerce is ₹ 4,04,194 crore. Sir, with the amalgamation taking place, the total size will be ₹ 17,94,526 crore, it will be the second largest bank in the country. Sir, with the merger of Andhra Bank and Corporation Bank, Union Bank of India will become the fifth largest entity in the country. What we have kept in mind is the software being used by them. The core banking systems have been kept in mind. All these banks who were using the similar kind of software have been merged accordingly so that there would not be any difficulty for the employees. As far as the sentiment of the East or Kolkata is concerned, that will be taken care of.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I wholeheartedly support the effort of the Government at creating fewer but much better capitalized banks. But, my question is this that as the number of banks will come down, there is a real risk that competition amongst banks reduces and therefore the cost of borrowing increases. May I draw the attention of the Government and seek that they do a study or at least ensure that the consequences of mergers do not result in higher cost of borrowings to both corporates and consumers?

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: सर, माननीय सांसद जी ने जो विषय रखा है, मैं उसके संबंध में यही कहूंगा कि एक स्थिति तो यह थी, जैसे यहां पूर्व में सांसद ने कहा कि परिस्थितियां थीं कि बैंकों में जो challenges हैं, उनको सुधार करने की बात है। 2014 में किस स्थिति में बैंक हमें मिले थे और 2019 में हमने कहां पर लाकर खड़ा किया है। हम आगे भी सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि इनके जितने कस्टमर्स हैं, उनको पहले से बेहतर सुविधाएं और बैंकिंग फैसिलिटीज़ मिल सकें, इसलिए बैंकों की ताकत को बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया गया है, न कि इससे कस्टमर्स को कोई कमी आए। हम इस बात को सुनिश्चित करेंगे और आरबीआई इसमें पूरी तरह से as a regulator देखता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Next Question.

#### **In-house facility of pharmacy for Ayurvedic products**

\*157. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has in-house facility of pharmacy for Ayurvedic products;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has established proper mechanism to test the effectiveness of such products; and
- (d) if so, the details of diseases for which Ayurvedic products from Government pharmacies have been found effective and names of such products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH); (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) and (b) Yes, Central and State Governments have pharmacies for manufacturing of Ayurvedic products. Out of the 7718 Ayurveda drugs manufacturing units in the country, 37 units are in the Government sector. Details are as under-

Sl. No.	Central Govt. / State/UT	Ayurveda drug Manufacturing Units
01	Government of India	01
02	Arunachal Pradesh	01
03	Assam	01
04	Bihar	01
05	Gujarat	03
06	Haryana	01
07	Himachal Pradesh	03
08	Jammu and Kashmir	01
09	Karnataka	01
10	Kerala	01
11	Madhya Pradesh	01
12.	Maharashtra	02
13.	Odisha	04
14.	Punjab	02
15.	Rajasthan	05
16.	Tamil Nadu	02
17.	Telangana	01
18.	Uttar Pradesh	02
19.	Uttarakhand	01
20.	West Bengal	03

The Central Sector Undertaking Pharmacy under Ministry of AYUSH *i.e.* Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (IMPCL), Mohan (Almora), Uttarakhand manufactures 656 Ayurvedic medicines supplying to the Government Hospitals and

Dispensaries. Some of the effective drugs are:- Punarnavadi Mandoor for Anaemia and Hepatitis, Pushyanug Choorna for Leucorrhoea, Menstrual Disorders, Vasavaleha for Bronchitis and Asthma, Arjunarishta for Cardiac Disease, Abhayarishta for Constipation and Haemorrhoids, M-liv Syrup for Jaundice and Hepatitis, M-Vasaco Syrup for Cough and Respiratory disorder, M-shankhapushpi Syrup for memory loss and Mental weakness, M-Rheuma care Ointment for Arthritis and Joint pain, M-Psora Care cream for psoriasis.

(c) Rule 158-B of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 has the provisions for seeking proof of effectiveness including data of clinical studies for granting license for manufacturing of various types of Ayurvedic products. Good Clinical Practice (GCP) Guidelines for conduct of clinical trials on Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani medicines are published by the Ministry of AYUSH and institutional network of Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences undertakes clinical studies on scientific parameters for the validation and testing of effectiveness of Ayurvedic products.

(d) Ayurvedic medicines developed by Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences are AYUSH-64 for malaria, AYUSH-82 for diabetes mellitus, AYUSH-56 for epilepsy, Ksharsutra for Piles and Fistula-in-ano diseases, AYUSH Ghutti for cough and cold, Pippalyadi Yoga, Neem oil for Contraceptive, Nimbtiktam for Psoriasis and Duodenal ulcer, AYUSH Poshak Yoga and Peya for general health promotion, Shunthi Guggulu for Rheumatoid Arthritis, AYUSH Balarasayana for promotion of health in children, AYUSH AG tablet for antenatal care, AYUSH AD tablet for prevention of nausea and vomiting, AYUSH PG for pregnancy induced hypertension. In addition, following Ayurvedic classical formulations have been clinically validated namely Eladi Churna, Talishadi Churna and Sitopaladi Churna for Kasa (bronchitis), Varunadi Kwath Churna, Apamarga Kshar for Urolithiasis, Puga Khand for Shveta Pradara (Leucorrhoea), Trayodashang Guggulu for Rheumatoid Arthritis, Pathyadi Kwatha Churna for Migraine, Shirishadi Kwath Churna for Allergic Rhinitis & Eladi Gutika, Apamarga Kshar for Shwasa (Bronchial Asthma).

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the patients undergoing surgery while undergoing ayurvedic treatment are also provided insurance cover as is the practice in case of patients operated upon in the allopathic treatment.

श्री श्रीपाद यशो नाईक: उपसभापति महोदय, 12 insurance companies ने 147 packages दिए हैं और इस पैकेज में यह कवर जो जाता है।

**SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI:** What are the most popular drugs in the international market? What is the total value of ayurvedic medicines exported during the last two years and the countries where it has been exported?

**श्री श्रीपाद यशो नाईक:** उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, बड़ी क्वांटिटी में हमारी मेडिसिन्स एक्सपोर्ट हो रही हैं। कम से कम 27 कम्पनीज़ as per rules इन्हें एक्सपोर्ट करती हैं। अभी मेरे पास इनके एक्सपोर्ट के पैसों का आंकड़ा नहीं है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप वे आंकड़े माननीय सदस्य को भिजवा दीजिएगा।

**श्री श्रीपाद यशो नाईक:** मैं माननीय सदस्य को आंकड़े भिजवा दूंगा।

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर:** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी जानना चाहूंगी कि जो गवर्नमेंट की फार्मसीज़ हैं, उनको तो देखा जाता है, जैसा आपने बताया है कि उनकी तो पूरी निगरानी होती है। हर प्रदेश में जो प्राइवेट फार्मसीज़ आ रही हैं और बहुत ज्यादा आ रही हैं, उनको लाइसेंस देने से पहले क्या उनका पूरा ब्यौरा लिया जाता है? क्या वे इतनी capable हैं कि उनको लाइसेंस दिया जाए? क्योंकि कई ऐसी फार्मसीज़ बन जाती हैं, जो पूरी तरह से ठीक मेडिसिन्स नहीं दे पाती हैं, लेकिन लाइसेंस ले जाती हैं। क्या इसके लिए कोई प्रावधान है या कोई ऐसा बोर्ड बनाया गया है, जिससे उनको चेक किया जा सके?

**श्री श्रीपाद यशो नाईक:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, फार्मसी को परमिशन देना, यह राज्य सरकार के अंतर्गत आता है। ड्रग और फार्मसी के लिए वहां का हेल्थ डिपार्टमेंट काम करता है और जो कुछ सपोर्ट चाहिए, तो हम केंद्र से उन्हें देते हैं। जो कुछ फार्मसी आज हैं, वे पूरी रजिस्टर्ड हैं और illegal pharmacy कोई चलाता नहीं है।

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Q.No.158. Shri Motilal Vora; not present. First supplementary, Dr. Narendra Jadhav.

\*158. [प्रश्नकर्ता अनुपस्थित थे।]

### बढ़ते समुद्री जलस्तर के कारण मुंबई को खतरा

\*158. **श्री मोतीलाल वोरा:** क्या पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बढ़ते समुद्री जलस्तर के कारण देश की आर्थिक राजधानी मुंबई पर वर्ष 2050 तक डूब जाने का खतरा मंडरा रहा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की भी जानकारी है कि वर्ष 2040-50 तक मुंबई का ज्यादातर दक्षिणी हिस्सा साल में कम-से-कम एक बार अनुमानित ज्वार की वजह से जलमग्न हो सकता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिए सरकार कौन-कौन से उपाय कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

**पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्री (डा. हर्ष वर्धन):** (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

### **विवरण**

(क) जी, नहीं। समुद्री स्तर में धीमी गति से होने वाली वृद्धि मात्र से तट तुरंत प्रभावित नहीं हो सकते हैं, लेकिन समुद्री स्तर में होने वाली वृद्धि से तटीय संकटों यथा तूफानी लहरों, सुनामी, तटीय आप्लावन, उच्च तरंगों और निचले तटीय इलाकों में तटीय क्षरण के प्रभाव में तेजी आ सकती है और ये इलाके बाढ़ की चपेट में आ सकते हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं। उपलब्ध डाटा और मॉडल अध्ययन दक्षिणी मुंबई के बड़े हिस्सों में 2040-50 के दौरान साल में एक बार बाढ़ के आने की बात की ओर इशारा नहीं करते हैं।

(ग) और (घ) पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के तहत एक स्वायत्त संस्थान इंडियन नेशनल सेंटर फॉर ओशन इंफॉर्मेशन सर्विसेज़ (इंकोईस) ने मुंबई में अपोलो बंदर स्थित समुद्र स्तरमापी द्वारा दर्ज आंकड़ों का उपयोग करके समुद्र स्तर में बदलाव के दीर्घकालिक रुझानों का अनुमान लगाया है। वर्ष 1878-2005 के दौरान एकत्र किए गए ज्वारमापी डेटा के आधार पर, समुद्री स्तर में प्रतिवर्ष 0.74 मिमी. की शुद्ध वृद्धि का अनुमान लगाया गया है। तदनुसार, मुंबई तट के समुद्र स्तर में वर्तमान स्तर की तुलना में वर्ष 2050 तक 33.3 मिमी. या 3.33 सेमी. बढ़ेतरा हो जाएगी। समुद्र के स्तर में वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप, तटीय शहरों पर पड़ने वाले प्रत्यक्ष प्रभावों का अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया है। तथापि, समुद्र स्तर में वृद्धि के कारण तट पर पड़ने वाले संभावित प्रभाव के आकलन के आधार पर इंकोईस द्वारा तैयार किए गए तटीय संवेदनशीलता मानचित्रों से ज्ञात होता है कि मुंबई क्षेत्र बहुत अधिक संवेदनशील श्रेणी के अंतर्गत नहीं आता है।

\* 158. [The Questioner was absent.]

### **Threats to Mumbai due to rising sea level**

†\*158. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there is a looming threat of Mumbai, the financial capital of the country, being submerged by the year 2050 on account of rising sea level;

(b) whether Government is also aware of the fact that by the year 2040-50 the major part of southern Mumbai could be inundated at least once in a year due to estimated high tide;

(c) if so, the measures being taken by Government to deal with this situation; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) No, Sir. The slow rise in Sea level alone may not impact the coasts immediately, but, the sea level rise can exacerbate the impacts of coastal hazards such as storm surge, Tsunami, coastal flooding, high waves and coastal erosion in the low lying coastal areas.

(b) No, Sir. Available data and model studies do not indicate inundation in major part of southern Mumbai occurring at least once a year during 2040-50.

(c) and (d) Indian National Center for Ocean Information Service (INCOIS), an autonomous Institute under Ministry of Earth Sciences has estimated the long-term trends in sea level change using data recorded by the sea level gauge of Mumbai located at Apollo Bandar. Net sea level rise of 0.74 mm/yr is estimated based on the tide gauge data collected during 1878-2005. Accordingly, the sea level at Mumbai coast will increase by 33.3 mm or 3.33 cm from the current level in 2050. The direct impacts of sea level rise on coastal cities are not worked out. However, the coastal vulnerability maps prepared by INCOIS based on the assessment of probable implications to the coast due to sea level rise suggests Mumbai region does not come under very high vulnerable class.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Sir, answer provided in parts c and d indicates that the direct impacts of sea level on rise of coastal cities are not worked out. As a matter



of fact, a recent study carried by a US research institute called Climate Central shows that the Arabian Sea could begin entering and flooding most of Mumbai, at least, once every year from the year 2050. Has the Government undertaken any study on its own to identify the areas facing a threat of submersion in the coastal cities, particularly, with regard to Mumbai?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, as has been answered, in fact, in ten ports in the country for long years, we have put sea-level gauges. These ports are, Chennai, Diamond Harbour, Haldia, Kandla, Kochi, Mumbai, Paradip, Port Blair, Vizag and Okha. It has been mentioned in the answer also that in Mumbai itself, right from 1876 to 2005, the average rise of sea level has been around 0.74 mm. So, going by that average — I am only talking about Mumbai right now and not about other ten places — by 2050, the total rise is likely to be 3.3 cm.

Sir, the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services, INCOIS at Hyderabad has also prepared the coastal vulnerability maps. There also, Mumbai does not figure under the high vulnerability category. There is no reason that anybody should be worried about this aspect to that extent.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: उपसभापति महोदय, सरकार जिस ढंग से उत्तर दे रही है, मेरे ख्याल से वह प्ले डाउन कर रही है।

श्री उपसभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: इसलिए इसकी गंभीरता है, क्योंकि यह बार-बार बोला जा रहा है और बहुत सारे institutions ने कहा है। दुनिया में जहां-जहां पर, जिन-जिन शहरों में इस तरह की प्रॉब्लम है, वहां पर उसके लिए वॉल बनाना, उसके लिए कुछ प्रोटेक्शन करना आदि का काम चला है। आप हमें मुम्बई के संबंध में इस तरह का काम करने वाले हैं या नहीं, इसका सीधा-सीधा जवाब दीजिए।

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I think I have given the reply. On the data that we have produced, we have been doing it right from 1876. The data that we have given is the average of what has been done from 1876 to 2005 and for future also we have given you all the data. For all the coasts, we have made coastal vulnerability maps. These are all there. Right now, I may tell you that this is the same country which was literally caught unaware in 2004 when we had a tsunami. Today, for the data that we produce for early warnings of tsunami, we are rated number one country

[ Dr. Harsh Vardhan]

in the whole world. The type of work our INCOIS has been doing for all the predictions of cyclones and other oceanic studies, we are, in fact, giving information to other countries along the coast also. There is no reason why we should doubt the capability of our scientists. We are officially rated number one in the whole world today.

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन:** सर, मुम्बई के बारे में जो कहा गया है कि it will go under water, यह हमारे देश में, हमारी सरकार ने नहीं निकाला है। यह विदेश से बात आई है, जो हम लोगों को information मिली है। एक बात तो यह है कि यह information आप लोगों को देनी चाहिए थी, जबकि बाहर के लोग हमारे देश के बारे में बोल रहे हैं।

सर, एक चीज़ और है। क्या आपने इसकी जांच की है कि पानी ऊपर आ जाएगा, submerge हो जाएगा। Most of Mumbai is reclaimed land. Do you know that these places where buildings have been constructed on the reclaimed land, they have started going down? The water has moved and because it is near the sea..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question, Jaya ji.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Have you made any enquiry or have you thought of any kind of rescue in case of this problem?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I think this question has arisen because of the fact that there must have been some media report based on what somebody has said something outside. Whatever we are saying is based on the report of our own scientists and our own institutions which are producing the data which are rated the best in the whole world by everyone. There is no reason, Madam, for you to worry about Mumbai. Whatever data I have given are the long-term data. Mumbai is not going to be submerged.

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन:** सर, अभी तो मैं दिल्ली में हूँ। इसके बारे में information आपने नहीं निकाली, हमें बाहर से मिली।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Next Question.

### **Disinvestment of PSUs**

\*159. SHRI K.K. RAGESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided disinvestment of more Public Sector undertakings (PSUs);

(b) if so, the details of the companies thereof and the reasons for the disinvestment of such PSUs; and

(c) the methods of disinvestment considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) to (c) The Government follows a policy of disinvestment through minority stake sale and Strategic disinvestment. Strategic Disinvestment implies substantial sale of Government shareholding of a CPSE along with transfer of management control. The policy of strategic disinvestment is followed in respect of the CPSEs which are not in 'priority sector' For this purpose, NITI Aayog has been mandated to identify such CPSEs based on the criteria of (i) National Security; (ii) Sovereign functions at arm's length, and (iii) Market Imperfections and Public Purpose.

Strategic disinvestment of CPSEs is being guided by the basic economic rationale that Government should discontinue in sectors, where competitive markets have come of age and economic potential of such entities may be better discovered in the hands of strategic investor due to various factors such as infusion of capital, technological upgradation and efficient management practices.

The Government has so far given in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment of 33 CPSEs including subsidiaries, Units and Joint Ventures of CPSEs with sale of majority stake of Government and transfer of management control. List of such CPSEs, subsidiaries, units and Joint Ventures is given in the Annexure-I (*See below*).

Besides, in certain other CPSEs, policy of disinvestment of minority stake without transfer of management control is being followed through various SEBI-approved methods, in order to unlock the value, promote public ownership, meet the minimum public shareholding norms of SEBI and for ensuring higher degree of accountability. The modes of disinvestment commonly used for minority stake sale include Initial Public Offer (IPO), Offer for Sale (OFS), Buyback of shares and Exchange Traded Funds (ETF) offers. The details of the disinvestment of minority stake are given in the Annexure-II.

**Annexure-I**

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

**(a) Transactions Completed**

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	Administrative Ministry	Details of strategic sale
1.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)	M/o Petroleum and Natural Gas	Strategic sale to ONGC, another CPSE at a consideration of ₹ 36,915 crores.
2.	Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC)	M/o Power	Strategic sale to Power Finance Corp., another CPSE at a consideration of ₹ 14,500 crores.
3.	Hospital Services Consultancy Ltd. (HSCC)	M/o Health and Family Welfare	Strategic sale to NBCC, another CPSE at a consideration of ₹ 285 crores.
4.	National Project construction corporation (NPCC)	M/o Water Resources	Strategic sale to WAPCOS, another CPSE at a consideration of ₹ 79.80 crores.
5.	Dredging Corporation of India (DCIL)	M/o Shipping	Strategic sale to a consortium of Ports in Public Sector at a consideration of ₹ 1049 crores.

**(b) Transactions in progress**

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	Administrative Ministry
1	2	3
1.	Project & Development India Ltd.	D/o Fertilizers
2.	Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL).	M/o Housing & Urban Affairs
3.	Engineering Project (India) Ltd.	D/o Heavy Industry

1	2	3
4.	Bridge and Roof Co. India Ltd.	D/o Heavy Industry
5.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd(subsidiary)	D/o Heavy Industry
6.	Scooters India Limited	D/o Heavy Industry
7.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd	D/o Heavy Industry
8.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd (CCI)	D/o Heavy Industry
9.	Hindustan Fluorocarbon Ltd. (HFL) (sub.)	D/o Chemicals & Petrochemicals
10.	Central Electronics Ltd	D/o Scientific and Industrial Research
11.	Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. (BEML)	D/o Defence Production
12.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.(sub.)	M/o Steel
13.	Nagarnar Steel Plant of NMDC	M/o Steel
14.	Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur; Salem Steel Plant; Bhadrawati units of SAIL	M/o Steel
15.	Pawan Hans Ltd.	M/o Civil Aviation
16.	Air India and its five subsidiaries and one JV.	M/o Civil Aviation
17.	HLL Life Care	M/o Health
18.	Indian Medicine & Pharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd. (IMPCL)	M/o Ayush
19.	Kamrajar Port	M/o Shipping
20.	Indian Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC)	M/o Tourism
21.	Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	D/o Pharmaceuticals
22.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. (HAL)	D/o Pharmaceuticals
23.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (BCPL)	D/o Pharmaceuticals

**(c) Recent 'in principle' approval of CCEA for strategic disinvestment (dated 20.11.2019)**

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	Administrative Ministry
1.	(a) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (except Numaligarh Refinery Limited) (b) BPCL stake in Numaligarh Refinery Limited to a CPSE strategic buyer.	M/o Petroleum and Natural Gas
2.	Shipping Corporation of India (SCI)	M/o Shipping
3.	Container Corporation of India (CONCOR)	M/o Railways
4.	THDC India Limited (THDCIL), to be sold to a strategic CPSE buyer, namely, NTPC Ltd.	M/o Power
5.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO), to be sold to a strategic CPSE buyer, namely, NTPC Ltd.	M/o Power

***Annexure-II***

*CPSEs disinvested through minority stake sale during last 5 years*

**A. Offer For Sale(OFS) including Employees OFS**

Year	CPSEs disinvested
1	2
2014-15	1. Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) 2. Coal India Ltd.(CIL) 3. National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL) 4. National Thermal Power Ltd. (NTPC) 5. Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation of India (MMTC) 6. Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL) 7. National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO) 8. National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC)

1	2
2015-16	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. (REC)</li><li>2. Power Finance Corporation Ltd. (PFC)</li><li>3. Dredging Corporation of India Ltd.(DCIL)</li><li>4. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOC)</li><li>5. Engineers India Ltd. (EIL)</li><li>6. National Thermal Power Ltd. (NTPC)</li><li>7. Container Corporation of India Ltd. (CONCOR)</li></ol>
2016-17	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC)</li><li>2. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOC)</li><li>3. National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC)</li><li>4. Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL)</li><li>5. National Building Construction Corporation Ltd. (NBCC)</li><li>6. Engineers India Ltd. (EIL)</li><li>7. National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC)</li><li>8. Dredging Corporation India Ltd. (DCIL)</li><li>9. Container Corporation of India Ltd. (CONCOR)</li><li>10. Manganese Ore India Ltd. (MOIL)</li><li>11. Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL)</li></ol>
2017-18	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL)</li><li>2. National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO)</li><li>3. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. (RCFL)</li><li>4. National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL)</li><li>5. Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL)</li><li>6. National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC)</li><li>7. Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL)</li><li>8. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC)</li></ol>
2018-19	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Coal India Ltd.(CIL)</li></ol>

**B. Initial Public Offer (IPO)/ Follow-on Public Offer (FPO)**

Year	CPSEs disinvested
2014-15	Nil
2015-16	Nil
2016-17	Nil
2017-18	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The New India Assurance Company Ltd. (NIA)</li> <li>2. General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC)</li> <li>3. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL)</li> <li>4. Bharat Dynamics Ltd. (BDL)</li> <li>5. Cochin Shipyard Ltd. (CSL)</li> <li>6. Housing &amp; Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO)</li> </ol>
2018-19	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd. (MSTC Ltd.)</li> <li>2. Garden Reach Shipbuilders &amp; Engineers Ltd. (GRSE)</li> <li>3. Indian Railway Construction Company (IRCON) International Ltd.</li> <li>4. Rail India Technical and Economic Service (RITES)</li> <li>5. Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd. (MIDHANI)</li> </ol>

**C. Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs)****(a) CPSE-ETF\***

Year	Issue	Existing Constituents (as on 30.11.2019)
1	2	3
2014-15	Nil	1. Bharat Electronics Limited
2015-16	Nil	2. Coal India Limited
2016-17	FFO-1	3. National Buildings Construction Corporation
	FFO-2	4. Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd.



1	2	3
		5. Neyveli Lignite Limited
2017-18	Nil	6. National Thermal Power Corporation
		7. Indian Oil Corporation Limited
2018-19	FFO 3	8. Oil Natural Gas Corporation
	FFO 4	9. Power Finance Corporation Limited
		10. Oil India Limited

\*GAIL, CONCOR, EIL and REC were excluded whereas NTPC, NBCC, NLC and SJVN were included at different stages

**(b) Bharat 22- ETF**

Year	Issue	Existing Constituents (as on 30.11.2019)
1	2	3
2014-15	Nil	1. Axis Bank Ltd.
2015-16	Nil	2. Bank of Baroda
		3. Bharat Electronics Ltd.
2016-17	Nil	4. Bharat Petroleum Corp Ltd.
		5. Coal India Ltd.
2017-18	NFO	6. Engineers India Ltd.
		7. Gail India Ltd.
		8. Indian Bank
		9. Indian Oil Corp Ltd.
		10. ITC
		11. Larsen & Toubro Ltd.
2018-19	FFO 1	12. National Aluminium Co Ltd.
	FFO 2	13. NBCC (India) Ltd.
		14. NHPC Ltd.
		15. NLC India Ltd.

1	2	3
		16. Oil & Natural Gas Corp Ltd.
		17. NTPC Ltd.
		18. Power Finance Corp Ltd.
		19. Power Grid Corp of India Ltd.
		20. Oil India.
		21. SJVN Ltd.
		22. State Bank of India

**D. Buyback**

Year	CPSEs disinvested
1	2
2014-15	Nil
2015-16	1. Bharat Dynamics Ltd. (BDL) 2. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL)
2016-17	1. National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO) 2. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (NMDC) 3. Manganese Ore India Ltd. (MOIL) 4. Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL) 5. Coal India Ltd. (CIL) 6. National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC) 7. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC)
2017-18	1. Oil India Ltd. (OIL) 2. Engineers India Ltd. (EIL) 3. Bharat Dynamics Ltd. (BDL)

1	2
	4. Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Ltd. (MDL) 5. Security Printing & Minting Corporation of India Ltd. (SPMCIL) 6. IRCON International Ltd. (IRCON) 7. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL) 8. Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd. (GRSE) 9. Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation Ltd. (HSCC Ltd.) 10. Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd. (SJVN Ltd.) 11. Antrix Corporation Ltd. 12. Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL) 13. Manganese Ore (India) Ltd. (MOIL)
2018-19	1. Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd (KIOCL) 2. National Aluminium Corporation Ltd. (NALCO) 3. Neyveli Lignite Corporation India Ltd. (NLC India Ltd.) 4. Cochin Shipyard Ltd. (CSL) 5. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) 6. National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC) 7. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL) 8. Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) 9. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (NMDC) 10. Oil India Ltd. (OIL)

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, the reply states that 33 PSUs in our country are going to be sold out or divested. The Government is going for a massive disinvestment

[ Shri K.K. Ragesh]

by selling out PSUs in our country. I want to know this from the hon. Minister. How much money are you going to get out of this disinvestment? And how much money are you going to forgo that you are already getting in the form of dividends and other concessions? How much money do you have to forgo? And how much money are you going to get through this divestment and strategic sale?

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, let me first throw some light on it. During the five-year period, which is from the year 2014-19, the total amount of ₹2,79,622 crore has been realized from disinvestment transactions through 105 disinvestment transactions using various modes by the Government of India. If you compare it with the period 2004-14, which was a ten-year period, in those ten years, through 40 transactions, only ₹1,07,833 crore could be raised. So, हमने पांच वर्षों में उससे दुगने से ज्यादा पैसे raise किए हैं। हमने 21 transactions प्रति वर्ष किए, जबकि उस समय प्रति वर्ष 4 transactions on average होती थीं। इस वर्ष के लिए हमने 1 लाख, 5 हजार करोड़ रुपए का target रखा है, ताकि उसे हम achieve कर पाएं और उसके लिए हर संभव प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

महोदय, इसके अलावा मैं इसमें एक छोटी सी बात और बताना चाहूंगा कि हमने जो बदलाव इसमें किए हैं, उनमें अलग-अलग तरीके हैं- IPO लाने का, ETF का, strategic disinvestment का और buyback of shares का भी है। इस प्रकार अगर आप देखेंगे, आपने IRCTC के माध्यम से भी देखा होगा कि उसका bumper public issue गया था। इसी प्रकार के कार्य हम करने वाले हैं। दूसरी ओर आप यदि पिछले पांच वर्षों में disinvestment को देखेंगे, तो आपको मालूम होगा कि उसके बहुत अच्छे नतीजे आए हैं। इसके लिए भी हमने 'नीति आयोग' को अधिकार दिए हैं कि कहां-कहां पर, किस-किस तरीके से और किस-किस को strategic disinvestment के रूप में लाना चाहिए और किसे नहीं।

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, the hon. Minister did not reply on the point of dividend which they have to forego. My second supplementary is this. Many of these PSUs are strategically important. Workers and employees in most of these PSUs are on strike cutting across political lines. My question is: Considering all these aspects, will the Government re-consider its decision to sell PSUs in our country?

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, the Government follows a policy of strategic disinvestment of CPSEs which are not in the priority sector. So, I would request the hon. Member to specify the priority sector which he is highlighting. Apart from that,

for this purpose, as I earlier said, the NITI Aayog has been mandated to identify such CPSEs based on the criteria of national security, sovereign functions at arm's length, and market imperfections and public purpose. Profitability and loss is not the relevant criterion for strategic disinvestment.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to parts (a) to (c) of the answer about the strategic disinvestment or sale including transfer of management-control to private entities in the non-priority sector. Are entities like Shipping Corporation of India, the petroleum sector and the three identified companies which are producing antibiotics including injectibles and those which are required for national emergencies and disasters not in the priority sector? Is this only left to the NITI Aayog? I feel that the Government should come out with a full disclosure about their assets, evaluation and the necessity.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, as I earlier replied, the criterion is being fixed for strategic disinvestment and it does not fall under that. If you look at the Shipping Corporation of India, you have enough competition available there. If you look at the petroleum sector also, you have the Indian Oil which has close to 50 per cent of the market share; you also have HPCL. Earlier, the share was bought by ONGC. You have other companies also. At the same time, if you look at CONCOR, despite giving a share out of the total Government of India holding, we are still retaining more than 24 per cent. It is important as far as freight and the railway sector is concerned.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, I fully support the initiative of the Government of disinvesting these perennially loss-making units. It is not just the NITI Aayog but the Committee on Public Undertakings also, which has examined it and it has also recommended the same. There is a list of 23, which are in the process of disinvestment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question because time would be over now.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Many of these have been offered before, like, for Air India etc. but such stringent conditions have been put or impossible conditions have been put that nobody comes forward to pick them up. So, what steps is the Government taking this time to ensure that these are disinvested?

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS****People benefited by MUDRA loans**

\*160. LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.): Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people benefited by MUDRA loans in the country; and
- (b) the details of the beneficiaries and the performance of various categories of loans disbursed under MUDRA, yojana since its implementation in the country, category and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Since inception of the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), over 20.65 crore loans involving a total disbursement of ₹ 9.86 lakh crore have been extended to borrowers as on 25.10.2019 by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs), which include Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs).

(b) Category-wise and State-wise details of the number of loans sanctioned and the amount disbursed under PMMY as on 25.10.2019, since inception, are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

**Statement-I***Category-wise classification of loans disbursed under PMMY, since inception of the scheme**(Amount in ₹ crore)*

Category	FY 2015-16		FY 2016-17		FY 2017-18		FY 2018-19		FY 2019-20 (as on 25.10.2019)		Cumulative	
	No of accounts for which loans	Disburse- ment Amt.	No of accounts for which loans	Disburse- ment Amt.	No of accounts for which loans	Disburse- ment Amt.	No of accounts for which loans	Disburse- ment Amt.	No of accounts for which loans	Disburse- ment Amt.	No of accounts for which loans	Disburse- ment Amt.
	sanctioned		sanctioned		sanctioned		sanctioned		sanctioned		sanctioned	
Shishu	32401046	62027.69	36497813	83891.88	42669795	104228.05	51507438	139651.55	20865575	58564.35	183941667	448363.52
Kishore	2069461	41073.28	2663502	51063.12	4653874	83197.09	6606009	99868	2506805	34898.97	18499651	310100.46
Tarun	410417	29853.76	539732	40357.13	806924	59012.25	1756871	72291.84	631459	26837.95	4145403	228352.93
TOTAL	34880924	132954.73	39701047	175312.13	48130593	246437.4	59870318	311811.38	24003839	120301.27	206586721	986816.91

Source : As per data reported by MLIs on Mudra portal

**Statement-II***State-UT wise detail of loans extended under PMMY, since inception of the scheme*

		(Amount in ₹ crore)											
		FY 2015-16		FY 2016-17		FY 2017-18		FY 2018-19		FY 2019-20 (as on 25.10.2019)		Cumulative	
Category		No of accounts for which loans sanctioned	Disburse- ment Amt.	No of accounts for which loans sanctioned	Disburse- ment Amt.	No of accounts for which loans sanctioned	Disburse- ment Amt.	No of accounts for which loans sanctioned	Disburse- ment Amt.	No of accounts for which loans sanctioned	Disburse- ment Amt.	No of accounts for which loans sanctioned	Disburse- ment Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24719	212.78	3353	78.34	3829	100.26	3722	89.76	738	31.56	36361	512.7
2.	Andhra Pradesh	795688	5790.79	587569	5731.8	801845	10214.1	782707	10669.2:1	346280	3468.15	3314089	35874.09
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4625	71.62	6109	78.67	11004	103.27	14455	114.16	1605	31.35	37798	399.07
4.	Assam	427272	1728.46	1255754	4824.54	1713004	6570.32	2422968	9798.33	618362	2510.29	6437360	25431.94
5.	Bihar	2451439	7265.91	3756716	11585.63	4314861	15396.75	5999640	23068.32	2375186	8902.07	18897842	66218.68
6.	Chandigarh	22605	204.52	19039	221.26	18257	409.15	30015	412.43	13977	163.78	103893	1411.14
7.	Chhattisgarh	639711	2156.14	884941	3209.86	962079	4501.48	1201572	5567.35	396768	1925.08	4085071	17359.91



8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1236	21.27	2587	22.61	3408	36.3	2900	43.91	504	12.52	10635	136.61
9.	Daman and Diu	1109	12.02	774	12.08	1086	22.56	681	17.09	403	10.12	4053	73.87
10.	Delhi	394388	2857.97	224975	3700.51	241797	4357.35	737717	5633.83	372186	2286.37	1971063	18836.03
11.	Goa	45471	376.04	31289	372.78	39397	484.45	44781	477.24	16244	199.03	177182	1909.54
12.	Gujarat	1086407	5910.02	1103453	7692.07	1501226	11202.52	1826207	12983.56	761409	4843.07	6278702	42631.24
13.	Haryana	745535	3152.62	716622	3697.59	786328	5745.03	1081972	7281.53	554503	3242.83	3884960	23119.6
14.	Himachal Pradesh	85564	965.7	82851	1214.02	91992	1801.44	119595	2192.2	50219	915.4	430221	7088.76
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	57974	1152.15	89712	1663.51	103125	2514.84	133078	3320.97	81212	1775.55	465101	10427.02
16.	Jharkhand	872868	2845.66	1023593	3908.99	1212671	5233.05	1436968	6700.23	674293	2977.66	5220393	21665.59
17.	Karnataka	4459609	16469.43	3933578	17290.7	4568493	22500.67	5806936	29345.44	2285241	11157.83	21053857	96764.07
18.	Kerala	830411	4727.38	982260	6140.44	2289805	9282.57	2121319	11967.11	890697	5101.1	7114492	37218.6
19.	Lakshadweep	740	5.35	473	4.51	1044	11.53	626	5.66	419	2.71	3302	29.76
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2511191	7769.29	2683052	10191.91	2899123	14357.52	3282723	16792.33	1376703	6515.63	12752792	55626.68
21.	Maharashtra	3535065	13372.42	3344154	16976.76	3596620	22266.2	4385981	25741.99	1944806	10124.16	16806626	88481.53
22.	Manipur	24021	120.03	21865	142.47	33186	200.68	86139	344.22	8570	89.96	173781	897.36

Written Answers to

[3 December, 2019]

Starred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
23.	Meghalaya	19151	162.41	23915	185.74	28846	212.04	35574	263.36	15342	98.92	122828	922.47
24.	Mizoram	7772	77.78	6973	90.31	12400	152.9	15858	215.86	2849	35.76	45852	572.61
25.	Nagaland	5134	76.54	11051	103.83	14141	12461	17448	151.57	1788	47.14	49562	503.69
26.	Odisha	2343261	5436.26	2606769	7600.68	3470312	11115.88	4164432	15284.62	1474291	5741.62	14059065	45179.06
27.	Puducherry	82866	331.91	130360	485.49	150477	881.77	177772	1222.59	75338	582.58	616813	3504.34
28.	Punjab	653973	3484.49	705569	4512.28	819836	6524.12	1182936	7975.54	657739	3831.73	4020053	26328.16
29.	Rajasthan	1159819	5248.28	1204837	8823.3	1746748	13503.76	2727579	17007.35	1245804	6838.24	8084787	51420.93
30.	Sikkim	6889	54.61	19865	96.54	21588	112.65	26688	202.38	5322	46.92	80352	513.1
31.	Tamil Nadu	4781567	15496.86	5309857	17756.39	5860165	24980.92	7440662	33807.87	2791521	12912.58	26183772	104954.62
32.	Telangana	400761	3694.34	482694	3780.49	789315	6430.81	982204	7660.88	528373	2912.66	3183347	24479.18
33.	Tripura	68146	337.26	253807	968.55	399299	1460.6	441114	1826.43	148364	539.73	1310730	5132.62
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3345382	11880.93	3337547	14753.59	4401217	21174.46	4975961	24888.92	1974608	10318.21	18034715	83016.11
35.	Uttarakhand	360007	1745.08	286579	1913.88	254783	2480.09	303340	2844.74	135835	1242.34	1340544	10226.13
36.	West Bengal	2628548	7740.41	4566505	15480.03	4967286	19970.76	5856048	25892.29	2176340	8866.65	20194727	77950.14
ALL INDIA		34880924	132954.73	39701047	175312.13	48130593	246437.4	59870318	31181.14	24003839	120301.3	206586721	986816.91

Source : As per data reported by MLIs on Mudra portal

**Liquidity crunch in NBFCs**

\*161. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) are facing liquidity crunch;
- (b) whether Government is considering measures to increase credit flow to NBFC sector;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government has decided to give priority sector tag for banks lending to NBFCs, for lending to farm, small and medium enterprises and housing sector; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the NBFC sector faced liquidity stress following default by a large NBFC on account of which stress was particularly felt in the third quarter of the financial year (FY) 2018-19. RBI has further informed that the NBFC sector witnessed a growth of 20.6% in credit outstanding during FY 2018-19 as against an increase of 17.9% during FY 2017-18. During the period from 1.10.2018 to 30.10.2019, Public Sector Banks have sanctioned support to NBFCs/HFCs amounting to a total of ₹4.14 lakh crore, including ₹0.97 lakh crore for pool-buy-outs of assets of NBFCs/HFCs.

RBI has informed that it is closely monitoring the liquidity position and performance of the NBFC sector with a focus on major entities and their inter-linkages with other sectors. RBI has additionally informed that it has been carrying out structured interactions with large NBFCs to discuss issues pertaining to liquidity, funding as well as other relevant aspects related to the functioning of the NBFCs. In addition, RBI has informed that a few NBFCs that had a business model of borrowing short and lending for the long term, faced asset-liability mismatches as the confidence of lender/markets had declined, although the better-performing companies continued to raise funds without any difficulty.

A number of measures have been taken to extend support to NBFCs and to increase credit flow, including, *inter-alia*, following:

- (i) Open market operations were conducted, in addition to regular liquidity Adjustment Facility auctions, to inject liquidity in financial market.
- (ii) RBI permitted special dispensation to banks up until 31.3.2019, whereby their incremental credit to NBFCs and Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) after 19.10.2018, could be treated as high-quality liquid assets for calculation of liquidity coverage ratios.
- (iii) Single borrower limit on exposure to NBFCs (not financing infrastructure) in the bank's books was increased from 10% to 15% till 31.3.2019.
- (iv) Securitization guidelines for NBFCs have been relaxed by lowering the minimum holding period requirements for eligible loan assets till 31.12.2019.
- (v) Banks were permitted to provide partial credit enhancement to bonds issued by NBFCs and HFCs, thereby increasing their ability to borrow in the market.
- (vi) Bank credit to NBFCs (other than Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs)) for on-lending to agriculture, micro and small enterprises and housing has been made eligible for classification as priority sector up to a limit of five percent of individual bank's total priority sector lending. *Vide* circular dated 13.8.2019, RBI has permitted credit extended by banks to registered NBFCs (other than MFIs) for on-lending to be eligible for classification as priority sector, up to ₹ 10 lakh per borrower for agriculture, up to ₹ 20 lakh per borrower for micro and small enterprises, and up to ₹ 20 lakh per borrower for housing.
- (vii) All scheduled commercial banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks and Small Finance Banks) were allowed to engage with NBFC-Non Deposit-Systemically Important to co-originate loans for the creation of priority sector assets.
- (viii) Government has launched a Partial Credit Guarantee Scheme for purchase of pooled assets of NBFCs.

**Monitoring of NBFCs**

\*162. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government held discussions with Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) regarding current difficulties being faced by them;

(b) whether many NBFCs are doing well and some of them are facing serious difficulties;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is monitoring the top 50 NBFCs which represent roughly 75 per cent of the asset size of the NBFC sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) RBI has apprised that it categorises NBFCs that have an asset size of ₹ 500 crore and above as systemically important. RBI has further apprised that it conducts on-site inspection regularly while keeping a watch through off-site returns submitted and the Statutory Auditor Certificate submitted after the audit of NBFC. In addition to the focussed approach for all deposit-taking and non-deposit-taking systemically important NBFCs, RBI has informed that it is closely monitoring the top 50 companies that account for approximately 75% assets of the sector, particularly in respect of their asset-liability management position. RBI has further informed that it is closely monitoring the liquidity position and performance of the NBFC sector with a focus on major entities and their inter-linkages with other sectors. RBI has additionally informed that it has been carrying out structured interactions with large NBFCs to discuss issues pertaining to liquidity, funding as well as other relevant aspects related to the functioning of the NBFCs. In addition, RBI has informed that a few NBFCs that had a business model of borrowing short and lending for the long term, faced asset-liability mismatches as the confidence of lender/markets had declined, although the better-performing companies continued to raise funds without any difficulty. Government too has held discussions with private sector lenders, including NBFCs and Housing Finance Companies (HFCs).

A number of measures have been taken by RBI and the Government to extend support to NBFCs and to increase credit flow, including, *inter-alia*, following:

- (i) Open market operations were conducted, in addition to regular Liquidity Adjustment Facility auctions, to inject liquidity in financial market.
- (ii) RBI permitted special dispensation to banks up until 31.3.2019, whereby their incremental credit to NBFCs and Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) after 19.10.2018, could be treated as high-quality liquid assets for calculation of liquidity coverage ratios.
- (iii) Single borrower limit on exposure to NBFCs (not financing infrastructure) in the bank's books was increased from 10% to 15% till 31.3.2019.
- (iv) Securitization guidelines for NBFCs have been relaxed by lowering the minimum holding period requirements for eligible loan assets till 31.12. 2019.
- (v) Banks were permitted to provide partial credit enhancement to bonds issued by NBFCs and HFCs, thereby increasing their ability to borrow in the market.
- (vi) Bank credit to NBFCs (other than Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs)) for on-lending to agriculture, micro and small enterprises and housing has been made eligible for classification as priority sector up to a limit of five percent of individual bank's total priority sector lending. *Vide* circular dated 13.8.2019, RBI has permitted credit extended by banks to registered NBFCs (other than MFIs) for on-lending to be eligible for classification as priority sector, up to ₹ 10 lakh per borrower for agriculture, up to ₹ 20 lakh per borrower for micro and small enterprises, and up to ₹ 20 lakh per borrower for housing.
- (vii) All scheduled commercial banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks and Small Finance Banks) were allowed to engage with NBFC-Non Deposit-Systemically Important to co-originate loans for the creation of priority sector assets.
- (viii) Government has launched a Partial Credit Guarantee Scheme for purchase of pooled assets of NBFCs.

- (ix) During the period from 1.10.2018 to 30.10.2019, Public Sector Banks have sanctioned support to NBFCs/HFCs amounting to a total of ₹4.14 lakh crore, including ₹0.97 lakh crore for pool-buy-outs of assets of NBFCs/HFCs.

**Loan defaulters of Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency**

\*163. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of loan defaulters, wilful loan defaulters of Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) during the last three years and the current year and the names of such defaulting companies as per the latest estimate;
- (b) the details of total amount of loan outstanding against the said companies till date, company-wise;
- (c) the total amount of subsidy given by Government to loan defaulter companies for non-renewable energy projects, company-wise/amount-wise; and
- (d) the action taken against the loan defaulters/wilful defaulters, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) IREDA provides loans for renewable energy projects in the country. The names of loan defaulter companies, total loan outstanding against these companies during last three years and the current year (upto 30.09.2019) and details of action taken against them are given in the Statement (*See* below). The total outstanding loan from these companies for said period is ₹ 1556.30 crore. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy releases Central Financial Assistance under its various schemes like Small Hydro Power Scheme, Biomass Power and Cogeneration Programme, Concentrated Solar Thermal (CST) Programme, Waste to Energy Programme, etc., directly to the developers, and provides Generation Based Incentive (GBI) for grid connected wind and solar power projects through IREDA. GBI is disbursed based on net generation of wind and solar power. The details of Central Financial Assistance and GBI released to companies which are loan defaulters of IREDA and have been classified as NPA during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Details of Loan Defaulter Companies, total loan outstanding against these companies during last three years and current year (upto 30.09.2019) and action taken against them*

**Year 2019-20 (upto 30-09-2019)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Sector	Loan Outstanding (₹ in Crore)	Reasons for NPA	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Aeolus Wind Parks Private Limited	Wind	281.51	Delay in payment from APDISCOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The company is expecting interim payment from APDISCOM at ₹2.43/- crore by December, 2019 and the entire overdues is likely to be cleared by December, 2019.</li> </ul>
2.	Mahidad Wind Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Wind	69.41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delay in commissioning of plant</li> <li>Filing of case of parent company (IL&amp;FS) in NCLT.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IREDA has filed its claim in National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and Committee of Creditors (CoC) meetings are going on.</li> </ul>
3.	Naraingarh Sugar Mills Ltd.	Co-generation	105.72	Tariff related issues with Haryana DISCOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The crushing season has just started and it is likely that all pending dues will be cleared before March, 2020.</li> <li>Tariff issue is under discussion with Haryana DISCOM. The account is likely to be regularized in FY 2020-21.</li> </ul>



4.	Shri Chamundeswari Sugars Ltd.	Co-generation	92.19	Delay in commissioning of project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The promoters have now brought in additional funds required to complete the project.</li> <li>The commissioning of sugar and cogen plant is likely by Jan., 2020.</li> </ul>
5.	Vaayu Energy Limited	Wind (Manufacturing loan)	82.00	Delay in commissioning of project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Borrower is likely to approach for a resolution plan</li> </ul>
6.	Nawanshahr Power Private Limited	Co-generation	51.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delay payment from PSPCL (DISCOM)</li> <li>Non operation of plant in off-season</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The plant will start operations for current reason and also they are also in process of procuring biomass for off-season so that they can operate the plant throughout the year which will help them in clearing IREDA dues in time.</li> </ul>
7.	Gangakhed Sugar and Energy Ltd.	Co-generation	51.08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Filing of case in NCLT by one of the sugar unit lender.</li> <li>All the revenues are handled by Resolution Professional and distributed proportionately.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IREDA has submitted its claim to National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) on 25-10-2019. Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) is started and Committee of Creditors (CoC) meetings are going on.</li> </ul>
8.	Siddhanath Sugar Mills Ltd.	Co-generation	30.70	Due to draught and less generation from the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recovery action including action under SARFAESI Act is under examination.</li> </ul>

Written Answers to

[3 December, 2019]

Starred Questions 125

1	2	3	4	5	6
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The promoters of the company have been called for discussion and future action plan. The company have submitted resolution plan and same is under examination.</li> </ul>
TOTAL			763.76		

**Year 2018-19**

1.	Vish Wind Infrastructure Ltd.	Wind	138.00	Due to less realization of REC generated from the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The restructuring proposal approved by IREDA and it is likely that the repayment of loan will be done as per restructured plan. The account will be become regular in FY 2020-21.</li> </ul>
2.	Vish Wind Infrastructure Ltd.	Wind	37.22	Due to less generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The restructuring proposal approved by IREDA and it is expected that the repayment of loan will done as per restructured plan. The account will become regular in FY 2020-21.</li> </ul>
3.	Dharani Sugars & Chemicals Limited	Co-generation	57.77	Due to draught and delay in payment from TANGEDCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Action under National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) initiated.</li> <li>Recall notice issued and filing of application is under process.</li> </ul>

4.	Manali Sugars Limited	Co-generation	26.79	Low generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The revenues generated from the project in last year was deposited in a non-TRA Account. The matter was discussed in the IREDA's internal committee on 09.08.2019. A board approved committee recommended declaration of the company as willful defaulter as per RBI Circular dated 01.07.2015. Subsequently, The company made a representation for reconsideration, which is under examination.</li> <li>Meanwhile, company has opened a fresh TRA &amp; revenue would get credited in the same. Company is likely to clear the overdue of ₹8.50 Crores in the current FY.</li> </ul>
5.	Taxus Infrastructure and Power Projects Pvt. Ltd.	Solar - PV	36.74	Due to damage of solar modules and inverters, in cyclone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proposal for rectification / replacement of solar modules and inverters sanctioned and generation from the project is stabilizing.</li> <li>The company is in process of submitting restructuring/resolution plan for repayment of dues.</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Luit Renewable Private Limited	CST	0.32	Low realization of sale revenues due to low generation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The company is in process of submission of proposal to settle the account through One Time settlement.</li> </ul>
	TOTAL		296.85		

**Year 2017-18**

1.	Wind World India Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Transmission Line and construction of pooling substation (Manufacturing)	75.88	The parent company M/s. Wind World India Ltd. is in NCLT since 20.02.2018 and no revenues are being credited to the project account	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) is going on and resolution process is final stage</li> </ul>
2.	Enercon India Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Transmission Line and construction of pooling substation	40.42		
3.	Lokshakti Sugar & Allied Industries Ltd.	Co-generation	39.06	Delayed implementation of the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Action under National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) initiated. Recall notice issued and filing of application in NCLT is under process.</li> <li>Other lenders have initiated action in DRT.</li> </ul>

4.	Green Elephant India Pvt. Ltd.	Waste To Energy	7.91	Due to low realization of sale revenues from generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Action under SARFAESI Act taken.</li> <li>The company has submitted a reschedulement proposal and same is under examination.</li> </ul>
5.	Gau Samridhi	Waste To Energy	1.08	Due to low realization of sale revenues, operation of plant stopped.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Action under SARFAESI Act taken.</li> <li>The company has informed that they are in discussion with prospective buyers to operate the plant and then take over the same.</li> </ul>
6.	Poweronicks	Bio-Mass	1.77	Due to high biomass price and low tariff, the operation of plant is stopped.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Action under NCLT initiated. Recall notice to be issued and filing of application in NCLT is under process.</li> </ul>
TOTAL			166.12		

**Year 2016-17**

1.	Venika Hydro Projects Pvt Ltd.	Small Hydro	225.78	Project was stalled for about 4 years due to various reasons including paucity of funds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IREDA has sanctioned additional loan for commissioning of project.</li> <li>Project was commissioned in October, 2019; and is likely to become regular account in FY 2021-22.</li> </ul>
2.	Saroj Energy Company Pvt. Ltd.	Small Hydro	9.84	Low generation due to less water available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Company has recently submitted resolution plan, which is under consideration</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Siva Renewable Power & Energy Ltd.	Wind	59.50	Delay in payment from MSEDCL and Right of Way (RoW) issue, the plant could not generate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possession under SARFAESI Act taken, revenues from the project received directly by IREDA.</li> <li>• Project is shut down due to RoW issues.</li> <li>• Auction notice will be issued.</li> </ul>
4.	Samrudhi Sugars Ltd.	Co-generation	17.51	Low generation owing to drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The restructuring proposal approved by IREDA and it is likely that the repayment of loan will be done as per restructured plan. The account will become regular in FY 2020-21.</li> </ul>
5.	J H V Sugars Limited	Co-generation	16.93	Delay in implementation of project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IREDA had already sanctioned OTS and the company had accepted the OTS sanction</li> <li>• The company has paid ₹ 5.50 Crores out of total OTS amount of ₹ 25.92 Crores. The account is likely to be settle. in FY 2020-21.</li> </ul>
TOTAL			329.57		

**Statement-II**

*Central Financial Assistance (CFA) and Generation Based Incentive (GBI) released to the companies which are loan defaulters of IREDA & classified as NPA during last three years and current year (up to 25.11.2019)*

Generation Based Incentive (GBI) provided by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) through IREDA

**Year 2019-20 (data upto 25.11.2019)**

Sl. No.	Name of Company/Sector	Total GBI released in ₹
1.	Mahidad Wind Energy Pvt. Ltd.	25.99 Lakh

**Year 2018-19**

2.	Vish Wind Infrastructure LLP	3786.94 Lakh
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**Year 2016-17**

3.	Siva Renewable Power & Energy Ltd	246.65 Lakh
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Central Financial Assistance provided by MNRE under its various Schemes

**Year 2018-19**

1.	Manali Sugars Limited- CFA under MNRE's Biomass Power and Cogeneration Programme	₹ 33.20 Lakh
2.	Luit Renewable Private Limited-CFA under MNRE's Concentrated Solar Thermal	₹ 29.70 Lakh

**Year 2017-18**

3.	Green Elephant India Pvt. Ltd.-CFA under MNRE'S Waste to Energy Programme	₹ 160 Lakh
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**SGST and CGST Collection**

\*164. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total revenue from every year tax subsumed under GST, collected by each State and by the Union, in financial years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18; and

(b) the total SGST and CGST revenue for the financial years 2017-18 and 2018-19 after giving effect to all the refunds and credits?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Audited figures of taxes subsumed under GST for FY 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (April to June) in respect of Union of India and for FY 2015-16 in respect of States/UTs are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below). However, audited figures of taxes subsumed in GST in respect of States/UTs for FY 2016-17 and FY 2017-18 are not maintained by Centre.

(b) The details of CGST revenue collected (gross) and the refunds is as follows:-

	(₹ in crore)	
Tax (CGST)	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
Gross (incl. Apportionment)	2,05,159	4,67,936
Refund	1,899	10,402
Net:	2,03,260	4,57,534

As regards SGST revenue collection, the gross SGST collection including IGST apportionment in the FY 2017-18 (Aug-Mar) and FY 2018-19 has been ₹ 2,91,335 Cr and ₹ 5,18,767 Cr respectively. However, SGST refund figures are not maintained by the Centre.

#### ***Statement-I***

##### *Taxes subsumed under GST (Union of India)*

Sl. No.	Tax Head	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18 (Apr-June)
1.	Union Excise	2,88,073	3,81,756	2,58,834
2.	Service Tax	2,11,414	2,54,499	81,228
3.	TOTAL	4,99,487	6,36,255	3,40,062



**Statement-II***Taxes subsumed under GST (States/UTs)*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16 (AG certified)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13873.30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	256.03
3.	Assam	5985.50
4.	Bihar	12620.56
5.	Chhattisgarh	7357.00
6.	Delhi	16784.15
7.	Goa	2181.38
8.	Gujarat	28856.39
9.	Haryana	15230.59
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3634.40
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4766.30
12.	Jharkhand	6410.51
13.	Karnataka	36144.15
14.	Kerala	16821.37
15.	Madhya Pradesh	15329.20
16.	Maharashtra	60504.60
17.	Manipur	347.06
18.	Meghalaya	636.17
19.	Mizoram	188.91
20.	Nagaland	256.10
21.	Odisha	11049.34
22.	Puducherry	1095.37
23.	Punjab	14471.77
24.	Rajasthan	17158.62

1	2	3
25.	Sikkim	245.45
26.	Tamil Nadu	29786.36
27.	Telangana	16108.73
28.	Tripura	788.73
29.	Uttar Pradesh	33387.85
30.	Uttarakhand	4961.22
31.	West Bengal	20097.72

**Low supply of coal to NTPC plants**

†\*165. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coal required in NTPC plants and the quantity of coal supplied during the last three years, plant-wise;

(b) whether the power generation has declined in NTPC plants, especially in Chhattisgarh due to low coal supply; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The requisite details are given in the Statement.

(b) and (c) Total Power generation from NTPC coal plants and Korba & Sipat plants, situated in Chhattisgarh for last three years is given below:

	Gross Generation (MUs)		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
NTPC Coal Stations	237964	252356	262475
Korba	20365	20478	20083
Sipat	23779	23010	23907

The Sipat and Korba plants of NTPC in Chhattisgarh are linked to South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) Dipka and Gevra mine respectively for coal supplies through Merry Go Round (MGR) System. Power generation from NTPC Sipat got affected during Sept., 19 and Oct., 19 due to flooding of SECL Dipka mine on 29th Sept., 19. In the same period, due to heavy rains, coal supplies and generation were partially affected in NTPC Korba plant also.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

However, to mitigate the coal shortage situation, NTPC arranged coal from alternate sources like Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL), NTPC Captive mine PakriBarwadih and SECL Gevra through Rail-cum-Road (RCR) mode. At present, both stations are running at their full capacity.

The focus of the Government is on accelerating domestic production of coal.

**Statement**

*Coal requirement and supply during last three years for NTPC Stations*

Sl. No.	Station	Yearly Coal Requirement in 18-19 @ 85% PLF (MMT)	Coal Receipt (MMT)		
			2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Singrauli	10.11	10.75	10.03	9.07
2.	Rihand	14.80	14.69	14.36	13.36
3.	Unchahar	7.89	4.48	4.75	4.75
4.	Tanda	2.11	2.01	1.82	2.08
5.	Dadri	8.96	5.32	6.16	7.48
6.	Korba	12.39	12.98	12.93	13.79
7.	Vindhyachal	23.15	22.20	25.02	24.24
8.	Sipat	13.55	13.90	13.92	14.54
9.	Farakka	10.52	8.96	8.46	9.77
10.	Kahalgaon	13.39	12.43	12.40	13.15
11.	Talcher - Kaniha	17.88	18.13	18.44	17.06
12.	Talcher - Thermal	2.85	3.19	3.07	2.99
13.	Barh	6.41	5.19	5.85	6.36
14.	Ramagundam	12.21	12.44	12.02	11.82
15.	Simhadri	10.93	9.00	8.42	9.17
16.	Bongaigaon	2.96	0.90	0.89	1.76
17.	Mouda	12.25	2.58	5.57	8.29
18.	Solapur	3.31	-	0.94	1.57
19.	Kudgi	10.61	-	2.36	3.97
TOTAL		196.29	159.15	167.42	175.2

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS****Cultivation of medicinal plants**

1601. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken or been taking any steps to cultivate more medicinal plants to ensure quality AYUSH drugs to the public;
- (b) if so, details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has earmarked any fund for this purpose;
- (d) if so, details thereof; and
- (e) 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) and (b) Yes, the Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India under its Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) provides financial assistance to farmers to encourage cultivation of medicinal plants throughout the country. Under NAM scheme, there is a component on 'Medicinal Plants' which is primarily aimed at supporting cultivation of herbs/medicinal plants on farmer's land with backward linkages through establishment of nurseries for supply of quality planting material, and forward linkages for post-harvest management.

Since 2015-16 to till date, Ministry of AYUSH has supported 48,379 hectare area for cultivation of medicinal plants across the country. Details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) to (e) At present, 140 medicinal plants species have been prioritized for supporting cultivation throughout the country for which the subsidy is provided to farmers @ 30%, @ 50% and @ 75% of cost of cultivation. As per NAM scheme guidelines, the fund under this component is shared in the ratio of 60:40 between Central and State Government whereas it is in the ratio of 90:10 in North East & Hilly Regions states and financed 100% by Central Government in Union Territories (UTs).

The cultivation programme is implemented through the identified implementing agency of concerned state and the financial assistance is provided as per the State Annual Action Plan approved for concerned State. Details of fund allocation are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

**Statement-I**

*Year-wise area supported for cultivation under National AYUSH  
Mission (NAM) Scheme of Ministry of AYUSH*

Sl. No.	Years	Area supported for cultivation (in Ha.)
1.	2015-16	8,722
2.	2016-17	12,462
3.	2017-18	10,366
4.	2018-19	9,958
5.	2019-20 (till date)	6,871
TOTAL		48,379

**Statement-II**

*Year-wise allocated funds under National AYUSH Mission (NAM)  
Scheme of Ministry of AYUSH*

Sl. No.	Years	Fund allocation (₹ in crore)
1.	2015-16	45.9
2.	2016-17	70.1
3.	2017-18	75.8
4.	2018-19	45.4
5.	2019-20	89.3
TOTAL		326.5

**Certification for Yoga professionals and recognition to Yoga schools**

1602. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to issue certification for Yoga professionals and recognition to Yoga schools;
- (b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard, so far;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government has formulated or proposes to formulate any norms for giving certification to Yoga professionals and recognition to Yoga schools in this regard; and
- (e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Yes. The Government has established the 'Yoga Certification Board' (YCB) under the Ministry of AYUSH to issue certificates for Yoga Professionals and to give recognition (accreditation) to Yoga Schools.

(d) and (e) Yes. The norms for giving certification to Yoga professionals and recognition to Yoga schools have been formulated by the YCB. The YCB website 'yogacertificationboard.nic.in' gives the details of certification and accreditation. Certification is given in the three categories, namely, Yoga Protocol Instructor, Yoga Wellness Instructor, and Yoga Teacher & Evaluator. Accreditation is given in three categories *i.e.* Leading Yoga Institution, Yoga Institution and Yoga Training Centre.

#### **Promotion of quality AYUSH products**

1603. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that AYUSH Ministry is trying to promote better quality AYUSH products on a larger scale for maximum benefit of consumers;
- (b) if so, the challenges the Ministry is facing in promoting better products for wider use by the consumers;
- (c) whether there have been cases where malpractices have been detected in manufacturing different AYUSH medicines; and

(d) if so, what actions/measures have been taken, 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) Yes, the Central Government in the Ministry of AYUSH has implemented a number of programs and schemes to promote the use of better quality of AYUSH products and services by more and more people. In this regard financial support is provided through specified Central Schemes for AYUSH related research, Information-Education-Communication (IEC) activities including seminars, workshops, conferences etc., public health interventions, development of Centres of Excellence and Industry Clusters, Continuing Medical Education (CME) programs, participation of industry in exhibitions & fairs and international cooperation and through Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission states are provided grant-in-aid for strengthening and expansion of AYUSH services, development of AYUSH educational institutions, drugs quality control activities and for cultivation of medicinal plants.

(b) The biggest challenge for the Ministry in promoting the wider use of AYUSH products is inadequate awareness and limited resources.

(c) and (d) Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) and quality standards of drugs prescribed in the respective pharmacopoeias are mandatory for the manufacturing of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic (ASU&H) medicines under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder. Cognizance of instances of malpractices in the manufacturing of ASU&H medicines is taken by the State Licensing Authorities/Drug Controllers and such cases reported to the Central Government are referred to the concerned State Governments for necessary action in accordance with the legal provisions. Central Government have time to time made regulatory amendments for effective quality control of ASU&H drugs and issued specific directions/advisories to the State Governments for enforcing the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules pertaining to these drugs. Pharmacopoeia Commission of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy and respective Pharmacopoeia Committees have been set up to develop, modify and notify the quality standards of ASU&H drugs and statutory bodies, namely- Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani Drugs Technical Advisory Board (ASUDTAB), Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani Drugs Consultative Committee (ASUDCC) and Sub-committee of Drugs Technical Advisory Board for Homoeopathic drugs are constituted under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 to advise

the Central and State Governments in the technical and enforcement matters respectively of ASU&H drugs.

**AYUSH hospital in Darjeeling district, West Bengal**

1604. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved an AYUSH hospital in Darjeeling District in the State of West Bengal;

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

(c) the number and places approved for such hospitals in the State of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) No. However, Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, an autonomous organization under Ministry of AYUSH has acquired 0.33 Acres of land for construction of Regional Research Institute of Homoeopathy at R.S. Plot No. 22 (P) & 37 (P), Mouza Chotopathuram Jote, JL No. 78 P.S. Phansidewa, Darjeeling district. Construction work has not started.

(c) Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), Central Government has provided financial assistance for setting up of 2 units of upto 50-bedded integrated AYUSH hospitals at Topsikatha, Alipurduar district and Khas Jungle, Paschim Medinipore District in the State of West Bengal.

**Establishing AYUSH hospitals in Jammu and Kashmir**

1605. MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to create posts for Yoga trainers in rural areas in Jammu and Kashmir; and



(b) if so, whether Government has any proposal to establish more hospitals in Jammu and Kashmir through AYUSH?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) There is no such proposal currently with this Ministry to create posts for Yoga trainers in rural areas in Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) There is no such proposal to establish hospitals in Jammu and Kashmir through the Ministry of AYUSH.

However, recently Union Cabinet has approved the establishment of the National Institute for Sowa-Rigpa in Leh as an autonomous organization under the Ministry of AYUSH.

In addition, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), there is a provision for financial assistance for setting up of up to 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals. Government of the UT of Jammu and Kashmir may avail the eligible financial assistance by submitting the proposal through State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) as per NAM guidelines.

#### **Establishing AYUSH hospital in each district of the country**

1606. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to establish dedicated AYUSH hospital in each district of the country to offer effective medical treatment in Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathy and Naturopathy;

(b) if so, details thereof and also the time-line fixed for setting up AYUSH hospitals in each district;

(c) how many hospitals are proposed to be made operational during 2019-20 and succeeding years to cover each district of the country; and

(d) whether these hospitals shall also be equipped with latest diagnostic facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) As public health is a State subject, opening of AYUSH hospital in each district of the country to offer effective medical treatment in Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathy and Naturopathy comes under the purview of respective State/UT Governments. However, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), there is a provision for financial assistance for setting up of upto 50-bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital. Under NAM, grant-in-aid is being provided to State/UT Governments as per their proposed State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs). Since implementation of scheme comes under purview of State/UT Governments, the target and time-line for operationalization of AYUSH hospitals during 2019-20 and succeeding years has not fixed by Government India. During 2019-20, grant-in-aid was provided for setting up of 6 number of upto 50-bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital in the country.

Further, under this component, provision has also been made for equipping the hospital with essential diagnostic facilities, equipment and furniture.

#### **AYUSH Wellness Centres**

†1607. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state the district-wise details of AYUSH Centres proposed to be opened at AYUSH Wellness Centres at Madhya Pradesh along with a timeline thereof; and the system of medicines to be applied for treatment and medicines to be provided under existing AYUSH system of medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): As public health is a State subject, opening of district-wise AYUSH Wellness Centres at Madhya Pradesh comes under the purview of respective State Government. The proposals received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for upgradation of 25 Ayurveda dispensaries to AYUSH HWCs was approved under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) and ₹ 199.77 lakhs has been released to the State Government during 2019-20. As per the proposal received

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

from State Government, the treatment and medicines from Ayurveda are to be made available to these HWCs.

**Deputing of Yoga instructors in CGHS dispensaries**

1608. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is provision for deputing Yoga instructors for Yoga classes to CGHS dispensaries;

(b) if so, the details of guideline to avail the facility thereof;

(c) whether any request for the same has been received from any CGHS dispensary of Delhi, particularly CGHS dispensary No. 42 of Kalkaji where more than 90 per cent old and aged patients are enrolled; and

(d) if so, what is the state of progress in this regard and by when the Yoga instructors will be deputed at CGHS dispensary, Kalkaji, New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes, Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY), New Delhi, an autonomous body under Ministry of AYUSH deputed Yoga instructors on contractual basis to various organisations including CGHS, based on their request.

(c) and (d) MDNIY had received a request from CGHS Dispensary of Kalkaji and a Yoga Instructor has already been deputed to conduct Yoga Classes w.e.f. 03.10.2019.

**Prescribing of Ayurvedic and Allopathic medicines by BAMS doctors**

1609. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that BAMS doctors are using both Ayurvedic and Allopathic medicines for patients;

(b) if so, whether the practice of using Allopathic medicine is recognised by Government;

(c) whether any study has been conducted to give immediate relief to patients of Ayurvedic medicines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) As per the provisions of Indian Medicine Central Council (IMCC) Act, 1970, any person having qualifications included in second or third Schedule of the said Act are entitled to practice in the respective system of medicine.

The regulation of practice of Indian System of Medicine is regulated by the concerned State Medical Council of Indian System of Medicine and the regulation of practice of allopathy is governed by the concerned State Medical Council. However, few States like (Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam and Uttarakhand) have empowered AYUSH doctors for the purpose of limited practice of modern medicine.

(c) and (d) No such study has been conducted to assess the efficacy of Ayurveda Medicines for providing immediate relief. However, the autonomous body under the Ministry of AYUSH, *i.e.* Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) is conducting studies to find out efficacy of Ayurvedic medicine for various diseases.

#### **Companies manufacturing substandard Ayurvedic medicines**

†1610. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies manufacturing Ayurvedic medicines in the country;

(b) the steps that have been taken to prevent such drug manufacturers, who do their business without research, under the pretext of Ayurveda; and

(c) the number of companies/people against whom action has been taken, in

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

order to stop the manufacturing of fake Ayurvedic products during the years 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19, respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) There are 7718 licensed Ayurvedic drug manufacturing companies in the country.

(b) Rule 158-B of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 has the provisions for seeking proof of effectiveness including data of clinical studies to grant license or approval for manufacturing of various types of Ayurvedic medicines products. Ministry of AYUSH has published Good Clinical Practice (GCP) Guidelines for conduct of clinical trials to promote Research & Development-based Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani medicines. To prevent contravention of the prescribed provisions for licensed manufacturing of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani medicines, penalty provisions for misbranded, spurious, adulterated and substandard medicines are inbuilt in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. Accordingly, necessary action can be initiated by the State Licensing Authority against the defaulters, who can be punished with monetary fine and imprisonment for a term up to three years as determined by the court.

(c) State/UT-wise and year-wise details of the number of manufacturing companies against whom action taken for fake Ayurvedic/Siddha/Unani products reported during the last four years are given in the Statement.

**Statement***Number of manufacturers against whom action taken in order to stop the manufacturing of fake Ayurvedic products.*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Sample tested by Drug Testing Laboratory								Action taken by the State Governments
		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		
		Tested	Failed/ Sub Standard	Tested	Failed/ Sub Standard	Tested	Failed/ Sub Standard	Tested	Failed/ Sub Standard	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	91	NA	145	NA	80	NA	-
2.	Assam	319(A)	4	146(A)	Nil	115(A)	Nil	106(A)	Nil	Show cause notices issued during 2015-16.
3.	Bihar	-	-	15(A)	-	02(A)	-	01(A)	-	05 cases lodged during the year 2016-17, 2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively against the manufacturers. 01 license cancelled and 01 license suspended in the year 2019-20.
4.	Chandigarh	-	-	715(A) +48(U)	-	423(A) +09(U)	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh			75(A)	Nil	149(A)	6	69(A)	1	-
6.	Delhi	3000(A), 1000 (U)	13(A), 7(U)	2048 (A), 100(U)	11(A), 11(U)	600(A) 200(U)	4(A), 1(U)			Inspection and market survey and lifting of Ayurvedic and Unani drugs samples for test/analysis as a part of

										Quality Control activity to keep check on spurious/sub-standard Ayurvedic and Unani medicines.
7.	Goa	-	-	10	-	1	-	02	-	No such cases of sale and distribution of spurious AYUSH medicines have been reported.
8.	Gujarat	344 (ASU &H)	12	325 (ASU& H)	NA	302 (ASU& H)	13	304 (ASU &H)	17	12 spurious cases booked against the manufacturers. Show cause notices issued to 8 firms and 21 Licenses suspended.
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	748 (ASU)	53	577 (ASU)	61	94 (ASU)	4	20 spurious cases booked against the manufacturrers.
10.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	33(H)	3	-	-	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 inspectors and 12 Drug Control officers has been notified in Dept. of ISM
12.	Karnataka	-	-	1071(A) +87(H)	-	1026(A)+ 30(H)	-	-	-	08 spurious cases booked against the manufacturers.
13.	Kerala	297(A)	7	297(A)	5	578	25	724	9	09 cases have been booked against Spurious/Failed Ayurveda Drugs.
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02 cases have been booked against Spurious/Failed Ayurveda Drugs
15.	Maharashtra	-	-	350	-	320	-	-	-	-

Written Answers to

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16.	Manipur	Nil	-	Nil	-	Nil	-	Nil	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	15(A), 10(H)	Nil	15(A), 15(H)	Nil	11(A), 9(H)	Nil	5(A), 2(H)	Nil	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	31	11	Nil	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	Nil	-	Nil	-	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	123 (A)	-	638 (A)	-	416(A)	-	451(A)	-	The suppliers of Ayurvedic medicines are insisted upon to submit the testing reports of the supplied batch from laboratory approved under Rule 160 A-J of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules 1945. Random inspection and testing of the supplied drugs are also being carried out by the officials authorized for the purpose by the State Government.
21.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Effective measures are taken to control the sale of Spurious Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines. 34 spurious cases booked against the manufacturers.
22.	Punjab	921(A), 12(U)	119(A), 3(U)	715(A), 48(U)	99(A), 2(U)	423(A), 9(U)	55(A)	886(A)	69(A)	Manufacturers of drug samples found to be Spurious/Substandard were directed to take the whole batch out of the market and re-test the samples from a Drug Testing Laboratory before marketing them. License of a formulation of one



										manufacturing unit has been cancelled and show cause notices issued to 20 manufacturing units.
23.	Tamil Nadu	1509 (ASU)	60	1522 (ASU)	120	1821	74	2251 (ASU)	92	One formula of manufacturing unit was cancelled. 23 Drug Inspectors are appointed and monthly target of taking drug samples for quality testing has been fixed. 69 spurious cases booked against the manufacturers.
24.	Tripura	15(H)	Nil	67 (ASU)	NA	200 (ASU), 1(H)	NA	66 (ASU), 132(H)	NA	Show cause notices issued to 20 manufacturing units. No spurious Ayurvedic medicine has been declared in last 01 year.
25.	Uttarakhand	111(A)	12	187(A)	Nil	250 (A)	53	199(A)	6	In last 05 years Drugs inspector of the state have taken 891 samples out of which 82 samples were not of standard quality. Necessary action taken against the manufacturers
26.	West Bengal	-	-	8	-	0	-	-	-	-
27.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No case of spurious having the booked during the last five years

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Abbreviations used: A: Ayurvedic, S: Siddha, U: Unani, H: Homoeopathy, DTL: Drug Testing Laboratory, UT: Union Territory

**Funds for AYUSH units in health facilities**

†1611. SHRI RAM SHAKAL: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether funds have been released by Government for additional AYUSH units established in health facilities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the funds allotted in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Government of India has adopted a strategy of Co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs), thus enabling choice to the patients for different systems of medicine. The engagement of AYUSH Doctors/paramedics and their training is supported by the Department of Health and Family Welfare under National Health Mission (NHM), while the support for AYUSH infrastructure, equipment/furniture and medicines are provided by Ministry of AYUSH under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM). Accordingly, Government of India has released ₹ 13.94 Crore for 2244 PHCs, ₹ 4.59 Crore for 742 CHCs and ₹ 8.59 Crore for 257 DHs in the States/UTs as per the proposal received from them during 2019-20.

**Strengthening growing economy**

†1612. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the steps being taken by Government to strengthen the rapidly growing economy of India amidst the current global recession, the details of the agreements to be made with the other developed countries in the times to come through Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) Summit which will be helpful to achieve India's aim of being a five trillion dollars strong economy?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): During the last five years, Government has implemented major reforms to boost the economic growth of the country. 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 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. 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. 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 percent to 22 percent to boost investment activity in the country. In particular, the corporate tax rate has been cut to 15 percent 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.

It is also mentioned that the BRICS is a grouping of emerging market and developing countries like Brazil-Russia-India-China-South Africa. The key objective of the BRICS Group is to build south-south cooperation and evolve a coordinated approach to address common concerns of the developing countries. Issues discussed in the BRICS forum are based on the agendas decided by the country that has the BRICS Presidency. Some of the major issues discussed under the BRICS economic and financial cooperation are international taxation, climate financing, and reforms in governance structure of international financial institutions, expansion of the membership of the New Development Bank.

**More benches of NCLT**

1613. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to set up more benches of the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) in the next two to three months;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that currently, about 9,000 cases are pending before NCLT benches in the country for insolvency and other routine matters; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) As per the data provided by National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), total 19,771 cases were pending with NCLT benches on 30.09.2019, which include 10,860 cases under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), 2016.

**Unavailability of the facility to incorporate new LLP**

1614. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state since when during financial year 2018-19, the facility to incorporate new limited liability partnership (LLP) was unavailable for those who did not have their Director Identification Number/Designated Partner Identification Number (DIN/DPIN)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): The LLPs registration has not been affected during the financial year 2018-19. 23756 LLPs were incorporated in financial year 2018-19. The process of allotment of DIN is a separate process and has not been stopped in Financial Year 2018-19.

**Weeding out ghost directors**

1615. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 21 lakh company directors have failed to register for eligibility;
- (b) whether the ID numbers are to be frozen for those missing the deadline;
- (c) whether non-compliance could be due to a large number of ghost directors;
- (d) whether drivers and domestic helps have been found to be registered directors; and
- (e) whether it is also a fact that weeding out ghost directors is part of the crackdown on shell companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As on 28.11.2019, 19,40,313 DINs have been deactivated due to non-filing of Know Your Client (KYC).

(c) to (e) The terms "Ghost Directors" and "Shell Companies" are not defined in the Companies Act, 2013. However, during the Financial Year 2017-18 and 2018-19, Registrar of Companies (ROCs) had struck off 3,38,963 companies u/s 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 for failing to file Financial Statements or Annual Returns and total number of 4,24,454 directors were disqualified under the provisions of section 164(2)(a) read with Section 167(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. The MCA 21 database does not contain information regarding employment details of directors/DIN holders.

**Cases pending with Registrar of Companies and Regional Directorate**

†1616. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many cases are pending with Registrar of companies and Regional Directorate eventually to be sent to Serious Fraud Investigation Office;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the zone-wise and Regional Director-wise number of pending cases at present;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is also a fact that by creating undue delay, the Registrar of Companies and the officers of Regional Directorate are trying to save the corrupt companies; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) No Sir. However, under the provisions of section 212 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Central Government in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) is vested with the power to assign investigations to SFIO.

(c) and (d) No Sir.

#### **Cases under IBC**

†1617. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases filed under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) till 30 June, 2019;

(b) the details of the action taken so far on the above mentioned cases;

(c) the details of the companies against which action has been taken under the IBC;

(d) whether it is also a fact that action has not been taken against those companies against whom cases have been filed; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (e) As on 30th June, 2019, 18,782 cases have been filed under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (Code), of which 2,173 cases have been admitted under IBC. Out of 2,173 admitted cases, 1,274 cases were ongoing under different stages of resolution process, 129 cases have resulted in resolution, 491 cases

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

have been approved for commencement of liquidation process, 279 cases have been closed by appeal/review/settlement/withdrawn u/s 12A of IBC. The action is taken as per the provisions of the Code in all the cases admitted under the Code.

### **Monitoring of CSR activities**

1618. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities of profit-making companies, public sector companies and other private companies has been satisfactory during the last three years;

(b) whether Government is monitoring it regularly, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the schemes under which companies are engaged in CSR activities;

(d) whether the companies are adhering to the guidelines issued by Government; and

(e) whether any violation of the guidelines and misuse of funds have been reported during the said period, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (e) Corporate Social Responsibility (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. The entire CSR architecture is disclosure based and CSR mandated companies are required to file details of CSR initiatives annually in MCA21 registry. On the basis of filings made by the Companies in the MCA 21 registry, the details of the CSR amount spent by public sector undertakings (PSUs) and private companies 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	Total No. of Companies	Total Amount Spent	No. of Companies	Amount Spent
		(in ₹ Cr.)		(in ₹ Cr.)		(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

Note: Data upto 30.06.2019.

Source: National CSR Data Portal.

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. So far, sanction for prosecution has been accorded in 366 cases. All CSR related offences are compoundable. So far 118 applications for compounding have been made and 37 cases have been compounded.

#### **Companies formed by subsidiaries of NDDB**

1619. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the Companies Act, National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) is the holding company of all companies formed by its subsidiary companies, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government gave previous approval to NDDB under section 43 of the NDDB Act to form companies which in turn could independently form their own subsidiary companies, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether without the previous approval of Government, NDDB's subsidiary companies formed their own subsidiary companies and amalgamated such subsidiary companies, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) As per the information provided by Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) is not a company under the Companies Act. It is a body created by an Act of the



Parliament. The four subsidiaries of NDDB registered under the Companies Act are namely Indian Dairy Machinery Company Limited (IDMC), Anand (Gujarat), Indian Immunologicals Limited (IIL), (Hyderabad), Mother Dairy Fruit & Vegetable Private Limited (MDFVPL), (Delhi) and NDDB Dairy Services (NDS), (Delhi). Indian Immunologicals Limited (IIL), (Hyderabad) has one subsidiary company Pristine Biologicals (NZ) Limited. NDDB had obtained permission from Government for forming aforesaid subsidiaries.

(b) No Sir, NDDB has applied for *ex post facto* rectification in March 2008 for creation of IndiaGen Limited, for which approval was not given by the then Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (Now Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying). For other companies created by Mother Dairy Fruit & Vegetable Private Limited, the Government approval was not taken by NDDB.

(c) NDDB has provided information as under:

(i)

Sl. No.	Name of entity	Incorporated on	Remarks
<b>Indian Immunologicals Limited</b>			
1	IndiaGen Ltd.	2004	Amalgamation Permission not given by Government  Subsequently NDDB acquired the entire shareholding of IndiaGen Limited in 2008. Later IndiaGen became wholly owned subsidiary of IIL in December 2008 and later got amalgamated with IIL in April 2010.

(ii) **Mother Dairy Fruit & Vegetable Private limited**

1.	Mother Dairy Foods Processing Ltd	24-05-2002	No permission taken from Government
2.	Mother Dairy Foods Ltd	24-05-2002	
3.	Mother Dairy Delhi Ltd	05-09-2002	
4.	Mother Dairy India Ltd	01-04-2003	
5.	Parag Milk Foods (U.P.) Ltd	28-08-2003	
6.	Mother Dairy Uttaranchal Ltd (Formerly known as Aanchal Milk Foods Limited)	17-10-2003	

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7.	Mother Dairy (A.P.) Ltd (Formerly known as Maathasri Milk Products Limited)	21-03-2003
8.	Mother Dairy Kerala Ltd (Formerly known as Milma Milk Foods Limited)	17-03-2003
9.	Safal National Exchange of India Limited	20-09-2006

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(iii) As far as Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) is concerned, as per e-records on MCA Portal, under section 391-394 of the Companies Act, 1956, the Hon'ble High Court at New Delhi sanctioned the Scheme of Amalgamation, the details of which are given below:

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Name of Transferor Company Wholly owned subsidiary of Transferee Company	Name of Transferee Company	Sanctioning Authority Hon'ble High Court at New Delhi
Safal National Exchange of India Limited	Mother Dairy Fruit & Vegetable Private Limited	Order dated 26.04.2013
Dhara Vegetable Oil And Foods Company Limited	Mother Dairy Fruit & Vegetable Private Limited	Order dated 13.08.2008
Mother Dairy Foods Processing Limited Mother Dairy India Limited	Mother Dairy Fruit & Vegetable Private Limited	Order dated 07.08.2007
Parag Milkfoods (UP) Limited Mother Dairy Uttaranchal Limited Mother Dairy (AP) Limited Mother Dairy Kerala Limited	Mother Dairy Fruit & Vegetable Private Limited	Order dated 08.08.2006
Mother Dairy Foods Limited	Mother Dairy Fruit & Vegetable Private Limited	Order dated 23.07.2004

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**CSR activities by Pune based corporate firms**

†1620. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the corporate firms in Pune have complied with Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) norms as per the Companies Act, 2013 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the list of all corporate houses/firms/ companies of Pune which come under the purview of CSR; and

(c) the details of activities carried out by Pune based corporate firms with regard to CSR related expenditure during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) Under the Companies Act, 2013, district-wise data related to non-compliance of CSR provision is not maintained by the Ministry. CSR is a Board driven process. The Board of the company is free 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. The entire CSR architecture is disclosure based and CSR mandated companies are required to file details of CSR initiatives annually in MCA 21 registry. Data regarding CSR amount spent filed by companies in MCA 21 registry is available in public domain and can be accessed at [www.csr.gov.in](http://www.csr.gov.in).

**Decriminalisation of many sections of the Companies Act**

1621. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to decriminalise many sections of the Companies Act and do away with provisions of jail term where compounding is permitted;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals and number of sections of the Companies Act proposed to be decriminalised; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government proposes to bring in new stringent steps to deter violators, without putting them behind bars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) This Ministry has undertaken several reforms towards easing the business environment in the country by providing Ease of Doing Business to law abiding corporates, fostering improved corporate compliance for stakeholders at large and also to address emerging issues having impact on the working of corporates in the country, a Company Law Committee has been constituted by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide order dated 18.09.2019 for examining and making recommendations to the Government on various provisions and issues pertaining to implementation of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 and other related matters.

The Committee has submitted the first phase report to the Honourable Corporate Affairs Minister on 18th November, 2019, proposing amendments in the Companies Act, 2013 for further decriminalizing the offences under the said Act and to facilitate ease of doing business and ease of living. The main recommendations of the Committee with regard to decriminalization of compoundable offences are as under:

(i) Re-categorising 23 offences out of the 66 remaining compoundable offences under the Act, to be dealt with in the in-house adjudication framework wherein these defaults would be subject to a penalty levied by an adjudicating officer.

(ii) Omitting, altogether, 7 compoundable offences; limiting punishment for 11 compoundable offences to only fine by removing provision for imprisonment and recommending that 5 offences be dealt under alternative frameworks;

(iii) Reducing the quantum of penalties in respect of certain provisions, which were shifted to the in-house adjudication framework through the recently passed Companies (Amendment) Act, 2019;

(iv) Retention of status-quo in case of the non-compoundable offences.

#### **Support to artists in the cultural mapping database**

1622. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost 6000 registered artists in the cultural mapping database, receive no fiscal and other support from Government, if so the reasons thereof; and

(b) whether Government will consider extending support to artists so as to encourage art and other cultural activities in various states?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Ministry of Culture is working on the National Mission on Cultural Mapping for building a comprehensive data base of artists and other resources gathered from cultural organizations in the Ministry of Culture, other ministries and also states. Presently, action is ongoing for standardization and formatting of the available data on artists, to bring them on a robust IT-enabled platform.

(b) Ministry of Culture has been administering a few schemes to identify, nurture, hand hold and train the upcoming and budding artists on a sustained basis. This is carried out by way of grant of scholarships, fellowships, pensions and other forms of grants/assistance throughout the country. The details of such scheme are given in the Statement.

#### *Statement*

*Schemes administered by the Ministry to identify, nurture, hand hold and train the upcoming and budding artists*

#### **1. Scheme for Financial Assistance for Promotion of Art and Culture**

The Scheme has the following Components:-

Component-I	Repertory Grant.
Component-II	Financial Assistance to Cultural Organizations with National Presence.
Component-III	Cultural Function and Production Grant (CFPG).
Component-IV	Financial Assistance for Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of the Himalayas.
Component-V	Financial Assistance for the Development of Buddhist/Tibetan Arts and Culture.

**2. Scheme of Financial Assistance for Creation of Cultural Infrastructure**

The Scheme has the following two components:-

Component-I Financial Assistance for Building Grants including Studio Theatres

Sub-component-1A Financial Assistance for Cultural Activities in Performing Arts for Building Grants including Studio Theatres.

Sub-component-1B Financial Assistance for Allied Cultural Activities.

Component-II Financial Assistance for Tagore Cultural Complexes (TCC).

**3. Scheme for Pension and Medical Aid to Artistes**

4. Scheme for Scholarship and Fellowship for Promotion of Art and Culture The Scheme has the following three components:-

Component-I Scheme for award of fellowship to outstanding persons in the field of Culture

Component-II Scheme of Scholarships to young artistes in different cultural fields

Component-III Tagore National Fellowships Scheme for Cultural Research

**5. Seva Bhoj Yojana****Renovation of sites of cultural and historical importance in Jharkhand**

1623. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has planned to renovate around 12 sites of historical, artistic and cultural importance in Jharkhand in the years 2017-2019;

(b) if so, the details of the sites renovated so far; and

(c) the sites that are yet to be renovated and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE  
(SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

has 13 numbers of protected monuments in Jharkhand. The conservation work of these monuments is a continuous process and essential repair work on them is attended regularly as per the availability of manpower and financial resources.

**Takeover of Gandhi monument and trust by Government**

1624. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be please to state:

- (a) whether Government has issued eviction notice to residents in the extended Sabarmati Ashram and also to organisations, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether Government had asked to hand over the precious archives and the valuables from Bapu's time;
- (c) why renovations can not be done like before under the supervision of Sabarmati Ashram Trust; and
- (d) whether Government has a plan to take over the Gandhi Monument and organisation?

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

- (c) Sabarmati Ashram Preservation and Memorial Trust (SAPMT) is maintaining heritage building on their campus.
- (d) No, Sir.

**Conservation of historical buildings and temples in Chhattisgarh**

†1625. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the historical buildings and temples conserved by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the State of Chhattisgarh, region-wise;
- (b) the quantum of funds spent for the protection thereof, including the Goddess Danteshwari Temple, Mahadev Temple and Lakshman Temple, during the last three years, year-wise, monument-wise and temple-wise; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the other steps taken by Government for the conservation and protection of these temples of Chhattisgarh, including the ones in other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) There are 45 protected monuments including historical buildings and temples, conserved by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in Chhattisgarh. The details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of year wise and monument wise expenditure incurred for conservation of protected monuments in Chhattisgarh, during the last three years are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The conservation work of protected monuments in Chhattisgarh, including ones in other States, is attended regularly by the ASI as per requirement of different sites and availability of resources and they are in a good state of preservation.

***Statement-I***

*Centrally protected monuments in Chhattisgarh under Archaeological Survey of India, Raipur circle, Raipur*

Sl. No.	Name of the monument with locality and District
1	2
01.	Sita Devi Temple & Sati Pillar, Deorbija, District Bametara
02.	Laxman Temple, Sirpur, District Mahasamund
03.	Mahadev Temple, Narayanpur, District Balodabazar-Bhatapara
04.	Mahadev Temple, Gandai, District Rajnandgaon
05.	Old Shiva Temple, Deobaloda, District Durg
06.	Bhand Deul, Arang, District Raipur
07.	Ramchandra Temple, Rajim, District Gariaband
08.	Sitabaree, Rajim, District Gariaband
09.	Rajiv Lochan Temple, Rajim, District Gariaband



1

2

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10. Pataleswar Mahadev Temple including all ancient remains of temples close by, Malhar, District Bilaspur
  11. Sitabengra Caves, Udaipur, District Sarguja
  12. Ratanpur Fort, Ratanpur, District Bilaspur
  13. Large Vishnu Temple, Janjgir, District Janjgir-Champa
  14. Small Vishnu Temple, Janjgir, District Janjgir-Champa
  15. Chhaiturgarh Fort, Bagdara, Lapha, District Korba
  16. Mahadev Temple, Tuman, District Korba
  17. Mahadev Temple, Pali, District Korba
  18. Shiva temple at Adhbhar, Dist. Janjgir-Champa
  19. Pali Inscription, Semarsal, District Mungeli
  20. Savari Temple, Kharod, District Janjgir-Champa
  21. Kanthi Deul, Ratanpur, District Bilaspur
  22. Brick Mounds, Gardhanora, District Kondagaon
  23. Danteswari Devi Temple, Dantewada, District South Bastar Dantewada
  24. Ancient Sculpture of Danteshwari, Barsoor, District South Bastar Dantewada
  25. Mamabhanja Temple, Barsoor, District South Bastar Dantewada
  26. Chandraditya Temple, Barsoor, District South Bastar Dantewada
  27. Ganesh Statues, Barsoor, District South Bastar Dantewada
  28. Narayan Temple, Narayanpal, District Bastar Jagdalpur
  29. Kama Memorial or Urasgatta Post, Dhilmili, District South Bastar Dantewada
  30. Mahadev Temple, Bastar, District Bastar Jagdalpur
  31. Karli Mahadev Temple, Samloor, District South Bastar Dantewada
-

1	2
32.	Bhairamdev Temple, Bhairamgarh, District Bijapur
33.	Megalithic Sites containing Uraskals, Gammewada, District South Bastar Dantewada
34.	Temple, Belpan, District Bilaspur
35.	Andal Deol, Kharod, District Janjgir-Champa
36.	Keshav Narayan Temple, Sheorinarayan, District Janjgir-Champa
37.	Kotagarh Fort, Bargaon, District Janjgir-Champa
38.	The area around Sirpur village and mound to the east of village, Sirpur, District Mahasamund
39.	Shiva Temple, Gatora, District Bilaspur
40.	Malhar Fort, Malhar, District Bilaspur
41.	Kotmi Fort, Kotmi Sonar, District Janjgir-Champa
42.	Kashigarh Fort, Bawanbadi, District Janjgir-Champa
43.	Temple belonging to Mahant Laldas of Sheorinarayan, Narayanpur, District Balodabazar-Bhatapara
44.	Jogimara Caves, Udaipur, District Sarguja
45.	Sheorinarayan temple together with ruined temple in the same compound and the inscription in Chandrachud Mahadev Temple, Sheorinarayan, District Janjgir-Champa

**Statement-II**

*Monument-wise details of expenditure incurred during the last three years for conservation  
of protected monuments in Chhattisgarh*

Sl. No.	Name of the monument with locality and District	Expenditure Incurred in ₹		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
01.	Sita Devi Temple & Sati Pillar, Deorbija, District Bemetara	150256.00	1106432.00	143126.00
02.	Laxman Temple, Sirpur, District Mahasamund	3392977.00	951553.00	4279471.00
03.	Mahadev Temple, Narayanpur, District Balodabazar-Bhatapara (includes expenditure of monument in Sl. No. 45 under single estimate)	99049.00	125091.00	61940.00
04.	Mahadev Temple, Gandai, District Rajnandgaon	86714.00	135287.00	72332.00
05.	Old Shiva Temple, Deobaloda, District Durg	175238.00	335134.00	160956.00
06.	Bhand Deul, Arang, District Raipur	79472.00.00	193162.00	569199.00
07.	Ramchandra Temple, Rajim, District Gariaband	521485.00	112091.00	58346.00
08.	Sitabaree, Rajim, District Gariaband	590364.00	1075973.00	66753.00
09.	Rajiv Lochan Temple, Rajim, District Gariaband	1039071.00	1219745.00	120989.00

Written Answers to

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1	2	3	4	5
10.	Pataleswar Mahadev temple including all ancient remains of temples close by, Malhar, District Bilaspur	525332.00	479780.00	245395.00
11.	Sitabengra Caves, Udaipur, District Sarguja (includes expenditure of monument in Sl. No. 43 under single estimate)	82528.00	110527.00	53866.00
12.	Ratanpur Fort, Ratanpur, District Bilaspur	2931469.00	219557.00	2048644.00
13.	Large Vishnu Temple, Janjgir, District Janjgir-Champa	83942.00	149084.00	132386.00
14.	Small Vishnu Temple, Janjgir, District Janjgir-Champa	57165.00	106219.00	57107.00
15.	Chhaiturgarh Fort, Bagdara, Lapha, District Korba	134069.00	218541.00	106992.00
16.	Mahadev Temple, Tuman, District Korba	880630.00	1216559.00	332035.00
17.	Mahadev Temple, Pali, District Korba	123044.00	216728.00	110067.00
18.	Shiva Temple at Adhbhar, Dist. Janjgir-Champa	86606.00	111160.00	56236.00
19.	Pali Inscription, Semarsal, District Mungeii	179281.00	109450.00	53496.00
20.	Savari Temple, Kharod, District Janjgir-Champa	127300.00	133303.00	80006.00
21.	Kanthi Deul, Ratanpur, District Bilaspur	204775.00	231465.00	125292.00
22.	BrickMounds, Gardhanora, District Kondagaon	83236.00	111809.00	129688.00

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Unstarred Questions

23.	Danteswari Devi Temple, Dantewada, District South Bastar Dantewada	157341.00	331632.00	1967409.00
24.	Ancient Sculpture of Danteshwari, Barsoor, District South Bastar Dantewada	364104.00	324042.00	159408.00
25.	Mamabhanja Temple, Barsoor, District South Bastar Dantewada	442221.00	336153.00	174658.00
26.	Chandraditya Temple, Barsoor, District South Bastar Dantewada	168272.00	278251.00	207536.00
27.	Ganesh Statues, Barsoor, District South Bastar Dantewada	1539867.00	401542.00	57598.00
28.	Narayan Temple, Narayanpal, District Bastar Jagdalpur	432445.00	219977.00	133392.00
29.	Kama Memorial or Urasgatta Post Dhilmili, District South Bastar Dantewada	58515.00	110309.00	57597.00
30.	Mahadev Temple, Bastar, District Bastar Jagdalpur	316610.00	455763.00	112524.00
31.	Karli Mahadev Temple, Samloor, District South Bastar Dantewada	200429.00	110168.00	56880.00
32.	Bhairamdev Temple, Bhairamgarh, District Bijapur	102334.00	220900.00	253331.00
33.	Megalithic Sites containing Uraskals, Gammewada, District South Bastar Dantewada	97932.00	110168.00	56886.00
34.	Temple, Belpan, District Bilaspur	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Andal Deol, Kharod, District Janjgir-Champa	15121.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Keshav Narayan Temple, Sheorinarayan, District Janjgir-Champa (includes expenditure of monument in Sl. No. 44 under single estimate)	905923.00	108373.00	53496.00

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	170
37.	Kotagarh Fort, Bargaon, District Janjgir-Champa	51295.00	111809.00	423764.00	Written Answers to
38.	The area around Sirpur village and mound to the east of village, Sirpur, District Mahasamund	4989224.00	5456433.00	7888852.00	
39.	Shiva Temple, Gatora, District Bilaspur	51295.00	110527.00	53496.00	
40.	Malhar Fort, Malhar, District Bilaspur	102590.00	219618.00	106622.00	
41.	Kotmi Fort, Kotmi Sonar, District Janjgir-Champa	0.00	0.00	0.00	[RAJYASABHA]
42.	Kashigarh Fort, Bawanbadi, District Janjgir-Champa	0.00	0.00	0.00	
43.	Jogimara Caves, Udaypur, District Sarguja	0.00	0.00	0.00	
44.	Sheorinarayan temple together with ruined temple in the same compound and the inscription in Chandrachud Mahadev Temple, Sheorinarayan, District Janjgir-Champa	0.00	0.00	0.00	
45.	Temple belonging to Mahant Laldas of Sheorinarayan, Narayanpur, District Balodabazar-Bhatapara	0.00	0.00	0.00	Unstarred Questions

**Guidelines regarding management of earthquakes in the country**

1626. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has issued guidelines regarding management of earthquakes in the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the details of earthquake-prone State/areas in the country, location-wise;
- (c) the details of the earthquakes reported in the country during the last three years and the current year;
- (d) the details of the loss of life and property due to these earthquakes;
- (e) the measures put in place during the last three years in these States; and
- (f) the action plan to ensure that damage to earthquake prone areas is minimised and prompt rescue operations are carried out?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) issued Guidelines on Management of Earthquakes in April 2007, which emphasizes on the following six pillars of Earthquake Management:

- (i) Earthquake resistant construction of new structures.
  - (ii) Selective Seismic Strengthening & Retrofitting of existing Priority Structures and Lifeline Structures.
  - (iii) Regulation & Enforcement: Techno-Legal and Techno-Financial Regimes.
  - (iv) Awareness and preparedness.
  - (v) Capacity Development of Education, training, R&D, Capacity Building, and Documentation.
  - (vi) Emergency Response.
- (b) As per Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) Code 1893: 2002, India is divided into 4 earthquake zones *i.e.* Zones V, IV, III & II. The Zone V is highly prone to earthquakes and Zone II is least prone to earthquakes.

Details of states and areas in the country falling in different seismic zones are as below:

- Zone V Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Rann of Kutch in Gujarat, part of North Bihar and Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- Zone IV Remaining parts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, Union Territory of Delhi, Sikkim, northern part of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal, parts of Gujarat and small portions of Maharashtra near the west coast and Rajasthan
- Zone III Kerala, Goa, Lakshadweep islands, remaining parts of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and West Bengal, parts of Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamilnadu and Karnataka
- Zone II Parts of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, Parts of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka and Kerala.

(c) Details of the earthquakes reported in the country in last three years and current year are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) No such losses were reported by States to MHA.

(e) NDMA has recently completed a pilot project on Earthquake Disaster Risk Index (EDRI) for 50 important cities and 1 District in Seismic Zone IV & V areas. The project report was released on 15th Formation Day of NDMA. NDMA in collaboration with concerned State Governments has recently organized Workshops at Gangtok during 18-19 September, 2019 and Shimla during 22-23 October, 2019 to provide the platform to local government and city officials of hill towns to share their issues related to disaster risk and subsequent initiatives in the context of Himalayan areas to solve the problems affecting the safety of their built environments.

(f) NDMA Guidelines on Management of Earthquakes mentioned various activities which are expected to be undertaken by the relevant central ministries and departments, state governments and other key stakeholders and nodal agencies concerned to minimize the life and property losses as well as to undertake prompt rescue operation during an earthquake. National Disaster Management Plan also outlines the activities to be undertaken for earthquake risk mitigation and response.



**Statement**

*Details of earth quakes ( $M \geq 3.5$ ) repored in the country for the period from January, 2016 to 15 November, 2019*

Year	Month	Day	Origin-time	Latitude	Longitude	Depth	Mag.	
			Hr. Min. Sec.	Deg. N	Deg. E	(km)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2016	01	03	23 05 20.0	24.84	93.47	28	6.6	Manipur, India Region
2016	01	04	02 27 57.7	12.35	93.63	59	4.1	Andaman Islands, India Region
2016	01	04	09 00 0.8	24.80	93.48	77	3.6	Manipur, India
2016	01	06	10 25 13.6	25.00	93.37	68	4.1	Manipur, India Region
2016	01	07	13 42 51.7	27.90	92.91	7	3.8	Arunachal Pradesh, India
2016	01	15	19 24 50.2	11.52	92.79	59	4.5	Andaman Islands, India Region
2016	01	18	06 04 55.2	24.26	94.56	115	4.4	Myanmar-India Border Region
2016	01	27	22 09 56.2	13.77	93.78	89	4.2	Andaman Islands, India Region
2016	01	28	22 47 10.1	27.12	75.40	10	3.7	Rajasthan, India
2016	02	01	19 48 36.5	23.89	93.81	20	3.7	India-Myanmar Border Region
2016	02	01	23 49 31.6	26.51	93.29	33	3.6	Assam, India
2016	02	04	07 10 30.5	32.69	75.88	5	4.3	Himachal Pradesh, India

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2016	02	04	15 30 46.4	13.96	93.12	10	4.6	Andaman Islands, India Region
2016	02	08	11 05 56.5	25.04	94.86	94	4.0	Manipur, India
2016	02	09	15 13 47.7	32.87	76.21	10	4.1	Himachal Pradesh, India
2016	02	15	16 35 28.0	30.32	79.88	10	3.6	Chamoli, Uttarakhand
2016	02	16	23 06 57.0	26.24	93.43	12	4.2	Assam, India
2016	02	21	03 39 37.4	7.09	92.66	50	4.7	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2016	02	21	18 09 56.5	28.29	84.22	30	4.7	Nepal-India Border Region
2016	02	22	18 21 7.0	8.32	91.78	10	5.0	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2016	02	27	00 31 0.6	13.17	94.05	100	4.9	Andaman Islands, India Region
2016	02	28	23 11 8.6	11.10	94.10	50	4.4	Andaman Islands, India Region
2016	03	02	04 03 50.7	26.73	95.31	11	3.9	Myanmar-India Border Region
2016	03	06	00 50 20.2	24.47	92.84	31	3.7	Mizoram-Assam-Manipur Border Region, India
2016	03	06	08 51 16.2	24.47	92.93	25	3.6	Mizoram-Manipur-Assam Border Region, India
2016	03	07	12 22 59.7	22.82	93.82	13	4.4	Myanmar-India Border Region

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Unstarred Questions

2016	03	08	09 55 10.3	9.38	93.03	15	4.5	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2016	03	10	15 02 10.5	22.80	94.11	33	3.6	Myanmar-India Border Region
2016	03	12	09 39 33.7	10.72	91.84	33	3.5	Andaman Islands, India Region
2016	03	12	16 15 13.0	26.85	89.13	10	4.0	India-Bangladesh Border Region
2016	03	13	05 15 35.7	27.74	84.84	10	3.9	Nepal-India Border Region
2016	03	13	10 30 9.6	26.27	92.40	34	4.0	Assam, India
2016	03	13	15 04 36.0	10.54	94.16	115	3.7	Andaman Islands, India Region
2016	03	17	16 46 55.4	34.78	78.46	33	4.1	India (J&K)-Xijang Border Region
2016	03	18	03 37 38.4	25.81	73.21	7	3.6	Rajasthan, India
2016	03	24	17 26 11.1	27.83	88.10	68	3.6	Nepal-India(Sikkim) Border Region
2016	03	28	18 40 7.5	26.04	90.75	15	4.0	Meghalaya, India Region
2016	04	03	20 31 34.4	24.18	94.54	120	3.8	India-Myanmar Border Region
2016	04	05	07 42 24.7	25.83	90.53	10	4.9	Meghalaya, India Region
2016	04	11	10 36 11.6	29.95	80.27	10	3.7	Uttarakhand, India
2016	04	12	11 55 49.2	26.06	90.86	10	3.9	Assam, India

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2016	04	13	03 56 54.5	24.84	94.21	60	4.5	Manipur, India
2016	04	14	16 23 37.2	23.05	93.29	5	3.5	Mizoram, India
2016	04	17	15 06 1.6	25.58	91.02	5	3.5	Meghalaya, India
2016	04	18	15 29 53.0	12.98	92.32	10	4.3	Andaman Islands, India Region
2016	04	19	01 14 47.7	24.86	92.76	10	3.7	Assam, India
2016	04	19	20 33 3.5	10.58	93.40	10	5.1	Andaman Islands, India Region
2016	04	22	02 43 9.8	9.93	93.23	30	4.0	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2016	04	24	21 55 41.5	10.57	91.43	10	4.8	Andaman Islands, India Region
2016	05	05	18 00 32.0	30.07	79.93	12	4.0	Uttarakhand, India
2016	05	05	19 22 39.7	30.02	79.92	10	3.6	Uttarakhand, India
2016	05	07	09 43 40.0	25.44	91.71	24	4.1	Meghalaya, India Region
2016	05	09	16 00 24.7	11.32	91.47	24	4.5	Andaman Islands, India Region
2016	05	09	16 03 49.0	11.40	91.49	10	5.2	Andaman Islands, India Region
2016	05	12	07 54 18.7	24.38	94.19	84	4.6	Myanmar-India Border Region

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Unstarred Questions

2016	05	12	11 56 8.8	24.48	94.37	20	3.9	Manipur-Nagaland Bord.Reg.,India
2016	05	16	18 03 46.2	26.13	90.28	33	4.0	Meghalaya, India Region
2016	05	18	13 23 23.6	17.47	73.81	10	3.7	Koyna Region, Maharashtra, India
2016	05	18	19 17 43.0	17.39	73.82	10	3.6	Koyna Region, Maharashtra, India.
2016	05	19	18 07 24.6	17.36	73.82	9	3.5	Koyna Region, Maharashtra, India.
2016	05	19	23 10 20.5	22.84	94.00	33	4.5	Myanmar-India Border Region
2016	05	20	13 36 17.7	24.91	92.11	15	3.5	Bangladesh-India Bord. Region
2016	05	21	11 30 24.5	17.48	73.92	12	3.6	Koyna Region, Maha., India
2016	05	24	10 17 54.4	33.16	75.61	10	4.3	J&K, India
2016	05	27	15 30 21.1	24.85	94.57	83	3.6	Manipur, India
2016	05	28	03 12 42.0	14.95	79.32	38	4.0	Andhra Pradesh, India
2016	05	28	07 12 31.7	14.94	79.40	11	4.1	Andhra Pradesh, India
2016	05	29	00 19 35.7	23.31	70.26	10	3.5	Gujarat, India
2016	05	30	22 39 26.6	25.00	93.38	16	3.7	Manipur, India
2016	06	06	12 17 53.2	27.92	94.10	10	4.1	Arunachal Pradesh, India

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2016	06	07	12 01 11.8	27.40	92.63	5	4.0	Arunachal Pradesh, India
2016	06	07	20 10 36.0	30.07	80.46	10	3.8	Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand
2016	06	10	14 21 6.9	22.65	93.86	30	3.8	Myanmar-India Border Region
2016	06	12	11 20 22.2	17.29	73.81	10	3.6	Koyna Region, Maha., India
2016	06	13	23 27 44.7	27.78	84.57	10	3.8	Nepal-India Border Region
2016	06	22	21 55 21.7	24.44	94.30	10	3.9	Manipur, India
2016	06	25	04 03 50.5	27.31	95.20	5	4.3	Assam, India
2016	06	27	07 22 10.6	23.18	94.18	5	4.0	India (Mizoram)-Mayanmar Border Region
2016	06	28	14 15 34.4	24.48	92.12	10	3.6	Assam, India
2016	07	02	13 29 26.7	25.11	94.37	35	3.5	Manipur, India
2016	07	04	03 31 3.0	25.98	95.60	115	3.8	Myanmar-India Bord. Region
2016	07	05	06 24 58.0	25.20	94.53	79	3.8	Manipur, India
2016	07	09	20 42 9.5	30.37	79.29	10	3.9	Uttarakhand, India
2016	07	13	17 56 31.2	11.83	95.31	10	3.5	Andaman Islands, India Region

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Unstarred Questions

2016	07	15	16 08 6.5	15.52	93.84	37	3.9	Bay Of Bengal	Written Answers to [3 December, 2019]
2016	07	17	03 55 2.0	21.64	72.49	7	4.2	Gulf Of Khambat,Gujurat,India	
2016	07	24	15 33 7.5	12.81	93.22	66	4.2	Andaman Islands, India Region	
2016	07	26	06 06 47.0	26.49	92.36	34	3.8	Assam, India	
2016	07	27	16 54 28.1	24.73	94.27	27	4.0	Manipur, India	
2016	07	30	11 58 49.0	29.69	94.72	33	4.4	Arunachal Pradesh, India	
2016	07	30	20 36 59.5	24.71	94.31	10	3.5	Manipur, India	
2016	08	01	13 38 33.5	31.33	77.55	10	3.9	Himachal Pradesh, India	
2016	08	02	02 24 36.5	24.54	94.43	101	3.7	Manipur, India	
2016	08	11	10 52 30.7	7.51	92.73	15	3.6	Nicobar Islands, India Region	
2016	08	11	10 55 17.0	8.22	93.03	15	4.5	Nicobar Islands, India Region	
2016	08	17	13 54 47.2	31.97	77.98	20	3.5	Himachal Pradesh, India	
2016	08	18	18 23 58.7	12.01	93.79	97	3.6	Andaman Islands, India Region	
2016	08	18	20 05 53.2	30.96	78.14	10	3.5	Uttarakhand, India	
2016	08	19	19 05 33.5	27.56	92.80	10	3.8	Arunachal Pradesh, India	
2016	08	22	09 20 10.1	28.11	76.13	30	3.8	Haryana, India	Unstarred Questions 179

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2016	08	26	18 20 43.5	9.09	94.47	10	4.4	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2016	08	27	01 14 32.5	31.35	77.61	7	4.5	Himachal Pradesh, India
2016	08	27	01 35 9.0	31.34	77.57	10	4.3	Himachal Pradesh, India
2016	08	27	03 38 15.5	31.32	77.54	10	3.9	Himachal Pradesh, India
2016	08	27	07 07 20.2	31.46	77.59	10	3.5	Himachal Pradesh, India
2016	08	27	07 08 46.0	31.50	77.63	10	3.7	Himachal Pradesh, India
2016	08	27	15 04 44.9	23.93	93.71	77	3.7	Myanmar-India Bord. Region
2016	08	28	09 18 48.0	32.79	76.29	10	3.9	Himachal Pradesh, India
2016	08	28	19 41 11.1	25.69	90.84	10	3.6	Meghalaya, India
2016	09	02	14 30 56.5	28.93	94.93	25	4.7	Arunachal Pradesh, India
2016	09	03	01 07 56.2	24.43	94.43	96	4.0	Manipur, India
2016	09	03	11 41 14.1	26.53	92.00	10	3.6	Assam, India
2016	09	04	22 28 40.2	13.62	92.69	5	4.1	Andaman Islands, India Region
2016	09	05	07 52 35.7	27.18	94.54	10	3.6	Assam, India



2016	09	07	22 21 15.8	28.35	95.01	10	4.1	Arunchal Pradesh, India	Written Answers to [3 December, 2019]
2016	09	08	20 46 48.9	26.68	89.41	10	3.5	West Bengal, India	
2016	09	10	15 27 25.5	28.59	76.63	10	4.6	Haryana, India	
2016	09	11	05 07 41.2	9.07	93.51	80	4.2	Nicobar Islands, India Region	
2016	09	11	21 46 6.5	26.95	92.45	10	4.3	Assam, India	
2016	09	13	11 59 51.5	10.89	91.51	35	4.7	Andaman Islands, India Region	
2016	09	15	02 30 43.4	9.93	91.46	10	4.7	Andaman Islands, India Region	
2016	09	17	02 46 24.1	24.44	93.82	50	4.1	Manipur, India	
2016	09	18	05 28 58.0	26.92	93.64	10	4.2	Assam, India	
2016	09	19	12 57 36.5	10.51	92.83	33	3.7	Andaman Islands, India Region	
2016	09	20	21 59 21.2	26.73	92.57	34	3.9	Assam, India	
2016	09	23	22 27 18.5	7.96	94.28	30	4.7	Nicobar Islands, India Region	
2016	09	24	18 00 5.5	25.80	94.89	90	3.6	Nagaland, India	
2016	09	25	20 43 59.7	23.61	69.91	15	3.7	Rann Of Kuchchh Gujarat, India	
2016	09	25	21 41 35.9	30.53	78.98	10	3.9	Uttarakhand, India	
2016	09	26	19 04 17.0	8.30	94.25	10	4.1	Nicobar Islands, India Region	Unstarred Questions 181

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2016	10	04	14 19 17.6	34.05	75.53	33	3.7	Jammu And Kashmir, India
2016	10	06	14 47 56.5	26.39	92.99	32	4.0	Assam, India
2016	10	14	04 51 28.2	32.97	75.92	10	3.7	Jammu and Kashmir, India
2016	10	14	10 34 34.5	25.37	91.79	10	3.9	Meghalaya, India
2016	10	17	00 30 46.7	29.69	80.39	4	3.6	India(Uttarakhand)-Nepal Border
2016	10	21	13 04 56.7	24.88	91.08	10	3.8	Bangladesh-India(Meghalaya) Bord. Region
2016	10	22	06 00 19.2	24.79	94.08	36	3.9	Manipur, India
2016	10	23	15 56 40.0	25.81	90.25	7	4.7	Assam, India
2016	10	25	22 00 39.0	7.88	91.95	41	4.7	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2016	10	26	06 29 7.3	23.23	92.78	11	5.0	Mizoram, India
2016	11	08	00 37 24.5	26.54	93.01	53	3.6	Assam, India
2016	11	11	08 25 4.5	26.51	92.57	40	3.5	Arunachal Pradesh, India
2016	11	11	16 20 11.3	7.19	91.90	30	3.5	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2016	11	13	21 22 24.6	10.45	93.67	10	3.9	Andaman Islands, India Region

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Unstarred Questions

2016	11	15	02 10 22.2	24.67	92.38	28	4.7	Assam, India
2016	11	16	05 07 45.7	31.43	75.78	10	3.7	Punjab, India
2016	11	16	22 59 24.2	27.75	76.56	10	4.5	Rajasthan, India
2016	11	21	18 09 18.0	27.99	91.74	5	4.0	Bhutan-India (Arunachal Pradesh) Bord. Region
2016	11	24	19 27 25.7	17.25	73.83	10	4.3	Koyna Region, Maha., India
2016	11	25	11 17 7.3	13.00	92.97	10	4.6	Andaman Islands, India Region
2016	11	25	19 37 54.2	7.18	92.47	10	4.5	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2016	12	01	16 52 48.7	29.82	80.57	13	5.2	Uttarakhand, India
2016	12	01	22 03 4.8	25.02	94.60	17	3.5	Manipur, India
2016	12	03	19 42 17.2	11.06	91.76	33	4.7	Andaman Islands, India Region
2016	12	11	01 57 27.2	25.73	91.90	5	3.9	Meghalaya, India
2016	12	11	19 43 11.0	25.32	91.07	33	3.6	Meghalaya, India
2016	12	13	22 41 38.2	30.95	77.99	10	3.5	Uttarakhand, India
2016	12	17	17 25 55.4	34.32	73.86	10	4.5	Jammu and Kashmir, India
2016	12	18	02 16 8.5	29.36	94.87	33	3.6	Xijang-India(Arunachal Pradesh) Border

Written Answers to

[3 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2016	12	20	07 01 18.5	26.29	93.23	34	3.7	Assam, India
2016	12	21	21 53 27.2	25.18	93.95	11	3.6	Manipur, India
2016	12	23	04 56 13.8	12.23	92.31	17	4.1	Andaman Islands, India Region
2016	12	27	07 17 12.3	34.67	73.51	33	4.3	Jammu and Kashmir, India
2016	12	27	10 50 16.6	13.15	93.30	6	3.9	Andaman And Nicobar, India
2016	12	27	21 21 50.5	13.25	92.15	10	4.4	Andaman Islands, India Region
2017	01	02	07 16 48.2	34.91	73.17	33	3.7	Pakistan-India(J&K) Bord.Region
2017	01	03	09 09 3.0	24.14	91.88	33	5.4	Tripura, India
2017	01	03	19 32 27.2	27.92	93.79	10	4.1	Arunachal Pradesh, India
2017	01	03	23 27 4.5	24.13	92.00	7	3.7	Tripura, India
2017	01	04	13 40 31.5	24.43	93.07	81	3.5	Manipur-Mizoram-Assam Bord. Reg., India.
2017	01	05	20 28 54.0	7.37	95.19	222	4.6	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2017	01	06	15 03 50.7	24.11	91.83	87	4.0	India (Tripura)-Bengladesh Border Reg.
2017	01	08	04 28 14.8	25.12	94.57	82	3.5	Manipur, India

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Unstarred Questions

2017	01	17	13 02 31.7	36.03	77.87	33	3.9	China-India(J&K) Border Region	Written Answers to [3 December, 2019]  Unstarred Questions
2017	01	18	01 46 10.6	23.92	92.91	32	3.5	Mizoram, India	
2017	01	18	15 42 40.7	12.25	95.10	15	4.2	Andaman Islands, India Region	
2017	01	24	12 25 39.4	25.64	91.80	19	4.0	Meghalaya, India	
2017	01	31	05 28 42.0	26.42	93.56	40	3.5	Assam, India	
2017	02	05	12 54 59.0	27.97	93.87	10	3.9	Arunachal Pradesh, India	
2017	02	06	17 03 7.0	30.45	79.10	5	5.2	Uttaranchal, India	
2017	02	06	20 21 46.0	30.47	79.14	10	3.6	Uttrakhand, India	
2017	02	08	08 14 29.7	26.92	92.92	20	3.9	Assam, India	
2017	02	11	18 12 50.5	23.94	91.80	10	3.5	Tripura, India	
2017	02	12	04 05 30.5	25.52	90.92	10	4.2	Meghalaya, India	
2017	02	16	15 13 15.6	27.00	92.81	20	4.0	Assam-Arunachal Bord.Region	
2017	02	18	18 53 42.4	26.47	93.08	40	3.7	Assam, India	
2017	02	23	21 39 15.8	27.93	87.93	55	3.5	Sikkim, India	
2017	02	24	12 02 47.4	24.03	93.46	20	4.9	Manipur, India	
2017	02	25	07 02 20.2	24.11	92.07	30	4.0	Tripura, India	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2017	02	28	10 42 17.0	10.69	92.51	10	4.1	Andaman Islands, India Region
2017	03	01	03 16 51.7	12.15	93.24	82	4.6	Andaman Islands, India Region
2017	03	01	16 21 3.5	11.90	92.14	10	3.9	Andaman Islands, India Region
2017	03	01	03 16 51.7	12.15	93.24	82	4.6	Andaman Islands, India Region
2017	03	01	16 21 3.5	11.90	92.14	10	3.9	Andaman Islands, India Region
2017	03	03	23 30 3.2	24.83	94.54	70	4.0	Manipur, India
2017	03	09	08 35 24.7	35.94	76.31	10	3.7	Jammu and Kashmir, India
2017	03	10	12 39 36.0	8.74	91.72	10	4.6	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2017	03	13	10 22 17.5	24.54	72.09	10	4.3	Gujarat, India
2017	03	14	02 51 22.7	6.78	92.01	10	6.2	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2017	03	17	14 01 43.4	11.17	92.71	15	4.9	Andaman Islands, India Region
2017	03	19	08 57 5.5	10.21	93.81	10	4.0	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2017	03	21	15 40 43.7	24.98	92.06	20	3.9	India(Meghalaya)-Bangladesh Border Region
2017	03	26	21 42 9.0	27.49	88.51	10	4.3	West Bengal, India

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[RAJYASABHA]

Unstarred Questions

2017	03	28	10 18 47.9	26.43	93.48	35	3.8	Assam, India
2017	03	29	19 14 34.2	26.10	91.36	27	3.6	Assam, India
2017	03	30	03 40 24.2	26.55	93.02	46	3.8	Assam, India
2017	04	05	16 44 37.4	14.39	92.83	21	5.1	Andaman Islands, India Region
2017	04	07	10 32 57.0	30.56	79.39	10	3.9	Uttarakhand, India
2017	04	10	05 24 29.7	27.20	95.34	10	3.5	Assam, India
2017	04	10	08 50 33.9	30.74	78.51	10	3.6	Uttarakhand, India
2017	04	16	08 08 1.0	26.18	91.35	12	3.8	Assam, India
2017	04	18	02 06 11.5	12.48	77.20	10	3.9	Karnatka, India
2017	04	18	05 11 56.7	34.00	76.54	33	4.7	Jammu And Kashmir, India
2017	04	21	15 33 40.4	24.04	91.78	106	3.5	Tripura,India
2017	04	22	18 45 15.1	9.56	87.07	20	4.3	Bay Of Bengal
2017	04	23	01 39 20.5	31.64	78.02	5	3.6	Himachal Pradesh, India
2017	04	25	16 14 53.5	25.71	90.75	10	4.1	Meghalaya,India
2017	05	01	06 50 54.2	14.06	93.35	10	4.2	Andaman Islands, India Region

Written Answers to

[3 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2017	05	01	18 59 25.7	11.24	95.18	30	4.1	Andaman Islands, India Region
2017	05	02	09 51 45.2	32.70	76.16	10	3.5	Jammu and Kashmir, India
2017	05	05	17 58 36.2	13.76	92.38	13	4.6	Andaman Islands, India Region
2017	05	09	03 26 53.7	26.51	93.26	30	3.5	Assam, India
2017	05	16	14 04 40.4	11.48	94.90	10	4.9	Andaman Islands, India Region
2017	05	17	17 45 48.4	12.80	93.80	10	4.4	Andaman Islands, India Region
2017	05	18	08 43 40.7	24.90	94.74	90	4.1	Manipur, India
2017	05	19	00 02 28.7	32.93	76.35	5	4.1	Himachal Pradesh, India
2017	05	20	05 48 43.2	32.93	76.32	10	4.0	Himachal Pradesh, India
2017	05	21	04 27 12.0	32.26	76.65	5	3.7	Himachal Pradesh, India
2017	05	21	17 38 28.7	12.68	93.04	20	5.0	Andaman Islands, India Region
2017	05	21	21 23 31.0	29.13	96.04	30	3.6	Arunachal Pradesh, India
2017	05	22	19 41 20.6	35.17	73.92	100	3.9	Jammu and Kashmir, India
2017	05	24	13 54 52.9	23.88	94.44	27	3.5	Myanmar-India Bord. Region

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Unstarred Questions



2017	05	26	14 17 43.5	24.10	94.33	100	3.7	Manipur, India
2017	05	29	13 53 25.5	33.22	75.90	5	4.1	Jammu And Kashmir, India
2017	05	29	14 43 7.0	27.77	88.49	5	3.6	Sikkim, India
2017	05	30	22 24 45.2	10.43	93.21	110	4.5	Andaman Islands, India Region
2017	06	01	22 55 57.0	28.85	76.70	19	4.6	Haryana, India
2017	06	03	18 14 52.4	17.07	73.78	12	4.6	Koyna Region, Maha., India
2017	06	15	01 14 28.1	24.02	94.17	104	3.5	India(Manipur)-Myanmar Border
2017	06	18	22 35 41.9	24.60	94.03	7	4.7	Manipur, India
2017	06	21	18 36 10.1	25.72	87.11	10	4.0	Bihar, India
2017	07	05	09 37 24.1	25.90	90.32	10	3.6	Meghalaya, India
2017	07	05	09 45 44.5	30.90	80.99	10	3.7	India(Uttranchal)-Tibet Border
2017	07	09	07 59 48.7	29.10	95.82	10	4.8	Arunachal Pradesh, India
2017	07	10	10 44 41.2	10.06	93.68	10	3.5	Andaman Islands, India Region
2017	07	10	21 38 57.2	30.40	79.17	10	3.5	Uttranchal, India
2017	07	13	22 18 33.4	14.30	93.69	5	3.5	Andaman Islands, India Region

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2017	07	17	09 47 27.2	26.82	89.25	10	3.8	India-Bhutan Bord. Region
2017	07	18	17 05 19.2	24.64	94.25	26	3.5	Manipur, India
2017	07	21	00 23 38.5	24.08	91.90	13	4.4	Tripura, India
2017	07	25	09 09 7.0	23.50	90.70	37	3.7	Bangladesh-India Bord. Region
2017	07	25	18 28 1.1	26.39	93.19	36	3.5	Assam, India
2017	07	31	00 57 23.7	26.80	92.36	10	3.9	Assam, India
2017	08	02	18 18 8.8	24.38	93.47	89	5.2	Manipur, India
2017	08	06	03 48 34.5	6.42	95.35	33	4.7	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2017	08	07	11 25 5.9	26.39	91.68	10	3.7	Assam, India
2017	08	08	00 35 37.2	24.33	93.57	72	4.2	Manipur, India
2017	08	11	03 34 55.7	13.70	92.77	31	4.5	Andaman Islands, India Region
2017	08	16	03 26 48.5	32.81	76.47	10	4.1	Himachal Pradesh, India
2017	08	17	03 52 31.2	26.62	95.46	94	4.0	Myanmar-India (Nagaland) Bord. Region
2017	08	17	07 38 32.9	25.88	94.49	31	4.5	Nagaland, India
2017	08	19	16 52 33.2	17.18	73.82	8	4.2	Koyna Region, Maha., India

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Unstarred Questions

2017	08	22	15 22 5.9	30.56	79.95	10	3.7	Uttarakhand, India
2017	08	23	20 58 36.9	35.82	74.18	33	4.4	Jammu and Kashmir, India
2017	09	02	21 04 21.7	24.85	94.11	38	3.5	Manipur, India
2017	09	03	06 52 26.7	9.94	92.77	68	4.8	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2017	09	05	18 06 45.4	8.56	93.37	95	4.6	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2017	09	06	00 11 1.7	10.75	93.19	105	4.9	Andaman Islands, India Region
2017	09	07	11 09 51.5	23.98	94.32	109	3.5	Myanmar-India(Manipur) Bord. Region
2017	09	07	14 31 59.2	25.18	90.10	8	4.0	Meghalaya, India
2017	09	09	14 18 56.2	28.11	96.60	10	3.5	Arunachal Pradesh, India
2017	09	11	16 44 58.9	11.84	93.74	88	4.1	Andaman Islands, India Region
2017	09	15	22 37 57.0	12.97	91.92	38	4.5	Andaman Islands, India Region
2017	09	17	10 27 10.1	12.95	91.92	38	4.7	Andaman Islands, India Region
2017	09	17	14 48 12.0	12.91	91.95	38	4.8	Andaman Islands, India Region
2017	09	20	15 18 40.2	26.09	71.56	10	3.5	Rajasthan, India
2017	09	23	00 14 9.3	34.22	74.27	10	4.8	Jammu And Kashmir, India

Written Answers to

[3 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2017	09	24	11 06 56.2	32.41	76.26	10	3.5	Himachal Pradesh, India
2017	09	25	20 27 7.0	12.96	92.09	10	4.2	Andaman And Nicobar, India
2017	10	01	12 18 12.3	28.79	96.32	30	4.2	Arunachal Pradesh, India
2017	10	01	12 49 2.7	12.92	91.91	24	4.6	Andaman Islands, India Region
2017	10	01	14 35 34.7	12.94	91.96	33	4.3	Andaman Islands, India Region
2017	10	02	23 31 42.0	12.90	91.94	70	4.9	Andaman Islands, India Region
2017	10	03	13 48 34.2	25.14	94.74	33	4.1	Manipur, India
2017	10	04	21 29 8.3	26.78	89.32	10	3.6	West Bengal, India
2017	10	05	10 25 39.2	26.71	95.54	12	4.0	Arunachal Pradesh, India
2017	10	06	02 10 20.2	27.83	95.93	14	3.8	Arunachal Pradesh, India
2017	10	06	04 36 46.0	27.88	95.88	9	4.1	Aranachal Pradesh, India
2017	10	06	14 00 29.7	11.95	95.45	10	5.3	Andaman Islands, India Region
2017	10	09	19 32 37.2	12.88	92.31	10	4.2	Andaman Islands, India Region
2017	10	10	14 42 22.7	13.27	93.18	10	3.7	Andaman Islands, India Region

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

2017	10	19	01 10 19.7	33.96	75.88	35	4.2	Jammu And Kashmir, India	Written Answers to [3 December, 2019]
2017	10	23	14 23 43.7	6.74	92.34	15	4.9	Nicobar Islands, India Region	
2017	10	25	18 20 42.2	13.32	92.68	30	4.2	Andaman Islands, India Region	
2017	10	27	02 37 42.7	31.47	77.29	10	4.1	Himachal Pradesh, India	
2017	10	27	08 54 22.7	32.29	76.33	5	3.6	Himachal Pradesh, India	
2017	11	09	23 49 6.0	17.32	73.69	13	3.7	Koyna Region, Maha., India	
2017	11	12	05 16 3.5	29.13	79.19	24	3.5	Uttarakhand-Uttar Pradesh Bord.Reg., India	
2017	11	18	09 51 18.2	26.29	73.86	12	3.9	Rajasthan, India	
2017	11	22	03 42 40.2	35.06	70.33	78	4.6	Manipur, India	
2017	11	30	11 45 12.3	30.41	76.55	10	3.6	Punjab, India	
2017	12	02	19 36 21.2	12.19	95.08	10	4.7	Andaman Islands, India Region	Unstarred Questions
2017	12	02	23 43 45.4	27.30	88.26	5	3.8	Sikkim, India	
2017	12	06	15 19 49.5	30.56	79.21	5	4.8	Uttaranchal, India	
2017	12	09	10 43 5.9	33.45	76.81	5	4.4	Jammu And Kashmir, India	
2017	12	10	22 58 53.5	34.59	78.81	40	3.9	Jammu And Kashmir, India	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2017	12	11	03 35 14.3	25.75	90.69	10	4.5	Meghalaya, India
2017	12	11	16 49 43.7	11.45	94.06	136	4.6	Andaman Islands, India Region
2017	12	17	06 20 41.2	27.57	94.30	10	4.1	Assam, India
2017	12	19	13 23 36.2	10.12	93.64	13	4.8	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2017	12	21	18 47 11.3	27.41	92.60	5	3.9	Arunachal Pradesh, India
2017	12	22	15 58 51.7	10.16	92.97	30	5.0	Andaman Islands, India Region
2017	12	25	23 51 27.2	34.41	73.73	10	3.9	Jammu Kashmir, India
2017	12	28	11 17 25.7	30.52	79.18	5	4.1	Uttarakhand, India
2017	12	29	11 29 41.9	8.74	92.35	20	5.4	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2018	01	01	16 01 2.9	26.70	92.46	60	3.6	Assam, India
2018	01	01	20 51 46.2	19.83	73.27	10	3.5	Maharashtra, India
2018	01	02	20 47 54.0	8.00	91.48	33	4.5	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2018	01	04	19 57 32.5	7.15	95.81	256	4.8	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2018	01	05	07 11 4.9	25.91	92.50	10	3.9	Assam, India
2018	01	14	15 48 8.5	12.17	92.30	18	4.7	Andaman Islands, India Region

194 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

2018	01	19	20 11 13.6	25.00	94.78	127	3.8	Myanmar-India(Manipur) Bord. Region	Written Answers to
2018	01	20	01 14 27.1	26.25	89.88	10	4.4	Assam, India	
2018	01	23	13 02 8.3	21.25	70.53	10	3.6	Gujarat, India	
2018	01	24	11 01 46.0	14.10	92.86	10	4.0	Andaman Islands, India Region	
2018	01	25	01 15 58.9	8.42	91.61	10	6.1	Nicobar Islands, India Region	
2018	01	25	03 48 27.6	8.25	91.78	10	5.2	Nicobar Islands, India Region	
2018	02	04	19 40 45.5	24.21	93.64	30	3.6	Manipur India	[3 December, 2019]
2018	02	04	19 41 49.0	24.15	93.74	30	3.7	Manipur India	
2018	02	13	02 39 50.2	12.36	92.90	27	5.8	Andaman Islands, India Region	
2018	02	15	21 01 25.6	8.68	93.93	30	4.1	Nicobar Islands, India Region	
2018	03	03	01 31 30.2	23.97	93.89	96	3.9	India(Manipur)-Myanmar Border	Unstarred Questions
2018	03	05	20 41 48.5	26.54	93.43	54	3.5	Assam, India	
2018	03	06	03 06 52.5	13.76	92.66	13	4.4	Andaman Islands, India Region	
2018	03	06	04 40 2.2	6.87	94.54	78	5.2	Nicobar Islands, India Region	
2018	03	10	03 21 27.0	35.99	76.67	10	4.0	Jammu and Kashmir, India	
2018	03	15	02 26 3.2	24.41	93.65	85	4.6	Manipur, India	195

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2018	03	15	14 53 22.6	33.19	76.04	10	3.8	Jammu And Kashmir, India
2018	03	16	19 58 32.5	12.48	94.07	123	4.2	Andaman Islands, India Region
2018	03	19	21 53 28.2	6.78	94.24	89	4.3	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2018	03	21	22 58 24.2	26.18	89.72	10	4.0	Assam, India
2018	03	28	22 33 8.8	23.49	70.48	10	4.2	Kutch Region, Gujarat, India
2018	03	28	22 36 38.5	23.15	70.50	24	3.7	Kutch Region, Gujarat, India
2018	03	30	22 33 20.0	21.81	92.98	7	3.9	Mizoram, India
2018	04	01	15 11 47.2	29.86	80.28	18	3.8	Uttarakhand, India
2018	04	02	23 18 10.3	13.14	93.53	79	3.8	Andaman Islands Region, India
2018	04	09	23 11 41.0	14.01	92.63	10	4.0	Andaman Islands, India Region
2018	04	10	14 14 21.2	24.09	82.54	10	4.8	Madhya Pradesh, India
2018	04	16	06 08 3.2	7.64	91.46	10	4.3	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2018	04	21	07 10 58.5	24.46	93.07	36	3.8	Manipur, India
2018	04	21	11 26 33.9	21.59	73.17	6	3.8	Gujarat, India
2018	04	23	18 01 26.1	12.94	92.18	33	4.9	Andaman Islands, India Region



2018	04	24	01 15 48.5	11.64	93.30	108	4.4	Andaman Islands, India Region
2018	04	24	18 46 52.0	28.78	77.04	10	3.5	Delhi-Haryana,Bord. Region
2018	04	26	18 47 39.9	7.32	92.41	37	4.2	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2018	04	27	20 33 35.7	29.17	76.82	10	3.6	Haryana, India
2018	05	05	17 50 30.2	8.68	94.17	72	4.2	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2018	05	06	09 53 43.7	25.73	90.53	10	3.7	Meghalaya , India
2018	05	11	02 11 49.5	25.14	95.29	22	3.6	Mayanmar-India Border Region
2018	05	13	18 21 1.0	8.09	93.68	50	5.3	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2018	05	13	18 46 10.3	7.70	93.47	70	4.8	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2018	05	21	10 51 6.5	31.66	78.33	10	4.5	Himachal Pradesh, India
2018	05	21	11 32 7.9	25.91	90.36	10	3.9	Meghalaya, India
2018	05	22	12 35 14.0	31.75	78.42	5	3.5	Himachal Pradesh, India
2018	05	25	07 22 51.4	31.53	78.19	5	3.6	Himachal Pradesh, India
2018	05	25	17 41 50.9	10.75	93.99	130	4.2	Andaman Islands, India Region
2018	05	25	20 25 44.7	26.38	93.45	10	3.7	Assam, India

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2018	05	28	02 00 8.8	10.10	93.23	108	5.1	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2018	06	02	05 45 58.7	27.60	97.49	23	5.2	Arunachal Pradesh, India
2018	06	06	17 41 25.2	30.77	78.98	10	4.1	Uttarakhand, India
2018	06	06	17 44 16.1	30.78	78.80	10	3.5	Uttarakhand, India
2018	06	07	06 51 17.7	34.52	78.43	10	4.2	Jammu And Kashmir, India
2018	06	10	22 38 20.7	13.60	92.31	10	4.6	Andaman Islands, India Region
2018	06	11	04 53 51.2	26.47	92.44	60	4.8	Assam, India
2018	06	14	00 42 10.0	30.84	78.23	10	3.8	Uttarakhand, India
2018	06	14	10 15 51.0	32.54	76.24	10	4.1	Himachal Pradesh, India
2018	06	17	15 07 34.5	27.59	88.39	14	4.4	Sikkim, India
2018	06	18	23 45 3.5	35.80	78.81	10	4.3	India(J&K)—China(Uygur) Region
2018	06	20	07 44 26.7	24.61	94.25	56	4.5	Manipur, India
2018	06	20	19 04 14.1	10.11	93.09	108	4.3	Andaman Islands, India Region
2018	06	21	20 29 27.5	7.82	94.15	10	4.7	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2018	06	24	15 58 10.0	26.05	93.50	25	3.8	Assam, India

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Unstarred Questions

2018	06	28	19 03 20.7	14.05	92.69	20	4.2	Andaman Islands, India Region
2018	07	01	10 07 4.0	28.91	77.07	9	3.8	Haryana, India
2018	07	03	23 55 21.6	13.41	93.39	17	4.3	Andaman Islands, India Region
2018	07	04	07 12 50.9	13.15	92.50	31	5.0	Andaman Islands, India Region
2018	07	04	17 54 57.5	11.39	93.18	91	4.0	Andaman Islands, India Region
2018	07	04	20 34 53.9	14.70	96.39	16	5.0	Andaman Islands, India Region
2018	07	06	11 14 22.7	29.09	77.17	10	3.5	Haryana, India
2018	07	08	04 13 23.2	27.42	75.80	10	3.9	Rajasthan, India
2018	07	10	07 36 32.4	13.09	93.15	80	4.3	Andaman Islands, India Region
2018	07	17	14 42 25.6	11.03	91.75	52	4.6	Andaman Islands, India Region
2018	07	19	23 49 19.0	26.15	90.89	11	3.7	Assam, India
2018	07	21	09 19 36.2	34.58	73.96	10	4.3	Jammu And Kashmir, India
2018	07	21	19 37 42.5	34.69	73.63	33	4.3	Jammu And Kashmir, India
2018	07	22	02 17 30.2	11.81	78.04	6	3.6	Tamilnadu, India
2018	07	26	07 57 56.9	25.28	94.28	57	3.9	Manipur, India

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2018	07	27	08 12 30.5	32.38	76.39	10	3.7	Himachal Pradesh, India
2018	08	06	04 35 51.0	7.54	91.66	50	5.1	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2018	08	08	21 33 52.2	20.77	85.03	16	3.5	Odisha, India
2018	08	13	16 07 4.0	13.62	93.30	10	4.4	Andaman Islands, India Region
2018	08	14	15 37 52.5	17.71	80.87	10	3.6	Telangana, India
2018	08	15	13 51 25.1	21.28	84.91	10	3.6	Odisha, India
2018	08	16	08 12 6.0	7.41	92.86	15	4.7	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2018	08	17	19 04 20.7	25.64	91.00	10	3.7	Meghalaya, India
2018	08	22	14 25 27.0	25.84	92.20	10	4.0	Assam, India
2018	08	24	10 49 28.2	10.63	91.60	10	5.5	Andaman Islands, India Region
2018	08	24	11 29 32.0	10.97	91.51	10	4.1	Andaman Islands, India Region
2018	08	24	12 18 6.5	10.42	91.60	10	4.4	Andaman Islands, India Region
2018	08	24	12 31 9.1	27.53	87.95	5	3.6	India-Nepal Border Region
2018	08	25	16 53 16.2	24.45	91.47	94	3.9	India -Bangladesh Border Region

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[RAJYASABHA]

Unstarred Questions

2018	08	28	13 03 27.2	22.42	87.67	10	4.1	West Bengal, India
2018	09	01	18 09 56.4	23.36	82.46	10	4.1	Chhattisgarh, India
2018	09	04	17 53 27.6	26.57	94.85	35	3.6	Nagaland, India
2018	09	09	11 07 5.4	28.62	76.74	10	3.9	Haryana, India
2018	09	10	00 58 6.4	28.57	76.76	10	3.8	Haryana, India
2018	09	12	04 50 46.9	26.40	89.96	10	5.8	Assam, India
2018	09	13	17 23 35.0	26.43	90.10	10	3.9	Assam, India
2018	09	13	17 39 37.5	26.50	90.04	10	3.5	Assam, India
2018	09	14	07 51 22.2	6.99	94.53	68	5.1	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2018	09	17	08 09 57.0	24.84	94.49	36	3.6	Manipur, India
2018	09	24	08 52 17.7	30.58	77.27	10	3.5	Himachal Pradesh, India
2018	09	25	03 47 30.7	25.89	90.90	10	4.4	Assam, India
2018	09	25	03 52 33.2	25.67	90.87	10	4.0	Assam, India
2018	10	01	13 24 44.7	12.91	92.17	10	4.9	Andaman Islands, India Region
2018	10	03	04 09 41.9	9.04	93.63	50	4.6	Nicobar Islands, India Region

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2018	10	07	02 39 38.2	36.78	74.80	80	3.8	Jammu and Kashmir, India
2018	10	09	22 27 51.9	7.82	95.77	202	4.2	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2018	10	11	09 05 45.9	26.18	92.75	58	3.6	Assam, India Region
2018	10	18	17 49 30.2	6.80	92.55	10	4.2	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2018	10	28	16 53 44.5	9.05	94.36	10	4.6	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2018	10	29	06 27 46.0	35.27	78.32	10	4.1	Jammu And Kashmir, India
2018	10	29	14 43 33.7	34.61	78.38	10	5.0	Jammu And Kashmir, India
2018	10	31	19 31 29.5	36.40	77.62	10	3.5	India - China Border Region
2018	11	06	22 50 41.4	24.14	94.36	34	3.8	Manipur, India
2018	11	07	06 37 20.6	6.89	96.31	38	4.5	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2018	11	08	07 37 30.0	28.36	97.32	74	3.9	India(Arunachal)-Myanmar Bord
2018	11	11	12 55 24.2	19.98	72.73	10	3.5	Maharashtra, India
2018	11	15	04 31 28.1	6.39	93.68	56	4.6	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2018	11	17	18 51 2.9	6.91	94.75	10	4.2	Nicobar Islands, India Region

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

2018	11	17	18 51 54.0	7.43	94.61	10	3.9	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2018	11	28	09 12 34.2	24.35	94.67	135	3.8	Myanmar- India(Manipur)- Border
2018	11	28	10 17 5.0	27.59	96.96	10	5.6	Arunachal Pradesh, India
2018	11	29	09 00 8.6	32.91	78.78	10	3.8	Jammu and Kashmir, India
2018	12	13	00 50 16.2	8.02	94.84	120	4.6	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2018	12	13	00 56 35.7	27.36	87.97	10	3.5	Nepal- India Border Region
2018	12	23	11 20 55.0	27.73	96.74	10	4.0	Arunachal Pradesh, India
2018	12	26	14 36 21.1	7.96	93.13	40	4.2	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2018	12	27	16 46 11.0	12.85	93.53	36	4.4	Andaman Islands, India Region
2018	12	31	16 45 38.2	7.10	92.68	10	4.3	Nicobar Islands, India Region
2019	01	17	2 53 7.00	7.60	94.50	84	6.0	Nicobar Islands Region
2019	01	10	2 52 5.00	34.00	78.40	10	4.6	Jammu and Kashmir
2019	01	20	13 9 0.00	20.00	72.90	12	3.6	Distt. Palghar, Maharastra
2019	01	22	10 34 35.0	32.50	76.40	10	3.5	Distt. Chamba, Himachal Pradesh
2019	01	25	14 29 16.0	24.50	94.10	34	4.0	Distt. Chandel, Manipur

Written Answers to

[3 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2019	01	27	4 49 21.0	24.80	94.10	50	4.2	Senapati, Manipur
2019	01	27	21 28 18.0	25.30	92.50	5	3.5	Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya
2019	01	27	23 45 53.0	24.30	94.80	10	4.5	Churachandpur, Manipur
2019	01	31	6 28 27.0	30.80	78.40	5	3.5	Distt. Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand
2019	02	01	4 33 3.00	20.00	72.90	5	3.5	Distt.- Palghar, Maharashtra
2019	02	01	8 36 24.0	19.90	72.80	5	3.5	Distt.- Palghar, Maharashtra
2019	02	01	10 23 54.0	19.90	72.80	5	3.6	Distt.- Palghar, Maharashtra
2019	02	01	11 27 22.0	19.90	72.90	5	3.5	Distt.- Palghar, Maharashtra
2019	02	02	17 32 44.0	25.30	94.30	127	4.5	Distt.- Senapati, Manipur
2019	02	03	17 20 40.0	24.50	93.80	10	4.5	Distt.- Bishnupur, Manipur
2019	02	05	13 38 30.0	35.10	74.20	35	4.4	Distt.- India (J&K)- Pakistan Border Region
2019	02	05	14 3 44.0	31.70	76.80	15	3.8	Distt.- Mandi, Himachal Pradesh
2019	02	05	16 47 9.00	34.80	74.30	80	5.6	Northwestern Kashmir
2019	02	05	21 11 34.0	34.70	74.10	50	4.4	Northwestern Kashmir

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[RAJYASABHA]

Unstarred Questions



2019	02	06	16 21 32.0	24.30	94.10	26	3.5	Distt. Chandel Manipur
2019	02	06	18 9 52.0	35.00	74.10	80	4.3	Jammu and Kashmir
2019	02	08	8 23 0.00	28.20	76.40	10	3.9	Distt. Mahendragarh, Haryana
2019	02	12	1 32 27.0	14.50	85.70	10	5.1	Bay Of Bengal
2019	02	12	20 21 30.0	13.90	91.40	10	4.5	Andaman Islands Region
2019	02	13	2 5 51.0	32.20	76.40	5	3.5	Distt.,Kangra Himachal Pradesh
2019	02	17	2 58 35.0	22.50	92.80	20	4.9	Distt.- Lawangtlai, Mizoram
2019	02	17	22 53 30.0	33.30	76.50	10	4.2	Jammu And Kashmir
2019	02	20	2 39 32.0	28.90	77.30	6	4.0	Distt. Baghpat, Uttar Pradesh
2019	02	21	7 32 2.00	22.90	82.30	5	3.5	Distt.Korba, Chhattisgarh
2019	02	21	19 34 36.0	6.80	94.50	48	4.5	Nicobar Islands Region
2019	02	22	1 47 20.0	31.80	78.20	10	3.5	Kinnaur, Himachal Pradesh
2019	02	28	0 0 52.0	7.40	94.50	94	4.8	Nicobar Islands
2019	02	28	5 0 47.0	6.90	95.00	10	4.7	Nicobar Islands Region
2019	02	28	7 29 15.0	35.10	76.80	15	3.8	Jammu and Kashmir,India
2019	03	01	5 44 22.0	20.20	72.80	5	4.3	Distt.- Palghar, Maharashtra

Written Answers to

[3 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 205

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2019	03	10	19 30 9.00	20.00	72.80	5	3.5	Distt.- Palghar, Maharashtra
2019	03	11	1 14 30.0	11.90	93.60	95	4.8	Andaman Islands Region
2019	03	16	23 41 29.0	27.40	75.70	10	4.0	Distt.- Sikar, Rajasthan
2019	03	20	10 27 34.0	12.00	92.80	10	4.6	Andaman Islands Region
2019	03	21	14 30 54.0	25.80	90.80	10	4.7	East Garo Hills, Meghalaya
2019	03	23	11 29 26.0	14.20	92.90	10	5.1	Andaman Islands Region
2019	03	23	11 34 8.00	14.00	93.10	60	5.1	Andaman Islands Region
2019	03	25	12 41 23.0	24.30	93.30	49	4.6	Distt. Churachandpur, Manipur
2019	03	28	3 8 13.0	11.20	95.10	10	4.9	Andaman Islands
2019	04	01	9 59 54.0	26.70	92.20	5	3.5	Distt. Darrang, Assam
2019	04	04	7 45 29.0	25.40	94.30	50	5.2	Distt.- Senapati, Manipur
2019	04	08	1 54 53.0	13.20	95.40	10	5.0	Andaman Islands Region
2019	04	08	14 9 14.0	21.30	76.20	10	3.5	East Nimar(M.P.)-Jalgaon (Maharashtra) Border Region
2019	04	12	11 22 56.0	11.60	93.00	10	4.6	Andaman Islands, India

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

2019	04	12	18 3 7.00	27.30	88.20	10	3.9	Distt. West Sikkim, Sikkim
2019	04	13	23 2 52.0	14.20	94.10	10	4.6	Andaman Islands Region
2019	04	14	8 12 10.0	7.30	94.30	10	4.5	Nicobar Islands Region
2019	04	20	0 50 10.0	22.80	86.10	18	4.4	Distt. Saraikelakharsawan, Jharkhand
2019	04	21	15 12 52.0	30.30	80.40	10	3.5	Distt. Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand
2019	04	23	20 15 48.0	28.60	94.40	10	5.8	Distt. West Siang, Arunachal Pradesh
2019	04	27	6 27 1.00	26.60	93.10	15	4.4	Sonitpur, Assam
2019	05	02	23 2 31.0	31.30	77.00	10	4.2	Mandi, Himachal Pradesh
2019	05	07	8 24 13.0	10.70	93.20	10	5.0	Andaman Islands Region
2019	05	16	6 52 1.00	7.40	94.30	10	4.7	Nicobar Islands
2019	05	17	8 23 41.0	27.70	84.70	10	4.7	India-Nepal Border Region
2019	05	17	16 21 37.0	7.50	94.20	10	4.6	Nicobar Islands
2019	05	17	18 29 24.0	7.40	94.20	10	4.5	Nicobar Islands
2019	05	17	19 5 24.0	7.60	94.30	10	4.9	Nicobar Islands
2019	05	17	19 38 44.0	30.50	79.30	10	3.8	Distt. Chamoli, Uttarakhand

Written Answers to

[3 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2019	05	20	20 34 49.0	7.40	94.20	10	4.5	Nicobar Islands
2019	05	22	0 39 32.0	13.90	93.00	10	5.8	Andaman Islands
2019	05	24	21 23 36.0	13.90	92.80	10	5.0	Andaman Islands Region
2019	05	24	23 19 53.0	10.60	91.50	10	4.8	Andaman Islands Region
2019	05	26	5 9 15.0	23.30	86.90	10	4.8	Bankura, West Bengal
2019	06	05	17 1 17.0	24.20	72.90	10	4.3	Distt. Banaskantha, Gujarat
2019	06	14	4 12 49.0	27.80	93.30	4	3.6	Distt. Lower Subansiri, Arunachal Pradesh
2019	06	14	6 37 51.0	29.60	80.40	10	3.8	Distt. Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand
2019	06	17	22 19 58.0	12.20	92.70	10	4.9	Andaman Islands Region
2019	06	19	12 17 33.0	21.60	84.60	10	3.7	Distt. Deogarh, Odisha
2019	06	20	2 17 7.00	17.20	73.90	10	4.1	Distt. Satara, Maharashtra
2019	06	21	15 42 6.00	19.70	77.90	10	3.7	Distt. Yavatmal, Maharashtra
2019	07	02	0 8 38.0	27.60	94.70	10	4.2	Distt. Dhemaji, Assam
2019	07	03	15 29 25.0	27.60	74.60	35	3.5	Distt. Nagaur, Rajasthan

2019	07	08	12 4 8.00	33.10	78.60	10	3.9	Jammu and Kashmir
2019	07	13	15 9 0.00	25.00	94.60	56	4.1	Distt. Ukhrul, Manipur
2019	07	14	16 26 11.0	33.00	76.10	10	3.6	Jammu and Kashmir
2019	07	17	16 55 37.0	12.10	95.00	10	4.7	Andaman Islands Region
2019	07	19	9 22 14.0	27.70	92.80	10	5.6	Distt.Eastkameng, Arunachal Pradesh
2019	07	19	9 34 58.0	27.40	92.90	10	3.8	Distt.Eastkameng, Arunachal Pradesh
2019	07	19	9 51 59.0	27.90	93.30	95	4.9	Distt.Kurungkumey, Arunachal Pradesh
2019	07	19	22 54 23.0	27.70	92.70	10	5.5	Distt.Eastkameng, Arunachal Pradesh
2019	07	20	3 47 23.0	20.00	72.90	10	3.5	Distt. Palghar, Maharashtra
2019	07	23	6 57 1.00	28.70	96.00	33	4.5	Dibang Valle, Arunachal Pradesh
2019	07	24	19 17 12.0	32.60	76.10	10	4.0	Distt. Chamba, Himachal Pradesh
2019	07	24	19 33 15.0	20.00	72.90	10	3.8	Distt. Palghar, Maharashtra
2019	07	24	19 45 30.0	20.00	72.90	10	3.6	Distt. Palghar, Maharashtra
2019	07	28	10 44 10.0	25.50	90.40	70	3.6	Distt. East Garo Hills ,Meghalaya
2019	07	28	21 25 6.00	23.20	86.50	22	4.0	Distt. Puruliya, West Bengal

Written Answers to

[3 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2019	07	29	3 33 53.0	32.80	76.40	20	4.3	Distt. Lahaul-Spiti,Himachal Pradesh
2019	08	01	0 43 21.0	14.50	92.90	10	4.6	Andaman Islands
2019	08	02	20 29 11.0	24.60	94.20	54	3.5	Distt. Chandel, Manipur
2019	08	03	10 59 37.0	22.50	88.10	10	3.6	Distt. Howrah, West Bengal
2019	08	04	0 10 33.0	24.70	94.30	40	4.1	Distt. Ukhrul,Manipur
2019	08	04	1 26 19.0	12.30	94.80	10	4.8	Andaman Islands
2019	08	09	18 31 39.0	26.70	92.50	26	3.5	Distt. Sonitpur, Assam
2019	08	13	10 50 9.00	34.60	77.80	10	4.2	Jammu And Kashmir
2019	08	16	12 17 2.00	27.30	93.40	33	3.6	Distt.- Papumpare, Arunachal Pradesh
2019	08	19	9 13 2.00	23.00	70.40	10	4.0	Kachchh,Gujarat
2019	08	22	15 45 47.0	26.50	93.10	42	3.7	Distt. Karbianglong, Assam
2019	08	25	22 51 34.0	24.50	92.90	75	3.5	Distt.-Cachar, Assam
2019	08	28	13 40 2.00	13.20	93.50	10	5.0	Andaman Islands
2019	08	28	20 46 33.0	26.00	92.40	10	3.5	Distt. Karbianglong, Assam

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

2019	09	02	11 59 52.0	27.40	93.00	27	3.5	East Kameng, Arunachal Pradesh	Written Answers to
2019	09	03	20 43 0.00	23.80	88.60	33	4.3	Distt. Nadia, West Bengal	
2019	09	04	10 0 30.0	28.00	75.50	16	3.8	Distt. Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan	
2019	09	06	5 40 11.0	26.40	93.30	14	3.5	Distt. Karbia Aglong, Assam	
2019	09	08	2 29 22.0	32.90	76.00	7	3.8	Himachal Pradesh(Chamba)-Jammu and Kashmir Border	
2019	09	08	2 34 34.0	33.00	76.10	8	4.9	Jammu and Kashmir-Himachal Pradesh (Chamba) Border	[3 December, 2019]
2019	09	09	6 40 31.0	32.90	76.10	5	5.0	Jammu and Kashmir-Himachal Pradesh (Chamba) Border	
2019	09	11	20 52 22.0	30.40	79.70	14	3.6	Distt. Chamoli, Uttarakhand	
2019	09	20	11 2 32.0	20.00	72.80	5	3.5	Distt. Palghar, Maharashtra	Unstarred Questions
2019	09	22	2 31 23.0	24.20	93.60	20	4.0	Distt. Churachandpur, Manipur	
2019	09	24	11 1 55.0	33.10	73.70	10	6.0	India-Pakistan(J & K) Border Region	
2019	09	26	19 15 35.0	11.00	91.70	10	4.8	Andaman Islands	
2019	09	29	9 2 15.0	11.30	91.50	10	4.8	Andaman Islands	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2019	10	03	6 24 42.0	24.90	94.00	40	4.8	Distt. Imphal, Manipur
2019	10	13	5 6 34.0	28.00	73.40	10	4.5	Distt.- Bikaner, Rajasthan
2019	10	17	3 5 18.0	35.20	77.80	10	3.9	Jammu and Kashmir
2019	10	18	10 32 58.0	33.10	74.00	10	4.0	India-Pakistan(J & K) Border Region
2019	10	19	2 55 7.00	26.70	95.10	12	3.7	India(Nagaland)-Myanmar Border Region
2019	10	25	22 35 39.0	20.00	72.80	10	3.7	Distt. Palghar, Maharashtra
2019	10	30	11 04 38.0	36.80	75.50	17	4.6	India(J&K)- Xinjiang Border Region
2019	11	12	02 00 27.0	29.90	80.20	10	4.5	Distt-Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand
2019	11	13	13 10 54.0	26.20	93.40	48	4.6	Distt-Karbianglong, Assam
2019	11	14	18 30 18.0	7.200	94.90	123	5.0	Nicobar Islands
2019	11	15	01 58 25.0	26.50	92.70	25	3.8	Nagaon, Assam
TOTAL Number of events: 581								

212 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions



**World Earth Day**

1627. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether World Earth Day has been celebrated this year, if so, the details and objectives thereof;
- (b) the theme of the day alongwith the prgrammes/events organized by Government for it;
- (c) whether Government has created awareness to plant more trees, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the said objectives were achieved, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof;
- (e) whether Government proposes to take concrete steps to minimise carbon emission on Earth Day, if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the other steps taken by Government to support environmental protection?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes Sir, Earth Day 2019 was celebrated across the country at 43 centers. People all over the world celebrate this day on 22 April and make efforts to protect planet and its environment.

(b) Theme of the Earth Day 2019 was 'Protect Our Species'. Activities of awareness and 'Drawing/Painting' competitions were conducted at schools on this occasion.

(c) Yes Sir, some of the organizations had tree plantation programs also.

(d) Objectives of sensitizing the students about the Earth Day were achieved.

(e) Yes Sir. Setting targets for the renewable energy generation and shifting to electric vehicles are some of the major concrete steps to minimize the carbon emissions.

(f) The Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change is the nodal ministry for the environmental protection and is primarily concerned with the

implementation of policies and programs relating to conservation of the country's natural resources including lakes and rivers, its biodiversity, forests and wildlife, ensuring the welfare of its animals and prevention and abatement of pollution. While implementing these policies and programs, the main objectives are conservation and survey of flora, fauna, forest and wildlife, prevention and control of pollution, afforestation and regeneration of degraded areas, protection of environment and ensuring the welfare of animals. These objectives are well supported by a set of legislative and regulatory measures aimed at the preservation and protection of environment. Many plans and policies have been implemented focused towards protection and improvement of the environment.

**Identification of sensitive posts by IRDAI to prevent corruption**

1628. SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) has identified sensitive posts and has acted to prevent corruption as per the guidelines of Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) No. 18/Misc/02-392171 dated 23/08/2018;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the reasons for protecting corruption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (b) Yes Sir, Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), in compliance of Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), guidelines No. 18/Misc/02-392171 dated 23/08/2018 vide order dated 26/11/2019 has identified sensitive posts in the departments which include positions handling registration and renewals of Insurance Intermediaries viz. Corporate Agents, Insurance Brokers, Insurance Marketing Firms, Surveyors and Loss Assessors and Third Party Administrators, and those handling Insurance Product approvals.

(c) Not applicable.

**Study on impact of economic slowdown**

1629. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether International Monetary Fund (IMF) has opined that the effect of global economic slowdown will be more pronounced in some of the emerging market

economies like India, if so, the details thereof along with reaction of Government thereto;

(b) whether Government has conducted any study to ascertain the impact of such economic slowdown on growth rate and livelihood of common man in the country, if so, the details and outcome thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government to mitigate effects of economic slowdown to boost the growth rate and to protect the livelihood of common man in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The World Economic Outlook - October 2019, released by International Monetary Fund mentions that over the past year global growth has fallen sharply. It states "The slowdown in activity has been even more pronounced across emerging market and developing economies, including Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and Russia, as well as a few economies suffering macroeconomic and financial stress." India's GDP growth rate in 2018-19 was one of the highest among the major economies in the world. Detailed growth rates of various countries as published by IMF are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) No specific study has been done in this regard. Government however is aware that global economic slowdown impacts a country's economy through lowering of its export growth and reduced inflow of foreign direct investment. Over the last two years, India's export growth has been moderate and accordingly government has implemented various measures to promote exports. On the other hand, inflow of FDI in India has been increasing through continuous liberalization of FDI Policy.

(c) Government is committed to boosting the economic growth and welfare of the people. To this end various measures are announced on a continuous basis. Recent measures *inter alia*, include, further liberalization of Foreign Direct Investment policy, reduction of the base corporate tax from 30 percent to 22 percent, merger of 10 public sector banks into four entities, infusion of ₹ 70,000 crores into public sector banks to improve liquidity in the market, deduction of additional income tax of ₹ 1.5 lakh on the interest paid on loans taken to purchase electric vehicles, reduction of GST rate on electric vehicles from 12 percent to 5 percent and relaxation of ECB guidelines for affordable housing. Measures announced to boost exports include, extending the scheme of reimbursement of taxes and duties for export promotion replacing MEIS

to incentivize exporters, fully automated electronic refund for Input Tax Credits (ITC) in GST, expanding the scope of Export Credit Insurance Scheme (ECIS) by Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECGC), revised priority sector lending norms for exports credit. The Union Budget 2019-20 further aims to provide a push to infrastructure development with the intention to invest ₹100 lakh crore in infrastructure over the next five years and by restructuring of National Highway Programme. Scheme of Fund for Upgradation and Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) has been started to facilitate cluster based development to make the traditional industries more productive, profitable and capable for generating sustained employment opportunities. Government has expanded the cash transfer scheme "PM-Kisan" to provide an income support of ₹ 6000 per year to all farmers, which was earlier limited to farmers with a land holding of less than 2 hectares.

***Statement***

*Overview of the World Economic Outlook Projections  
(Percent Change, Unless noted otherwise)*

Country	Projections		
	2018	2019	2020
1	2	3	4
World Output	3.6	3.0	3.4
United States	2.9	2.4	2.1
Germany	1.5	0.5	1.2
France	1.7	1.2	1.3
Italy	0.9	0.0	0.5
Spain	2.6	2.2	1.8
Japan	0.8	0.9	0.5
United Kingdom	1.4	1.2	1.4
Canada	1.9	1.5	1.8
China	6.6	6.1	5.8
India	6.8	6.1	7.0

1	2	3	4
Russia	2.3	1.1	1.9
Brazil	1.1	0.9	2.0
Mexico	2.0	0.4	1.3
Saudi Arabia	2.4	0.2	2.2
Nigeria	1.9	2.3	2.5
South Africa	0.8	0.7	1.1

Source : WEO, October 2019, IMF

### Shortcomings in implementation of PMMY

1630. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the loans disbursed under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) have largely turned into Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Banks, if so, the details thereof since inception, Bank-wise along with the total loans disbursed under the PMMY;

(b) whether Government has noticed certain shortcomings in implementation of the said Yojana in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove such shortcomings and to make the said Yojana successful in achieving its aims and objectives in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) No, Sir. Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) have reported that as of March, 2019, against a total amount of ₹ 6.04 lakh crore disbursed by them under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) since inception of the scheme, an amount of ₹ 17,251.52 crore had turned into Non-Performing Assets (NPAs), which is , 2.86% of the total disbursed amount. Bank-wise details are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) Any complaints received in respect of implementation of PMMY including turning daown of loan applications, delay in turn-around-time (TAT) and lenders' insisting on collateral/guarantor on certain occasions, are redressed in coordination with the respective banks. A number of steps have been taken to improve implementation of the scheme which *inter alia*, include:

- provision for online applications through psbloansin59minutes and udyamimitra portal.
- intensive publicity campaigns for increased visibility of the scheme for lenders and borrowers
- simplification of application forms
- nomination of Mudra Nodal Officers in Public Sector banks (PSBs)
- periodic monitoring of performance of PSBs with regard to PMMY
- PSBs have also been advised to
  - regularly monitor asset quality for small ticket size loans including PMMY loans
  - make granular analysis of Mudra NPA accounts
  - improve underwriting standards, and
  - maintain regular and intensive contacts with PMMY borrowers.

***Statement***

*Bank-wise details of NPAs under PMMY against disbursement  
as on 31.03.2019*

(Amount in ₹ crore)				
Sl. No.	Bank	Disbursement	Total NPA Amount	% NPA (Amount)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad Bank	9651.22	382.15	3.96%
2.	Andhra Bank	9005.63	295.1	3.28%
3.	AU Small Finance Bank Limited	12005.13	155.11	1.29%
4.	Axis Bank	12561.51	66.9	0.53%
5.	Bandhan Bank	53333.15	189.73	0.36%
6.	Bank of Baroda	15707.89	522.99	3.33%

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Bank of India	18923.39	965.77	5.10%
8.	Bank of Maharashtra	6862.01	449.66	6.55%
9.	Canara Bank	29893.15	921.46	3.08%
10.	Central Bank of India	7888.22	225.78	2.86%
11.	Citibank	74.25	0.28	0.38%
12.	City Union Bank	170.03	6	3.53%
13.	Corporation Bank	6528.26	310.28	4.75%
14.	DCB Bank	1027.69	12.03	1.17%
15.	Dena Bank	1856.15	134.96	7.27%
16.	Dhanlaxmi Bank	4.77	0.49	10.27%
17.	Equitas Small Finance Bank	8035.34	26.35	0.33%
18.	ESAF Small Finance Bank	2107.31	11.35	0.54%
19.	Federal Bank	458.15	46.62	10.18%
20.	Fincare Small Finance Bank	6627.43	34.04	0.51%
21.	HDFC Bank	24669.75	240.79	0.98%
22.	ICICI Bank	21095.98	249.37	1.18%
23.	IDBI Bank Limited	7216.2	310.33	4.30%
24.	IDFC Bank Limited	10359.43	6.44	0.06%
25.	Indian Bank	7429.65	355.92	4.79%
26.	Indian Overseas Bank	6582.94	209.56	3.18%
27.	IndusInd Bank	27140.97	171.06	0.63%
28.	Jammu and Kashmir Bank	6250.07	19.4	0.31%
29.	Jana Small Finance Bank Limited	25779.96	2193.43	8.51%

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Karnataka Bank	786.19	17.46	2.22%
31.	Kotak Mahindra Bank	2195.25	9.47	0.43%
32.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank	61.07	0.07	0.11%
33.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	8506.77	164.07	1.93%
34.	Punjab & Sind Bank	3121.2	123.86	3.97%
35.	Punjab National Bank	19786.37	1605.13	8.11%
36.	Ratnakar Bank	2678.35	87.95	3.28%
37.	State Bank of India	101560.46	2694.22	2.65%
38.	Suryoday Micro Finance Limited	4499	82.09	1.82%
39.	Syndicate Bank	11576.34	845.14	7.30%
40.	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	1365.53	5.67	0.42%
41.	UCO Bank	7982.86	144.51	1.81%
42.	Ujjivan Small Finance Bank	16943.92	66.32	0.39%
43.	Union Bank of India	11881.38	546.71	4.60%
44.	United Bank of India	5286.96	109.47	2.07%
45.	Vijaya Bank	8242.01	166.37	2.02%
46.	Yes Bank	4770.32	3.78	0.08%
SCBs - Total		550489.61	15185.64	2.76%
RRBs -Total		53494.21	2065.88	3.86%
GRAND TOTAL (SCBs+RRBs)		603983.82	17251.52	2.86%

Source : As per data reported by Banks on Mudra portal

### **Recapitalisation of Exim Bank**

1631. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to recapitalise State-owned Exim Bank to the tune of ₹ 6,000 crore and double its authorised capital to ₹ 20,000 crore;



- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the equity will be infused in two tranches; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) The Union Cabinet, on 16th January, 2019, accorded approval for infusion of ₹ 6000 crore in Export Import Bank of India (Exim Bank) and also approved increasing its authorized capital from ₹ 10,000 crore to ₹ 20,000 crore. Out of the ₹ 6000 crore approved for infusion, Rs 4500 crore was infused through issuance of recapitalization bonds by the Government in the financial year (FY) 2018-19, and the remaining Rs 1500 crore has been infused in FY 2019-20, including ₹ 950 crore through subscription to the share capital of Exim Bank and ₹ 550 crore through issuance of recapitalization bond.

#### **Loans to small and marginal farmers and MSMEs**

1632. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of loans extended to small and marginal farmers and MSMEs during 2018-19, public sector bank-wise;
- (b) the details of loans extended to small and marginal farmers and MSMEs during 2019-20 till date, quarter-wise and public sector bank-wise; and
- (c) the details of steps taken for easy availability of loans to small and marginal farmers and MSMEs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Bank-wise details of loans outstanding to small and marginal farmers as on 31.03.2019 and as on the quarter ending 30.06.2019 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Similar information in respect of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

- (c) The Government of India/ Reserve Bank of India (RBI)/ National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) have, *inter alia*, taken the following

major initiatives for providing hassle free crop loans to farmers including Small and Marginal Farmers (SF/MF).

- With a view to ensure availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to the farmers, the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare implements an interest subvention scheme for short term crop loans up to ₹3.00 lakh. The scheme provides interest subvention of 2% per annum to Banks on use of their own resources. Besides, additional 3% incentive is given to the farmers for prompt repayment of the loan, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4%.
- As per RBI directions, Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks are required to lend 18% of the Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent to Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (CEOBE), whichever is higher, towards agriculture. A sub-target of 8% is also prescribed for lending to small and marginal farmers including landless agricultural labourers, tenant farmers, oral lessees and share croppers.
- Under the KCC Scheme, a flexible limit of ₹10,000 to ₹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.

The Government/RBI have taken, a number of steps to facilitate easy availability of credit to MSMEs, which, *inter-alia*, include the following:

- psbloansin59minutes portal has been launched wherein a borrower gets in-principle approval letter in less than 59 minutes.
- 2% interest subvention for MSMEs for loans up to ₹1 crore for the financial years 2018-19 (w.e.f. 02.11.2018) and 2019-20.
- RBI has issued framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of MSMEs having loan limits up to ₹25 crore on 17.03.2016.
- RBI has permitted one-time restructuring of existing loans to stressed MSME units which are classified as 'standard' without a downgrade in asset classification vide circular dated 01.01.2019.
- Collateral free loans up to ₹10 lakh for units in the Micro and Small Enterprise (MSE) Sector.
- MSME loans, including service sector MSMEs, classified as Priority Sector Lending.
- Implementation of Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS) to resolve the problem of delayed payments to MSMEs and classification of factoring transactions as Priority Sector Lending.
- Target of 7.5 percent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC), or Credit Equivalent Amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher, fixed for Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) for lending to Micro Enterprises.
- Calculation of working capital requirement up to ₹5 crore of MSEs simplified by defining it as 20% of projected annual turnover.
- Banks advised to mandatorily acknowledge MSME loan applications and put in place system for their on-line tracking.
- RBI has advised banks to streamline flow of credit to MSEs for facilitating timely and adequate credit flow during their 'Life Cycle'.

***Statement-I***

*Details of agricultural loans outstanding to small and marginal farmers by Public Sector Banks*

Amount O/S in ₹ crore			
Sl. No.	Bank Name	As on 31.03.2019	As on 30.06.2019 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4
1.	Allahabad Bank	16,056.86	19,928.82
2.	Andhra Bank	14,691.36	19,305.79
3.	Bank of Baroda	31,965.09	47,182.85
4.	Bank of India	28,455.06	25,730.13
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	8,263.35	9,152.49
6.	Canara Bank	64,728.80	67,524.99
7.	Central Bank of India	9,676.73	17,088.72
8.	Corporation Bank	13,562.28	13,188.86
9.	Dena Bank	5,249.15	NA
10.	Idbi Bank Limited	18,099.90	19,512.68
11.	Indian Bank	14,750.08	16,529.83
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	16,282.59	17,852.46
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	15,371.34	12,277.89
14.	Punjab And Sind Bank	6,825.29	6,478.80
15.	Punjab National Bank	36,826.28	36,148.99
16.	Syndicate Bank	21,103.13	21,271.68
17.	Uco Bank	11,320.49	11,172.80

1	2	3	4
18.	Union Bank of India	28,769.67	29,961.18
19.	United Bank of India	7,108.51	7,319.37
20.	Vijaya Bank	11,126.67	NA
21.	State Bank of India	122,689.49	121,797.09
TOTAL:		502,922.14	519,425.41

NA: Not Applicable

Source: RBI

**Statement-II**

*Outstanding credit to micro, small and medium enterprises  
by Public Sector Banks*

			Amount in ₹ Crore
Sl. No.	Bank Name	As on 31.03.2019	As on 30.06.2019 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4
1.	State Bank of India	190210.97	187302.95
2.	Allahabad Bank	24674.16	25114.33
3.	Andhra Bank	34433.18	30579.44
4.	Bank of Baroda	57749.55	80860.32
5.	Bank of India	51148.69	49515.82
6.	Bank of Maharashtra	13727.20	13543.81
7.	Canara Bank	85099.66	88777.93
8.	Central Bank of India	31068.17	31722.42
9.	Corporation Bank	24891.16	21246.45
10.	Dena Bank	8335.72	NA

1	2	3	4
11.	Idbi Bank Limited	26322.17	25155.46
12.	Indian Bank	33046.42	32794.96
13.	Indian Overseas Bank	33163.90	32345.09
14.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	31043.32	30957.87
15.	Punjab And Sind Bank	10657.89	10295.22
16.	Punjab National Bank	78975.81	70223.51
17.	Syndicate Bank	25824.29	25752.22
18.	Uco Bank	21363.56	20892.80
19.	Union Bank of India	67174.37	66774.28
20.	United Bank of India	12275.58	12532.09
21.	Vijaya Bank	18847.12	NA
TOTAL		880032.90	856386.96

NA: Not Applicable

Source: RBI

#### **Rationalisation of current framework for ECBs**

1633. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has decided to rationalise the current framework for External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs);

(b) whether the RBI has also decided to issue rupee denominated bonds to further improve the ease of doing business;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the RBI has allowed borrowers to raise up to US\$ 750 million a year and expand the list of borrowers eligible to raise ECB; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Yes Sir. With a view to improve the ease of doing business,

the framework for ECBs and Rupee Denominated Bonds was rationalised by RBI in consultation with Government of India vide A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 17 dated 16 January, 2019 which is available in the website of RBI ([www.rbi.org.in](http://www.rbi.org.in)).

(b) to (d) Under the revised framework for ECBs, list of eligible borrowers has been expanded to include all entities eligible to receive Foreign Direct Investment. Additionally, Port Trusts, Units in SEZ, SIDBI, EXIM Bank, registered entities engaged in micro-finance activities, viz., registered not for profit companies, registered societies/trusts/cooperatives and non-government organisations have also been permitted to borrow under this framework. These entities can also issue Rupee denominated bonds. Further, eligible borrowers can raise ECBs up to USD 750 million or its equivalent per financial year under the Automatic Route through Authorized Dealers. For ECB borrowing above this amount, applications are considered by the Reserve Bank under Approval Route.

#### **Closing of branches due to merger of banks**

†1634. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the existence of total 3427 branches of 26 public sector banks have been affected following the process of merging of banks or closing of branches during the last five financial years;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that due to the process of creating four big banks by merging ten big banks, it is likely to result in the closing of 7,000 branches;

(c) if so, the places where the staff of the branches to be closed would be accommodated; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) As per Reserve Bank of India data, during the last five financial years, the total number of branches of Public Sector Banks increased from 78,939 as on 31.3.2014 to 87,580 as on 31.3.2019.

(d) In view of the increase in number of branches, question does not arise.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Loans written-off by PSBs**

1635. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) how much loans have been written-off by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) since April, 2014;
- (b) the beneficiaries of the loans written-off; and
- (c) whether any PSB or the Cooperative Bank has written-off loans of farmers and on which date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) As per data of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), aggregate gross advances of PSBs in their domestic operations increased from ₹ 16,98,109 crore as on 31.3.2008 to ₹ 45,90,570 crore as on 31.3.2014. As per RBI inputs, the primary reasons for the spurt in stressed assets have been observed to be, *inter-alia*, aggressive lending practices, wilful default / loan frauds /corruption in some cases, and economic slowdown. Asset Quality Review (AQR) initiated in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of Non Performing Assets (NPAs). As a result of AQR and subsequent transparent recognition by banks, stressed accounts were reclassified as NPAs and expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were provided for. Further, all such schemes for restructuring stressed loans were withdrawn. Primarily as a result of transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, gross NPAs of PSBs, as per RBI data on domestic operations, rose from ₹ 2,67,065 crore as on 31.3.2015, to ₹ 8,45,475 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 ₹ 92,103 crore to ₹ 7,53,372 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 evaluate/consider the impact of write-offs as part of their regular exercise to clean up their balance-sheet, avail of tax benefit and optimise capital, 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. As per RBI data on domestic operations, PSBs wrote-off ₹ 47,658 crore, ₹ 56,847 crore, ₹ 79,048 crore, ₹ 1,24,275 crore and ₹ 1,86,632 crore during financial years (FYs) 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively. Of these, write-off in loans pertaining to "Agriculture and allied activities" was ₹ 2,833 crore, ₹ 6,361 crore, ₹ 7,091 crore, ₹ 10,345 crore and ₹ 12,556 crore respectively. RBI has also apprised that the data in respect of loans of farmers written-off by PSBs is not maintained separately.

RBI has informed that data in respect of loans written-off by Urban Co-operative Banks (UCBs), including in respect of loans of farmers written-off by these banks is not maintained by it.

The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), which supervises Rural Co-operative Banks, has informed that, State Co-operative Banks and District Central Co-operative Banks wrote-off ₹ 415.78 crore, ₹ 696.33 crore, ₹ 120.14 crore, ₹ 70.39 crore and ₹ 78.33 crore during FYs 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively, and that details of loans of farmers written-off by these banks are not maintained by it.

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

#### **Tax collected from social media companies**

1636. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the quantum of tax being collected from Facebook, Google and other social media companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): Sector-wise or industry-wise data of tax collection is not maintained as the Returns of taxes do not show sector-wise/industry-wise taxes. Further, the general disclosure of tax information of specific taxpayers is prohibited under section 138 of the Income-Tax Act and Section 158 of CGST Act.

#### **Implementation of direct tax code**

1637. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Committee appointed to look into direct taxes in the country has submitted its Report on Direct Tax Code;
- (b) if so, the details of each of the recommendations made by the Committee;
- (c) how much time the Ministry will take to study the recommendations and inter-Ministerial consultations, if any; and
- (d) by when the new code is going to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE 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.

#### **Investment by LIC in Public Sector**

1638. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that LIC has invested ₹ 10.7 lakh crore in the public sector from 2014-2019 as against a total cumulative investment in public sector which was ₹ 11.9 lakh crore till financial year 2013-14 and that over ₹ 20,000 crore was lost in two years in just five PSU stocks - NTPC, IDBI, HAL, GIC & New India Assurance;
- (b) if so, the reasons for such catastrophic failure in not conducting adequate risk assessment before such investment; and
- (c) whether there is any plan to curb public sector investment in View of the same and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) LIC's investments are governed by provisions of Insurance Act,

1938, Life Insurance Act, 1956 and IRDAI (Investment) Regulations, 2016. The regulations mandate LIC to invest not less than 50% in Central Government Securities, State Government Securities or Other Approved Securities. As informed by LIC, its cumulative investments as shown under Public Sector consisting of Government Securities / State Development Loans /Equity/Debt etc. (as per RBI data) was ₹ 10.70 lakh Crore for the period 2013-14 to 2018-19, out of which investment in Government Securities / State Development Loans was ₹ 10.07 lakh Crore and investment made by LIC in Public Sector Undertaking Equity/Debt etc. during the said period was ₹ 0.63 lakh Crore.

Further, as per LIC, it has not sold any share of GIC, HAL and New India Assurance, thus no profits/losses have been realised. In respect of NTPC and IDBI, LIC has approximately made a profit of ₹ 1087 Crore & ₹ 70.38 Crore respectively during the period 2014-2019.

(b) and (c) LIC's investments are governed by the provisions of Insurance Act, 1938, Life Insurance Act, 1956 and IRDAI (Investment) Regulations, 2016. As per LIC, investment decisions are taken as per advice of Investment Committee constituted by the Board of LIC under Section 19(2) of Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. The Investment Committee takes guidance from Board approved investment policy and extant legal provisions. The investment operating procedures & internal norms are reviewed by LIC as per the need & revisions and changes are incorporated after seeking approval from their Investment Committee.

LIC, while examining investment opportunities, looks at the fundamentals and future prospects of the companies coupled with companies' performance such as its earning, dividend payment, current market price etc. with a long term horizon irrespective of the fact whether it is from public or private sector. It also relies on market research reports and industry outlook as additional input for investment decisions.

#### **Withdrawal of Foreign Investors from Capital Market**

1639. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign investors pulled out Rs 8319 crore on a net basis from capital markets (both equity and debt) in the first half of August; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by Government to build confidence in the foreign portfolio investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) During the period August 1, 2019 to August 14, 2019, there was a net outflow of investment by Foreign Portfolio Investors in debt and equity to the tune of ₹ 8,784 crores.

(b) Individual Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPI) make their own investment decisions. However, some of the common factors that influence investment/disinvestment decisions of FPI's include prevailing financial market conditions, anticipated future returns out of the proposed investment, taxation structure, country rating, regulatory regime and other global macroeconomic and geopolitical factors.

Policy measures undertaken since August 2019 which, inter alia, aim to increase the confidence of FPI's are the following:

- i. SEBI has notified the new Foreign Portfolio Investor Regulations 2019 on September 23, 2019. The Regulations provide a rationalized regulatory framework for FPIs in terms of ease of registration, simplified KYC requirements and relaxation in investment conditions. 57 circulars and 183 FAQs pertaining to FPIs issued over the years have been merged to the new regulations and a single circular.
- ii. Government of India has notified the Foreign Exchange Management (Non-debt Instruments) Rules, 2019 on October 17, 2019. The said rules, *inter-alia*, provides that with effect from April 01, 2020, the default FPI aggregate investment limit will be set at the applicable sectoral caps for FDI investments (which is 100% in most cases) as against 24% currently.

There has been a net inflow of FPI investment of ₹6582 crore, ₹ 16069 crore and ₹23795 crore in September, October and November 2019 (upto November 28, 2019) respectively.

#### **Penalty imposed on NBFCs**

1640. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has imposed penalty on many non-banking financial companies (NBFCs) for violating norms of fair practices code during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this action is based on deficiencies in regulatory compliance and is not intended to pronounce upon the validity of any transaction or agreement entered into by the NBFCs with their customers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) As per input received from RBI, a penalty of ₹ 1 crore was imposed on one non-banking financial company (NBFC) on 3.1.2019 for violation of Fair Practices Code (FPC) of RBI's master directions dated 1.9.2016 on regulation of excessive interest charged by NBFCs.

RBI has also apprised that the penalty was based on deficiencies in regulatory compliance and not intended to pronounce upon the validity of any transaction or agreement entered into by the NBFC with its customers. RBI has further apprised that violation of FPC falls under the category of regulatory non-compliance.

#### **Income tax filing project**

1641. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved ₹4,242 crore income tax filing project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the project will cut down the processing time for returns to one day from 63 days and expedite refunds; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Union Cabinet has approved expenditure of R. 4,241.97 crore for Integrated E-filing & Centralized Processing Center (CPC) 2.0 Project of the Income Tax Department.

CPC 2.0 project has a design and development phase of 18 month from date of award of contract and 5 years of operations extendable by 2 years.

(c) and (d) CPC 2.0 project has been designed to make the mechanism of processing of return and issue of refunds much faster than the current rate by creating adequate computing capacity to handle consistently increasing number of returns.

Apart from that, the project also seeks to achieve the following:—

- a. Faster and accurate outcomes for taxpayer.
- b. First time right approach.
- c. Enhancing user experience at all stages.
- d. Improving taxpayer awareness and education through continuous engagement.
- e. Promoting voluntary tax compliance.
- f. Managing outstanding demand.

#### **Reducing GST on items under 28 per cent bracket**

1642. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of each of the items under 28 per cent bracket of GST;
- (b) whether it is a fact that some States are demanding to reduce GST on some of these items, if so, whether the Ministry has taken the same before the GST Council;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the final outcome of the same; and
- (d) the details of revenue being generated through GST since its implementation, month-wise and State-wise and amounts so far transferred to various States, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The list of goods and services currently attracting GST @ 28% is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) GST sales on goods and services are prescribed on the basis of recommendations of the GST Council as made from time to time. The Council has reviewed GST rate structure, keeping in view the representations received from various stakeholders including state governments, and recommended changes in case of certain goods. The same has been notified. The 28% rate list for goods has been pruned significantly from 228 group of items to 34 group of items. In case of services also, there remain only 3 group of services attracting GST rate of 28%.

(d) The details are given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Details of goods and services currently attracting GST@28%*

Following goods and services currently attracts GST @ 28%

**Services:**

1. Services by way of admission to entertainment events or access to amusement facilities including casinos, race club, sporting event such as Indian Premier League and the like.
2. Services provided by a race club by way of totalizator or a license to bookmaker in such club.
3. Gambling.

**Goods:**

Sl. No.	Chapter/Heading/Sub-heading/ Tariff item	Description of Goods
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	1703	Molasses
2.	2106 90 20	Pan masala
3.	2202 10	All goods [including aerated waters], containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured

(1)	(2)	(3)
4.	202 99 90	Caffeinated Beverages
5.	2401	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse [other than tobacco leaves]
6.	2402	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes
7.	2403	Other manufactured tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes; "homogenised" or "reconstituted" tobacco; tobacco extracts and essences [including biris]
8.	2523	Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement, super sulphate cement and similar hydraulic cements, whether or not coloured or in the form of clinkers
9.	4011	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber [other than of a kind used on/in bicycles, cycle-rickshaws and three wheeled powered cycle rickshaws; rear tractor tyres; and of a kind used on aircraft
10.	8407	Spark-ignition reciprocating or rotary internal combustion piston engine [other than aircraft engines
11.	8408	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engines (diesel or semi-diesel engines)
12.	8409	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the engines of heading 8407 or 8408



(1)	(2)	(3)
13.	8413	Pumps for dispensing fuel or lubricants of the type used in filling stations or garages [8413 11], Fuel, lubricating or cooling medium pumps for internal combustion piston engines [8413 30]
14.	8415	Air-conditioning machines, comprising a motor-driven fan and elements for changing the temperature and humidity, including those machines in which the humidity cannot be separately regulated
15.	8422	Dish washing machines, household [8422 11 00] and other [8422 19 00]
16.	8507	Electric accumulators, including separators therefor, whether or not rectangular (including square) other than Lithium ion battery and other Lithium-ion accumulators including Lithium-ion power banks
17.	8511	Electrical ignition or starting equipment of a kind used for spark-ignition or compression-ignition internal combustion engines (for example, ignition magnetos, magneto-dynamos, ignition coils, sparking plugs and glow plugs, starter motors); generators (for example, dynamos, alternators) and cut-outs of a kind used in conjunction with such engines

(1)	(2)	(3)
18.	8528	Monitors and projectors, not incorporating television reception apparatus; reception apparatus for television, whether or not incorporating radio-broadcast receiver or sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus other than computer monitors not exceeding 32 inches, set top box for television and Television set (including LCD and LED television) of screen size not exceeding 32 inches
19.	8701	Road tractors for semi-trailers of engine capacity more than 1800 cc
20.	8702	Motor vehicles for the transport of ten or more persons, including the driver [other than buses for use in public transport, which exclusively run on Bio-fuels]
21.	8703	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (other than those of heading 8702), including station wagons and racing cars [other than cars for physically handicapped persons]
22.	8704	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods [other than Refrigerated motor vehicles]
23.	8706	Chassis fitted with engines, for the motor vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705

(1)	(2)	(3)
24.	8707	Bodies (including cabs), for the motor vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705
25.	8708	Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705 [other than specified parts of tractors]
26.	8711	Motorcycles (including mopeds) and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with or without side-cars; side-cars
27.	8714	Parts and accessories of vehicles of headings 8711
28.	8802	Aircrafts for personal use
29.	8903	Yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports; rowing boats and canoes
30.	9302	Revolvers and pistols, other than those of heading 9303 or 9304
31.	9614	Smoking pipes (including pipe bowls) and cigar or cigarette holders, and parts thereof
32.	9804	All dutiable articles intended for personal use
33.	Any chapter	Lottery authorized by State Governments
<i>Explanation 1.-</i> For the purposes of this entry, value of supply of		

(1)	(2)	(3)
		lottery under sub-section (5) of section 15 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act 2017 shall be deemed to be 100/128 of the face value of ticket or of the price as notified in the Official Gazette by the organising State, whichever is higher.
		Explanation 2.- (1) "Lottery authorized by State Governments" means a lottery which is authorized to be sold in State(s) other than the organising state also.
		(2) Organising state has the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (f) of sub-rule (1) of rule 2 of the Lotteries (Regulation) Rules, 2010
34.	Any Chapter	Actionable claim in the form of chance to win in betting, gambling, or horse racing in race club

**Statement-II****(A) Details of Revenue generated through GST since its implementation**

(Figures in ₹ crore)

Sl.N.	States	Jul'17	Aug'17	Sep'17	Oct'17	Nov'17	Dec'17	Jan'18	Feb'18	Mar'18	2017-18	Apr'18	May'18	Jun'18	Jul'18	Aug'18	Sep'18	Oct'18	Nov'18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	265	320	288	299	315	306	269	258	2,320	372	267	266	318	305	337	324	286
2.	Himachal Pradesh	0	823	746	700	649	618	600	562	611	5,309	647	646	641	618	562	649	651	667
3.	Punjab	3	1,522	1,289	1,277	1,205	1,078	1,089	1,064	1,123	9,649	1,259	1,140	1,200	1,171	1,097	1,117	1,129	1,220
4.	Chandigarh	0	175	148	145	145	132	148	141	136	1,170	182	132	136	148	140	143	141	146
5.	Uttarakhand	0	1,693	1,471	1,686	1,238	1,186	1,262	1,166	1,264	10,967	1,515	1,247	1,266	1,408	1,020	1,247	1,411	1,148
6.	Haryana	1	4,671	5,440	5,063	4,669	4,080	4,263	4,356	4,272	36,815	5,130	4,574	4,634	4,295	4,374	4,192	4,461	4,678
7.	Delhi	3	3,255	3,405	3,527	3,232	3,050	3,603	3,121	3,249	26,445	4,198	2,915	3,103	3,095	3,015	3,140	3,287	3,277
8.	Rajasthan	5	2,540	2,284	2,256	2,183	2,148	2,394	2,307	2,346	18,463	2,609	2,494	2,424	2,454	2,240	2,243	2,554	2,664
9.	Uttar Pradesh	3	4,727	4,840	4,677	4,168	4,390	4,681	4,607	4,799	36,891	6,028	4,622	5,033	4,983	4,764	4,812	4,835	5,158

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
10.	Bihar	1	786	674	645	592	667	642	767	758	5,531	914	739	761	851	846	831	812	915
11.	Sikkim	0	160	156	140	146	164	152	123	145	1,186	151	167	171	181	163	165	141	148
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	13	9	13	11	12	16	13	32	120	33	30	27	29	23	26	28	22
13.	Nagaland	0	14	13	15	12	10	15	12	12	104	17	13	13	12	15	22	19	15
14.	Manipur	0	14	14	20	11	14	12	13	25	122	34	17	22	24	17	32	24	21
15.	Mizoram	0	6	8	10	8	7	8	8	11	67	17	14	10	10	11	13	10	16
16.	Tripura	0	37	34	57	35	30	32	34	45	305	46	46	35	46	38	49	44	41
17.	Meghalaya	0	77	63	65	61	70	90	115	105	648	152	127	116	114	102	93	96	101
18.	Assam	0	703	673	625	654	590	578	528	619	4,969	679	924	663	661	646	697	757	739
19.	West Bengal	3	3,009	2,943	2,785	2,458	2,548	2,658	3,174	3,756	23,333	3,691	3,108	3,112	3,289	3,125	3,130	3,235	3,035
20.	Jharkhand	0	1,582	1,640	1,747	1,808	1,710	1,874	1,757	2,044	14,162	2,389	1,958	1,979	1,848	1,669	1,736	2,091	2,016
21.	Odisha	0	1,910	1,716	1,801	1,784	1,705	1,959	1,982	1,991	14,849	2,170	1,894	2,152	2,059	2,242	2,187	2,190	2,374
22.	Chhattisgarh	1	1,630	1,599	1,555	1,504	1,582	1,774	1,534	1,829	13,008	1,890	1,870	1,902	1,910	1,821	1,671	1,737	2,005
23.	Madhya Pradesh	1	2,112	1,906	1,927	1,874	1,874	1,890	1,960	2,000	15,544	2,344	1,864	2,005	2,069	1,963	1,899	1,993	2,124
24.	Gujarat	3	6,015	5,721	5,883	5,387	5,372	5,779	5,823	5,922	45,905	6,329	6,262	6,363	6,080	5,252	6,100	6,159	6,064
25.	Daman and Diu	0	125	111	128	132	89	102	97	137	922	92	87	91	90	96	89	98	89

26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	158	181	164	153	144	149	137	131	1,218	165	132	125	145	117	135	144	140
27. Maharashtra	8	13,591	13,048	14,320	12,273	12,810	13,357	12,449	13,331	1,05,186	16,726	13,047	14,021	13,751	12,832	13,082	14,534	13,934
29. Karnataka	2	6,976	6,140	6,249	5,196	5,568	5,991	6,018	5,997	48,138	7,347	5,752	6,244	6,776	6,271	6,312	6,588	6,499
30. Goa	0	405	352	346	345	315	306	357	346	2,772	352	318	335	319	307	309	313	325
31. Lakshadweep	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	7	3	0	6	1	0	1	0	1
32. Kerala	0	1,534	1,543	1,457	1,250	1,249	1,368	1,207	1,249	10,857	1,396	1,300	1,306	1,277	1,129	1,042	1,501	1,339
33. Tamil Nadu	6	6,626	6,185	6,093	5,236	5,014	5,316	5,363	5,480	45,318	6,666	5,489	5,187	5,616	5,436	5,733	6,091	5,813
34. Puducherry	0	208	184	144	174	161	163	139	144	1,317	170	156	146	161	149	161	141	170
35. Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	8	26	19	23	15	15	20	37	162	50	16	28	14	14	23	13	31
36. Telangana	3	2,759	2,717	2,759	2,443	2,490	2,737	2,641	2,800	21,348	3,378	2,619	2,701	2,803	2,660	2,722	2,893	3,067
37. Andhra Pradesh	10	1,889	1,802	1,829	1,668	1,585	1,921	1,758	1,865	14,327	2,251	1,962	1,936	2,026	1,891	2,023	2,212	2,145
97. Other Territory	0	0	11	63	41	46	224	82	88	556	79	726	138	159	201	155	151	197
99. Center Jurisdiction	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	5	56	80	40	41	45	28	47	50	40	32
GRAND TOTAL	53	72,017	69,413	70,477	63,071	62,840	67,491	65,713	69,016	540092	81,511	68,715	70,343	70,837	66,599	68,365	72,847	72,663

Written Answers to

[3 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

(Figures in ₹ crore)

Sl.N.	States	Dec' 18	Jan'19	Feb'19	Mar'19	2018-19	Apr'19	May'19	Jun'19	Jul'19	Aug'19	Sep'19	Oct'19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	293	331	306	388	3,792	382	311	322	363	302	282	313	2,274
2.	Himachal Pradesh	595	647	610	660	7,593	700	629	697	677	676	609	669	4,657
3.	Punjab	1,162	1,216	1,100	1,166	13,979	1,374	1,345	1,248	1,271	1,255	1,133	1,189	8,816
4.	Chandigarh	143	159	147	162	1,779	200	146	158	156	160	157	157	1,133
5.	Uttarakhand	1,055	1,146	1,237	1,451	15,150	1,617	1,244	1,232	1,289	941	1,017	1,153	8,492
6.	Haryana	4,646	4,815	4,873	4,561	55,233	5,368	4,611	4,889	4,617	4,474	4,110	4,578	32,646
7.	Delhi	3,146	3,525	3,422	3,722	39,845	4,335	3,646	3,595	3,406	3,517	3,386	3,484	25,369
8.	Rajasthan	2,456	2,776	2,676	3,132	30,722	2,895	2,738	2,683	2,699	2,550	2,253	2,425	18,243
9.	Uttar Pradesh	4,957	5,485	5,112	5,548	61,337	6,305	5,082	5,366	5,422	4,975	5,073	5,103	37,327
10.	Bihar	909	1,039	961	1,177	10,755	1,165	980	1,003	1,160	981	986	940	7,216
11.	Sikkim	150	176	145	160	1,917	166	193	193	201	163	209	186	1,311
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	26	38	32	85	398	56	36	48	49	45	44	41	319
13.	Nagaland	17	17	20	46	227	29	24	20	23	27	21	25	167



14.	Manipur	27	24	21	46	309	37	29	25	34	37	42	43	247
15.	Mizoram	13	26	22	50	213	35	22	24	19	28	29	18	175
16.	Tripura	48	52	46	64	556	61	50	58	49	58	52	54	382
17.	Meghalaya	108	104	129	127	1,368	168	130	124	104	117	106	113	863
18.	Assam	743	787	736	956	8,989	932	768	798	795	768	848	888	5,796
19.	West Bengal	3,230	3,495	3,490	3,841	39,780	4,207	3,567	3,514	3,586	3,503	3,255	3,263	24,895
20.	Jharkhand	1,995	1,965	2,121	2,149	23,916	2,764	1,884	1,811	1,855	1,770	1,509	1,437	13,031
21.	Odisha	2,347	2,338	2,374	2,626	26,952	2,955	2,135	2,923	2,494	2,497	2,015	1,994	17,014
22.	Chhattisgarh	1,852	2,064	2,068	2,143	22,932	2,298	1,988	2,093	2,002	1,873	1,490	1,570	13,313
23.	Madhya Pradesh	2,094	2,414	2,291	2,624	25,683	2,624	2,247	2,212	2,282	2,255	2,087	2,053	15,760
24.	Gujarat	5,619	6,185	6,507	6,521	73,440	6,871	6,592	6,424	6,411	6,185	5,741	5,888	44,111
25.	Daman and Diu	77	101	92	103	1,105	103	84	87	105	103	89	83	654
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	129	173	139	174	1,718	174	144	165	135	159	125	130	1,031
27.	Maharashtra	13,524	15,151	14,097	15,596	1,70,289	18,096	14,110	15,143	15,102	13,407	13,579	15,109	1,04,546
29.	Karnataka	6,209	7,329	6,453	6,983	78,763	7,997	6,396	6,659	7,089	6,201	6,350	6,675	47,366
30.	Goa	342	394	401	389	4,103	415	348	338	361	325	311	311	2,410

Written Answers to

[3 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
31.	Lakshadweep	4	1	3	1	20	3	0	1	2	1	2	2	11
32.	Kerala	1,416	1,584	1,416	1,635	16,343	1,766	1,431	1,568	1,512	1,582	1,393	1,549	10,801
33.	Tamil Nadu	5,415	6,201	5,974	6,941	70,562	6,767	5,806	5,881	6,084	5,973	5,616	6,109	42,236
34.	Puducherry	152	159	175	184	1,924	173	144	135	145	161	149	146	1,052
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	22	35	25	28	297	38	39	21	22	30	19	32	201
36.	Telangana	q3,014	3,195	3,460	3,897	36,408	3,509	3,041	3,166	3,163	3,059	2,854	3,230	22,022
37.	Andhra Pradesh	2,049	2,159	2,088	2,589	25,331	2,558	2,136	2,232	2,138	2,115	1,985	1,975	15,139
97.	Other Territory	178	194	141	167	2,484	179	133	166	158	170	132	127	1,065
99.	Center Jurisdiction	91	45	47	74	580	52	51	61	59	100	35	97	454
	Grand Total	70,253	77,545	74,952	82,165	876794	89372	74258	77084	77040	72543	69091	73159	532547

*(B) Details of Amount transferred to various States*

State/UT (Figures in ₹ crore) code		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (Apr-Oct)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,611	3,452	1,508
2.	Himachal Pradesh	852	1,844	960
3.	Punjab	4,297	8,170	3,840
4.	Chandigarh	454	1,046	462
5.	Uttarakhand	322	1,030	605
6.	Haryana	2,309	6,353	2,918
7.	Delhi	5,660	8,608	3,646
8.	Rajasthan	5,877	12,181	5,479
9.	Uttar Pradesh	13,956	26,655	13,800
10.	Bihar	4,384	10,419	5,263
11.	Sikkim	88	225	149
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	164	400	233
13.	Nagaland	144	373	229
14.	Manipur	226	514	295
15.	Mizoram	132	347	195
16.	Tripura	316	682	358
17.	Meghalaya	235	522	297
18.	Assam	2,240	4,841	2,443
19.	West Bengal	6,203	12,482	5,829
20.	Jharkhand	1,375	3,122	1,488
21.	Odisha	2,859	5,376	2,412
22.	Chhattisgarh	1,603	3,122	1,343

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Madhya Pradesh	5,054	11,424	5,648
24.	Gujarat	6,305	11,496	5,081
25.	Daman and Diu	16	120	31
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	78	151	75
27.	Maharashtra	14,480	28,899	11,854
29.	Karnataka	9,610	19,475	9,165
30.	Goa	545	1,109	445
31.	Lakshadweep	3	11	10
32.	Kerala	6,801	12,849	5,913
33.	Tamil Nadu	8,707	17,268	8,244
34.	Puducherry	273	552	214
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	71	195	100
36.	Telangana	6,534	12,788	6,012
37.	Andhra Pradesh	5,750	11,849	5,835
GRAND TOTAL		115642	239948	112380

**GST on cycle**

†1643. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a levy of 12 per cent GST on cycle which is a pollution-free means of transport for a common man whereas GST rate in 5 per cent on battery-powered vehicles;

(b) whether Government proposes to do away with the current GST rate being charged for cycles, a means of transport for the common man so that it can promote the use of cycles; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of the GST rate which is being levied on the equipments and vehicles which are used in tractors and for agricultural work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) All electric vehicles, including e-bicycles, attract GST at the rate of 5%. Other bicycles attract GST at the rate of 12%.

(b) There is no such proposal at the present.

(c) The details of the GST rate being levied on the equipments and vehicles used in agricultural work are as under:

Sl. No.	Items for agricultural use	GST Rate
1.	Tractors	12%
2.	Self-loading or self-unloading trailers for agricultural purposes	12%
3.	Disc ploughs, tractor ploughs, disc harrows, cultivators, weeders	12%
4.	Machinery for cleaning, sorting, grading, or milling of agricultural produce	5%
5.	Sprinklers, drip irrigation systems, and their parts	12%
6.	Agricultural, horticultural or forestry machinery for soil preparation or cultivation, harvesting or threshing machinery	12%

#### **Simplification of process for start-ups**

1644. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government simplified the process for start-ups seeking exemption from angel tax notices by eliminating the need for a certification from an inter-Ministerial body;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the move seeks to ease concerns raised by start-ups about tax officials questioning the share premium received at the time of raising capital through the sale of new shares; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Yes, the Government has simplified the process for Startups of availing exemption under section 80IAC and exemption for the purpose of clause (viib) of the sub-section 2 of Section 56 of the Income Tax Act, 1961(Act). A notification dated 19th February, 2019 by the Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) defined the Startups and simplified the process of recognition of Startups, simply requiring them to submit of Form-2 as prescribed in the said notification to (DPIIT) and of the same is acknowledgement by CBDT. This acknowledgement letter provides exemption to Startups from further enquiry under section 56 (2) (viib) of the Act. Further, various circular/ clarification were issued by the CBDT in this matter for the smooth operation of the Startup Companies. The details are as under:—

- (i) Notification No.13/2019 dated 5th March, 2019.
- (ii) Circular No. 16/2019 dated 7th August, 2019.
- (iii) Clarification dated 9th August, 2019.
- (iv) Constitution of Start-up Cell *vide* order dated 30th August, 2019.

(c) and (d) Yes, the Government has taken steps to ease concerns raised by Startups about the issue of share premium. In this regard, circular no.16/2019 dated 7th August 2019 provides:—

a. In case of Startup companies recognized by DPIIT which have filed Form No. 2 and whose cases have been selected under scrutiny to examine multiple issues including the issue of section 56(2) (viib) of the Act, the issue will not be pursued during the assessment proceedings and inquiry on other issues will be carried out by the Assessing Officer only after obtaining approval of the supervisory authority.

b. In case of Startup Companies recognized by the DPIIT, which have not filed Form No. 2, but have been selected for scrutiny, the inquiry in such cases also will be carried out by the Assessing Officer only after obtaining approval of the supervisory authorities.

**Banking facilities in backward districts**

†1645. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the efforts made to provide banking facilities in selected backward districts under "Aspirational Districts Programme";
- (b) the details of the number of branches and ATMs of nationalised banks, functioning in the said backward districts, before the year 2018;
- (c) the details of the number of branches and ATMs of nationalised banks functioning in such backward districts, at present; and
- (d) the details of increase or decrease in transactions of the nationalised banks subsequent to implementation of this scheme in said districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) As apprised by NITI Aayog, Aspirational district programme was launched on 5.1.2018 as a special initiative to bring about rapid transformation in 112 districts which have shown relatively less progress in key performance indicators across sectors which affect quality of life of citizens and improves their economic productivity. Financial Inclusion is one of the sectors under focus in this programme and important Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) taken under this programme for monitoring include:—

- (i) Number of accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana per lakh population.
- (ii) Number of enrolments per lakh population under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana.
- (iii) Number of enrolments per lakh population under Pradhan Mantri Surakhsha Bima Yojana.
- (iv) Number of beneficiaries per lakh population under Atal Pension Yojana.
- (v) Total Disbursement of Mudra Loan.

There is regular monitoring of progress in these indicators and the programme

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

has generated a competitive spirit as the districts are ranked and given additional allocation as incentive if they perform well in a month. In addition, districts have been advised to strengthen the District Level Coordination Committee so that local issues are taken on priority.

Banks have also been requested to ensure that necessary steps are taken on priority in co-ordination among the district authority, banks and insurance functionaries and other stakeholders to cover the gaps in relation to the respective bench marks of KPIs in these districts.

The details of the number of functioning branches of Public Sector banks (PSBs) in Aspirational District as on 31.12.2017 and 30.06.2019 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

As apprised by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the numbers of ATMs in the country as on 31.12.2017 and 30.09.2019 are about 2.22 lakh and 2.28 lakh respectively. During the corresponding period the share of ATMs in rural centre was 18.3% and 19.5% respectively. The data on district-wise ATMs and transactions of the nationalised banks are not centrally maintained.

As per extant guidelines of RBI, rolling out of banking outlets in uncovered areas is a continuous process and 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 banking outlets in the light of RBI's instructions, their business plans and their commercial viability. To further assess the viability for opening a banking outlet, banks carry out survey as required.

In addition to the branches and ATMs, as per extant guidelines issued by RBI, banking outlets manned by the banks' Business Correspondents (BCs) also provide banking services. The major activities performed by BCs are opening of bank accounts, cash deposit and withdrawal, remittance, etc. As per RBI's Annual Report 2018-19, as on 31st March 2019, there are 5.41 lakh BCs providing banking services in villages.



**Statement***State/District-wise Number of Functioning Branches of Public  
Sector Banks (PSBs) in Aspirational Districts*

Sl. No.	State	Aspirational District	December 31, 2017	June 30, 2019
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	522	498
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	177	179
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	202	199
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai	5	5
5.	Assam	Baksa	25	25
6.	Assam	Barpeta	57	57
7.	Assam	Darrang	30	29
8.	Assam	Dhubri	33	32
9.	Assam	Goalpara	34	33
10.	Assam	Hailakandi	20	20
11.	Assam	Udalguri	18	18
12.	Bihar	Araria	84	81
13.	Bihar	Aurangabad	86	87
14.	Bihar	Banka	70	70
15.	Bihar	Begusarai	127	128
16.	Bihar	Gaya	161	161
17.	Bihar	Jamui	46	44
18.	Bihar	Katihar	107	106
19.	Bihar	Khagaria	57	57
20.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	220	218

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Bihar	Nawada	54	53
22.	Bihar	Purnia	124	124
23.	Bihar	Sheikhpura	29	27
24.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	95	96
25.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	54	56
26.	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	10	18
27.	Chhattisgarh	Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	19	23
28.	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	19	18
29.	Chhattisgarh	Korba	71	69
30.	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	61	58
31.	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	8	7
32.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	66	65
33.	Chhattisgarh	Sukma	6	7
34.	Chhattisgarh	Uttar Bastar Kanker	35	35
35.	Gujarat	Dahod (Dohad)	58	57
36.	Gujarat	Narmada	38	37
37.	Haryana	Mewat	34	40
38.	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	42	44
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla	16	16
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	7	8
41.	Jharkhand	Bokaro	177	172
42.	Jharkhand	Chatra	41	40
43.	Jharkhand	Dumka	74	73
44.	Jharkhand	Garhwa	34	32

1	2	3	4	5
45.	Jharkhand	Giridih	123	122
46.	Jharkhand	Godda	71	70
47.	Jharkhand	Gumla	43	42
48.	Jharkhand	Hazaribag	122	122
49.	Jharkhand	Khunti	36	35
50.	Jharkhand	Latehar	28	27
51.	Jharkhand	Lohardagga	32	31
52.	Jharkhand	Pakur	41	40
53.	Jharkhand	Palamau	60	62
54.	Jharkhand	Paschimi Singhbhum	85	84
55.	Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	222	208
56.	Jharkhand	Ramgarh	87	84
57.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	343	331
58.	Jharkhand	Sahebganj	49	47
59.	Jharkhand	Simdega	26	25
60.	Karnataka	Raichur	116	116
61.	Karnataka	Yadgir	56	57
62.	Kerala	Wayanad	66	64
63.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	58	52
64.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	52	54
65.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	47	46
66.	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa (East Nimar)	71	70
67.	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	52	50
68.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	65	62
69.	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	50	48

1	2	3	4	5
70.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	84	81
71.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	42	39
72.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	64	61
73.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	64	60
74.	Maharashtra	Washim	53	52
75.	Manipur	Chandel	3	3
76.	Meghalaya	Ri Bhoi	22	22
77.	Mizoram	Mamit	3	3
78.	Nagaland	Kiphire	2	2
79.	Odisha	Balangir	82	80
80.	Odisha	Dhenkanal	77	77
81.	Odisha	Gajapati	38	37
82.	Odisha	Kalahandi	77	76
83.	Odisha	Kandhamal	48	47
84.	Odisha	Koraput	58	58
85.	Odisha	Malkangiri	23	24
86.	Odisha	Nawapara	30	31
87.	Odisha	Nawrangpur	28	27
88.	Odisha	Rayagada	57	56
89.	Punjab	Ferozpur	110	109
90.	Punjab	Moga	151	149
91.	Rajasthan	Baran	59	57
92.	Rajasthan	Dholpur	41	40
93.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	46	45
94.	Rajasthan	Karauli	71	71

1	2	3	4	5
95.	Rajasthan	Sirohi	57	55
96.	Sikkim	West Sikkim	12	11
97.	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	76	76
98.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	131	128
99.	Telangana	Bhadradri (Kothagudem)	63	71
100.	Telangana	Jayashankar (Bhupalpalli)	13	13
101.	Telangana	Komram Bheem (Asifabad)	14	16
102.	Tripura	Dhalai	19	19
103.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	203	199
104.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	212	208
105.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	88	87
106.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	69	68
107.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	101	99
108.	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	33	32
109.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	100	101
110.	Uttar Pradesh	Shravasti	34	33
111.	Uttar Pradesh	Sidharthanagar	77	77
112.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	106	104
TOTAL			7995	7875

Source: Reserve Bank of India

#### Accounts under PMJDY

1646. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of the number of accounts operational as on date and the number

of non-operational accounts under Jan Dhan Yojana for the last one year, State-wise since inception of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): As per Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) Master Circular dated 1.7.2015 on Customer Service in banks, savings accounts including Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) accounts are treated as inoperative/dormant if there is no transaction in the account for over a period of two years.

As per the data sourced from banks, out of the total 37.47 crore accounts opened as on 13.11.2019 under PMJDY, 30.69 crore accounts are operative accounts and 6.78 crore accounts are inoperative accounts. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*). The share of inoperative PMJDY accounts *vis-a-vis* total PMJDY accounts was 40% in March 2017 which has since then declined to 18% as on 13.11.2019.

***Statement***

*State-wise Operative/Inoperative Accounts under  
PMJDY as on 13.11.2019*

Figures in lakhs			
State	Number of PMJDY accounts	Number of operative PMJDY accounts	Number of inoperative PMJDY accounts
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.50	0.32	0.18
Andhra Pradesh	102.89	84.66	18.23
Arunachal Pradesh	3.27	2.59	0.68
Assam	160.47	143.21	17.26
Bihar	426.08	374.23	51.85
Chandigarh	2.51	1.93	0.58
Chhattisgarh	145.78	119.94	25.84

1	2	3	4
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.25	0.95	0.31
Daman and Diu	0.55	0.43	0.11
Delhi	44.91	37.25	7.66
Goa	1.66	1.16	0.50
Gujarat	146.06	115.61	30.45
Haryana	73.34	61.70	11.64
Himachal Pradesh	12.59	10.81	1.78
Jammu and Kashmir	21.04	12.31	8.73
Jharkhand	130.47	104.95	25.52
Karnataka	147.60	118.66	28.94
Kerala	42.61	33.66	8.95
Ladakh	0.20	0.11	0.09
Lakshadweep	0.05	0.04	0.01
Madhya Pradesh	321.21	257.14	64.07
Maharashtra	263.79	198.23	65.56
Manipur	9.39	8.02	1.37
Meghalaya	4.68	3.55	1.13
Mizoram	3.10	2.23	0.88
Nagaland	3.00	2.40	0.60
Odisha	151.23	124.75	26.48
Puducherry	1.56	1.31	0.25
Punjab	68.72	54.70	14.02
Rajasthan	264.28	219.90	44.39
Sikkim	0.94	0.67	0.27
Tamil Nadu	105.13	82.67	22.47

1	2	3	4
Telangana	97.71	74.23	23.49
Tripura	8.83	8.31	0.52
Uttar Pradesh	598.17	470.08	128.09
Uttarakhand	25.32	20.43	4.89
West Bengal	356.34	315.89	40.45
TOTAL	3,747.28	3,069.03	678.24

Source: Banks

### SGST transferred to States

1647. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the revenue income from GST, IGST and SGST had been reducing in the last financial year and ongoing financial year;
- (b) if so, the revenue income of the Union Government from GST and IGST; and
- (c) the amount of revenue from SGST transferred to the States in 2018-19 and 2019-20 upto 31st October, 2019, Statewise?

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

(c) The amount of SGST collected in FY 2018-19 and in FY 2019-20 upto 31st October, 2019, State-wise is given in the Statement.

### Statement

*State-wise details of amount of SGST collected in FY 2018-19  
and in FY 2019-20 (upto 31.10.2019)*

(Figures in ₹ crore)

State Code	Name of State/UT	2018-19	2019-20*
1	2	3	4
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,686	993



1	2	3	4
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1,591	1,031
3.	Punjab	5,404	3,482
4.	Chandigarh	497	309
5.	Uttarakhand	3,850	2,323
6.	Haryana	12,690	7,780
7.	Delhi	10,839	6,827
8.	Rajasthan	11,160	6,747
9.	Uttar Pradesh	19,978	12,627
10.	Bihar	4,872	3,355
11.	Sikkim	183	129
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	201	161
13.	Nagaland	96	73
14.	Manipur	181	141
15.	Mizoram	108	75
16.	Tripura	296	206
17.	Meghalaya	284	200
18.	Assam	3,561	2,337
19.	West Bengal	14,888	9,567
20.	Jharkhand	5,079	3,102
21.	Odisha	7,008	4,960
22.	Chhattisgarh	5,096	3,132
23.	Madhya Pradesh	8,033	4,926
24.	Gujarat	25,225	15,247
25.	Daman and Diu	150	91
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	289	163
27.	Maharashtra	56,939	34,671
28.	Karnataka	23,416	14,989

1	2	3	4
29.	Goa	1,449	849
30.	Lakshadweep	11	6
31.	Kerala	8,270	5,346
32.	Tamil Nadu	24,499	15,598
33.	Puducherry	367	213
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	161	108
35.	Telangana	11,243	7,002
36.	Andhra Pradesh	8,897	5,225
37.	Other Territory	320	137
38.	Center Jurisdiction	0	0
GRAND TOTAL		2,78,817	1,74,125

\*upto 31st October, 2019

#### Write-off loans by banks

1648. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Banks wrote-off a record ₹2.54 lakh crore bad loans in Financial Year 2019-20; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) As per data of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), aggregate gross advances of Public Sector and Private Sector Banks in their domestic operations increased from ₹ 21,70,823 crore as on 31.3.2008 to ₹ 58,01,260 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 initiated in 2015 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 this transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, gross NPAs of Public Sector and Private Sector Banks, as per RBI data on global operations, rose from ₹ 3,12,706 crore as on 31.3.2015, to ₹ 10,21,464 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 ₹ 80,790 crore to ₹ 9,40,674 crore as on 30.9.2019 (provisional data).

As per RBI guidelines and policy approved by bank Boards, non-performing loans, including, *inter-alia*, those in respect of which full provisioning has been made on completion of four years, are removed from the balance-sheet of the bank concerned by way of write-off. Banks evaluate/consider the impact of write-offs as part of their regular exercise to clean up their balance-sheet, avail of tax benefit and optimise capital 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. As per RBI data on global operations, Public Sector and Private Sector Banks wrote-off ₹ 80,893 crore (provisional data), during the current financial year 2019-20 (till 30.9.2019). Bank-wise details of NPAs written-off by Public Sector and Private Sector Banks during the current financial year till 30.9.2019 are given in the Statement.

#### Statement

*Data on reduction in non-performing assets - due to write-offs during the period from 1.4.2019 to 30.9.2019 of Public Sector and Private Sector Banks*

Amounts in crore ₹

Bank	Amount	As a result of AQR initiated in
Allahabad Bank	2,218.90	2015 and subsequent transparent
Andhra Bank	1,230.28	recognition by banks, stressed
Axis Bank Limited	5,426.14	accounts were reclassified as
Bandhan Bank Limited	81.69	NPAs and expected losses on
Bank of Baroda	5,439.76	stressed loans, not provided for
Bank of India	1,317.04	earlier under flexibility given to
Bank of Maharashtra	1,183.88	restructured loans, were provided
		for. Primarily as a result of this

Bank	Amount	
Canara Bank	3,222.88	transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, gross NPAs of Public Sector and Private Sector Banks, as per RBI data on global operations, rose from ₹ 3,12,706 crore as on 31.3.2015, to ₹ 10,21,464 crore as on 31.3.2018.
Catholic Syrian Bank Limited	211.8	
Central Bank of India	637.85	
City Union Bank Limited	115.16	
Corporation Bank	1,112.81	
DCB Bank Limited	78.5	
Federal Bank Limited	228.97	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 evaluate/consider the impact of write-offs as part of their regular exercise to clean up their balance-sheet, avail of tax benefit and optimise capital, 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.
HDFC Bank Limited	3,704.84	
ICICI Bank Limited	3,261.01	
IDBI Bank Limited	1,994.77	
IDFC First Bank Limited	606.25	
Indian Bank	440.42	
Indian Overseas Bank	1,290.86	
Indusind Bank Limited	595.69	
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Limited	6.52	
Karnataka Bank Limited	491.81	
Karur Vysya Bank Limited	391.39	
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	379.21	
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Limited	1.59	
Nainital Bank Limited	0.29	
Oriental Bank of Commerce	2,692.11	
Punjab and Sind Bank	25.65	
Punjab National Bank	3,162.09	
RBL Bank Limited	459.69	
South Indian Bank Limited	483.31	
State Bank of India	27,535.31	
Syndicate Bank	2,034.27	
The Dhanakshmi Bank Limited	0.41	
UCO Bank	5,119.47	
Union Bank of India	2,708.42	
United Bank of India	623.34	
Yes Bank Limited	378.95	

Source: RBI

**Recovering of public money from companies**

1649. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that around 15 companies are responsible for one third of the total NPA's of nationalised Public Sector Banks (PSBs);
- (b) if so, the details thereof, company-wise; and
- (c) the time by when Government plans to recover the public money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that the total amount of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) involved in top 15 NPA borrowers - funded amount outstanding, as reported by PSBs to RBI under the Central Repository of Information on Large Credit (CRILC) for borrowers (with exposure of ₹ 5 crore and above), as on 30.9.2019 (provisional data), is ₹ 1,40,548 crore. 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.

RBI has further apprised that under the provisions of section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, RBI is prohibited from disclosing credit information. Section 45E provides that credit information submitted by a bank shall be treated as confidential and not be published or otherwise disclosed.

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) Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) 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 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 ₹ 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.

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

**Mechanism to detect fraud in banks**

1650. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any mechanism is available with the banks to detect fraud cases instead of reporting such cases by their customers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether cases of frauds in banks have increased across the country during each of last three years and current year;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise and State/UT-wise and the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the bank employees have been found involved in such cases during the said period; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise along with the action taken or being taken by Government/respective banks against such employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has apprised that it has, *inter-alia*, instituted an early detection and warning mechanism for banks for early detection of loan frauds, prompt reporting to the RBI and the investigative agencies and timely initiation of staff accountability proceedings. As per RBI, it issued a new framework for dealing with loan frauds of ₹ 50 crore and above in May 2015. RBI has advised banks to classify potential fraud accounts as red-flagged account based on observation/evaluation of early warning signals noticed. RBI has also informed that it is conducting workshops on fraud risk management and reporting in banks for officials of commercial banks and Small Finance Banks, with special emphasis on the vital areas of focus for officials involved in credit monitoring and fraud prevention.

In February 2018, Government also issued a framework for timely detection, reporting and investigation relating to frauds in Public Sector Banks (PSBs), which required them to evaluate Non-Performing Assets (NPA) accounts exceeding ₹ 50 crore from the angle of a possible fraud.

Bank-wise and State-wise data on frauds reported in Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) and select Financial Institutions (FIs), as reported by RBI, for the last three financial years (FYs) and the half financial year ended 30.9.2019 are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See* below).

With regard to the reasons for frauds in banks, the RBI Master Circular on Frauds observes that frauds are committed by unscrupulous borrowers by various methods including, *inter alia*, fraudulent discount of instruments, fraudulent disposal of pledged /hypothecated stocks, fund diversion, criminal neglect and *mala fide* managerial failure on the part of borrowers. The Master Circular also refers to certain other methods, which include forged instruments, manipulated account books, fictitious accounts, unauthorised credit facilities, fraudulent foreign exchange transactions, exploitation of "multiple banking arrangement", and deficiency on the part of third parties with role in credit sanction/disbursement.

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.
- (f) RBI has apprised that all PSBs have a well-established vigilance mechanism headed by a Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO). CVOs of the banks are expected to keep a close watch on the various aspects of functioning of the bank. RBI has issued various guidelines, applicable to all categories of banks, on examining staff accountability.

As per RBI data on frauds regarding SCBs and select FI, 2,184 cases of frauds involving bank employees have been reported by 65 banks/FIs during the last three FYs. The details of banks/FIs which reported frauds involving bank employees are given in the Statement-III (*See* below). Disciplinary action taken against the employees depends on the gravity of the irregularities committed in each case which include, *inter-alia*, dismissal from service, reduction to lower stage, censure, note of caution etc.

## Statement-I

Bank-wise data on frauds as reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks and selected FIs based on date of occurrence - (amount involved ₹ 1 lakh and above)

Bank	Amounts in crore ₹							
	F.Y. 2016-17		F.Y. 2017-18		F.Y. 2018-19		F.Y. 2019-20 (till 30.9.2019)	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Aditya Birla Idea Payments Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	24	1.45	-	-
Allahabad Bank	137	3,970.42	135	1,142.70	48	1,443.16	3	12.04
American Express Banking Corporation	167	7.07	333	10.83	216	7.42	52	1.94
Andhra Bank	57	1,515.12	47	1,332.50	27	739.47	-	-
AU Small Finance Bank Limited	1	1.45	4	0.25	8	0.90	3	0.23
Axis Bank Limited	222	1,000.55	246	695.67	246	679.65	57	34.99
Bandhan Bank Limited	27	1.87	23	1.43	13	1.31	1	0.12

Bank of America, National Association	1	0.01	16	0.36	10	0.30	2	0.02
Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.	2	0.23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank of Baroda	168	2,998.83	121	1,970.99	66	1,297.14	8	26.12
Bank of India	99	980.21	107	1,475.04	73	51.27	23	13.44
Bank of Maharashtra	52	1,463.15	48	1,035.05	52	1,710.69	8	424.73
Bank of Nova Scotia	1	0.13	-	-	-	-	-	-
BNP Paribas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4.79
Canara Bank	57	243.22	63	233.57	49	84.42	8	46.61
Catholic Syrian Bank Limited	9	7.88	28	118.35	18	1.06	2	0.04
Central Bank of India	64	540.01	69	389.98	57	2.93	2	0.04
Citibank N.A.	190	8.86	206	8.89	265	30.07	71	3.40
City Union Bank Limited	3	4.38	11	48.50	5	0.50	4	0.12
Coastal Local Area Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	1	0.13	-	-
Cooperatieve Rabobank U.A.	-	-	2	61.53	-	-	-	-

Written Answers to

[3 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

271

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	272
Corporation Bank	53	125.47	17	103.86	9	3.29	1	0.01	Written Answers to [RAJYASABHA]
DBS Bank Limited	2	116.82	-	-	6	0.16	-	-	
DCB Bank Limited	2	0.11	8	1.51	10	33.21	4	0.56	
Dena Bank	24	40.25	11	232.57	3	2.71	-	-	
Deutsche Bank AG	-	-	8	0.13	3	0.04	2	0.02	
Doha Bank QSC	1	2.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Equitas Small Finance Bank Limited	4	0.19	18	2.23	15	1.17	5	0.28	
ESAF Small Finance Bank Limited	-	-	4	0.18	5	0.39	3	0.12	
Export Import Bank of India	2	183.98	1	81.91	-	-	-	-	Unstarred Questions
Federal Bank Limited	15	12.36	33	16.30	24	93.29	7	0.20	
Fincare Small Finance Bank Limited	-	-	2	0.05	19	0.69	1	0.04	
Fino Payments Bank Limited	-	-	3	0.90	17	0.75	18	0.90	
Firststrand Bank Limited	1	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	

HDFC Bank Limited	316	42.62	344	60.47	344	431.93	130	37.45
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	45	0.94	299	6.58	212	3.84	97	1.66
ICICI Bank Limited	532	77.19	535	853.53	450	31.67	204	20.07
IDBI Bank Limited	103	1,599.78	115	718.17	133	1,301.49	45	250.26
IDFC Bank Limited	6	5.05	5	0.19	18	42.51	6	0.62
India Post Payments Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	1	0.11	1	0.30
Indian Bank	78	180.73	56	172.02	31	93.81	8	0.65
Indian Overseas Bank	60	1,262.89	54	567.30	41	2,275.16	4	1.71
IndusInd Bank Limited	16	1.68	37	109.74	65	12.78	26	3.24
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Limited	9	2.69	4	266.65	5	22.38	-	-
Jana Small Finance Bank Limited	13	1.16	15	0.99	22	0.82	32	1.93
Karnataka Bank Limited	5	87.52	14	28.61	6	7.79	-	-

*Written Answers to*

*[3 December, 2019]*

*Unstarred Questions 273*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	274
Karur Vysya Bank Limited	21	33.18	27	73.23	14	110.88	5	58.14	Written Answers to [RAJYASABHA]
KEB Hana Bank	2	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	127	256.05	279	85.69	371	13.58	179	51.38	
Krishna Bhima Samruddhi Lab Limited	1	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Limited	52	95.34	39	128.98	45	234.28	1	0.02	
Nainital Bank Limited	6	0.48	1	0.31	-	-	-	-	
North East Small Finance Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	2	0.33	2	0.13	
Oriental Bank of Commerce	48	509.05	29	131.71	11	25.51	3	0.30	
Paytm Payments Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	2	0.02	-	-	
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia TBK	1	17.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Punjab and Sind Bank	24	355.39	5	32.27	-	-	-	-	Unstarred Questions
Punjab National Bank	127	16,119.07	142	721.68	73	571.70	17	28.71	
RBL Bank Limited	15	1.73	19	8.69	17	2.32	13	1.19	

SBM Bank (Mauritius) Limited	-	-	2	72.53	1	144.95	-	-
Small Industries Development Bank of India	5	16.11	8	62.31	1	5.08	-	-
South Indian Bank Limited	11	77.00	24	31.88	37	20.50	9	0.66
Standard Chartered Bank	318	165.39	88	71.09	75	11.73	105	17.31
State Bank of India	566	1,208.16	677	337.04	458	4,838.77	80	9.40
Subhadra Small Finance Bank Limited	1	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suryoday Small Finance Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.12
Suryodaya Small Finance Bank Limited	5	0.25	7	0.13	-	-	-	-
Syndicate Bank	149	240.70	100	700.58	39	85.46	12	4.42
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Limited	20	63.84	34	82.17	29	56.69	4	0.55
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Limited	1	1.24	1	0.19	1	0.03	-	-
The Dhanalakshmi Bank Limited	3	0.20	6	68.81	6	65.44	-	-
The Industrial Finance Corporation of India Limited	1	23.92	-	-	-	-	-	-
UCO Bank	34	1,532.34	44	520.00	29	3.57	1	0.09

Written Answers to

[3 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

275

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ujjivan Small Finance Bank Limited	15	0.31	11	0.23	10	0.38	4	0.08
Union Bank of India	92	859.00	89	763.16	30	172.48	7	1,844.24
United Bank of India	31	427.61	19	125.86	53	2,113.67	1	94.72
Utkarsh Small Finance Bank Limited	5	0.22	8	0.31	9	0.32	1	0.01
Vijaya Bank	32	16.58	22	145.96	2	0.94	-	-
Yes Bank Limited	14	39.61	17	169.83	30	2.32	11	9.69

Source: RBI



**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of frauds as reported by Scheduled Commercial  
Banks and selected FIs based on date of occurrence -  
(amount involved ₹ 1 lakh and above)*

State/Union-Territory	(Amounts in crore ₹)							
	F.Y. 2016-17		F.Y. 2017-18		F.Y. 2018-19		F.Y. 2019-20 (till 30.9.2019)	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0.28	4	0.09	-	-	1	0.01
Andhra Pradesh	154	94.01	90	310.67	65	136.10	12	80.93
Arunachal Pradesh	5	3.93	5	0.62	3	0.15	-	-
Assam	51	15.07	98	10.11	68	11.44	26	0.96
Bihar	77	13.18	95	76.25	109	13.67	39	2.70
Chandigarh	29	3,038.48	24	278.29	17	68.23	6	0.33
Chhattisgarh	24	33.43	36	10.75	47	76.94	11	0.32
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	278
Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	3	0.05	-	-	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
Delhi	255	39.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Goa	2	0.65	11	0.89	19	2.89	-	-	
Gujarat	123	2,650.53	131	1,663.79	111	579.78	32	260.62	
Haryana	348	683.22	500	337.66	358	186.48	104	86.54	
Himachal Pradesh	21	2.47	15	7.09	10	22.98	9	1.76	
Jammu and Kashmir	24	4.47	5	0.21	9	6.52	1	0.03	
Jharkhand	43	17.36	51	108.45	66	9.82	11	1.22	
Karnataka	356	814.89	304	328.06	215	199.02	157	15.93	
Kerala	64	76.32	66	57.95	69	20.40	14	0.76	
Madhya Pradesh	92	590.02	118	525.17	90	162.06	30	27.11	Unstarred Questions
Maharashtra	805	20,943.65	1,147	6,209.22	925	4,058.81	340	199.50	
Manipur	2	0.49	6	0.51	5	1.46	-	-	
Meghalaya	4	0.14	2	0.03	4	0.06	-	-	
Mizoram	2	9.43	1	0.02	4	5.05	-	-	
Nagaland	2	0.35	8	1.74	1	0.02	2	0.11	

NCT of Delhi	168	3,469.81	457	1,194.13	443	5,310.72	144	2,109.67
Odisha	81	57.74	57	49.67	60	121.17	21	6.85
Puducherry	5	0.75	6	0.20	4	0.52	2	0.03
Punjab	132	927.45	119	420.54	86	333.56	29	122.60
Rajasthan	131	37.42	118	131.24	112	18.00	38	11.25
Sikkim	3	0.25	2	0.90	1	0.20	1	0.09
Tamil Nadu	505	547.11	505	780.33	446	1,011.15	125	8.85
Telangana	89	1,867.46	138	1,053.11	99	1,008.45	26	2.92
Tripura	-	-	3	0.16	7	2.45	1	0.01
Uttar Pradesh	435	1,836.27	316	758.61	289	2,766.60	64	8.35
Uttarakhand	14	2.92	33	2.85	29	2.44	6	0.51
Uttaranchal	23	2.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	187	308.65	246	1,331.90	175	2,418.95	41	32.81

Source: RBI.

Written Answers to

[3 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

***Statement-III***

*Details of banks where staff is involved in frauds, as reported by  
Scheduled Commercial Banks and Select FI (Frauds with  
amount involved ₹ 1 Lakh and above)*

**Bank**

Allahabad Bank

American Express Banking Corporation

Andhra Bank

AU Small Finance Bank Limited

Axis Bank Limited

Bandhan Bank Limited

Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.

Bank of Baroda

Bank of India

Bank of Maharashtra

Canara Bank

Catholic Syrian Bank Limited

Central Bank of India

Citibank N.A.

City Union Bank Limited

Coastal Local Area Bank Limited

Corporation Bank

DCB Bank Limited

Dena Bank

Equitas Small Finance Bank Limited

ESAF Small Finance Bank Limited

Federal Bank Limited

Fincare Small Finance Bank Limited

Fino Payments Bank Limited

HDFC Bank Limited

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited

ICICI Bank Limited

IDBI Bank Limited

IDFC Bank Limited

Indian Bank

Indian Overseas Bank

IndusInd Bank Limited

Jammu and Kashmir Bank Limited

Jana Small Finance Bank Limited

Karnataka Bank Limited

Karur Vysya Bank Limited

Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited

Krishna Bhima Samruddhi Lab Limited

Lakshmi Vilas Bank Limited

North East Small Finance Bank Limited

Oriental Bank of Commerce

Punjab and Sind Bank

Punjab National Bank

RBL Bank Limited

South Indian Bank Limited

Standard Chartered Bank

State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur

State Bank of Hyderabad

State Bank of India

State Bank of Mysore

State Bank of Patiala

State Bank of Travancore

Subhadra Small Finance Bank Limited

Suryodaya Small Finance Bank Limited

Syndicate Bank

Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Limited

The Dhanalakshmi Bank Limited

The Industrial Finance Corporation of India Limited

UCO Bank

Ujjivan Small Finance Bank Limited

Union Bank of India

United Bank of India

Utkarsh Small Finance Bank Limited

Vijaya Bank

Yes Bank Limited

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*Source:* RBI

### **Regulating fee structure in private medical colleges**

1651. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether aimed at eliminating the role of black money in medical education and making it accessible to all, Government is working on nitty gritty of regulating the fee structure of Indian private medical colleges and deemed universities;

(b) whether the newly constituted National Medical Commission will ratify the proposal and methodology to regulate the fee structure in private medical colleges for which currently there is no provision in the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956; and

(c) whether there still remains a free-for-all situation between private medical colleges/deemed universities and Government in regard to fixation of fee for medical courses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) For the first time, a provision has been made, to regulate the fee structure of Indian private medical colleges and deemed universities, in the National Medical Commission Act, 2019.

(b) Clause (i) of Sub-section (1) of Section 10 of National Medical Commission Act, 2019 provides for framing of guidelines for determination of fees and all other charges in respect of fifty per cent of seats in private medical institutions and deemed to be universities which are governed under the provisions of the Act.

(c) In the case of government medical colleges, the respective State Governments are responsible for fixation of fee and in the case of private unaided medical colleges, the fee structure is decided by the Committee set up by the respective State Government under the Chairmanship of a retired High Court Judge in pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. It is for the Committee to decide whether the fee proposed by an Institute is justified and the fee fixed by the Committee is binding on the Institute.

#### **Exempting cooperative hospital from income tax**

1652. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether exempting cooperative hospitals from income tax net is under consideration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is contemplating any consultation regarding the concerned cooperative bodies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) No Sir. Presently there is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

**Rise in valuation of PSBs post capital infusion**

1653. SHRI K.G. KENYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of capital infusion done into Public Sector Banks (PSBs) by Government during each of the last three years, bank-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether there has been a commensurate rise in the valuations of these banks post the consistent infusion of taxpayers money, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the updates on "Project Shakti" and the details of steps/actions taken under the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Capital infusion by the Government into Public Sector Banks (PSBs) is done at the bank level. Details of capital infusion by Government into PSBs during the last three financial years and the current financial year are given in the Statement (*See* below). As per declared results, market capitalisation of the banks listed in the Statement, has increased over this period by about ₹ 2.98 lakh crore.

(c) No project named "Project Shakti" is currently being implemented by the Ministry of Finance.

*Statement**Details of capital infusion by Government into PSBs*

(₹ in crore)

Bank	FY* 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20 (till date)
1	2	3	4	5
Allahabad Bank	451	1,500	11,740	-
Andhra Bank	1,100	1,890	5,275	-
Bank of Baroda	-	5,375	5,042	7,000



1	2	3	4	5
Bank of India	2,838	9,232	14,724	-
Bank of Maharashtra	300	3,173	4,703	-
Canara Bank	745	4,865	-	6,571
Central Bank of India	1,397	5,158	6,592	3,353
Corporation Bank	508	2,187	11,641	-
Dena Bank	1,046	3,045	-	-
Indian Bank	-	-	-	2,534
Indian Overseas Bank	2,651	4,694	5,963	3,857
Oriental Bank of Commerce	-	3,571	6,686	-
Punjab National Bank	2,112	5,473	14,155	16,091
Punjab & Sind Bank	-	785	-	787
Syndicate Bank	776	2,839	3,963	-
State Bank of India	5,681	8,800	-	-
UCO Bank	1,925	6,507	6,406	2,130
Union Bank of India	541	4,524	4,112	11,768
United Bank of India	1,026	2,634	4,998	1,666
Vijaya Bank	-	1,277	-	-
IDBI Bank **	1,900	12,471	-	4,557

\* FY - Financial Year.

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

**Meeting the fiscal deficit target of the budget**

1654. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortfall in collection of GST and other direct taxes in the country during the period April-October, 2019;

(b) if so, the details of GST and Central taxes collected from 1st July, 2017 to 30th October, 2019 and the projected shortfall in meeting the budget target of revenue collection; and

(c) the steps Government proposes to meet the fiscal deficit target of the budget?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) The Budget Estimates for Direct Taxes, Goods and Services Tax (GST) and Non GST for the Financial Year 2019-20 is ₹ 13,35,000 crore, ₹ 6,63,343 crore and ₹ 4,55,904 crore respectively.

The details of Nest Central taxes collected from 1st July, 2017 to 30th October, 2019 is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year/Period	Direct Taxes	Indirect Taxes	
		GST	on GST**
2017-18 (July to March)	8,56,630.16	4,42,561	4,69,092
2018-19	1,13,7718.48	5,81,563*	3,55,816*
2019-20 (April to October)	5,22,064.34	3,26,490*	2,17,490*

\*Provisional.

\*\* Includes Customs Central Excise and Service Tax.

The shortfall or excess in collection of Taxes with respect to Budget Estimate, if any, is calculated after completion of the Financial Year.

The Government manages its Fiscal Deficit targets through regular assessment of revenues and expenditure with all the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. A half-yearly review of Fiscal Deficit targets is undertaken by the minister-

in-charge of the Ministry of Finance of the trends in receipts and expenditure in relation to the budget and the outcome of such reviews is placed before both Houses of Parliament, as per Section 7 (1) of the FRBM Act, 2003.

### Assessment of reasons for higher inflation

1655. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether retail inflation has breached the mid term target of 4 per cent;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government has assessed the reasons for higher inflation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) As per the Monetary Policy Framework, the Government has fixed the inflation target of 4 per cent with tolerance level of +/- 2 per cent for the period beginning from 5th August, 2016 to March 31, 2021. If the average inflation is more than or lower than the prescribed tolerance level for three consecutive quarters, it would mean a failure to achieve the inflation target. The CPI-C inflation during each of the months of the previous three quarters may be seen below in Table 1.

Table 1: Consumer Price Index-Combined (CPI-C) Inflation

	Jan.-19	Feb.-19	Mar.-19	Apr.-19	May-19	Jun.-19	Jul.-19	Aug.-19	Sep.-19
CPI-C									
Inflation	1.97	2.57	2.86	2.99	3.05	3.18	5.75	3.28	3.99
(per cent)									

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

- (c) The recent spike in CPI-C inflation is on account of higher food price inflation.

### Funds allocated for schemes of SCs/STs

1656. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of funds allocated for schemes towards welfare of SCs/STs along with the schemes being implemented by the various Ministries;

(b) total amount of funds spent so far towards the schemes and the amount lying unspent; and

(c) the reasons for the funds lying unspent and the steps taken by Government to ensure that the funds allocated are fully spent in an efficient manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) As per expenditure profile 2019-20, statements 10A (allocation for welfare of Scheduled Castes) and 10B (allocation for welfare of Scheduled Tribes) [<https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/doc/eb/stat10a.pdf> and <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/doc/eb/stat10b.pdf>]. a BE of ₹81,340.74 Cr. was allocated for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and ₹52,884.82 Cr. BE was allocated for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

(b) and (c) Funds for Schemes, including Schemes towards welfare of SCs/STs are allocated as part of Budget Estimates (BE), presented with the General Budget. Excess or shortage of funds for Schemes is re-appropriated through the exercise of Revised Estimates (RE) and supplementary Demand for Grants.

#### **Fresh boosters for economy**

1657. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether festive season of Diwali has failed to boost up market sentiments and demands in the domestic market and GDP growth rate is likely to decline further;

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

(c) the details of fresh boosters for economy that Government would announce in view of shrinking demands and shrinking economy of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) As per the latest World Economic Outlook published by International Monetary Fund (IMF), India continues to be amongst the fastest growing major economies in the world. IMF and other multilateral organizations continue to underline a positive outlook on India. No data is available to study the direct impact of Diwali on demand.

(c) The government has announced several measures to boost economic growth of the country. 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. 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. 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. PM Kisan, an income support scheme, has been extended to all farmers for boosting rural consumption. 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.

#### **Shoring up falling business confidence**

1658. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether investment, core sector growth, credit to industry, consumer demand and business confidence are falling in the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefore; and
- (c) the concrete steps Government is taking to shore up these things?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The figures of fixed investment as measured by gross fixed capital formation at current prices, consumption expenditure and credit to industry in Q2 of 2019-20, in comparison to Q2 of 2018-19, are given as under:

	Q2 of 2018-19 (₹ lakh crore)	Q2 of 2019-20 (₹ lakh crore)	Growth Rate (Q2 of 2019-20 over Q2 of 2018-19) (Per cent)
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	13.7	13.8	1.0
Total Consumption Expenditure (Public and Private)	33.1	36.3	9.8
Credit to Industry	27.0 (at end Sept., 2018)	27.7 (at end Sept., 2019)	2.6

*Source:* National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Reserve Bank of India.

As compared to the growth of 4.4 per cent in 2018-19, the growth of eight core industries in the first half of 2019-20 is 1.3 per cent. Business confidence as measured by Business Expectation Index released by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) stands at 112.8 in Q2 of 2019-20 as compared to 114.1 in Q2 of 2018-19.

(c) The government has implemented major reforms to build the investment climate and business confidence in the country. 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. Among 190 countries assessed by the World Bank in its 'Doing Business Report, 2020', India has recorded a jump of 14 positions, moving up from its rank of 77 in 2018 to be at 63 position now. 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. While keeping low inflation, Government maintained disciplined fiscal spending and current account deficit at manageable levels, to ensure macroeconomic stability, which is necessary to sustain a healthy investment climate in the country. 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. In addition, Government has taken various measures to boost credit in the economy, *inter alia*, including recapitalisation of banks, Partial Credit Guarantee scheme for purchase of pooled assets of NBFCs/HFCs up to ₹ 1 lakh crore, approving realty fund worth ₹ 25000 crore for stalled housing projects, etc.

#### **Bank loans to States**

1659. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government and various State Governments are taking huge loans from Public Sector and Private Banks for various infrastructure and development projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of outstanding loans availed by the Central Government and various State Governments from Public Sector Banks and Private Banks either individually or as a consortium separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) As per the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 21 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is entrusted with the issue of any new loan by the Central Government. Likewise, as per the provisions of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 21A of the said Act, RBI may by agreement with any State Government undertake issue of any new loans by that State Government, and in accordance with the same, RBI currently acts as banker to the Governments of all States in India except Sikkim. Thus, new loans of the Central Government and the said State Governments are issued by RBI (and not Public Sector and Private Banks) in RBI's capacity as banker to the government.

**Liability of banks in case of shutdown**

1660. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an image of a stamp is going viral which claims that private banks are only liable to repay one lakh rupees of customers' deposits in case of a bank shutdown;

(b) if so, under which law this provision is provided; and

(c) if not, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI), vide Circular No. RBI/2016-17/326 DBR. No.Leg.BC.76/09.07.005/2016-17 dated 22.06.2017, *inter alia* advised all Scheduled Commercial Banks (including private banks) to incorporate information about deposit insurance cover along with the limit of coverage, subject to change from time to time, upfront in the passbooks.

(b) and (c) The provisions for deposit insurance are provided in the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) Act, 1961. DICGC, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of RBI, insures bank deposits, such as savings, fixed, current, recurring etc. of all commercial banks, including private banks, public sector banks, branches of foreign banks in India, Local Area Banks, Regional Rural Banks, cooperative banks, Small Finance Banks, and Payment Banks.

**Some tax benefits for insurance policies**

1661. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to consider some tax benefits for insurance policies covering natural disaster so that people can be encouraged to buy these policies; and

(b) if so, the status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Presently, there is no such proposal under consideration. However, the amount of insurance premium paid for the purposes of carrying on



business or profession is already allowed as deduction for computing the taxable income from such business or profession.

### Disinvestment of PSUs

1662. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of disinvestment targets set by the Ministry and achieved results each year over the last five years;
- (b) whether Government is planning on selling its majority stake profit-making PSUs; and
- (c) if so, the reasons for the same including the details of expected returns from the sale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Sir, the details of disinvestment targets set by the Ministry and achieved results each year over the last five years are as follows.

(in ₹ Crore)

Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actual realization
2014-15	43,425	26,353	24,349
2015-16	69,500	25,313	23,997
2016-17	56,500	40,500	46,247
2017-18	72,500	1,00,000	1,00,057
2018-19	80,000	80,000	84,972

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government has given 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment of 33 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) including subsidiaries. Units and Joint Ventures with sale of majority stake of Government of India and transfer of management control. The list of 33 CPSEs is given in the Statement (*See below*). These include profit making as well as loss making CPSEs. Government follows a policy of strategic disinvestment of CPSEs, which are not in 'priority sectors' For

this purpose, NITI Aayog has been mandated to identify such CPSEs based on the criteria of (i) National Security; (ii) Sovereign function at arm's length, and (iii) Market Imperfections and Public Purpose. However, profitability/loss of the CPSEs is not among the relevant criteria.

(c) Strategic disinvestment of CPSEs is being guided by the basic economic principle that Government should discontinue in sectors, where competitive markets have come of age and economic potential of such entities may be better discovered in the hands of strategic investor due to various factors such as infusion of capital, technological upgradation and efficient management practices. The success of the transaction depends on the prevailing market conditions and the investors' interest.

***Statement***

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

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	Administrative Ministry
1	2	3
<b>a) Transactions Completed</b>		
1.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	M/o Petroleum and Natural Gas
2.	Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC)	M/o Power
3.	Hospital Services Consultancy Ltd. (HSCC)	M/o Health and Family Welfare
4.	National Project construction corporation (NPCC)	M/o Water Resources
5.	Dredging Corporation of India	M/o Shipping
<b>b) Transactions in process</b>		
1.	Project and Development India Ltd.	D/o Fertilizers
2.	Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL).	M/o Housing and Urban Affairs
3.	Engineering Project (India) Ltd.	D/o Heavy Industry
4.	Bridge and Roof Co. India Ltd.	D/o Heavy Industry

1	2	3
5.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. (subsidiary)	D/o Heavy Industry
6.	Scooters India Limited	D/o Heavy Industry
7.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	D/o Heavy Industry
8.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd. (CC1)	D/o Heavy Industry
9.	Hindustan Fluorocarbon Ltd. (HFL) (sub.)	D/o Chemicals and Petrochemicals
10.	Central Electronics Ltd.	D/o Scientific and Industrial Research
11.	Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. (BEML)	D/o Defence Production
12.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (sub.)	M/o Steel
13.	Nagarnar Steel Plant of NMDC	M/o Steel
14.	Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur; Salem Steel Plant; Bhadrawati units of SAIL	M/o Steel
15.	Pawan Hans Ltd.	M/o Civil Aviation
16.	Air India and its five subsidiaries and one JV.	M/o Civil Aviation
17.	HLL Life Care	M/o Health
18.	Indian Medicine and Pharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd. (IMPCL)	M/o AYUSH
19.	Kamrajar Port	M/o Shipping
20.	Indian Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC)	M/o Tourism
21.	Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	D/o Pharmaceuticals
22.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. (HAL)	D/o Pharmaceuticals
23.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (BCPL)	D/o Pharmaceuticals

**(c) Recent 'in principle' approval for strategic disinvestment**

1.	(a) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (except Numaligarh Refinery Limited)	M/o Petroleum and Natural Gas
	(b) BPCL stake in Numaligarh Refinery Limited to a CPSE strategic buyer.	

1	2	3
2.	Shipping Corporation of India (SCI)	M/o Shipping
3.	Container Corporation of India (CONCOR)	M/o Railways
4.	THDC India Limited (THDCIL)	M/o Power
5.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO)	M/o Power

### **Scrapping of GST on income of religion institutions**

†1663. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether GST is levied on the income received from religious institutions like Religious Justice Board, Sunni Waqf Board, etc.; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider to scrap it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) No Sir. GST is a levy on the 'supply' of goods or services or both and not on the income.

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (a) above.

### **Fugitive economic offenders**

1664. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fugitive economic offenders who have left the country illegally;

(b) the total Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) against each such offender and the status of the recovery from them;

(c) the status of the prosecution/court proceedings against such offenders;

(d) how much money was written-off/concession given to these offenders;

(e) whether Government has initiated extradition measures on such matters; and

(f) if so, the status of such measures?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) has reported about 6 fugitive economic offenders who have left the country illegally.

Directorate of Enforcement (ED) has filed application against 10 individuals in the competent Court under Fugitive Economic Offenders Act (FEOA), 2018.

Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has reported that as on date 51 Absconders/Proclaimed Offenders (POs) in 66 cases are known to have left to other countries.

As reported by Department of Financial Services, the expected losses on stressed loans, not provided earlier under flexibility given to restructure loan were reclassified as NPAs and provided for. Public Sector Banks initiated cleaning up by recognizing NPAs and provided for expected losses.

Enforcement Directorate and CBI have filed applications in respect of these cases in competent Courts and proceedings are either under investigation or trial.

Further, CBI has reported that the total amount defrauded by the accused persons in aforementioned 66 cases come to ₹ 17,947.11 Crores (Approx.).

(e) and (f) CBIC has sent 02 extradition requests to Ministry of External Affairs in July 2019.

In respect of extradition requests sent by ED for 08 individuals Red Corner Notices have also been published by Interpol.

CBI is processing 51 Extradition requests and are pending at various stages in respect of POs/Absconders.

#### **Cases under Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002**

1665. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of economic offences were filed by Enforcement Directorate (ED) in the last five years and what are the steps being taken by the Ministry to ensure faster disposal of cases;

(b) how many PMLA Special Courts have been established by Government for trial of offences under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002;

(c) the conviction rate of the Sessions Court established under the Act; and

(d) whether there are cases at ED which are also being investigated into by other investigating agencies and if so, the details of the investigating agencies working with ED on these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Investigation under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) is initiated by Directorate of Enforcement when any Law Enforcement Agency (LEA) initiates investigation for commission of any offence included in the Schedule to PMLA. Year-wise number of investigations initiated under PMLA are as under:

FY.	No. of cases recorded under PMLA
2015-16	111
2016-17	200
2017-18	148
2018-19	195
2019-20 (up to 31.10.2019)	103
TOTAL	757

Appropriate steps such as augmentation of manpower and other resources and streamlining of investigation process, etc. have been taken to ensure faster disposal of investigation in PMLA cases.

(b) 66 Courts have been designated as PMLA Special Courts across the country.

(c) 694 Prosecution Complaints have been filed under PMLA as on 31.10.2019. Trial is underway in these cases before the respective PMLA Special Courts. Till now 13 persons have been convicted by PMLA Special Courts in 09 cases.

(d) Investigations into the cases relating to commission of any offence included in the Schedule to PMLA are carried out by the respective LEAs such as CBI, State Police, DR1, NIA, NCB etc. While the investigation conducted by the LEAs relate to the commission of Scheduled Offence, the PMLA investigation by Directorate of Enforcement relate to commission of offence of money laundering in the said case. Hence both the investigations are different and independent.

**Single window for annual allocation and sharing  
pattern of CSS**

1666. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is evolving a single window system for communication of annual allocation and sharing pattern of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) to the States including Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is going to introduce the process of giving indications to the States about annual allocation and sharing pattern of CSS in order to impart a greater degree of certainty to the budgeting exercise for ensuing year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Finance allocates budgetary outlays on various Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) to various Ministries/Departments through the Expenditure Budget. Ministries/Departments in turn allocate the same among the States/UTs. In case of the CSSs, the funds flow from the Consolidated Fund of India to the Consolidated Fund of the State (State Treasuries). The fund transfers under CSS are effected by the Administrative Ministries/Departments based on scheme guidelines and pace of utilization of funds by the States. The sharing pattern of CSS has been decided by the Central Government based on the Report of the Chief Ministers on Rationalization of CSS.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration in Department of Expenditure (DoE) to modify existing system of allocation and sharing pattern under CSS.

**Withdrawal of ₹ 2000 notes**

†1667. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that currency note of ₹ 2000 denomination is being stashed;
- (b) in terms of total value, the share of ₹ 2000 currency notes and out of that the total value of stashed notes;
- (c) whether Government is contemplating to stop circulation of the ₹ 2000 notes in phased manner; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) 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. An analysis of the search cases, conducted by Income Tax Department (ITD), involving cash seizures of more than ₹ 5 crores in the last three Financial Years 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, respectively. Thus, a declining trend is visible in the seizure of unaccounted cash in denomination of Rs 2000 notes.

(b) As per the sinual report of RBI, as on 31.03.2019, the share of value of ₹ 2000 denomination banknotes in circulation (₹ 6,582 billion) to the value of total Notes in Circulation (₹ 21,109 billion) was 31.18%.

(c) and (d) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Taking strict action on producing wrong Aadhaar for big transactions**

†1668. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating on taking strict action on producing wrong Aadhaar number for big transactions;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this direction, so far; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) In this connection, section 12AA of the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 states as under:

- (1) Every reporting entity shall, prior to the commencement of each specified transaction,—
  - a. verify the identity of the clients undertaking such specified transaction by authentication under the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 in such manner and subject to such conditions, as may be prescribed.

Provided that where verification requires authentication of a person who is not entitled to obtain an Aadhaar number under the provisions of the said Act, verification to authenticate the identity of the client undertaking such specified transaction shall be carried out by such other process or mode, as may be prescribed;
  - b. take additional steps to examine the ownership and financial position, including sources of funds of the client, in such manner as may be prescribed;
  - c. take additional steps as may be prescribed to record the purpose behind conducting the specified transaction and the intended nature of the relationship between the transaction parties.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (2) Where the client fails to fulfil the conditions laid down under sub-section (1), the reporting entity shall not allow the specified transaction to be carried out.
- (3) Where any specified transaction or series of specified transactions undertaken by a client is considered suspicious or likely to involve proceeds of crime, the reporting entity shall increase the future monitoring of the business relationship with the client, including greater scrutiny or transactions in such manner as may be prescribed.
- (4) The information obtained while applying the enhanced due diligence measures under sub-section (1) shall be maintained for a period of five years from the date of transaction between a client and the reporting entity.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section, "specified transaction" means—

- (a) any withdrawal or deposit in cash, exceeding such amount;
- (b) any transaction in foreign exchange, exceeding such amount;
- (c) any transaction in any high value imports or remittances;
- (d) such other transaction or class, of transactions, in the interest of revenue or where there is a high risk or money-laundering or terrorist financing, as may be prescribed.

Further, offences relating to misuse of Aadhaar are liable for action under Chapter VII of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016.

#### **Rural household spending**

1669. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI:  
SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the household spending has slowed down during the last four quarters;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

- (c) the steps taken to mitigate the slowing in rural spending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The quarter-wise data for expenditure/spending by rural and urban household is not compiled by the Government. However, the Government maintains quarterly data on Private Final Consumption Expenditure\*. The Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) at Current prices and Constant (2011-12) Prices during the last 2 quarters of 2018-19 and 1st and 2nd Quarter of 2019-20 are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	2018-19		2019-20	
Quarters	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
PFCE at Current Prices	29,26,848	29,74,654	28,25,329	29,41,622
PFCE at Constant (2011-12) Prices	20,61,529	21,11,141	19,74,438	20,27,401

Source : Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

(c) Government has implemented various measures to boost rural spending which includes the cash transfer scheme-Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) which provides an income support of ₹6000 per year to farmers. Besides, the Government is also implementing several programmes/schemes, for rural households, inter-alia, includes Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act for wage employment, Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission for livelihoods promotion through self-employment, Deen Dayal Upadhyay-Gramin Kaushal Yojana for skilling of rural youth, National Social Assistance Programme for provision of social assistance, Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin, Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana and Shyama Prasad Mukherjee National RuRBAN Mission to stimulate local economic development, enhance rural infrastructure of basic services etc.

#### **Sale and disinvestment of profit making PSUs**

1670. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has listed Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) for disinvestment and sale during the current financial year;

\* Private final consumption expenditure (PFCE) includes final consumption expenditure of households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) like temples, gurdwaras.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the PSUs listed for sale and disinvestment include any profit making PSUs also; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) So far, the Government has given 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment of 33 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*). This include profit making as well as loss making CPSEs.

Government follow a policy of strategic disinvestment of CPSEs, which are not in 'priority sectors' For this purpose, NITI Aayog has been mandated to identify such CPSEs based on the criteria of (i) National Security; (ii) Sovereign function at arm's length, and (iii) Market Imperfections and Public Purpose. Profitability/loss of the CPSE is not among the relevant criteria for disinvestment.

Strategic disinvestment of CPSEs is being guided by the basic economic principle that Government should discontinue in sectors, where competitive markets have come of age and economic potential of such entities may be better discovered in the hands of strategic investor due to various factors such as infusion of capital, technological upgradation and efficient management practices.

Besides, in certain other CPSEs, 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.

Completion of the disinvestment process depends on the prevailing market condition and the investor's interest.

**Statement**

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

**(a) Transactions Completed**

1. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited
2. Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC)
3. Hospital Services Consultancy Ltd. (HSCC)
4. National Project construction corporation (NPCC)
5. Dredging Corporation of India

**(b) Transactions in process**

1. Project and Development India Ltd.
2. Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL).
3. Engineering Project (India) Ltd.
4. Bridge and Roof Co. India Ltd.
5. Pawan Hans Ltd.
6. Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. (subsidiary)
7. Scooters India Limited
8. Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.
9. Hindustan Fluorocarbon Ltd. (HFL) (sub.)
10. Central Electronics Ltd.
11. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. (BEML)
12. Ferro Scrap Nigarn Ltd. (sub.)
13. Cement Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI)
14. Nagarnar Steel Plant of NMDC
15. Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur; Salem Steel Plant; Bhadravvati units of SAIL
16. Air India and its five subsidiaries and one JV.
17. HLL Life Care

18. Indian Medicine and Pharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd. (IMPCL)
19. Karnataka Antibiotics
20. Kamrajar Port
21. Indian Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC)
22. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. (HAL)
23. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (BCPL)

**3. Recent 'in principle' approval for strategic disinvestment**

1. (a) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (except Numaligarh Refinery Limited) (b) BPCL stake in Numaligarh Refinery Limited to a CPSE strategic buyer.
2. Shipping Corporation of India (SCI)
3. Container Corporation of India (CONCOR)
4. THDC India Limited (THDCIL)
5. North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO)

**Funds allocated under agricultural loans to farmers of Konkan area**

†1671. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds allocated to the farmers from the districts of the Konkan area in the State of Maharashtra under the agricultural loans during the last two years, scheme-wise;

(b) the details of the farmers getting benefitted under the said schemes, year-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that the banks have not made adequate disbursal of agricultural loans to the farmers; and

(d) if so, the response of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Details of agriculture loan disbursed to farmers and number of farmers benefitted of districts of Konkan area in Maharashtra during the last two year as reported by State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC), Maharashtra is as under:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(Number in absolute and amount in ₹ lakh)

Sl. No.	District	Number of farmers		Amount disbursed	
		2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19
1	Palghar	7014	7518	8793	10229
2	Raigad	51504	48708	49547	56167
3	Ratnagiri	112827	119870	62429	76988
4	Sindhudurg	21457	41298	41154	45904
5	Thane	46527	41123	89797	121950
TOTAL		239329	258517	251720	311238

Source: SLBC, Maharashtra.

(c) and (d) 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 National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (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)

### Exempting primary cooperatives from Income Tax Act

1672. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether exempting the primary cooperatives from income tax net is under consideration;

(b) whether any amendment in the Income Tax Act is under consideration in this regard; and

- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) No Sir. Presently, there is no such proposal under consideration. However, it may be noted that the existing provisions of section 80P of the Income tax Act, 1961 provides deduction to various cooperative societies (other than specified cooperative banks) subject to fulfillment of conditions specified in the said section. The quantum of deduction under the said section depends upon the nature of the activities carried out by the cooperative societies.

- (b) Does not arise.

- (c) Does not arise.

**Exemption from income tax payment for coal mine workers**

1673. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any policy/proposal for consideration for providing exemption of income tax to the mining workers in view of the persistent demand from coal mine workers in the country for exemption from payment of income tax; and

- (b) if so, the stage at which the proposals are being considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) No Sir. Presently there is no such proposal under consideration.

- (b) Does not arise.

**Farmers loan waiver in Madhya Pradesh**

†1674. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the extent to which loans of cooperative and nationalised banks on farmers have been waived in Madhya Pradesh during 2019-20, district-wise;

(b) the details and number of the farmers whose loans have not been waived so far; and

- (c) the reasons for not waiving the loans of farmers?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) At present there is no loan waiver scheme under implementation by the Union Government. However, some State Governments have announced their own schemes, *inter alia*, of waiver of loan of farmers.

The Government of India/Reserve Bank of India (RBI), have *inter alia*, taken the following major initiatives to reduce the debt burden of farmers and welfare of the people engaged in agriculture.

- With a view to ensure availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to the farmers, the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare (DAC&FW) implements an interest subvention scheme for short term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. The scheme provides interest subvention of 2% per annum to Banks on use of their own resources. Besides, additional 3% incentive is given to the farmers for prompt repayment of the loan, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4%.
- Under the aforesaid interest subvention scheme, to provide relief to farmers affected by natural calamities, the interest subvention (2%) on crop loan continues to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount. Such restructured loans may, however, attract normal rate of interest from the second year onwards as per the policy laid down by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).
- In order to provide relief to the farmers affected due to severe natural calamities, the Government in DAC&FW has decided that interest subvention of 2% per annum will be made available to banks for first three years/entire period (subject to a maximum of five years) on the restructured loan amount, and in all such cases the benefit of prompt repayment incentive at 3% per annum shall also be provided to the affected farmers. The grant of such benefits in cases of severe natural calamities shall, however, be decided by a Flight Level Committee (HLC) based on the recommendation of Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) and Sub Committee of National Executive Committee (SC-NEC).

- Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued directions for Relief Measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, *inter alia*, include restructuring/rescheduling of existing crop loans and term loans, extending fresh loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. These directions have been so designed that the moment calamity is declared by the concerned District Authorities, they are automatically set in motion without any intervention, thus saving precious time. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has been reduced from 50% to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management Framework. Banks have been advised not to insist for additional collateral security for restructured loans.
- Loan to distressed farmers indebted to non-institutional lenders is an eligible category of farm credit under the Priority Sector Lending (PSL) as per directions issued by RBI.
- To enhance coverage of small and marginal farmers in the formal credit system, RBI has decided to raise the limit for collateral-free agriculture loans from ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 1.6 lakh.
- The requirement of 'no due' certificate has also been dispensed with for small loans upto ₹50,000/- to small and marginal farmers, share croppers and the like and, instead, only a self-declaration from the borrower is required.
- To bring small, marginal, tenant farmers, oral lessees, etc. into the fold of institutional credit, Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) have been promoted by banks.
- Padhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Scheme has been implemented to provide an assured income support to all farmers, irrespective of the size of their land holdings subject to the exclusion factor. Under this scheme direct income support @ of ₹ 6,000 per year will be transferred directly into the bank accounts of beneficiary farmers, in three equal installments of ₹2,000 each.
- Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) provides a comprehensive

insurance cover against failure of insured crops due to non-preventable natural risks, thus providing financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of unforeseen events; stabilizing the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming; and encouraging them to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices.

- For development of agriculture and welfare of farmers of the country, the Government in DAC&FW, is implementing various Central Sector/ Centrally Sponsored Schemes, which include:
  - (i) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)
  - (ii) National Food Security Mission (NFSM)
  - (iii) National Agriculture Market (e-NAM)
  - (iv) National Mission For Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)
- 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 ₹3000 per month, to the eligible beneficiaries of the scheme, on their attaining the age of 60 years.

#### **AYUSH dispensaries in Andhra Pradesh**

1675. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are no AYUSH dispensaries under CGHS in Andhra Pradesh (A.P.);
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the efforts being made to open AYUSH dispensaries in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Presently, there is no AYUSH dispensary in operation under CGHS in Andhra Pradesh. Department of Expenditure has approved a proposal for opening one Ayurvedic Unit and one Homeopathy Unit under CGHS, Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh.

**Intensive vaccination programme**

1676. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether intensive vaccination programme is going on in various States;
- (b) if so, the number of children vaccinated during the last three years, Statewise;
- (c) the number of diseases covered under the vaccination programme;
- (d) whether some new vaccinations are also going to be introduced in the programme;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes.

(b) Total number of children vaccinated during the last three years under Mission Indradhanush, Intensified Mission Indradhanush, Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan and Extended Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan is 1.31 crore. State wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

- (c) Under the vaccination programme 12 diseases are covered.
- (d) At present there are no plans for new vaccinations introduction in the programme.
- (e) Question does not arise in view of reply above.
- (f) The introduction of any new vaccines is based on recommendations of National Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (NTAGI).

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise number of children vaccinated during the last three years under intensive vaccination programme*

Sl. No.	State	Total number of children vaccinated
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1176
2.	Andhra Pradesh	62086
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	29216
4.	Assam	124376
5.	Bihar	652313
6.	Chandigarh	931
7.	Chhattisgarh	85500
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	200
9.	Daman and Diu	260
10.	Delhi	495154
11.	Goa	0
12.	Gujarat	114301
13.	Haryana	201711
14.	Himachal Pradesh	7480
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	24861
16.	Jharkhand	287688
17.	Karnataka	631164
18.	Kerala	45671
19.	Lakshadweep	11
20.	Madhya Pradesh	847347
21.	Maharashtra	467915
22.	Manipur	20516
23.	Meghalaya	60831
24.	Mizoram	8410
25.	Nagaland	36982

1	2	3
26.	Odisha	141758
27.	Puducherry	0
28.	Punjab	34205
29.	Rajasthan	303308
30.	Sikkim	590
31.	Tamil Nadu	75763
32.	Telangana	105851
33.	Tripura	16947
34.	Uttar Pradesh	7992443
35.	Uttarakhand	158896
36.	West Bengal	94886
	India	13130747

**Meeting who criterion on doctor to population ratio**

1677. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to match the number of doctors per thousand of the population as per WHO norms;
- (b) if so, the time required to achieve it; and
- (c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) As per information provided by Board of Governors in supersession of 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 estimateci 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. Presently, the intake capacity of MBBS seats in the country is 80,312.

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.

### **Strengthening primary healthcare system**

1678. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to have strong primary healthcare system to maximise the efficiency and effectiveness of primary healthcare centres;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has earmarked any fund for this purpose; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) "Public Health and Hospital" being a State subject, the primary responsibility to strengthen the primary healthcare in the country lies with respective State Governments. However, under National Health Mission (NHM) support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening of their healthcare services based on the proposals received from them.

Support under NHM includes support for Free Drugs Service Initiative, Free Diagnostics Service Initiative, Ayushman Bharat - Health & Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs), ASHAs, Human Resource on contractual basis, Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) etc.

As per the budget announcement 2017-18, 1.5 lakh Health Sub Centres and Primary Health Centres are to be transformed into Health and Wellness Centres across the country by December, 2022 under Ayushman Bharat (AB-HWCs) for provision of comprehensive primary care that includes preventive healthcare and health promotion at the community level with continuum of care approach for all. Services at AB-HWCs are free and universal to all individuals residing in the service area.

The AB-HWCs will provide an expanded range of services to include care for non-communicable diseases, palliative and rehabilitative care, Oral, Eye and ENT care, mental health and first level care for emergencies and trauma as well as Health promotion and wellness activities like Yoga apart from services already being provided for Maternal and Child Health including immunization and communicable diseases.

(c) and (d) Funds allocated through NHM are for strengthening primary healthcare system with referral linkages & services for secondary care at Public healthcare facilities. Further, the total funds given to State Governments under NHM during the last 3 years and current year are as follows:

(₹ in Crore)			
2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
18,424.43	25,465.28	24,998.81	17,655.21

(The above releases are Central Releases under NHM and do not include State share contribution. Release for the F.Y. 2019-20 is updated up to 31.10.2019).

#### **Strengthening medical colleges and hospitals in Assam**

1679. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to strengthen the Medical Colleges and District General Hospitals in the State of Assam;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government during the current year;

(c) whether Government proposes to extend financial assistance to existing medical colleges in the State and, if so, the details of the financial assistance given during the aforementioned period;

(d) whether Government had received proposal from Government of Assam for financial assistance to construct new medical colleges in each district of Assam; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Health



& Family Welfare administers a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely, 'Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals'. Under Phase-I of the Scheme, 4 districts namely Dhubri, Nagaon, North Lakhimpur and Diphu have been approved in Assam for establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals. Complete amount of Central Share amounting to ₹170.10 crore has been released for each of these medical colleges. Further, Phase-III of the Scheme has been approved by the Cabinet on 28.8.2019 wherein 75 more new medical colleges are being established. The States/UT Governments have been requested to send their proposals under the Scheme along with Detailed Project Report as per Scheme guidelines for consideration by the Ministry. However, so far no proposal has been received from State Government of Assam for establishment of new medical college under Phase-III.

This Ministry also administers a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely 'Upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase PG seats'. This Scheme was launched in 2010. Under Phase-I of this Scheme, 3 medical colleges viz. (i) Silchar Medical College, Silchar (ii) Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh and (iii) Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati have been approved in Assam to increase a total of 143 seats. Complete amount of Central Share of ₹38.3454 crore has been released for these colleges.

In addition, two Government Medical Colleges, viz. (i) Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh and (ii) Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati have been taken up for upgradation in the State of Assam under Phase-III of PMSSY at an approved cost of ₹150 crore (Central Share - ₹ 120 crore and State Share - ₹ 30 crore) for each project. The upgradation programme involves construction of Super Speciality Block and procurement of Medical Equipment and the projects are implemented directly by the Ministry through Executing Agencies and Procurement Support Agency.

Under National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to the State Governments/ Union Territories to strengthen their health care system including strengthening health facilities upto the level of District hospitals, based on the requirements posed by the States/ UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans(PIPs). The amount approved under NHM for the Financial Year 2019-20 is given in the Statement.

***Statement****Amount approved under NHM for the Financial Year 2019-20*

(₹ In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Activity	Amount approved under NHM 2019-20
1.	Construction of 14 MCH wings at District Hospitals	2000.00
2.	Setting up of 5 Blood Banks with Blood Collection and Storage Unit (BCSU) for civil works only at District Hospital (DH) Dhubri, Mangaldoi Civil Hospital (CH) (Darrang), BP CH (Nagaon), Kanaklata CH (Sonitpur) & SMK CH (Nalbari).	160.16
3.	Setting up 2 Blood Banks without Blood Collection and Storage Unit (BCSU) at Garmur SDCH (Majuli) and Sonapur DH (Kamrup metro).	
4.	Upgradation of 2 Blood Banks without Blood Collection and Storage Unit(BCSU) at KK CH Golaghat and Tinsukhia CH.	52.88
5.	i. Upgradation of 5 Sub-Districts Civil Hospitals (SDCH) to District Hospitals-Sonari DH in Charaideo District, Hamren DH in Karbi Anglong District, Biswanath DH in Biswanath District and Hatsingimari DH in South Salmara District and	
	ii. Construction of new 200 bedded District Hospital at Hojai District.	3000.00
6.	Construction of 10 bedded eye OT & 10 bedded eye ward at Karbi Anglong CH and Nagaon CH.	48.00
7.	Construction of Mother Newborn Care Unit (MNCU) at Barpeta CH.	92.00

**Early detection of cancer**

1680. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any programmes for early detection of cancer in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of specific programmes/schemes addressing early screening of cancer; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor together with the future course of action on part of Government, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Health is State subject. The Central Government however supplements the efforts of the State Governments. National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) is being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM), with focus on strengthening infrastructure, human resource development, health promotion & awareness generation, early diagnosis, management and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. For Cancer, the focus is on three cancers namely breast, cervical and oral. To tackle the challenge of Non Communicable Diseases (NCD), including cancer, 599 NCD Clinics at District level and 3,274 NCD Clinics at Community Health Centre level have been set up under the programme.

Population level initiative for prevention, control and screening for common NCDs (diabetes, hypertension and common cancers *viz.* oral, breast and cervical cancer) has also been rolled out under the National Health Mission (NHM) in over 215 districts. Screening of common NCDs including three common cancers *i.e.* oral, breast and cervical is also an integral part of service delivery under Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres. Under NHM support is provided to States/UTs to provide free essential medicines and diagnostic services for primary and secondary health care needs. Several measures have been taken to discourage the use of tobacco products, which is one of the key risk factors of Cancer, besides initiatives to promote healthy lifestyles through healthy eating and regular physical activity.

**Proposed changes in Drugs and Cosmetics Rules**

1681. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering changes in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules so that companies which are marketing drugs are held accountable for the quality of the product, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government would constitute a Monitoring Committee consisting of experts in this field to look into this issue so that any company violating quality of drugs is blacklisted or penalised, 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) The Government has published draft rules *vide* G.S.R. 447 (E) dated 24.06.2019 to include provisions for making marketer of a drug responsible for quality of that drug as well as for other regulatory compliances along with the manufacturer.

The manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs and cosmetics are regulated under the provisions of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 made thereunder through a system of licensing and inspection.

Penalty and other regulatory actions for contravention/violation of regulatory provisions are provided for under the said Act and Rules.

There is no such proposal for constitution of Monitoring Committee.

**Measures to check adulteration of milk products**

1682. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps to check adulterated milk and dairy products in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to constitute Field Inspection Committees for surprise on-the-spot checking of quality of milk and dairy products, if so, 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) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has conducted a National Milk Safety and Quality Survey for safety and quality of liquid milk in the country for different parameters *viz.* FAT, SNF, added water, protein content and safety parameters *viz.* 13 adulterants, antibiotics, pesticides and aflatoxin M1. This Survey was carried out from May, 2018 to October, 2018 covering all States and UTs.

As per findings in the Survey ([https://fssai.gov.in/upload/upload/files/Report\\_Milk\\_Survey\\_NMQS\\_Final\\_18.10.2019.pdf\\_overall](https://fssai.gov.in/upload/upload/files/Report_Milk_Survey_NMQS_Final_18.10.2019.pdf_overall)), above 93% of the samples (5976 out of 6,432) were found to be safe for human consumption. However, about 41% samples, though safe, were short on Fat or SNF or both. Of the 7% samples that were found unsafe, 5.7% samples had Aflatoxin M1 residues beyond permissible limits, 1.2% samples were found to have antibiotic residues above permissible limits, and just 12 out of 6432 samples were adulterated with hydrogen peroxide, detergents, urea and neutralizers making milk unsafe.

To ensure safety and quality of milk and milk products in the country, actions pertaining to broadly three areas are undertaken, namely-testing, preventive and corrective action, and consumer engagement, implementation and monitoring. FSSAI has developed and released a harmonized Scheme of Testing and Inspection to be adopted by dairy processing plants for the purpose of monitoring and self compliance throughout their production chain in order to strengthen their internal control.

Further, State food authorities, who are primarily responsible for enforcement of the standards, have been advised from time to time to keep a strict vigil by regularly drawing food samples from all sources *viz.* manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers and to take strict action against the offenders under the provisions of Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006. In cases where samples are found to be non-conforming to the provisions of FSS Act, 2006, and Rules and regulations made thereunder, penal action is initiated against the defaulting Food Business Operators (FBOs) as per the provisions of FSS Act, 2006, and Rules and Regulations made thereunder.

FSSAI has categorized food products as High, Medium and Low risk as per their nature of businesses under Risk Based Inspection System (RBIS), wherein milk has been considered under high risk food category requiring higher frequency of testing. States have been advised to conduct inspection as per RBIS.

(b) Field inspection is undertaken by the Food Safety Officers of the State/ UT Governments.

**Illegal occupations of CGHS land**

†1683. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lands allotted for CGHS dispensaries have been illegally captured by anti-social elements in various parts of the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that people have constructed slums illegally on the land allotted for CGHS dispensary in R.K. Puram, Sector-4 in New Delhi; and

(c) if so, the measures Government is taking to remove such illegal occupations, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Some parts of the plots allotted for CGHS Wellness Centres at Minto Road and R.K. Puram, Sector-4 in Delhi have been encroached illegally. Central Government has approached Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB), Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi with a request to remove the unauthorized occupants from the Minto Road Plot. For this, an amount of ₹ 57 Lakhs as demanded by DUSIB has already been deposited.

Boundary wall has been constructed around the plot at R.K. Puram, Sector-4 and a barbed wire fence has been erected excluding the encroachments. The Plot is under Watch & Ward of Central Public Works Department.

**London FP2020**

1684. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had committed to invest \$3 billion for Family Planning at the London FP2020 Summit in 2017;

(b) if so, the success achieved in this regard, so far;

(c) the details of the spending from 2017 till October 2019, State-wise;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the status of commitment to ensure 74 per cent of the demand for contraceptives is satisfied by 2020; and

(e) the progress on Indicator 14 (adolescent birth rate) from 2012 to 2019, as part of FP2020, India has committed to enabling young people to access sexual and reproductive health information and services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) At the 2012 London FP 2020 Summit, India committed to invest \$2 billion by 2020 for family planning program and, in July 2017, India revised its commitment to allocate \$3 billion by 2020. From 2012 to 2019 India has already allocated \$2.8 billion for Family Planning.

(c) The state wise detail of the spending from 2017 till October 2019, is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) As per Track 20 estimates, India has already achieved the commitment of demand satisfied by contraceptives and presently it is 74.3%.

(e) As per NFHS, teenage pregnancy has reduced from 16% in 2005-06 (NFHS3) to 7.9% in 2015-16 (NFHS4).

The Adolescence Education programme (AEP) is being implemented through State AIDS Control Societies in coordination with State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) using a 16 hours' curriculum based module developed by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), to impart life skills to the students of 8th, 9th & 11th standard.

Orientation and sensitization is also provided to identified out-of-school adolescent and youth for providing awareness regarding Life Skill Education. The Comprehensive Sexuality Education is an integral part of Life Skill Education.

*Statement**State-wise detail of the spending from 2017 till October 2019*

Sl. No.	State	FP expenditure 2017 to October 2019 (in lakh INR)
1	2	3
<b>(A) High Focus States</b>		
1.	Bihar	41809
2.	Chhattisgarh	16371.5
3.	Himachal Pradesh	7301
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	5467.1
5.	Jharkhand	16156.5
6.	Madhya Pradesh	57759.4
7.	Odisha	21136.3
8.	Rajasthan	48907.2
9.	Uttar Pradesh	78815.4
10.	Uttarakhand	6496.9
<b>(B) NE States</b>		
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	1876.9
12.	Assam	25616.1
13.	Manipur	1620.9
14.	Meghalaya	1768.2
15.	Mizoram	979.6
16.	Nagaland	1235.9
17.	Sikkim	507.8
18.	Tripura	2354.1
<b>(C) Non High Focus States</b>		
19.	Andhra Pradesh	13117.9



1.	2	3
20.	Goa	440.2
21.	Gujarat	24759.3
22.	Haryana	9053.2
23.	Karnataka	24025.2
24.	Kerala	6363
25.	Maharashtra	29754
26.	Punjab	11631.2
27.	Tamil Nadu	23161
28.	Telangana	9219.1
29.	West Bengal	26716.6
<b>(D) Small States and UTs</b>		
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	398.2
31.	Chandigarh	295
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	250.2
33.	Daman and Diu	136.9
34.	Delhi	2181.9
35.	Lakshadweep	69.7
36.	Puducherry	398.7
GRAND TOTAL		5181.51

#### Withdrawal of security personnel from Government hospitals

†1685. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of conflicts with relatives of patients and attacks on doctors have increased in Government hospitals over past few years;

(b) whether Government had increased the number of security personnel in Government hospitals, keeping in view of incidents of conflict and attacks;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, when decision to increase the number of security personnel was taken and details of the number of security personnel increased in Safdarjung Hospital, along with other hospitals;

(d) whether it is also a fact that more than 200 security personnel had been withdrawn afterwards from Safdarjung Hospital; and

(e) if so, reasons therefor and number of security personnel withdrawn?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Increase in the incidents of conflicts with relatives and patients have come to the notice of the Government.

As per Constitutional provisions, "Health" and "Law and Order" are State subjects. Therefore, the concerned State/UT Governments are required to take measures to prevent such incidents under the appropriate legal framework applicable in the respective State/UT.

As far as Safdarjung Hospital is concerned, total of 118 security personnel were increased with effect from 01.02.2019. Apart from the above, 30 Quick Response Team Guards were also increased in the New Emergency Block of Safdarjung Hospital with effect from 01.03.2019.

(d) and (e) The strength of security personnel deployed in Super Specialty Block of the VMMC & Safdarjung Hospital was reduced from 519 to 279 with effect from 01.09.2019. After review of the deployment of security personnel of whole hospital, Safdarjung Hospital was of the opinion that 339 numbers of security guards could be reduced from existing deployed strength of 1691.

#### **Beneficiaries of Ayushman Bharat Yojana**

†1686. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of poor families benefited by the Ayushman Bharat Yojana so far and the number of hospitals in the country empanelled through this scheme; and

(b) whether any target has been set to expand this scheme further and the expenditure set to be made by Government in this regard and the details thereof?

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†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) Services at Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs) are free and Universal to all.

Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) covers around 10.74 poor and vulnerable families as per SECC database on the basis of select deprivation and occupational criteria. In addition to this, many States have identified more groups of beneficiaries for their similar schemes which are implemented in alliance with AB-PMJAY. The number of beneficiaries presently covered is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The details of hospitals empanelled under AB-PMJAY are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) At present, there is no proposal for expanding the beneficiary base of AB-PMJAY. The roll out plan of AB - HWCs is given as below:

- FY 2018-19= 15,000
- FY 2019-20 = 25,000 (Cumulative 40,000)
- FY 2020-21 = 30,000 (Cumulative 70,000)
- FY 2021 -2022 = 40,000 (Cumulative 1,10,000)
- Till 31st December 2022 = 40,000 (Cumulative 1,50,000)

Details of indicative costing per HWC shared with States/ UTs are given in the Statement-III.

#### ***Statement-I***

*State-wise details for beneficiary families covered under AB-PMJAY  
as on 25.11.2019 since inception*

State	Beneficiary families covered (in lakhs)*
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.21
Andhra Pradesh	144
Arunachal Pradesh	0.9
Assam	27
Bihar	109

1	2
Chandigarh	0.7
Chhattisgarh	41.5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.7
Daman and Diu	0.5
Goa	0.4
Gujarat	70
Haryana	15.5
Himachal Pradesh	4.8
UT Jammu and Kashmir and UT of Ladakh	6.1
Jharkhand	57
Karnataka	115
Kerala	40.9
Lakshadweep	0.01
Madhya Pradesh	118
Maharashtra	83.6
Manipur	2.8
Meghalaya	8.4
Mizoram	1.95
Nagaland	5.7
Puducherry	1.00
Punjab	45.87
Rajasthan	59.7
Sikkim	0.4
Tamil Nadu	147
Tripura	4.9

1	2
Uttar Pradesh	118
Uttarakhand	19.7
West Bengal **	111.9
GRAND TOTAL	1,363.14

\* The above information relates to beneficiaries supported under PMJAY in alliance with state schemes

\*\* West Bengal has withdrawn implementation of scheme from January 2019.

### Statement-II

*Number of Hospitals empanelled under the AB-PMJAY (as on 28.11.2019)*

State	Total Hospitals	Public Hospitals	Private Hospitals
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	3	0
Andhra Pradesh	692	225	467
Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	0
Assam	296	157	139
Bihar	752	569	183
Chandigarh	17	5	12
Chhattisgarh	1341	715	626
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	4	0
Daman and Diu	3	3	0
Goa	24	11	13
Gujarat	2856	1820	1036
Haryana	506	155	351
Himachal Pradesh	203	149	54
Jammu And Kashmir	157	126	31
Jharkhand	676	221	455
Karnataka	2849	2422	427
Kerala	381	179	202
Lakshadweep	1	1	0

1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	439	341	98
Maharashtra	456	87	369
Manipur	21	14	7
Meghalaya	168	154	14
Mizoram	83	79	4
Nagaland	66	60	6
NHCP	37	12	25
PSU	120	118	02
Puducherry	11	6	5
Punjab	640	205	435
Rajasthan	2049	551	1498
Sikkim	7	5	2
Tamil Nadu	2257	1170	1087
Tripura	64	62	2
Uttar Pradesh	2312	842	1470
Uttarakhand	175	101	74
GRAND TOTAL	19668	10574	9094

***Statement-III****Indicative Costing for Health and Wellness Centres*

## Indicative Costs - (In ₹)

Salaries	Non Recurring	Recurring	Remarks
1	2	3	4
One Mid-level Service provider		480,000	₹ 25,000/ month and ₹ 15,000/ month as performance incentive
Team based incentives		189,120	At 10% of all salaries. Approximately 40% of salary of contractual staff should be linked to performance; regular staff

1	2	3	4
			should not get more than 10% of the team incentive as incentive.
<b>Training</b>			
Bridge Course/ Training on the Standard Treatment Protocols	130,000		IGNOU
Multi-skilling of ANMs, ASHA, MPHW		20,000	
IEC		25,000	₹ 5 per capita
Cost of tablet; software for center and ANM/MPW	20000	5,000	
Lab	100,000	30,000	
Infrastructure Strengthening of SC to HWC	700,000		₹ 7 lakhs for an additional room and toilet including fittings for mid- level service provider.
SUB TOTAL	950,000	749,120	
TOTAL	1,699,120		
Independent monitoring costs for performance assessment at 3%		50,973.60	
GRAND TOTAL	1,750,093.60		

**Survey on quality of medicines supplied to Government  
hospitals/ dispensaries**

1687. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey to look into the quality aspects of medicines being distributed in Government hospitals and dispensaries;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(c) the percentage of poor quality medicines being sold in the market in comparison with the percentage of such medicines being given in Government hospitals and dispensaries; and

(d) the reasons for a large quantity of medicines available in Government hospitals and dispensaries being of poor quality as compared to private chemist shops and private hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) A nation-wide survey (2014-16) was conducted to assess the extent of Not of Standard Quality (NSQ)/ Spurious drugs. Out of a total 47012 drug samples drawn from both government and private sources, the estimated percentage of NSQ and spurious drugs from retail outlets was 3% and 0.023% respectively, while that from Government sources was 10.02% and 0.059% respectively.

In some of the States, the percentage of NSQ drugs is much higher than the National average which points to certain deficiencies in the existing procurement processes. Lack of uniform levels of enforcement may be leading to difference in the extent of NSQ in retail outlets and Government supply chain in different States/UTs. The report was shared with all the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations with the request to take remedial measures to improve the quality of drugs in the country.

In so far as the drugs procured by the Hospitals under the purview of Central Government and those procured by the Medical Store Organization (MSO) are concerned, stringent quality control procedures are in place to ensure the quality of drugs being procured.

Further, in the meetings of Drugs Consultative Committee (DCC), the State Drugs Controllers are sensitized and various actions taken for uniform implementation of the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940 and Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 thereunder.

#### **Strengthening of capacities for disaster reduction and response**

1688. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:



- (a) whether, recently, Government has actively participated in 72nd Session of the WHO Regional Committee for South East Asia in Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Delhi Declaration on Emergency Preparedness to strengthen and operationalise crossborder capacities for disaster reduction and response was unanimously adopted at the above meeting;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) other steps being taken by Government to minimise disaster reduction and improve response rate in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) India participated and chaired the 72 Session of the WHO Regional Committee for South East Asia and the Ministerial Round-table Meeting held in New Delhi during 2nd to 6th September, 2019.

(c) and (d) Yes, Health Ministers of the Member States of the WHO South-East Asia Region had unanimously adopted the Delhi Declaration on Emergency Preparedness in the South-East Asia Region on 3rd September 2019.

(e) Primary responsibility of disaster management rests with the States. However, to strengthen the existing disaster management practices, preparedness, prevention, and enhance the response mechanism and minimizing the effects of natural calamities in the country, the Central Government has consistently supported states in disaster management and response.

The Disaster Management Act 2005 articulates the need for mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into development planning. As per provisions of the Act, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), National Institute of Disaster Management were created in 2006 at national level.

The National Policy on Disaster Management 2009 seeks to build a safe and disaster resilient India. Some of the major measures taken by Government of India for improving disaster response and disaster risk reduction are given as under:

- Release of National Disaster Management Plan in 2016
- Publication of 30 guidelines on different disasters by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) on various disasters. These guidelines are available on NDMA's website: [www.ndma.gov.in](http://www.ndma.gov.in)
- Setting up of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) for prompt response and pre-positioning of NDRF in disaster vulnerable areas and preposition them across various vulnerable locations in the country.
- Strengthening of State and District Disaster Management systems through various schemes of Central Government.
- Capacity buildings of various stake holders including State Disaster Response Force of States/UTs by providing training through NDRF.
- Construction of multi-purpose cyclone shelters in coastal States and training of coastal communities on shelters during 2011-2020.
- Carrying out capacity building of disaster professionals and communities by NDMA, NDRF and National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM).
- The early warning is provided by the forecasting agencies of Government of India on real time basis for the impending disasters to all the concerned stakeholders for taking appropriate precautionary measures.

**Monitoring roles of NGOs in healthcare in  
the North East**

1689. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is monitoring the roles played by NGOs in the North East in promoting better health;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government is providing financial assistance to these NGOs in Mizoram;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, year-wise, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government has made any reliable assessment on whether the NGOs' roles in health sector have any positive significance or not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (e) Public Health and hospitals being a State subject, States/UTs decide whether to engage NGOs or not and the primary responsibility for monitoring and assessment of such NGOs lies with the States/UTs Government. Under National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems, based on the requirements posed by them in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope.

Government of India does not any fund to NGOs under NHM. Funds are provided to the States/UTs as approved in the State/UT PIPs under NHM. The details of support to NGOs under different programmes as below:

- (i) State wise engagement of partnerships in North East States under RNTCP (Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme under NHM) is placed below:

State	No. of Partnership Projects
Assam	13
Manipur	2
Meghalaya	15
Mizoram	6
Nagaland	21
Tripura	1
TOTAL	58

The Government of Mizoram has 6 partnership projects with NGOs for Tuberculosis. The financial Support is provided from the District Health Society.

- (ii) The engagement of NGOs under National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP under NHM) is decentralized under NHM and three NGOs are working in North Eastern States namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya.

(iii) Intensified Malaria Elimination Project (IMEP) under National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP), which is currently supported by the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) in 7 North Eastern states. Under this, two local NGOs are engaged for implementing anti-malaria activities in high malaria endemic districts of Meghalaya (Bakdil in two districts - East Garo Hills and South Garo Hills) and the Centre for Peace & Development (CPD) is engaged in Mizoram in three districts - Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Mamit.

(iv) Under National AIDS Control Programme (NACP), the respective State AIDS Control Society (SACS) engages NGOs to implement Targeted Interventions (TI) and Link Worker Schemes (LWS) for providing and facilitating various HIV prevention services to the High Risk Groups (HRGs).

As on 30th September 2019, there are 220 Targeted Intervention and 14 Link Worker Schemes (LWS) are run by various NGOs/ CBOs across the North Eastern states.

A sum of ₹ 996.89 Lakh has been allocated to NGOs for implementing Targeted Intervention (TI) and Link Worker Schemes (LWS) during the current financial year 2019-20 through Mizoram State AIDS Control Society (SACS).

The assessment of role of NGOs is conducted by the State and Districts at local level.

#### **UNICEF's State of the World's Children Report 2019**

1690. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recently released UNICEF's State of the World's Children Report 2019 indicate that every second child in India is affected by some form of malnutrition;

(b) whether the report says that 87 per cent of children in our country are either stunted or wasted or underweight or combination of these;

(c) if so, the reasons for Ministry's justification that there is reduction of 3.7 per cent in stunting and underweight by 2.3 per cent between 2016 and 2018;

(d) whether extant schemes and programmes have little impact on achieving objectives; and

- (e) how Ministry is planning to go ahead in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) As per the recently released report of UNICEF's State of the World's Children Report 2019. 38% of the under five children are stunted and 21% are wasted. There is no mention about 87% children being either stunted or wasted or underweight or combination of these.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India with support from UNICEF has conducted the first ever Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (CNNS), during year 2016 to 2018 in 30 States. The CNNS results highlight improvements by reduction in stunting (height for age), wasting (weight for height) and underweight (weight for age) in children below five years of age from 38.4% to 34.7% (3.7%), 21.0% to 17.3% and 35.7% to 33.4% (2.3%) respectively in comparison to NFHS-4, 2015-16.

(e) The Government of India has launched POSHAN (Prime Minister Overarching Scheme for Holistic Nourishment) Abhiyaan, to address malnutrition in India through convergence, behaviour change, IEC advocacy, training and capacity building, use of technology, innovations and demand generation. POSHAN Abhiyaan focuses on educating families on the need for nutrition and motivating them on adopting these into their behaviour. The promotion of locally available nutritious food through various community based events (CBEs), exhibitions, rallies, workshops and meetings is one of the strategy under the POSHAN Abhiyaan.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) is an important stakeholder of the POSHAN Abhiyaan. Anaemia Mukht Bharat (AMB) strategy, defeat diarrhea initiative, Mother's Absolute Affection Programme (MAA), Immunization, Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) and Home Based Care of Young Children (HBYC) are the important components of the POSHAN Abhiyaan implemented by MoHFW.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) is implementing various health and nutrition interventions under National Health Mission (NHM) which are as follows:

- Promotion of Institutional deliveries through cash incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions

to absolutely free delivery including Caesarean section, post-natal care and treatment of sick infants till one year of age. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) is another maternity benefit programme under which cash incentive of ₹ 5000 is provided to pregnant women and lactating mothers.

- Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices are promoted under Mothers' Absolute Affection (MAA) in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- Home Based Care for Young Children (HBYC) has been initiated as an extension of Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) to provide community based care by ASHA workers with focus on improvement in child rearing practices, nutrition counseling and breastfeeding promotion till 15th month of life.
- Treatment of sick children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) at special units called the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs), set up at public health facilities.
- Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is being supported to provide vaccination to children against life threatening diseases such as Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio, Tetanus, Hepatitis B, Measles, Rubella, Pneumonia and Meningitis caused by Haemophilus Influenzae B. The Rotavirus vaccination has also been rolled out in the country for prevention of Rotaviral diarrhoea. "Mission Indradhanush is targeted to immunize children who are either unvaccinated or partially vaccinated *i.e.* those that have not been covered during the rounds of routine immunization for various reasons.
- Vitamin A supplementation (VAS) for children till the age of 5 years.
- 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 and schools for good nutritional outcomes and prevention of anaemia.

- Prevention of childhood illness such as diarrheal diseases which in turn prevents childhood malnutrition. Control of childhood diarrhoea is being carried out by conducting annual Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight (IDCF) and Defeat Diarrhoea Initiative.
- '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.
- Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Days (VHSNDs) are observed for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development. Health and nutrition education through mass and social media is also promoted to improve healthy practices and to generate demand for service uptake.
- Mother and Child Protection Card is the joint initiative of the Ministry of Health & Family welfare and the Ministry of Woman and Child Development which addresses the nutrition concerns in children, pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- Under "Rastriya Bal Swasthya Karyakaram" (RBSK) children of 0 - 18 years of age are screened for selected health conditions classified into 4Ds - Diseases, Deficiencies, Defects and Developmental delays including screening for Severe Acute Mal-nutrition and provides free referral and treatment facilities for identified children.
- The Government is also promoting use of fortified wheat flour, fortified rice, fortified oil and double fortified salt in public funded supplementary nutrition programmes.

All these programs address one or other aspects related to nutrition and have the potential to improve nutritional outcomes in the country.

**Contaminated polio vaccines**

1691. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at least three batches of polio vaccines containing 1.5 lakh vials have been found contaminated with type 2 polio virus, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that all oral polio vaccines contain live viruses that are shed by vaccinated kids in their stool; and

(c) whether the Centre, regulatory body and doctors fear that if the type 2 virus passes into the sewage or water system, it may regain neuro virulence and spread polio, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes, few batches of bivalent Oral Polio Vaccine (bOPV) supplied by M/s BioMed Pvt. Ltd were found to be adulterated by Type 2 Polio vaccine virus at Central Drugs Laboratory (CDL) Kasauli and Enterovirus Research Centre (ERC) Mumbai in 2018. Subsequently, the following actions have been taken by the Government: (i) Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has issued show cause notice and stop production order to the manufacturer and a police complaint has been filed, (ii) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has issued instructions to all States/UTs to stop use of adulterated bOPV supplied by M/s BioMed Pvt. Ltd.

(b) Yes, it is a fact that all oral polio vaccines contain live viruses that are shed by vaccinated kids in their stool.

(c) The type 2 polio vaccine viruses when passed into the sewage or water system as such cannot regain neuro-virulence. It regains neuro-virulence only though long sustain circulation of more-than 6-8 months through oral faecal route of one child to another. As per latest surveillance data this type 2 polio vaccine viruses are not seen in both environment and children thereby indicating that it has stopped circulation and there are no risk of any neuro-virulence due to type 2 polio vaccine virus.



**Adoption of two-child norm policy**

1692. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the States which have adopted the two-child norm as a policy;
- (b) whether these States have performed better in achieving replacement levels than those which did not adopt two-child norm;
- (c) whether Government is aware of any study which provides evidence on effectiveness of two-child norm; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the evidence they presented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per information available, Assam and Maharashtra have adopted policy of 'two child norm' for deciding eligibility for contesting Panchayat and Legislative elections, and for applying in Government service.

(b) There is no correlation between Total Fertility Rate of a State and the 'two child norm' in the State population policy.

(c) and (d) No.

**International commitments on Family Planning**

1693. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount India has invested so far with respect to its commitment at the Family Planning Summit (FP2020) in 2012 to invest 3 billion dollar in family planning;
- (b) the current status of the commitment pertaining to ensure that 74 per cent of the demand for contraceptives is satisfied by 2020; and
- (c) what proportion of the family planning initiatives has been focused on spacing methods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) From 2012 to 2019 India has already allocated \$2.8 billion for Family Planning as part of FP 2020 commitment.

(b) As per Track 20 estimates, the demand satisfied by contraceptives in India is 74.3%.

(c) Most initiatives in Family Planning program are focussed on spacing methods. List of Family planning initiatives is given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Initiatives taken by the Government under the Family*

*Planning Programme*

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.

#### **Iodised salt causing thyroid problems**

1694. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government is drawn to newspaper reports that unnecessary use of iodised salt is causing hypothyroid problem in people, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also in the notice of Government that anti-caking agents used in the table salt are cancerous, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is permitting marketing of iodised salt without monitoring sodium and iodine level, against WHO recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) It has been established by scientific studies that consumption of Iodized Salt prevents Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD). Iodine deficiency leads to Thyroid enlargement (Goitre) as well as IDDs such as hypothyroidism, abortions, stillbirth, physical and mental retardation, cretinism, deaf, mutism, squint etc.

There were reports in the media regarding presence of potassium ferrocyanide in edible common salt and its cancer causing properties. However, as per Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 FERROCYANIDES as a group additive are allowed for use in salt (except for double fortified salt) at levels not exceeding 10 mg/kg. It is also allowed in Codex -General standard for food additives (Codex GSFA) at 14 mg/kg in salt. Calcium ferrocyanide (INS 538), Potassium ferrocyanide (INS 536) and Sodium ferrocyanide (INS 535) are the three substances allowed to be used as FERROCYANIDES.

As per the opinion expressed by several experts and regulatory bodies including the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), "there is no concern with respect to genotoxicity and carcinogenicity. Reproductive studies were not available, but a no observed adverse effect level (NOAEL) of 1,000 mg sodium Ferrocyanide /kg body weight per day (highest dose tested) was identified from a prenatal developmental toxicity study". Further, it is also to be noted that the potassium or sodium ferrocyanides are toxicologically different than potassium or sodium cyanide (which is lethal).

(c) No. The standards of iodised salts have been specified under Food Safety and Standards (Fortification of Foods) Regulations, 2018 and Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 which, *inter-alia*, specifies minimum and maximum limits of iodine to be added to edible common salt and minimum content of sodium chloride in iodised salt respectively. The levels of micronutrients in fortified foods including iodised salt have been fixed in the range of 30% -50% of Recommended Daily Allowance (RDA, ICMR 2010), so as to reduce the gap between current intake and requirement in the segments with low

intake and at the same time not exceed the RDA in other segments of the population who are consuming their required amount of these nutrients through diet/other sources.

Further, monitoring of quality of iodised salt is being done at production level as well as distribution /retailer/consumption level through Salt Commissioner's Office and State/UT IDD Monitoring labs under National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP).

### **Implementation of Ayushman Bharat Yojana**

†1695. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ayushman Bharat Yojana is being implemented successfully and whether millions of poor people from various States of the country have benefited from this scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Ayushman Bharat Yojana has not been implemented by various States/Union Territories, in which National Capital Region Delhi is also included; and

(d) whether special efforts are being made by Government to implement this scheme in the States/Union Territories which have not implemented Ayushman Bharat Yojana, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) Yes. Based on the proposals received from the States/UTs, Ayushman Bharat - Health & Wellness Centres is being implemented in all States/ UTs except UT of Delhi and as per the information provided by the States/ UTs on the portal, 24069 AB-HWCs are functional in the country as on 25.11.2019.

Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) is being implemented in 33 States/UTs. Around 10.74 crores beneficiary families are entitled for benefits under the scheme as per the deprivation and occupational criteria under Socio-

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Economic Caste Census data. In addition, due to convergence of State schemes with AB-PMJAY, more families have been covered. Out of these, as on 28.11.2019, 63.74 lakh beneficiaries have already availed the hospitalization services.

The States of Odisha, Telangana, West Bengal and Union Territory of Delhi are not implementing AB-PMJAY. The scheme was withdrawn in West Bengal by the State Government in January 2019.

Government of India has been requesting these State/UT Governments to join the scheme.

**Establishment and upgradation of hospitals under PMSSY**

†1696. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the establishment of All India Institute of Medical Sciences and Super Speciality Hospitals and the upgradation work of functional hospitals are in progress under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), in different regions of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the achievements of the said schemes and upcoming schemes so far; and

(d) the details of the progress made in respect of the establishment of All India Institute of Medical Sciences and Super Speciality Hospitals and upgradation of functional hospitals under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes. Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), a Central Sector Scheme, has two components:

(i) Setting up of new AIIMS: Out of total twenty two new AIIMS announced so far, six AIIMS are functional and another fifteen AIIMS have been approved.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) Up-gradation of existing State/Central Government Medical College/ Institutions (GMC): This involves construction of Super Speciality Block/ Trauma Centre and procurement of Medical Equipment and as on date seventy five projects in twenty three states have been approved.
- (c) The details of the achievements in PMSSY scheme is as below:
  - (i) Six (6) AIIMS (AIIMS-Bhopal, AIIMS-Bhubaneswar, AIIMS-Jodhpur, AIIMS-Patna, AIIMS-Raipur and AIIMS-Rishikesh) approved under Phase-I are already functional with 100 MBBS, 60 BSc (Nursing) and PG seats. Basket of services in these six AIIMS has been expanded and presently, on an average, more than 15000 patients are visiting OPD daily besides more than 15000 patients getting treatment in IPD every month with more than 3500 major surgeries getting performed every month.
  - (ii) In addition, OPD services in AIIMS Raebareli, AIIMS Mangalagiri and AIIMS Gorakhpur were commenced in 2018-19. Also, the OPD services have been started in AIIMS Nagpur in 2019-2020.
  - (iii) Further, the academic session for MBBS course at AIMS Mangalagiri and AIIMS Nagpur with 50 students was started in 2018-19. 1st session of undergraduate MBBS course with 50 seats has also started in AIIMS Raebareli, Kalyani, Gorakhpur, Bathinda, Deoghar and Bibinagar from the session 2019-20.
  - (iv) Out of seventy five GMC upgradation projects approved, construction work in forty three projects has already been completed.
- (d) Retails of progress of construction in respect of projects under PMSSY scheme are given in the Statement.

**Statement***Details of new AIIMS & GMC upgradation projects under PMSSY*

Sl. No.	State	Name of GMC/AIIMS	Status/Progress of the Construction
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Sri Venkateshwara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati	Completed
		2. Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada	Completed
		3. Govt. Medical College, Anantpur	92%
		4. AIIMS Mangalagiri	OPD Block (Substantially completed) Residential Block (75%) Hospital and Academic Campus (38%)
2.	Assam	1. Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati	Completed
		2. Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh	84%
		3. AIIMS Guwahati	7.22%
3.	Bihar	1. Srikrishna Medical College, Muzaffarpur	59%
		2. Govt. Medical College, Darbhanga	65%
		3. Patna Medical College & Hospital, Patna	2%



		4. Government Medical College, Bhagalpur	27%	Written Answers to [3 December, 2019]
		5. Government Medical College., Gaya	29%	
		6. IGIMS, Patna	Executing Agency appointed	
		7. AHMS, Patna	Functional	
		8. AIIMS, Bihar	State Govt. yet to identify site	
4.	Chhattisgarh	1. Government Medical College, Bilaspur	22%	
		2. Government Medical College, Jagdalpur	25%	
		3. AIIMS Raipur	Functional	
5.	Delhi	1. UCMS-GTB hospital	-	Unstarred Questions 349
6.	Goa	1. Goa Medical College, Panaji	53%	
7.	Gujarat	1. BJ Medical College, Ahmadabad	Completed	
		2. Govt. Medical College, Rajkot	Completed	
		3. Government Medical College, Surat	DPR approved	
		4. Government Medical College, Bhavnagar	39.2%	
		5. AIIMS Rajkot	Executing Agency appointed	
8.	Haryana	1. Pandit BD Sharma Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak	Completed	

1	2	3	4
		2. AIIMS Manethi	State Govt. yet to hand over encumbrance free land
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Government Medical College, Tanda	Completed
		2. Indira Gandhi Govt. Medical College, Shimla	58%
		3. AIIMS Bilaspur	14%
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Government Medical College, Jammu	Completed
		2. Government Medical College, Srinagar	Completed
		3. AIIMS Jammu	Master plan finalized. Technical Bids for appointment of construction agency under evaluation by CPWD.
		4. AIIMS Kashmir	Master plan finalized. NIT for the construction works under preparation by CPWD.
11..	Jharkhand	1. Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Ranchi	Completed
		2. Patliputra Medical College, Dhanbad	93%
		3. AIIMS Deoghar	3.5%
12.	Karnataka	1. Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore	Completed
		2. Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellary	Completed
		3. Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubli	Completed

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13.	Kerala	1. Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	Completed
		2. Kozhikode Medical College	77%
		3. T.D. Medical College, Alappuzha	75%
		4. SCTIMST, Trivandrum	25%
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Govt. Medical College, Rewa	Completed
		2. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Medical College, Jabalpur	Completed
		3. GR Medical College, Gwalior	Completed
		4. Government Medical College, Indore	67%
		5. AIIMS Bhopal	Functional
15.	Maharashtra	1. Grant Medical College & Sir JJ Group of Hospitals, Mumbai	Completed
		2. Government Medical College, Nagpur	Completed
		3. Govt. Medical College, Aurangabad	Completed
		4. Govt. Medical College, Latur	Completed
		5. Govt. Medical College, Akola	Completed
		6. Shri Vasantao Naik Govt. Medical College, Yavatmal.	87%
		7. AIIMS Nagpur	OPD Block (Substantially completed) Residential Block (80%) Hospital and Academic Campus (42.5%)

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1	2	3	4
16.	Odisha	1. MKCG Medical College, Behrampur 2. VSS Medical College, Burla. 3. Government Medical College, Cuttack 4. AIIMS Bhubaneswar	Completed 66.50% 1% Functional
17.	Punjab	1. Government Medical College, Amritsar 2. Govt. Medical College, Patiala 3. AIIMS, Bathinda	Completed Completed 44.56%
18.	Rajasthan	1.SP Medical College, Bikaner 2. RNT Medical College, Udaipur 3. Govt. Medical College, Kota 4. Government Medical College, Jaipur 5. AIIMS Jodhpur	Completed Completed Completed 54% Functional
19.	Tamil Nadu	1. Government Medical College, Salem 2. Government Medical College, Madurai 3. Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur	Completed Completed Completed

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		4. Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli	Completed
		5. AIIMS Madurai	Pre-investment activities in progress.
20.	Telangana	1. Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad	Completed
		2. Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Adilabad	76%
		3. Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal	96.20%
		4. AIIMS Bibinagar	Executing Agency appointed
21.	Tripura	1. Agartala Govt. Medical College, Tripura	72%
22.	Uttar Pradesh	1. SGPGIMS, Lucknow	Completed
		2. Trauma Centre (TC) in IMS, BHU, Varanasi	Completed
		3. Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College of Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	Completed
		4. Govt. Medical College, Jhansi	Completed
		5. Govt. Medical College, Gorakhpur	Completed
		6. MLN Medical College, Allahabad	94%
		7. LLR Medical College, Meerut	Completed
		8. Government Medical College, Agra	18%
		9. Government Medical College, Kanpur	33%

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1	2	3	4	354
		10. SSB at Institute of Medical Sciences, BHU, Varanasi	Completed	Written Answers to
		11. RIO at Institute of Medical Sciences, BHU, Varanasi	40%	
		12. AIIMS Rae Bareli	Residential Block completed. Hospital and Medical College- 65%	
		13. AIIMS Gorakhpur	52.01%	
23.	Uttarakhand	1. AIIMS Rishikesh	Functional	[RAJYASABHA]
24.	West Bengal	1. Kolkata Medical College, Kolkata	Completed	
		2. BS Medical College, Bankura	Completed	
		3. Govt. Medical College, Malda	Completed	
		4. North Bengal Medical College, Darjeeling	62%	Unstarred Questions
		5. AIIMS Kalyani	OPD Block (86%)	
			Residential Block (65%) Hospital and Academic Campus (43%)	

**Cancer care facilities**

1697. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of people affected by cancer in India and details thereof, State wise/ UT-wise;

(b) whether the existing cancer care facilities/infrastructure are adequate to meet the requirements of all these cancer patients; and

(c) if so, details of the capacity in terms of the total number of cancer patients that can be treated in Government institutions at any point of time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per the National Cancer Registry Programme (NCRP) of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the estimated incidence of number of cancer patients in the country. State/UT-wise, for the year 2018 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Public health and hospitals is a State subject. The Central Government however supplements efforts of State Government by providing technical and financial support. National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) is being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM), with focus on strengthening infrastructure, human resource development, health promotion & awareness generation, early diagnosis, management and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. For Cancer, the focus is on three cancers namely breast, cervical and oral.

To tackle the challenge of Non Communicable Diseases (NCD), including cancer, 599 NCD Clinics at District level and 3,274 NCD Clinics at Community Health Centre level have been set up under the programme. Population level initiative for prevention, control and screening for common NCDs (diabetes, hypertension and common cancers viz. oral, breast and cervical cancer) has also been rolled out under the National Health Mission (NHM) in over 215 districts. Screening of common NCDs including three common cancers *i.e.* oral, breast and cervical is also an integral part of service delivery under Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres.

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 also one of the focus areas in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar in Haryana and strengthening of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, are also steps in the same direction. Cancer is also diagnosed and treated at various levels in the health care system. The details for the same are not maintained centrally.

*Statement*

*Estimated Incidence of cancer cases in India -  
State/UT - All sites - Both sexes*

States	2018
1	2
Jammu and Kashmir	17351
Himachal Pradesh	8679
Punjab	35137
Chandigarh	1398
Uttarakhand	13640
Haryana	33558
Delhi	21821
Rajasthan	90686
Uttar Pradesh	270053
Bihar	145051
Sikkim	490
Arunachal Pradesh	1313
Nagaland	1318
Manipur	3168
Mizoram	1723



1	2
Tripura	2260
Meghalaya	3442
Assam	32530
West Bengal	117220
Jharkhand	45289
Odisha	53936
Chhattisgarh	35223
Madhya Pradesh	98403
Gujarat	80820
Daman and Diu	579
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	591
Maharashtra	144032
Telangana	45713
Andhra Pradesh	62978
Karnataka	80381
Goa	1881
Lakshadweep	104
Kerala	47382
Tamil Nadu	86180
Puducherry	1783
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	458
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1586571</b>

Ref: Three-year Report of the PBCRs: 2012-2014, Bengaluru, 2016

Note: Projected cancer cases for India were computed using a projected incidence rates and the population (person-years)

### **Action against milk and food adulteration**

†1698. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of action taken against adulteration of milk and use of chemical slaced oils in pulses and vegetables;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of such cases which have come to light during 2017-18 and 2018-19; and

(c) the details of legal reforms Government is introducing to stop such trades from indulging in such illegal and inhuman works in view of the increasing possibilities and reality of cancer due to adulteration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per enforcement reports/data received from States/UTs, the consolidated report on food samples (including milk and other foods) analyzed, found not conforming (sub-standard, misleading, labeling defects, unsafe) and action taken against the defaulting Food Business Operators for the last two years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 already has stringent provisions to deal with instances of adulteration.

Enforcement of existing provisions is being carried out by the State/UT Food Safety authorities by carrying out regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food to check compliance of the provisions laid down under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, and the rules and regulations made thereunder. In cases of non-compliance to the provisions of FSS Act, 2006, Rules and Regulations made thereunder, penal action has been initiated against the defaulting FBOs as per the provisions of FSS Act 2006, Rules and Regulations made thereunder.

*Statement*

*Number of samples of food products examined, found non-confirming (sub-standard, misleading, labeling defects, unsafe) and prosecution launched during the last two years*

Year	No. of samples analyzed	No. of samples found non-conforming	No. of Civil/Criminal cases Launched	Convictions	No of cases in which Penalties imposed / Amount raised
2017-18	99353	24262	15121	5198	7627/₹26,35,41,067
2018-19	106459	30415	21363	701	12734/₹32,57,78,087

*Source:* States/UTs

**Violation of designated smoking areas**

1699. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any steps have been taken to ensure that designated smoking areas are complying with the specifications laid down in the COTPA, 2003;
- (b) if so, what are those steps; and
- (c) whether Government, in the interest of public health, has taken any steps or is planning to take steps to remove designated smoking area from various airports in India, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Section-4 of COTPA, 2003 prohibits smoking in public places provided that in a hotel having thirty rooms or a restaurant having seating capacity of thirty persons or more and in the airports, a separate provision for a designated smoking area or space may be made.

The enforcement of provisions of COTPA, 2003 and Rules made thereunder is the responsibility of the States/Union Territories. For effective implementation of this Section, Central Government has notified authorized officers from various Departments and also advised States/Union Territories, from time to time, for strict compliance of COTPA, 2003.

- (c) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

**E-cigarettes Ordinance**

1700. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any steps have been taken to implement the Prohibition of Electronic-Cigarettes (Production, Manufacture, Import, Export, Transport, Sale, Distribution, Storage and Advertisement) Ordinance, 2019;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any steps have been taken to introduce a Bill to replace the Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes (Production, Manufacture, Import, Export, Transport, Sale, Distribution, Storage and Advertisement) Ordinance, 2019; and

- (d) 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) and (b) The Government of India prohibited electronic-cigarettes and like devices through promulgation of 'The Prohibition of Electronic-Cigarettes (Production, Manufacture, Import, Export, Transport, Sale, Distribution, Storage and Advertisement) Ordinance, 2019 on 18th September, 2019.

All the States/UT Governments; Director General of Police of all States/UTs and Stakeholder, Central Government Ministries/Departments were requested to take necessary steps for implementation of the provisions of the Ordinance. Implementing agencies were also sensitized through a Video Conference for ensuring the implementation of the Ordinance. Further, a stakeholder Meeting was organized with Central Government Ministries/Departments for implementation of the Ordinance.

(c) and (d) The Bill to replace the Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes (Production, Manufacture, Import, Export, Transport, Sale, Distribution, Storage and Advertisement) Ordinance, 2019 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22.11.2019. The Bill has been passed by the Lok Sabha on 27.11.2019 and by the Rajya Sabha on 02.12.2019.

#### **Status of AIIMS set-up under PMSSY**

1701. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of AIIMS under Phases II, III and IV of the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) and the details thereof;
- (b) whether the six AIIMS under Phase I are operating at full capacity;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether Government has planned any future AIIMS or medical colleges for Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The present status of setting up of New AIIMS under Phase II, III and IV of the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Presently six AIIMS at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh are fully functional with 100 MBBS, 60 B.Sc. (Nursing) and PG seats. Hospital services are also operating with substantial capacity. All key hospital facilities and services such as Emergency, Trauma, Diagnostic, Pathology, Blood Bank are functioning. Basket of services in these six AIIMS has been expanded and presently, on an average, more than 15000 patients are visiting OPD daily besides more than 15000 patients getting treatment in IPD every month with more than 3500 major surgeries getting performed every month.

(d) Besides AIIMS Bhubaneswar which is already functional, presently there is no proposal to set up more new AIIMS in the state of Odisha.

As far as Medical Colleges are concerned, five districts namely Balasore, Baripada (Mayurbani), Bolangir, Koraput and Puri have been approved for establishment of new medical colleges under Phase-I and one in the District of Jajpur under Phase-II of centrally sponsored scheme "Establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral Hospital".

Further, Phase-III of the Scheme has been approved by the Cabinet on 20.08.2019, wherein 75 more new Medical Colleges are being established all over the country. The State/UT Governments have been requested to send their proposals under the Phase-III scheme along with Detailed Project Report as per scheme guidelines for consideration by the Ministry. However, so far, no proposal has been received from State Government of Odisha for establishment of new Medical College under Phase-III.

*Statement**Status of new AIIMS under PMSSY*

Phase	AIIMS	Date of Cabinet Approval	Approved Cost (₹ in crore)	Approved Timeline	Status
Phase-II	AIIMS, Raebareli	05.02.2009 [Revised Cost Estimates (RCE) was approved by EFC on 22.06.2017]	823	June, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OPD &amp; Residential block completed.</li> <li>• Medical College/Hospital under construction</li> <li>- Progress - 65%</li> </ul>
Phase-III	No new AIIMS approved under this phase.				
Phase-IV	AIIMS, Mangalagiri, Andhra Pradesh	07.10.2015	1618	Oct, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress of work:</li> <li>- Phase I - OPD Block &amp; Residential Complex: 77%</li> <li>- Phase II - Hospital and Academic Campus: 38%</li> </ul>
	AIIMS, Nagpur (Maharashtra)	07.10.2015	1577	Oct, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress of work:</li> <li>- Phase 1 - OPD Block &amp;</li> </ul>

						<i>Written Answers to [3 December, 2019]</i>
AIIMS, Kalyani (West Bengal)	07.10.2015	1754	Oct, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Residential Complex: 88%</li> <li>- Phase II - Hospital and Academic Campus: 42.5%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Progress of work:</li> <li>- Phase I - OPD Block &amp; Residential Complex: 64%</li> <li>- Phase II - Hospital and Academic Campus: 43%</li> </ul>	
AIIMS, Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh)	20.07.2016	1011	April, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work in progress- 52.01%</li> </ul>		<i>Unstarred Questions</i> 363

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**Top tertiary care procedures under Ayushman Bharat Yojana**

1702. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the top tertiary care procedures for which money has been sanctioned under Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana and the amount spent thereon; and

(b) whether there is any plan to discontinue service like cataract and dialysis for which separate national programmes already exist and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The top 10 tertiary care procedures by the amount of money spent on them under Ayushman Bharat -Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, till 27.11.2019, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) No.

***Statement***

*Details of top 10 tertiary care procedures by the amount of money spent on them under Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana till 27.11.2019*

Sl. No.	Speciality	Package Name	Number of Hospital Admissions	Amount sanctioned in Lakhs (Rupees)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Cardiology	PTCA - single stent (medicated, inclusive of diagnostic angiogram)	46,899	30,230.20
2.	Orthopedics	Fracture - Hip Internal Fixation (Intertrochanteric Fracture with implant) + rehabilitation	61,754	24,467.73
3.	Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG)	15,282	15,786.33



1	2	3	4	5
4.	Cardiology	PTCA - double stent (medicated, inclusive of diagnostic angiogram)	12,142	11,626.42
5.	Orthopedics	Total Knee Replacement	11,695	8,236.36
6.	Neo-natal	<p>Intensive Neonatal Care Package (₹ 5000 per day, maximum of ₹ 50,000 - pre-auth is needed after 5 days) Babies with birthweight 1500-1799 g. or Babies of any birthweight and at least one of the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need for mechanical ventilation for less than 24 hours or non-invasive respiratory support (CPAP, HFFNC)</li> <li>• Sepsis/pneumonia without complications</li> <li>• Hyperbilirubinemia requiring exchange transfusion</li> <li>• Seizures</li> <li>• Major congenital malformations (pre-surgical stabilization, not requiring ventilation)</li> <li>• Cholestasis significant enough requiring work up and in-hospital management</li> <li>• Congestive heart failure or shock</li> </ul> <p>Mother's stay and food in the hospital for breastfeeding, family centred care and (Kangaroo Mother Care) KMC is mandatory and included in the package rate</p>	18,243	5,654.90

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Mitral Valve Replacement (mechanical valve)	4,304	5,532.33
8.	Radiation Oncology	Electron beam with Linear accelerator (Radical)	9,592	5,016.67
9.	Medical Oncology	Unlisted Regimen Palliative CT- Max 6 cycles (Per cycle)	83,772	4,876.95
10.	Cardiology	Management of Acute MI with Angiogram	15,972	4,794.30

**Irregularities in implementation of Ayushman  
Bharat Yojana in Madhya Pradesh**

†1703. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation status of 'Ayushman Bharat Yojana' is on expected lines in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any case regarding the irregularities in the implementation of 'Ayushman Bharat Yojana' in Madhya Pradesh has come to the notice of Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Based on the proposals received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh approvals of 2871 Ayushman Bharat-Health & Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs) have been accorded till date. Further, as per the information provided by the State Government on the AB-HWC portal, 1017 AB-HWCs have been made functional as on 25.11.2019.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) is being implemented in the State of Madhya Pradesh since 23.09.2018. As on 28.11.2019, 118 lakh beneficiaries families including State sponsored beneficiary families are covered under (AB-PMJAY). The total number of hospitals empanelled is 439 including 341 public hospitals and 98 private hospitals. Further, 2,14,334 hospitals admissions worth Rupees 298.9 crore have taken place in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) and (d) No such irregularity in respect of Ayushman Bharat- Health & Wellness Centres in the State of Madhya Pradesh has come to the notice of this Ministry.

Under AB-PMJAY, as per the information provided by State Health Agency, Madhya Pradesh, 24 cases of irregularities on matters relating to suspicion of unauthorised collection of money from beneficiaries, denial of services and abuse have come to the notice and investigation is under way.

#### **Monitoring mechanism for centrally sponsored health schemes**

1704. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken steps to ensure the proper functioning of the Central Government health schemes in various States;
- (b) whether there is a State-wise report of the performance of various States under the Central health schemes; and
- (c) if so, the details of such report, if not, the timeline as to when it shall be published?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The performance of States/UTs is assessed through State Health Index (SHI) report and Conditionality Framework. SHI (Health States Progressive India) report is an annual systemic tool to focus attention of States/UTs on achieving better outcomes. The Health Index consists of a limited set of relevant indicators categorized in the domains of Health Outcomes, Governance and Information, and key Inputs/Processes. States and UTs are grouped in three categories to ensure comparability

among similar entities, namely 21 Larger States, 8 Smaller States, and 7 UTs. 2 rounds of the report have been published so far by NITI Aayog and the latest (second) round of the report was published in June, 2019 and same is accessible at: [http://social.niti.gov.in/uploads/sample/health\\_index\\_report.pdf](http://social.niti.gov.in/uploads/sample/health_index_report.pdf)

Similarly, Health System Strengthening - Conditionality Report of States 2018-19 reviews the annual performance of States/UTs. The framework of conditionality has been developed keeping in mind the priorities in the health sector in India. This also gives the current State administrators ample opportunity for better implementation and improvement in performance on key programme areas and health sector reforms. Health System Strengthening - Conditionally Report of States 2018-19 has been published in 2019 and same is accessible at <https://nhm.gov.in/showfile.php?lid=714>

#### **Cancer deaths in the country**

1705. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of cancer deaths taken place in the country during the last two years, State-wise, men, women and children-wise separately;

(b) the details of the preventive measures being taken globally in different countries; and

(c) the details of the steps and safety measures being adopted in India to avoid such cancer deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per the National Cancer Registry Programme (NCRP) of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the estimated number of deaths due to cancer reported during the last two years, State/UT wise is given in the Statement (*See below*). Separate estimates for men, women and children are not available from NCRP.

(b) The preventive measures adopted in different countries and global measures suggested by WHO to prevent cancer *inter alia* include controlling risk factors such

as tobacco, alcohol, unhealthy lifestyles, unhealthy diet, obesity, exposure to radiation and promotion of physical exercises, screening and early detection of cancer.

(c) Public health and hospitals is a State subject. The Central Government however supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing technical and financial support. National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) is being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM), with focus on strengthening infrastructure, human resource development, health promotion & awareness generation, early diagnosis, management and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. For Cancer, the focus is on three cancers namely breast, cervical and oral.

To tackle the challenge of Non Communicable Diseases (NCD), including cancer, 599 NCD Clinics at District level and 3,274 NCD Clinics at Community Health Centre level have been set up under the programme. Population level initiative for prevention, control and screening for common NCDs (diabetes, hypertension and common cancers viz. oral, breast and cervical cancer) has also been rolled out under the National Health Mission (NHM) in over 215 districts. Screening of common NCDs including three common cancers *i.e.* oral, breast and cervical is also an integral part of service delivery under Ayushman Bharat-Health and Wellness Centres. Several measures have been taken to discourage the use of tobacco products, which is one of the key risk factors of Cancer. Other initiatives like promoting healthy lifestyles through healthy eating and regular physical activity are also being undertaken.

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 also one of the focus areas in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar in Haryana and second campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata are also steps in the same direction. Treatment of various cancers is also available under Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY).

***Statement****Estimated Mortality of cancer cases in India - State/UT - All sites - Both sexes*

States	2017	2018
1	2	3
Jammu and Kashmir	8345	8788
Himachal Pradesh	4210	4378
Punjab	17084	17771
Chandigarh	678	709
Uttaranchal	6556	6883
Haryana	16219	16983
Delhi	10573	11039
Rajasthan	43795	45829
Uttar Pradesh	130134	136579
Bihar	69607	73361
Sikkim	245	248
Arunachal Pradesh	659	670
Nagaland	672	676
Manipur	1542	1585
Mizoram	859	878
Tripura	1140	1156
Meghalaya	1744	1777
Assam	16383	16561
West Bengal	56750	59154
Jharkhand	21741	22864
Odisha	26091	27190
Chhattisgarh	16868	17751
Madhya Pradesh	47358	49713
Gujarat	38983	40873

1	2	3
Daman and Diu	263	303
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	276	301
Maharashtra	69843	72762
Telangana	22058	23033
Andhra Pradesh	30458	31725
Karnataka	38747	40523
Goa	908	948
Lakshadweep	48	53
Kerala	22348	23761
Tamil Nadu	42091	43422
Puducherry	848	895
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	224	232
TOTAL	766348	801374

Ref: Three-year Report of the PBCRs: 2012-2014, Bengaluru, 2016.

Note: Projected mortality cases for India were computed by applying Mumbai Mortality/Incidence (MI) ratio to the projected incidence cancer cases.

#### Heat-wave related deaths

1706. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- the details of heat-wave related deaths, State-wise;
- whether any efforts have been made to geolocate these deaths to identify danger zones;
- 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) Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme is collecting information on cases and deaths due to heat related illnesses of vulnerable States since 15.03.2019. The State-wise details of deaths due to heat related illnesses in the year 2019 is as under:

State	Deaths
Bihar	121
Telangana	42
Andhra Pradesh	29
Gujarat	8
Maharashtra	6
Rajasthan	3
Madhya Pradesh	2
Uttar Pradesh	2
Tamil Nadu	1
Kerala	1
TOTAL	215

(b) to (d) The primary responsibility of heat wave management rests with the States. The concerned State Governments are required to undertake necessary measures as per their relief codes/relief manuals and set up infrastructure in Government hospitals to deal with patients suffering from heat wave related illnesses.

In year 2016, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) issued Guidelines for 'Preparation of Action Plan - Prevention and Management of Heat Wave'. NDMA issued revised guidelines in the year 2017.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have also issued 'Guidelines on Prevention and Management of Heat Related Illnesses' in the year 2015.

All States/UT Governments and Ministries/Departments concerned are required to take necessary action as per the guidelines issued by NDMA. National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) has also been advising State Health Departments to follow guidelines on "Prevention and Management of Heat Wave related Illness".

#### **Second AIIMS in Bihar**

†1707. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due announcement was made regarding the establishment of second AIIMS in Bihar in the 2015-16 budget;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) if so, the progress made so far in the direction of establishment of second AIIMS in Bihar; and

(c) whether Government is contemplating on a plan of upgrading the Darbhanga Medical College and Hospital (DMCH) to AIIMS as DMCH has overall eligibility required to be upgraded to an institution like AIIMS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) State Government had conveyed "in principle" approval to establish and develop Darbhanga Medical College & Hospital, Laheriasarai, Darbhanga (DMCH) into second AIIMS like institution in the State.

The proposal to develop DMCH into second AIIMS is not acceptable to this Ministry as new AIIMS are taken up only as greenfield projects, further the, Central team of this Ministry, in its report, had found the site at DMCH, Darbhanga, offered by the Government of Bihar, not suitable for setting up of AIIMS.

Accordingly, State Government was requested to identify suitable encumbrance free site(s) at Darbhanga, or elsewhere in the State, at an early date so that this Ministry could take further action for establishment of second AIIMS in the State.

State Government is yet to offer a suitable encumbrance free site(s) for second new AIIMS in Bihar.

### **Building public health infrastructure**

1708. SHRI K.T.S TULSI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government aims to build and develop public health infrastructure by providing Ayushman Bharat Health Insurance Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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) aims to provide health cover of up to ₹5 lakh per family per annum to the poor and vulnerable section of population

by empanelling both public and private hospitals. As on 25.11.2019 the total number of hospitals empaneled under AB-PMJAY is 19,668.

The funds released to public hospitals for treatment of AB-PMJAY beneficiaries can be used by these hospitals for development of infrastructure as per the guidelines applicable to them.

### **Swasthya Suraksha Yojana in Telangana**

1709. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether implementation of Swasthya Suraksha Yojana has been taken up in the State of Telangana, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Government is releasing about' 150 crores for the projects under this scheme for implementation, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the areas identified to be implemented in the State of Telangana and the details thereof; and
- (d) when these projects are being taken up and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes. Government of India has taken up following projects under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) in the State of Telangana:

1. Upgradation of Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences (NIMS), Hyderabad.
2. Upgradation of Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Adilabad.
3. Upgradation of Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal.
4. Setting up of new AIIMS at Bibinagar.

(b) to (d) Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Adilabad and Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal have been taken up for upgradation in the State of Telangana under Phase-III of PMSSY, at an approved cost of ₹ 150 crore each (Central share - ₹ 120 crore and State share - ₹ 30 crore). Details of these projects are as follows:

Project	Central share released (₹ cr.)	State share released (₹ cr.)	Facilities being created under PMSSY	Status
Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Adilabad	108.17	Nil	210 bedded Super Speciality Block (including 42 ICU beds)	76% of civil work completed
Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal	111.25	Nil	249 bedded Super Speciality Blocks (including 39 ICU beds)	96% of civil work completed

Government of India has already constructed 300 bedded Super Speciality Block and 200 bedded Accident (Trauma) & Emergency Building at Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad at an approved cost of ₹ 196.26 crore (Central share- ₹100 crore and State contribution- ₹96.26 crore) under PMSSY Phase-I Upgradation programme. The Government is also setting up an AIIMS at Bibinagar under Phase-VII of PMSSY at an approved cost of ₹ 1028 crore.

#### Quality assurance check of drugs supplied to CGHS

1710. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is an urgent need to put in place an efficient mechanism of quality assurance of the drugs supplied through CGHS;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Quality assurance measures under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) are already in place. Formulary medicines for CGHS are procured in bulk through Medical Stores Organization and the supply is accepted only after quality testing of samples of every

batch. The medicines procured in bulk through other sources are received on the basis of in-house tests for quality. In addition, random sample testing is also done in case of doubt.

### **Healthcare for the elderly**

1711. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the list of healthcare facilities that have been provided under the National programme for the healthcare of elderly;

(b) the resources that have been allocated for each of these healthcare facilities; and

(c) the amount that has been spent for each of these programmes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Activities of National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE) upto District level are implemented under National Health Mission (NHM). Implementation of NPHCE has been sanctioned in 713 districts and State/UT- wise number of such districts is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Regional Geriatric Centres (RGCs) have been sanctioned under the tertiary care component of NPHCE as per details is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Under NHM component of NPHCE, the programme activities are sanctioned on the basis of proposal received from States/UTs in the Programme Implementation Plan (PIP). The State-wise details of PIP approval and amount utilized for programme activities are given in the Statement-III.

### ***Statement-I***

#### *State/UT-wise Number of districts sanctioned under NPHCE*

Sl. No.	Name of the States	No. of Districts sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Haryana	22
2.	Himachal Pradesh	12

1	2	3
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	22
4.	Punjab	22
5.	Uttar Pradesh	75
6.	Uttaranchal	13
7.	Bihar	38
8.	Chhattisgarh	27
9.	Jharkhand	24
10.	Odisha	30
11.	West Bengal	27
12.	Goa	2
13.	Gujarat	33
14.	Madhya Pradesh	51
15.	Maharashtra	36
16.	Rajasthan	33
17.	Andhra Pradesh	13
18.	Karnataka	30
19.	Kerala	14
20.	Tamil Nadu	31
21.	Telangana	30
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	20
23.	Assam	27
24.	Manipur	16
25.	Meghalaya	11

1	2	3
26.	Mizoram	9
27.	Nagaland	11
28.	Sikkim	4
29.	Tripura	8
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	3
31.	Chandigarh	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
33.	Daman and Diu	2
34.	Delhi	11
35.	Lakshadweep	1
36.	Puducherry	4
GRAND TOTAL		713

*Statement-II*

*Details of RGCs that have been sanctioned under tertiary  
care component of NHPCE*

Sl. No.	Name of the RGCs	Total Grant (₹ in Lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Government Medical College, Tiruvananthapuram, Kerala	398.65
2.	Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Uttar Pradesh	438.63
3.	Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati, Assam	700.53
4.	S.N. Medical College Jodhpur, Rajasthan	423.65

1	2	3
5.	Madras Medical College , Chennai, Tamil Nadu	466.88
6.	Grants Medical College & JJ Hospital, Mumbai, Maharashtra	655.32
7.	Sher-e-Kashmir Institute of Medical Science, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir	416.88
8.	All India Institute of Medical Science, New Delhi	529.88
9.	Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	347.11
10.	Kolkata Medical College, Kolkata, West Bengal	347.11
11.	Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad, Telangana	347.11
12.	S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack, Odisha.	347.11
13.	King George's Medical University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	347.11
14.	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi, Jharkhand	585.55
15.	Bangalore Medical College & Research Institute, Bengaluru, Karnataka	585.55
16.	B.J. Medical College, Ahmadabad, Gujarat	585.55
17.	Agartala Medical College, Agartala, Tripura	585.55
18.	Patna Medical College, Patna, Bihar	413.44
19.	Rajendra Prasad Government Medical College, Himachal Pradesh	585.55
TOTAL		18853.49

**Statement-III**

*Details of SPIP Approval and Expenditure for the activities under National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE) -NHM*

Sl. No.	State	(Amount ₹ in lakhs)					
		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		SPIP	Exp	SPIP	Exp	SPIP	Exp (upto 30.09.2019)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>A. High Focus States</b>							
1.	Bihar	1005.20	164.71	1491.40	115.38	362.40	6.50
2.	Chhattisgarh	515.80	844.59	115.08	927.01	365.65	31.66
3.	Himachal Pradesh	115.20	40.38	40.00	25.12	27.09	0.30
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	362.95	41.15	105.20	7.13	164.95	11.25
5.	Jharkhand	117.20	10.88	328.70	15.22	181.11	24.56
6.	Madhya Pradesh	40.50	19.98	595.58	20.64	67.44	114.87
7.	Odisha	694.10	96.32	321.60	453.19	231.16	109.19



8.	Rajasthan	0.00	57.01	25.00	10.00	30.00	0.00
9.	Uttar Pradesh	405.00	666.77	2240.00	1538.08	299.75	303.67
10.	Uttarakhand	88.30	215.07	21.50	31.50	5.25	5.25
SUB TOTAL		3344.25	2156.87	5284.06	3143.28	1734.80	607.25

**B. NE States**

11.	Arunachal Pradesh	331.20	2.53	122.40	131.13	150.00	12.64
12.	Assam	567.60	126.84	411.60	180.67	44.51	68.88
13.	Manipur	325.60	0.00	16.60	132.10	299.10	0.00
14.	Meghalaya	68.70	0.00	124.15	0.00	14.50	3.07
15.	Mizoram	103.35	20.15	21.70	27.07	21.85	0.00
16.	Nagaland	482.90	0.95	11.06	3.03	2.26	1.34
17.	Sikkim	6.92	0.00	6.29	1.31	4.72	0.00
18.	Tripura	40.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	11.22	0.00
SUB TOTAL		1926.27	150.47	753.80	475.30	548.16	85.93

Written Answers to

[3 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 381

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>C. Non-High Focus States</b>							
19.	Andhra Pradesh	89.40	128.97	39.00	0.00	176.20	0.00
20.	Goa	49.40	3.45	34.60	14.59	29.80	0.00
21.	Gujarat	313.98	51.42	36.15	35.94	20.10	7.72
22.	Haryana	14.91	9.22	48.08	3.67	37.72	0.74
23.	Karnataka	39.00	67.17	36.30	141.45	340.09	99.42
24.	Kerala	84.00	436.99	196.00	93.87	421.00	2.73
25.	Maharashtra	72.79	22.53	104.50	81.87	213.00	0.20
26.	Punjab	673.00	0.00	98.90	4.40	11.00	2.96
27.	Tamil Nadu	554.70	159.00	593.90	835.70	246.50	159.15
28.	Telangana	246.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	6.49
29.	West Bengal	287.40	46.32	92.00	153.79	29.50	15.80
SUB TOTAL		2424.58	925.07	1279.43	1365.28	1584.91	295.21

**D. Small States/UTs**

30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	118.00	0.00	37.72	1.70
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.40	0.00	5.94	0.39	0.00	0.00
34.	Delhi	41.80	0.00	8.80	0.15	14.80	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	4.40	24.49	4.00	0.00	1.00	0.27
36.	Puducherry	45.25	42.32	36.50	0.00	30.85	6.26
SUB TOTAL		93.85	66.81	173.24	0.54	84.37	8.23
GRAND TOTAL		7788.95	3299.22	7490.53	4984.41	3952.24	996.62

*Note:*

1. SPIP stands for State Programme Implementation Plan.
2. Expenditure includes expenditure against Central Release, State share and unspent balances at the beginning of the year.
3. The Above Figures are as reported by States/UTs.

**Rise in cancer and kidney diseases**

1712. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that cancer and kidney related diseases have rapidly increased in the last three years across the country and, if so, the initiatives taken by Government to tackle this serious condition; and

(b) whether Government has any plan to open cancer and kidney hospitals in Jaipur, Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per the National Cancer Registry Program (NCRP) of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the estimated number of incidence of cancer cases in the country has increased from 14.51 lakh in 2016 to 15.86 lakh in 2018.

As per Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) report "India: Health of the Nation's States", Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) rate related to chronic kidney disease increased by 12% between 1990 to 2016. ICMR has undertaken a study on prevalence of Chronic Kidney Diseases in the Indian population in a multi-centric project initiated at 7 centers of the country viz. Delhi, Jaipur, Hyderabad, Bhubaneswar, Kolkata, Guwahati, Mumbai. The initial trends of data indicates a community prevalence of CKD on first screening ranging from 5.5% to 18.2% with an average prevalence of 11.4% on first screening.

Cancer is diagnosed and treated at various levels in the healthcare system. To enhance the facilities for tertiary care of cancer, the Central Government is implementing Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer facilities Scheme, under which setting up of 18 State Cancer Institutes and 20 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres have been approved, including one SCI at Jaipur, Rajasthan. Superspeciality Block is being constructed under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) in SMS Hospital, Jaipur, which *inter alia* includes Departments of Nephrology and Urology. New AIIMS at Jodhpur has also become functional.

Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme was launched during year 2016-17 to support district hospitals in a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode under National

Health Mission (NHM) with the provision of free dialysis services to poor. The dialysis program is being implemented in all 33 Districts in Rajasthan with 33 functional dialysis centres deploying 86 dialysis machines.

#### **Vacant PG medical seats**

1713. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of PG medical seats are lying vacant in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any steps have been taken to fill up these vacant seats; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per information provided by Board of Governors in supersession of Medical Council of India, 5543 post graduate seats in broad specialty and 128 post graduate seats in Super-specialty subjects are lying vacant for the academic year 2019-20. Mostly Pre-para Medical (Non-clinical) subject seats remain vacant as these seats were not preferred by the students due to their career prospects.

(c) and (d) After review of vacant seats in current academic year, Central Government in consultation with the Board of Governors in supersession of Medical Council of India (MCI) has lowered the qualifying percentile in respect of NEET-PG by 6 percentile. Further, in Super-specialty courses of CTVS, Cardiology and Pediatrics Surgery, percentile has been lowered to 20 percentile while for other Super-specialty courses percentile has been lowered to 40 percentile.

#### **Air pollution behind cancer cases**

1714. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that air pollution is one among the various reasons for the cause of cancer, a non-communicable disease;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any initiative on its part to curb air pollution across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Cancer is a multifactorial disease, the risk factors of which *inter alia*, include ageing population, use of tobacco products, sedentary life styles, unhealthy diet and air pollution.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has taken a number of initiatives for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution. These *inter alia* include:-

1. National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) under the Central Sector "Control of Pollution" Scheme as a time-bound national level strategy to tackle air pollution problem across the country in a comprehensive manner has been launched.
2. A comprehensive set of directions have been issued under Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1986 for implementation measures to mitigate air pollution in major cities including Delhi and NCR cities comprising of control and mitigation measures related to vehicular emissions, re-suspension of road dust and other fugitive emissions, bio-mass/municipal solid waste burning, industrial pollution, construction and demolition activities, and other general steps.
3. Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality - Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards and launch of National Air Quality Index.
4. Implementation of Air Quality Early Warning System for Delhi in October, 2018 by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in association with Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES).
5. Leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards from 1st April, 2020 in the country.
6. Introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.) and ethanol blending.

7. Revision of emission standards for industrial sectors from time to time.
8. A new Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanisation for *in-situ* management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi' for the period from 2018-19 and 2019-20 has been launched.
9. Banning of burning of biomass.
10. Notifications regarding dust mitigation measures for construction and demolition activities.
11. Promoting participation and awareness building among citizens for environmental conservation through Green Good Deeds that focus on promotion of cycling, saving water and electricity, growing trees, proper maintenance of vehicles, following of lane discipline and reducing congestion on roads by car pooling etc.
12. Development of mechanism for redressal of public complaints regarding air pollution issues in Delhi and NCR (through 'Sameer App', 'Emails' ([aircomplaints.cpcb@gov.in](mailto:aircomplaints.cpcb@gov.in)) and 'social media networks'.

#### **High MMR in U.P. and M.P.**

1715. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) has been increased by more than 7 per cent in two States namely, U.P. and M.P.; and
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor in view of the fact that overall Maternal Mortality Rate is declining throughout India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Registrar General of India provides estimates on fertility and mortality using the Sample Registration System (SRS).

As per the latest report of Sample Registration System (SRS) 2015-17 released by Registrar General of India (RGI), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of Uttar Pradesh

is 216 and Madhya Pradesh is 188 per 100,000 live births. As per the SRS (2014-16) the MMR of Uttar Pradesh was 201 which was the combined figure for both the States of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Similarly, MMR of Madhya Pradesh was 173 which was combined figure of both the States of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.

For the first time in SRS, the disaggregated data of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, and Chhattisgarh have been released in 2015-17.

Since disaggregated data from SRS for the above-mentioned States is not available for previous years including for the period 2014-16, the estimates are non-comparable and therefore no conclusive interpretation can be made.

#### **Shortage of doctors at State-based AIIMS**

†1716. SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a number of AIIMS hospitals have been set up in various States of the country;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that there is a great deal of rush of patients from North India at the Delhi-based AIIMS;
- (c) whether the reason behind the rush at Delhi-based AIIMS is the availability of eminent doctors whereas there is a shortage of doctors in the AIIMS of other States and also eminent doctors are not available there; and
- (d) the plan being formulated by Government to fill the vacant posts of doctors in the State-based AIIMS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The Union Cabinet has approved the establishment of 21 AIIMS in different States.

Six new AIIMS at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh 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.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



The first six AIIMS experienced a total OPD footfall and IPD admissions of around 3,91,900 patients and 18,400 patients respectively during the month of October, 2019.

Proper patient healthcare facilities are provided to all patients coming to these AIIMS for treatment with the existing Faculty and Medical staff. Services of Senior Residents and Junior Residents are also utilised for patient care in various departments.

Out of six AIIMS mentioned above, AIIMS at Jodhpur and AIIMS Rishikesh have been established in Northern States of India.

Apart from above, AIIMS at Gorakhpur and Raebareli (Uttar Pradesh), Bathinda (Punjab), Bilaspur (Himachal Pradesh), Vijaypur and Awantipora (Jammu and Kashmir) and Haryana have been approved by the Union Cabinet in the Northern Part of India. Out of these, OPD services have been started at AIIMS Gorakhpur and AIIMS Raebareli also.

Vacant faculty posts are advertised regularly by the Institutes. However, as high standards have to be maintained in selection, keeping in view the stature of these Institutes of National Importance, all the advertised positions could not be filled up.

As regards new AIIMS. OPD and IPD in the process of being established as above, 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.

(d) To facilitate expeditious filling up of vacancies, separate Standing Selection Committees (SSCs) have been constituted for each of the aforesaid six AIIMS. Also, recruitment exercises are being held periodically in all the six AIIMS.

The upper age limit for direct recruitment against the posts of Professor and Additional Professor in the six AIIMS has been raised from the present 50 years to 58 years.

Filling up of vacant Faculty posts in the new AIIMS by taking serving Faculty from Government Medical Colleges/Institutes on deputation basis has also been allowed.

Contractual engagement of retired Faculty of Government Medical Colleges/

Institutes upto 70 years of age has also been allowed to meet the shortage of Faculty in the six new AIIMS. Walk-in-interview for engagement of Faculty on contract basis has also been allowed as a stop gap arrangement.

OCI card holders have been allowed to be appointed on faculty positions.

### **Congo fever**

1717. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that patients suffering from Congo fever were detected in Gujarat and Rajasthan, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what precautionary and other measures Government has taken to deal with Congo fever in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The details of cases of Congo fever detected this year in Gujarat and Rajasthan are as under:—

Sl. No.	State	No. of Cases
1.	Gujarat	28
2.	Rajasthan	5

(b) Government of India deputed Central teams from National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Delhi to Gujarat (from 05/09/2019 to 11/09/2019) and to Rajasthan (from 03/09/2019 to 20/09/2019) to assess Congo fever situation in the States. Following recommendation have been made to prevent and control Congo fever:—

- Mapping of high risk areas (Blocks and districts) with the help of available Human and animal/tick sero-surveillance data.
- Preparedness activities (training, sero-surveys, availability of logistics and Information, Education and Communication (IEC)) to be planned ahead of identified high transmission season.
- Enhanced surveillance in high-risk areas.
- Activities during outbreaks:—

- Operationalisation of State and District control centre with daily reporting from affected Districts in standardised format
- Following standard case definitions for suspected, probable and lab confirmed case.
- Adoption of Congo fever prevention and control guidelines.
- Epidemiological investigation by Multi-disciplinary Rapid Response Teams (involve Epidemiologists-Epidemic Intelligence Service officers, Animal husbandry, Entomologists).
- Early detection and case isolation in designated facilities for management along with contact listing.
- De-tick measures, IEC for early reporting, surveillance and monitoring Standard Operating Procedures.
- De-ticking activities among cattle (prior to high transmission season so as to decrease tick load among cattle) by Animal Husbandry department.

#### **One couple-one child policy**

†1718. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering the policy of 'one couple-one child in order to ensure population control; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken to implement this, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The Government is not considering any such proposal at present since India is a signatory to the ICPD declaration of 1994 held at Cairo (International Conference on Population and Development) which advocates voluntary choice and honouring of reproductive rights of couples to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Medical treatment facility for CGHS beneficiaries in States**

1719. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had issued any guidelines to the State Governments to provide medical treatment to the Central Government Pensioners who have valid CGHS Cards and are entitled free of cost treatment in Civil Hospitals and other State Government Hospitals;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) on what basis pensioners and their dependent family will get treatment in the State-run Hospitals, as there are some States where there is no empanelled private hospitals and diagnostic centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Central Government has not issued any guidelines to State Governments to provide medical treatment to the Central Government Pensioners who have valid CGHS Cards. Central Government pensioners having valid CGHS cards, which are issued on payment of subscription as prescribed from time to time, are eligible to avail hospitalisation care at any of the private hospitals empanelled under CGHS and central government hospitals. Further, provision for availing treatment at hospitals empanelled under Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944/Employees Contributory Health Scheme by CGHS pensioner beneficiaries and their dependent eligible family members already exists under the scheme.

No permission is required for treatment in any State-run hospitals and any expenditure incurred for treatment at such hospitals is reimbursed under CGHS as per extant rules.

**Implementation of smoking ban at public places**

1720. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to ensure that smoking is prohibited in public places across all States;

(b) the number of violations reported with regard to the Section 4 of COTPA, 2003, State/UT-wise, details thereof;

(c) the number of people, (gender-wise and age-wise) who have been fined for violating the smoking ban till date, the details thereof, State/UT-wise, including Haryana; and

(d) the total amount of money collected as fine from people for violating smoking ban at public places and COTPA, 2003, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) Section (4) 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 smoking in public places provided that in a hotel having thirty rooms or a restaurant having seating capacity of thirty persons or more and in the airports, a separate provision for smoking area or space may be made.

The enforcement of provisions of COTPA, 2003 and Rules made thereunder primarily lies with the States/Union Territories. For effective implementation of this Section, Central Government has notified authorized officers from various Departments and also advised States/Union Territories, from time to time, for strict compliance of COTPA, 2003.

As per the information received from States/Union Territories, the number of persons fined and amount of fine collected for violation of the provisions of Sections 4 and 6 of COTPA, 2003 during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*). However, gender-wise and age-wise data is not available with the Ministry.

**Statement**

*Status of the number of people fined/challaned and amount collected for violation of Sections 4 and 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) for last three years*

*(As per the information received from the States/Union Territories)*

**2016-17**

States/UTs	Section-4		Section-6(a)		Section-6(b)	
	No. of persons fined	Amount collected (in ₹)	No. of persons fined	Amount collected (in ₹)	No. of persons fined	Amount collected (in ₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	4850	599970	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	8	1600	0	0	2	400
Assam	271	67,890	58	11,500	396	79,690
Bihar	1893	285445	590	33605	0	0
Chandigarh	443	208800	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	81	15780	10	2250	0	0
Delhi	1727	313015	1211	399595	635	203210
Gujarat	63020	4696500	5504*	956870*	5504*	956870*

Haryana	3879	302214	0	0	4	800	Written Answers to [3 December, 2019]
Himachal Pradesh	46258	75,52,000	0	0	0	0	
Jammu and Kashmir	628	47595	05	150	53	4950	
Jharkhand	112	15974	51	10200	0	0	
Karnataka	19235	2075581	88	13850	209	31570	
Kerala	162606	33893900	714	445850	3786	1137800	
Madhya Pradesh	11	640	0	0	0	0	
Maharashtra	715^	109480^	715^	109480^	715^	109480^	
Mizoram	961	66,360	30	1,340	0	0	
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	229	43,850	
Puducherry	0	0	73	17800	0	0	Unstarred Questions 395
Punjab	26909~	1515062~	26909~	1515062~	26909~	1515062~	
Rajasthan	186488~	2859396	186488~	220305	186488~	10250	
Sikkim	38	4650	15	3000	13	2150	
Tamil Nadu	17194	3001980	1272	279050	2790	519540	
Telangana	3293	3293	0	0	0	0	
Uttar Pradesh	3277	308701	74	11920	67	10700	
Uttarakhand	731	99650	115	20350	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>2017-18</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	2313	287150	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	4	800	0	0	4	800
Assam	230	43232	39	10300	256	41,238
Bihar	2091	328825	483	47942	0	0
Chandigarh	3776	755200	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	942	170910	148	25120	10	620
Delhi	4311	928980	771	273250	256	111300
Gujarat	66345	5081763	4816*	805315*	4816*	805315*
Haryana	3017	199262	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	36120	37,35,203	0	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	447	29580	02	200	0	0
Jharkhand	650	93563	276	55200	45	9000
Karnataka	33226	2975547	1546	185870	948	109325
Kerala	110028	21277150	657	373750	3513	514080

396 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions



Madhya Pradesh	191	14880	3	300	4	200	Written Answers to [3 December, 2019]
Maharashtra	4249	338670	380	64528	117	21070	
Mizoram	445	27,500	35	1,750	13	2,600	
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	129	25,740	
Puducherry	0	0	25	3800	0	0	
Punjab	25139~	1546895~	25139~	1546895~	25139~	1546895~	
Rajasthan	20027~	1530216	20027~	87290	20027~	11280	
Sikkim	27	4400	05	800	14	2450	
Tamil Nadu	15499	2702155	1024	219250	4058	837750	
Telangana	3293	580010	0	0	0	0	
Uttar Pradesh	1310	131458	77	14590	22	4200	
Uttarakhand	1541	85946	9	1200	1	100	Unstarred Questions 397
2018-19							
Andhra Pradesh	961	158730	0	0	0	0	
Arunachal Pradesh	5	1000	0	0	1	200	
Assam	27	148	0	0	62	4240	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	398
Bihar	555	62796	130	950	138	2400	Written Answers to [RAJYASABHA]
Chandigarh	1511	302200	0	0	0	0	
Chhattisgarh	1355	185079	321	65726	990	8690	
Delhi	5805	1043720	299	93000	472	178510	
Gujarat	65770	5109367	8712*	1434970*	8712*	1434970*	
Haryana	3528	298224	70	1400	0	0	
Himachal Pradesh	56936	50,54,267	0	0	0	0	
Jammu and Kashmir	858	30,480	0	0	01	200	
Jharkhand	820	114785	318	63600	78	15600	
Karnataka	45558	4541572	945	125123	1139	114195	
Kerala	23129	4498800	75	103000	843	113100	Unstarred Questions
Madhya Pradesh	565	37580	41	3720	117	14580	
Maharashtra	10517	2594247	905	184650	1006	209160	
Mizoram	515	31,150	34	3,720	83	5,850	
Nagaland	16	3,200	0	0	266	9,930	

Puducherry	0	0	0	0	24	8700
Punjab	23886~	1314215~	23886~	1314215~	23886~	1314215~
Rajasthan	29885~	2544836	29885~	95487	29885~	5000
Sikkim	17	2600	07	900	11	1870
Tamil Nadu	21027	6632860	1581	330300	4844	1010400
Telangana	927	139100	0	0	0	0
Tripura	15	2620	23	2180	1	200
Uttar Pradesh	1221	158610	34	6750	22	4320
Uttarakhand	5407	272450	57	8300	213	10800

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\* Total number of persons fined/amount collected under Section-6(a) and Section-6(b) of COTPA, 2003 collectively.

^ Total number of persons fined/amount collected under Section-4, Section-5, Section-6(a), Section-6(b) and Section-7 of COTPA, 2003 collectively.

~ Total number of persons fined/amount collected under Section-4 and Section-6 of COTPA, 2003 collectively.

*Written Answers to*

*[3 December, 2019]*

*Unstarred Questions*

*399*

**Outreach of contraceptives**

1721. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the initiatives taken by the Ministry to increase the outreach of contraceptives in remote areas;
- (b) the number of beneficiaries of these initiatives;
- (c) the steps taken by the Ministry to spread awareness about the family planning;
- (d) the amount allocated for awareness campaigns in last three years; and
- (e) the amount spent by the Ministry on these campaigns in last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The initiatives taken by the Ministry to increase the outreach of contraceptives in remote areas are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Number of beneficiaries of the programmes in 2018-19 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Key initiatives launched by the Government to spread awareness about Family Planning are as follows:—

- (i) 360 degree media campaign - The first phase of the campaign was launched in 2016 and the present second phase comprising TV Commercials, posters and hoardings, and a dedicated website on Family Planning was launched in 2017;
- (ii) World Population Day and fortnight as well as Vasectomy Fortnight are observed every year to boost awareness across all States/UTs.
- (iii) Promotional activities like Saas bahu sammelans, Nayi Pehel Kits, Mobile publicity vans, and advocacy meetings are undertaken to increase awareness in high fertility, Mission Parivar Vikas districts.

(d) Amount allocated for awareness campaigns in last three years is ₹ 48,690.40 lakh.

(e) Amount spent by the Ministry on these campaigns in last three years is ₹ 21,812.90 lakh.

***Statement-I***

*Initiatives taken by the Government to increase outreach of Family Planning Programme in remote areas*

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.
2. 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 organisations in far-flung, underserved and geographically difficult areas.
3. Scheme for Home Delivery of Contraceptives by ASHAs - Under the scheme, ASHAs deliver contraceptives at doorstep of beneficiaries.
4. Sterilization and IUCD Fixed Day Services - to reach beneficiaries close to their homes.
5. Scheme for ASHAs to Ensure Spacing in Births - Under the Scheme, ASHAs counsel beneficiaries on adoption of family planning methods to ensure spacing in births.
6. Scheme for provision of Pregnancy Testing Kits in the drug kits of ASHAs for use in communities.
7. Counseling on family planning and availability of contraceptives in Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Day.
8. Family Planning Logistic Management and Information System (FP-LMIS): FP-LMIS is a web based, mobile app based, SMS based application designed to streamline the supply of family planning commodities from National to ASHA level.

***Statement-II******Beneficiaries of Family Planning Programme in 2018-19***

Sl. No.	Type of Services	Achievement
1.	Total Sterilization	35,42,434
2.	Total Condom Users	45,89,857
3.	Total IUCD Insertions	56,56,904
4.	OCP Users	34,18,850

*Source:* HMIS.

**Promotion of generic medicines**

†1722. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Medical Council Act provides for every registered doctor to prescribe medicines under generic names;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that Government and private doctors discourage patients from using generic medicines and do not prescribe generic medicines; and

(d) if so, whether Government has any effective plan for increasing the use of generic medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Clause 1.5 of Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 prescribes that every physician should prescribe drugs with generic names legibly and preferably in capital letters and he/she shall ensure that there is a rational prescription and use of drug. Further, Medical Council of India has issued Circular dated 21.04.2017 *vide* which all the Registered Medical Practitioners have been directed to comply with the aforesaid provisions. The MCI or the appropriate State Medical Councils have been empowered to take disciplinary action against a doctor for violation of the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

provision of the aforesaid Regulations. As and when complaints are received against the violation of code of ethics for doctors, such complaints are referred by MCI to the concerned State Medical Councils where the doctors/medical practitioners are registered.

(d) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has taken various regulatory measures to promote and ensure the quality of generic medicines. These include instructions to Licensing Authorities to grant/ renew licenses to manufacture for sale or for distribution of drugs in proper/generic names only, amendment in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 for making it mandatory to grant, license for a drug formulation containing single active ingredient in proper name only, and inclusion of provision in the Rules, 1945 for submission of the result of bio-equivalence study alongwith application for grant of manufacturing license in the case of certain drugs and also provision for joint inspection of manufacturing establishment by the Drugs Inspectors of Central Government and State Government.

Further, Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI), the implementing agency of Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) is spreading awareness campaign about the salient features of PMBJP through various types of advertisements such as Print Media, Radio advertisement, TV advertisement, Cinema advertisements and Outdoor publicity like Hoardings, Bus Queue Shelter branding, Bus branding, auto Rikshawas wrapping. In addition to this, BPPI is also educating the public about the usages of Jan Aushadhi generic medicines through social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Youtube, etc. on a daily basis.

#### **Discovery of scam in Ayushman Bharat scheme**

1723. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a big scam has recently been detected in Ayushman Bharat Scheme launched by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government has taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) No. However, some instances of creation of fake cards and submission of manipulated/forged claims under

Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) have come to the notice. These instances have been suitably dealt with by the respective State Governments. More than 338 hospitals have been served Show Cause Notice/ suspended/de-empanelled in different States and penalties of over ₹ 3 crore have been levied on errant hospitals so far. Also, close watch is maintained on wrongful enrolments of beneficiary and 3,785 Common Service Centres and Pradhan Mantri Arogya Mitra IDs have been deactivated in 21 States.

Following actions have been taken to prevent abuse of the scheme in hospitals:—

- (i) All admissions under AB-PMJAY require pre-authorisations from respective State Health Agencies (SHAs).
- (ii) A comprehensive set of Anti-Fraud Guidelines has been issued from the time of launch of the Scheme
- (iii) Regular Anti-Fraud Advisory Notes are issued to all States advising them on measures to be adopted to prevent, detect and deter fraud.
- (iv) Packages prone to fraud and abuse are reserved for public hospitals or need mandatory pre-authorisation and require detailed documentation before claims are paid.
- (v) National Anti-Fraud Unit (NAFU) has been created for overall monitoring and implementation of anti-fraud framework. NAFU is supported by State Anti-Fraud Units (SAFU) at State level.
- (vi) Guidelines for Recovery and Actions to be taken post-confirmation of fraud have been issued to all States.

Other Steps taken to prevent abuse under AB-PMJAY are as under:—

- (i) A close watch is being maintained on utilisation data through real time dashboards to identify suspect cases for over utilisation
- (ii) Suspect cases and entities are flagged based on different fraud control triggers and results are shared with State agencies for further investigation
- (iii) Regular joint medical audits along with SAFU of hospitals, both random and purposive, are conducted to identify any wrong doing.



- (iv) Launch of Mobile Field Investigation App for prompt investigation of cases.
- (v) Automation of anti-fraud triggers in IT system for real time detection of cases.
- (vi) Capacity building at the State levels so that they could also undertake similar analysis.

**Utilisation of medical graduates from overseas universities**

1724. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the much awaited National Medical Commission now in place, Government has initiated steps towards enhancing seats in medical colleges from the current 77,000 to 1,00,000 to cope up with the increasing demand for healthcare professionals;

(b) whether presently a large percentage of medical students graduating from medical colleges in Russia and China, fail to qualify the Foreign Medical Graduates Examination (FMGE) conducted by the National Board of Examinations; and

(c) how Government plans to utilise the under-rated professional skills of medical graduates from overseas universities who repeatedly fail to qualify the FMGE?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) At present, there are 539 medical colleges in the country with an intake capacity of 80,312 MBBS seats annually. During the last six years the intake capacity has been increased by 29185 MBBS seats. The Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to establish new medical colleges attached with District/Referral hospitals in under-served areas of the country. Of the 157 medical colleges to be established in different phases, 42 have already become functional. The remaining 115 medical colleges are likely to become functional by 2022-23. The Ministry is also implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to increase 10000 MBBS seats in the existing Government medical colleges. The Ministry has also undertaken regulatory reforms in the field of medical education to increase the supply of medical professionals.

(b) Yes, as per information provided by National Board of Examinations, the pass percentage of students, graduated from medical colleges in Russia and China, in Foreign Medical Graduate Exam (FMGE) during 2015-18 are 12.91% and 11.67% respectively.

(c) A draft Skill Training Curriculum has been prepared for the Foreign Medical Graduates who repeatedly fail to qualify the FMGE for preparing such students for the exam through self-sustaining MOOCs (Massive Open Online Courses) and Clinical Skill Labs etc.

#### **Public health budget**

1725. DR. AMAR PATNAIK:

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the spending on health as a per cent of GDP in the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the strategy and roadmap that is in place to gradually increase public health spending to 2.5 per cent of the GDP by 2025;

(c) the current status of the plan; and

(d) if delay is envisaged, the reasons therefor and the estimated year of reaching the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per the National Health Accounts Estimates, public expenditure on health in India during the latest four years, for which data is available is as follows:—

Year	Public expenditure on health as percentage of GDP
2013-14	1.15%
2014-15	1.13%
2015-16	1.18%
2016-17	1.2%

(b) to (d) The National Health Policy, 2017 envisages raising public health expenditure to 2.5% of GDP by 2025 in a time-bound manner. The Policy also envisages States to increase public expenditure on health to more than 8% of their budget by 2020.

### **Presence of mercury in healthcare products**

1726. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of extensive use of highly toxic mercury in healthcare and lighting sector;

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

(c) whether Government has undertaken any exercise to identify the products that contain mercury, if so, details thereof;

(d) whether Government has conducted any study to ascertain ill-effects of mercury on human health and environment, if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government has signed the Minamata Convention; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with other steps taken or being taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Yes. Thermometers, barometers, pressure sensing devices, Compact Fluorescent Light (CFL) and Dental amalgam contain mercury.

(d) National Institute of Occupational Health (NIOH) has carried out following studies to evaluate level of mercury in biological and environmental samples:—

1. Occupational health surveillance, health status and hygiene survey of a chlor-alkali plant.
2. Quantitative detection of heavy metals and phthalates in toys.
3. Occupational and Environment Health Hazards due to Mercury in Chloralkali Plant.

4. Health study of population on and around coalfield area of Northern Coalfields Limited including the possible impact of Mercury.
5. Regional Occupational Health Centres ROHC(S). Bengaluru has conducted a study on mercury levels in Kali River water samples of Karnataka State and found that the mercury Level were well within the prescribed limits of standards.

(e) and (f) Yes. Government of India has signed Minamata Convention on Mercury and resolution has been taken for phasing out of mercury Blood Pressure (BP) Instruments, Thermometers and Dental Amalgams by 2020 by all Central Government Hospitals. The States/UTs have been also requested for phasing out of these products by 2020, which is included in Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) for district hospitals.

#### **India's Free Trade Agreement Framework**

1727. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Finance Ministry has initiated a review of India's Free Trade Agreement (FTAs) framework, if so, the reasons thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that FTAs have hitherto adversely affected India's revenue, investment and manufacturing; and
- (c) what safeguards, if any, would be built in to ensure that a new policy, which if forged, does not undermine the "Make in India" policy, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Although review of such agreements is a continuous process, Finance Ministry has not initiated review of India's Free Trade Agreement Framework to formulate any policy in this regard.

#### **Renewable energy generation under PM-KUSUM in Odisha**

1728. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the target of renewable energy generation for State of Odisha under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM); and

(b) the allocation and disbursement of Central Financial Assistance for Odisha under PM-KUSUM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) is a demand driven Scheme and State-wise targets have not been fixed. Based on the demand received from different States, allocation of 2500 numbers of standalone solar water pumps has been made for the State of Odisha under Component-B of the Scheme. Odisha is yet to submit demand for allocation of capacity under Components-A and C of the Scheme.

Disbursement of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) is linked with progress of implementation of the Scheme. So far, no CFA has been disbursed to the State of Odisha under the Scheme.

#### **Biomass energy**

1729. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) what is India's scope of biomass energy;
- (b) the details of measures taken by Government to increase it; and
- (c) how can biomass substitute fossil fuel for eco-friendly energy generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) A Study conducted by the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore in 2010-11 had estimated surplus biomass availability at about 120 to 150 million metric tons per annum covering agricultural residues. This corresponds to a potential of about 18,000 MW power. Apart from this, 7000-8000 MW additional power can be generated through bagasse cogeneration in the country's sugar mills.

(b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has a scheme to support biomass based cogeneration in sugar mills and other industries (upto March, 2020). Under the scheme, biomass cogeneration projects are being provided Central Financial Assistance (CFA) @ ₹ 25 lakh/MW of surplus exportable capacity and ₹ 50 Lakh/MW of installed capacity depending on the type of fuel used.

(c) Biomass fuel is renewable, carbon neutral and is widely available. There are various methods like Combustion, Pyrolysis Gasification and Bio-Methanation through which biomass can be used for eco-friendly energy generation.

**Norms for developers to set up solar projects**

1730. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: 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 in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that various solar tenders have remained under subscribed due to rigid policies of the Government; and

(c) if so, the steps Government is contemplating to ease norms for solar projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (c) In order to address the issues and attract private investment in solar sector as, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has taken following steps:—

(1) The State DISCOMs have been advised to honour Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and 'Must Run' status accorded to solar power projects, as per provisions of Indian Electricity Grid Code, 2010.

(2) In order to address the issues of delayed payments by the State distribution companies to Renewable Energy generators, the Government through Ministry of Power's Order No. 23/22/2019-R&R dated 28.06.2019 has made it mandatory for the Distribution Licensees to open and maintain adequate Letters of Credit (LCs) as Payment Security Mechanism, if provided for under Power Purchase Agreements with Distribution Licensees.

(3) Further, in order to strengthen the contractual provisions in the Contract (Power Purchase Agreements) between the solar power generators and the Procurers, and to facilitate setting up of Renewable Energy power projects, the Government, *vide* notification dated 22.10.2019 from Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, has made following major amendments to the 'Guidelines for Tariff Based Competitive Bidding

Process for Procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar PV Power Projects':—

- (i) Solar Power Generators have been allowed to submit documents/Lease Agreement to establish possession/right to use 100% (hundred per cent) of the required land in the name of the Solar Power Generator for a period not less than the complete term of the PPA, on or before the Scheduled Commissioning Date (SCD).
- (ii) Clear and elaborate provisions for time extension and compensation to affected party in the event of natural and non-Natural Force Majeure events with specific provisions regarding termination due to natural and non-natural Force Majeure events have been included.
- (iii) Quantum of compensation for back-down has been increased from 50% to 100% with provision for recognition of only written instructions of back-down.
- (iv) Corresponding time extension in date for achievement of financial closure and scheduled commissioning date, in case there is a delay in adoption of tariff by the concerned State Electricity Regulatory Commission beyond a period of 60 days from the filing of such application.

(b) The participation of bidders in tenders for solar power projects has over the time been very encouraging with some tenders attracting bids of more than ten times the capacity to be allotted. However, in past few months, some solar tenders, have remained undersubscribed, which may be due to various reasons like delays in payments by distribution companies in some States, delays in adoption of tariffs by concerned State Electricity Regulatory Commissions, etc.

#### **Measures to increase solar energy generation**

1731. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of steps taken to increase solar energy generation by 2030;
- (b) the details of revised solar manufacturing tender specification for the energy expansion; and

(c) the number of model solar cities in the last three years and the number of estimated expansion of model solar cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) the Government have taken, *inter alia*, following steps to increase solar energy generation in the country:—

- (i) Announcement of a target of installing 100 GW of solar energy capacity by December, 2022.
- (ii) Waiver of Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) charges and losses for inter-State sale of solar power for projects to be commissioned upto December, 2022.
- (iii) Permitting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) upto 100 per cent under the automatic route.
- (iv) Notification of standard bidding guidelines to enable distribution licensees to procure solar and wind power at competitive rates in cost effective and transparent manner.
- (v) Declaration of trajectory for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) upto year 2022.
- (vi) Implementation of Green Energy Corridor project to facilitate grid integration of large scale renewable energy capacity addition.
- (vii) Notification of Quality Standards for deployment of solar photovoltaic system/devices.
- (viii) Launch of various schemes including, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthan Mahabhiyan Yojana (PM-KUSUM), CPSU (Government Producers) Scheme -Phase II and Solar Rooftop Phase-II program.

(b) Salient features of the tender for setting up of solar projects linked with manufacturing facilities are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) In last three years, Ministry has not sanctioned any Model Solar City.



*Statement**Salient features of the tender for setting up of solar projects  
linked with manufacturing facilities*

A tender for "Selection of Solar Power Developers for Setting up of 7GW ISTS Connected Solar PV Power Plant linked with 2GW (Per Annum) Solar Manufacturing Plant under Global Competitive Bidding" was launched by SECI with bid submission date as 13.11.2019.

2. The salient features of the tender:- The Solar manufacturing plant completion period was mentioned as 2 years, while solar PV project completion period was mentioned as 5 years and 4 years for Package-A and Package-B respectively.

(i) A single stage two envelope followed by e-Reverse Auction bidding mechanism on e-tendering portal (ETS) of ISN-ETS was adopted for this bidding.

(ii) The entire tender is splitted into 02 (Two) Bidding Packages as detailed below:-

(a) **Bidding Package A:** This Package was meant for setting up of Solar Manufacturing Plants related to Cells and Modules only. Under this Package 02 (Two) Blocks shall be awarded. Each Blocks having minimum Annual Production Capacity as given below:-

Sl. No.	Description	Minimum Annual Production Capacity
1.	Cells	Corresponding to 500MW of Modules Manufacturing Facility
2.	Modules	500MW

(b) **Bidding Package B:** This Package was meant for setting up of Solar Manufacturing Plants related to Ingots and Wafers only. Under this Package, 02 (Two) Blocks were be awarded. Each Blocks having minimum Annual Production Capacity as given below:-

Sl. No.	Description	Minimum Annual Production Capacity
1.	Ingots	Corresponding to 500MW of Modules Manufacturing Facility
2.	Wafers	Corresponding to 500MW of Modules Manufacturing Facility

3. A cumulative annual Solar Manufacturing Capacity of 2GW per year was allowed, which was to be setup over a maximum period of 02 (Two) Years' from the effective date of Package-I PPAs. The SPDs shall be provided assured PPAs (i) upto 2000MW against 500MW of Solar Manufacturing Plant under Bidding Package-A and (ii) upto 1500MW against 500MW of Solar Manufacturing Plant under Bidding Package-B. Thus, the total Solar PV Power Plant capacity would be maximum of 7000MW for manufacturing capacity of 2000MW.

4. Under Bidding Package-A, any bidder can quote upto 2000MW of Solar PV Projects Capacity linked to 500MW of Solar Manufacturing Capacity corresponding to 01 Block. Under Bidding Package-B, any bidder can quote upto 1500MW of Solar PV Projects Capacity linked to 500MW of Solar Manufacturing Capacity corresponding to 01 Block. A total of 02 Blocks (each Block comprising upto 2000MW of Solar PV Projects Capacity linked to 500MW of Solar Manufacturing Capacity) under Bidding Package-A and a total of 02 Blocks (each Block comprising upto 1500MW of Solar PV Projects Capacity linked to 500MW of Solar Manufacturing Capacity) under Bidding Package-B are under the bidding process. However, any bidder would be free to bid for all the 04 Blocks.

#### **Scheme for manufacturing equipment for wind power production**

†1732. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any special scheme for manufacturing of the equipment used in generation of wind power in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether special efforts have been made by Government for generation of

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

wind power in economically backward States including Rajasthan, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether tender has been invited by Government to setup windmills in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of current status of the wind power projects in the country and steps taken/being taken by Government for augmentation of wind power in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Government has not formulated any special scheme for promoting manufacturing of equipment used in generation of wind power. However as per Revised List of Models and Manufacturers (RLMM) Guidelines, it is necessary to have hub and nacelle assembly/manufacturing facility in India.

(b) Wind power projects are set up in the country, including in the State of Rajasthan, on the basis of commercial principles taking into account wind resource, land availability, transmission infrastructure, etc.

(c) So far, bids for 15,100 MW of wind power projects have been issued, out of which projects of 12,162.50 MW capacity have been awarded.

(d) The cumulative installed capacity of wind power (as on 31.10.2019) in the country is 37,090.03 MW. The details of State-wise installed capacity of wind power are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Government has issued 'Guidelines for Development of Onshore Wind Power Projects' on 22 October 2016 with an objective to facilitate development of wind power projects in an efficient, cost effective and environmentally benign manner taking into account the requirements of project developers, States and national imperatives. The Guidelines have provisions for requirement of site feasibility, type and quality certified wind turbines, micro-siting criteria, compliance of grid regulations, real time monitoring, online registry and performance reporting, health and safety provisions, decommissioning plan, etc.

The Government has also issued 'Guidelines for Tariff Based Competitive Bidding Process for Procurement of Power from Grid Connected Wind Power Projects', on 8th

December, 2017, with an objective to provide a framework for procurement of wind power through a transparent process of bidding including standardisation of the process and defining of roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders.

The Government is promoting capacity addition of wind power projects through private sector investment by providing various fiscal and financial incentives such as Accelerated Depreciation benefit; concessional custom duty exemption on certain components of wind electric generators. Besides, Generation Based Incentive (GBI) is available for the wind projects commissioned before 31 March, 2017. In addition to fiscal and other incentives as stated above, technical support including wind resource assessment and identification of potential sites is being provided through the National Institute of Wind Energy, Chennai.

***Statement***

*The State-wise wind power installed capacity as on 31.10.2019.*

State	Cumulative wind power capacity as on 31.10.2019 (MW)
Andhra Pradesh	4092.45
Gujarat	7203.77
Karnataka	4753.40
Kerala	62.50
Madhya Pradesh	2519.89
Maharashtra	4794.13
Rajasthan	4299.72
Tamil Nadu	9231.77
Telangana	128.10
Other States	4.30
TOTAL	37090.03

**PERC solar cell production**

1733. SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the objective of Passivated Emitter and Rear Cell (PERC) project;
- (b) whether it has been possible to develop PERC type solar cells; and
- (c) whether commercial production of these cell has been started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has sanctioned a R&D project "Development of high efficiency (21% 19%) PERC type of mono crystalline silicon (c-Si)/multi-crystalline silicon (mc-Si) solar cells" implemented by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL-ASSCP), Gurugram with the following objectives:—

- (i) Development of unit processes for large area (6" inch x 6" inch), PERC, c-Si / mc-Si solar cells with a targeted efficiency of 21 % and 19% for c-Si and mc-Si respectively.
- (ii) Demonstration of technology at pilot scale, enabling easy transfer to domestic manufacturing.

(b) and (c) While under the above-mentioned PERC project, PERC type solar cell domestic production line will be developed, similar PERC solar cells lines have been developed in other parts of the world with commercial production.

**Solar MSMEs**

1734. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is taking any action to support the solar Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises which manufacture solar modules, ancillary products, raw material suppliers in the solar photovoltaic space to boost the sector of solar energy in the country so far; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) In order to encourage and support domestic solar equipment manufacturers, including Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, the solar PV power projects being implemented under some of the Schemes of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) like Central Public Sector Undertakings Scheme (Government Producers Scheme), PM-KUSUM and Grid-connected Rooftop Solar Programme Phase-II are mandated to source their requirement of solar PV cells and modules from domestic sources, as per extant Guidelines, in a WTO compliant manner.

Further, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) *vide* its O.M. No. 146/57/2018-P&C dated 11.12.2018 regarding "Implementation of Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order for Renewable Energy sector" has stipulated that apart from civil construction, preference shall be provided by Central Ministries/ Department and Central PSUs to domestically manufactured/produced products such as solar PV modules and other components such as inverters, etc. for Grid connected solar power projects. Minimum Percentage of local content required is 100% in case of solar modules and 40% for other components such as inverter, etc.

The small module manufacturers, whose annual module production capacity is less than 50MW, are further supported by way of exemption from Bureau of Indian Standards BIS certification for two years till 04.09.2020 provided they have a valid International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) Certificate (either 2005 or 2016) for the period, or for the period for which IEC certificate is valid, whichever is earlier and further provided the IEC certificate has been obtained before 16.04.2018.

#### **Solar power waste policy**

1735. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any policy of dealing with solar power waste, if so, the details thereof, if not, reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government has formulated appropriate quality standards for use of environmentally sustainable material in manufacturing of modules which will help in minimising potentially hazardous end-of-life module waste in India; and

(c) the details of cost of recycling of the solar waste, including amount spent and persons involved State/UT-wise since 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) No Sir, so far no policy has been formulated to deal with solar waste as presently no significant quantity of solar waste is available in the country. Further, it has yet not been established that Solar waste is hazardous in nature. Presently solar waste is not being recycled in the country.

#### **Committee on power cuts**

1736. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be please to state:

(a) whether power cuts have become quite common across the country, if so, the details thereof along with the extent to which it affects the economy of the country;

(b) whether any expert committee has been formed to analyse the drawback of power cuts, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to reduce the power cuts so far along with the funds allocated by Government in this regard during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) As reported by the Power Utilities to the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) on a monthly basis, no notified power cuts on industries have been reported by any of the States/UTs for the period April, 2019 to October, 2019, except for 272 MW power cut in Chhattisgarh for one (1) hour on 12th July, 2019 and 49 MW power cut in Maharashtra for one (1) hour on 4th June, 2019. Further, there has been only a marginal gap of 0.5% between energy requirement and energy supplied in the country during the year 2019-20 (upto October, 2019), which indicates adequacy of power supply.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Providing 24x7 Power to all the consumers in the States is the responsibility of concerned State Governments/Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs).

Government of India is helping the State to strengthen their Distribution system through its schemes viz. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDU-GJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana - Saubhagya. Sufficient infrastructure and funds have been sanctioned to the States under these schemes.

The details of funds sanctioned under DDUGJY and IPDS during the last three (3) years are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*). The details of funds sanctioned under Saubhagya during the last two (2) years are given in the Statement-III.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise funds disbursed under DDUGJY (including additional infra)  
during the last three years and current year*

(₹ in crore)						
Sl. No.	Name of the State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (upto 31.05.2019)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	128	165	175	3	471
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	101	81	160		342
3.	Assam	598	401	1088	24	2110
4.	Bihar	1292	763	2412	117	4584
5.	Chhattisgarh	126	552	79	21	777
6.	Gujarat	110	143	181		435
7.	Haryana		45	22		67
8.	Himachal Pradesh			15		15
9.	Jammu and Kashmir		65	542	21	629
10.	Jharkhand	327	862	1362	10	2561
11.	Karnataka	145	204	451	50	850
12.	Kerala	134	87	57		278
13.	Madhya Pradesh	421	600	952	5	1977



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Maharashtra	257	143	481.67	5.34	887
15.	Manipur	36	33	41	0	111
16.	Meghalaya	26	58	155	118	355
17.	Mizoram	14	42	35		91
18.	Nagaland	21	24	55		100
19.	Odisha	1079	366	1360	36	2841
20.	Punjab			15	42	57
21.	Rajasthan	347	782	1246	17	2391
22.	Sikkim			18	21	39
23.	Tamil Nadu	110	2	244		356
24.	Telangana	27	60	61		148
25.	Tripura	78	62	112		251
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2262	3149	3560	3	8974
27.	Uttarakhand	16	33	270		319
28.	West Bengal	273	241	1281		1795
29.	Goa			3.27		3
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			1		1
31.	Puducherry	1		0		1
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		1			1
GRAND TOTAL		7930	8997.40	16464	429	33820

**Statement-II**

*Year-wise and State-wise fund sanctioned under IPDS since 2014-15*

(₹ in crore)

State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	11	-	-	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	260	133	12	82	78.65	566
Arunachal Pradesh	-	128	-	-	7.16	136
Assam	-	498	-	63	70.92	631
Bihar	148	1,123	-	41	591.14	1,903
Chhattisgarh	-	296	40	32	27.35	395
Delhi	-	-	119	-	-	119
Goa	-	-	-	19	31.19	51
Gujarat	226	453	13	112	-	803
Haryana	-	48	187	23	38.69	296
Himachal Pradesh	-	95	-	33	33.93	162
Jammu and Kashmir	-	380	-	18	45.83	444
Jharkhand	-	-	443	33	0.01	475
Karnataka	-	689	-	103	119.62	912
Kerala	-	-	375	65	3.19	443
Maharashtra	-	1,392	63	82	64.15	1,601
Manipur	-	111	-	3	19.45	133
Meghalaya	-	53	-	-	38.97	92
Mizoram	-	42	-	3	49.45	95
Madhya Pradesh	44	864	-	81	95.75	1,085
Nagaland	-	-	38	-	79.77	117
Odisha	-	314	338	86	7.45	745
Puducherry	-	13	-	-	0.00	13
Punjab	-	196	-	68	15.43	280
Rajasthan	-	788	-	116	62.20	966
Sikkim	-	-	-	13	123.97	137
Tamil Nadu	-	945	-	81	90.03	1,116
Telangana	-	393	14	49	6.04	463

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tripura	-	63	-	27	98.38	188
Uttar Pradesh	643	2,200	-	361	64.04	3,267
Uttarakhand	-	163	10	34	409.35	617
West Bengal	647	957	166	19	52.71	1,841
GRAND TOTAL	1968	12336	1830	1645	2325	20,103

**Statement-III**

*State-wise grant disbursed under Saubhagya Scheme since launch of the scheme i.e. 11.10.2017.*

(₹ crore)					
Sl. No.	Name of the State	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (upto 31.05.2019)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	139	2	141
2.	Assam	42	403	-	445
3.	Bihar	115	199	-	314
4.	Chhattisgarh	43	219	-	262
5.	Himachal Pradesh	-	1	3	4
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	51	-	53
7.	Jharkhand	70	83	-	152
8.	Kerala	15	-	-	15
9.	Madhya Pradesh	260	147	-	407
10.	Maharashtra	15	140	7	162
11.	Manipur	6	35	-	41
12.	Meghalaya	-	98	41	139
13.	Mizoram	-	35	-	35
14.	Nagaland	5	34	-	39
15.	Odisha	76	168	-	245
16.	Rajasthan	-	103	17	120

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Tripura	-	237	-	237
18.	Uttar Pradesh	864	523	-	1,387
19.	Uttarakhand	13	22	-	36
20.	West Bengal	14	73	20	107
TOTAL		1,541	2,709	91	4,340

### **Cyber security for National Power Grid**

1737. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of assets on country's national power grid could be more vulnerable to cyber-attacks, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to increase security further across the power grid in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The National Power Grid comprises of large number of assets established across the country. Inter-connectedness is a key feature of networked world and cyber opportunity and threat are part of it. For curbing the cyber threats over national power grid, multiple steps have been taken. For securing transmission assets of POWERGRID, communication from equipment of Sub-stations to control centres are done over dedicated optical fibre network owned by POWERGRID without any connectivity to external networks. They are further protected through multiple Firewalls. These systems are kept isolated from office networks, to prevent any malicious online attack because of Internet connectivity. Also, POWERGRID is certified for ISO27001 Information Security Management System as laid down in Information Technology Act, 2000. Further, Ministry of Power has formed Sectoral CERT-Transmission housed in POWERGRID, which works in close coordination with Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) and which has laid down detail procedures for Protected Systems, alerts and advisories, regular cyber audit, Crisis Management Plan (CMP), mock drills and exercises.

**Electrification under aspirational districts programme**

†1738. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of households to which new electricity connections have been given under the 'Aspirational Districts Programme';
- (b) the number of Gram Panchayats to which electricity connections have been provided in the said districts;
- (c) the number of Gram Panchayats which are yet to be electrified; and
- (d) the works undertaken for the arrangement of lighting facilities at public places in the said districts, the details along with the achievements thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) As reported by the States, 68,66,708 households, in 117 Aspirational districts (as identified by NITI Aayog), were electrified upto 31.03.2019, since launch of Saubhagya; and all inhabited un-electrified census villages across the country stand electrified as on 28.04.2018.

(d) Electricity is a concurrent subject and as such providing electricity connection falls under the purview of State Governments / Power Utility. Advisories have been issued from time to time to all the States for electrification of public places like anganwadi centres, schools, health centres, community centres etc. in their State as per extant State rules. All the States/UTs have entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of India for providing 24x7 power supply to all households, industrial and commercial consumers from April, 2019 and adequate supply of power to agricultural consumers as per State policy.

**Demand and production of electricity**

1739. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the use of electricity in the country has increased during the last two years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the production of electricity in the country is enough for meeting the demand, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the new power projects approved by Government under the central scheme in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The use of electricity in the country has increased during the last two years. The overall Energy Supplied in the country has increased from 1,135,332 Million Units (MU) during 2016-17 to 1,204,697 MU during 2017-18 and further to 1,267,526 MU during 2018-19.

(b) As on 31.10.2019, the installed generation capacity in the country has been around 3,64,960 Mega Watt (MW), which is sufficient to meet the electricity demand in the country. The details of actual power supply position in terms of energy and peak of the country during the current year *i.e.* 2019-20 (upto October, 2019) is given in Statement-I (*See* below). It may be seen that the gap between demand and supply of power during the current year 2019-20 (upto October, 2019) both in terms of Energy and Peak is less than 1%. This gap is generally on account of factors, other than of power availability in the country *e.g.* constraints in sub-transmission and distribution network, financial constraints of State Power Utilities to purchase power etc. Apart from long-term Power Purchase Agreements power can be purchased at any time from power exchanges.

(c) Generation of electricity is a delicensed activity as per the Electricity Act, 2003, except for the concurrence of Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for hydro generating stations with estimated scheme cost exceeding the sum fixed by the Central Government from time to time. Details of Central Sector Hydro Power Projects sanctioned during last two years are given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Details of actual power supply position in terms of energy and peak of the country during the current year i.e. 2019-20 (upto October, 2019)*

Year	Energy				Peak			
	Energy	Energy	Energy not		Peak	Peak	Demand	
	Requirement	Supplied	supplied		Demand	Met	Not Met	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
2019-20	785,488	781,228	4,259	0.5	183,804	182,533	1,271	0.7

(upto Oct, 2019) \*

\* Provisional

**Statement-II**

*List of Central Sector Hydro Power Projects sanctioned during last two years*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Implementing Agency	Capacity (MW)
1.	Teesta - VI	NHPC	500
2.	Dibang	NHPC	2880
3.	Kiru	CVPPPL	624
	TOTAL		4004

**Change in names of schemes under power sector**

†1740. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the names of a number of schemes has been changed by the Ministry after 2014;

(b) if so, the names by which these schemes were being run previously along with the present names thereof;

(c) the reasons for changing the names of the schemes; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the details of benefits derived by changing the names of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the information in this regard is given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme (in 2014)	Name of the Present Scheme
1.	Strengthening of SDAs to promote efficient use of energy and its conservation at State level	Scheme for Promoting Energy Efficiency Activities in Different Sectors of Indian Economy.
2.	Demand Side Management (DSM) initiatives	
3.	Energy Efficiency in Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)	
4.	Standards, Codes and Labelling for Appliances and Buildings	
5.	Energy Conservation Awareness, Awards and Painting Competition	

(c) During the appraisal of the above 5 schemes by Standing Finance Committee (SFC), for their continuance beyond 2017, on the advice of Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, different schemes were merged. As the overall objective of all the 5 schemes relates to promoting energy conservation and efficiency in the country, a consolidated scheme was proposed in place of 5 different schemes.

(d) The consolidation of the various schemes into one has resulted in channelizing the efforts towards promotion of energy conservation activities in a more effective and flexible manner. This has also led to simplification of the operational issues including better monitoring of the physical and financial progress along with smooth implementation. The flexible approach has also enabled better allocation of resources among the activities on need basis.

#### **Loans under UDAY scheme**

†1741. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(a) the names of the States which have given consent under Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) and the details of States included under the scheme;

(b) the details of the States bearing loans under 'UDAY' along with the details of the amount borne by such State so far, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that there has been a financial burden on the States included in this scheme and as a result electricity consumers have to pay higher electricity tariff; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that loan amount is increasing again under 'UDAY'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) 26 States and 07 Union Territories (UTs) namely, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh (erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir), Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand have joined Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY).

(b) and (c) The details of the Bonds floated by 16 UDAY States to takeover 75% of debt/loan of their Distribution Companies (DISCOMs), as existing on 30.09.2015, are given in the Statement (*See* below). Since tariffs are determined taking into account several parameters including cost of debt, consumers have derived the benefit on tariffs to the extent of carrying cost of the debt taken over by the States. Thus, the question of consumers paying more due to financial burden on the States does not arise.

(d) Since UDAY envisaged States taking over a fixed percentage of debts/loans of DISCOMs existing on 30.09.2015 as a one-time measure, the question of increase of such debt/loan on the States does not arise.

#### **Statement**

##### *Summary of UDAY Bonds Issuance*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Total Bonds issued by State till date
1	2	3
1.	Rajasthan	59722
2.	Uttar Pradesh	39133

1	2	3
3.	Chhattisgarh	870
4.	Jharkhand	6136
5.	Punjab	15629
6.	Bihar	2332
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3538
8.	Haryana	25951
9.	Andhra Pradesh	8256
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7360
11.	Maharashtra	4960
12.	Himachal Pradesh	2891
13.	Telangana	8923
14.	Assam	0
15.	Tamil Nadu	22815
16.	Meghalaya	125
	TOTAL	208641

**Coal allocation for Amarkantak Thermal Power Plant**

†1742. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request regarding the coal allocation for Amarkantak Thermal Power Plant located in Madhya Pradesh remains pending with Central Electricity Authority, Government of India;

(b) if so, the reasons for the pendency thereof; and

(c) whether Government has fixed any deadline for taking a decision on the said request, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

### **Integrated Power Development Scheme in Nagaland**

1743. SHRI K. G. KENYE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the extent of improvements in the generation, transmission, distribution of electricity in the State of Nagaland post its inclusion under the Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) since the commencement of the scheme in Nagaland, the details thereof, district-wise;

(b) the details of proposed and completed work/projects under the scheme in Nagaland, district-wise along with the percentage of work completion in different town alongside the details of amounts earmarked under IPDS and allocated in which scheme or plan; and

(c) the details of amount already released under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) Government of India launched Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) in December, 2014, for extending financial assistance against capital expenditure to augment and strengthen the power sub-transmission and distribution networks in urban areas. IPDS does not fund Generation and Transmission projects.

Projects under IPDS are sanctioned circle-wise. The details of major works sanctioned under IPDS along with funds allocated, released and progress for the State of Nagaland are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of progress of Distribution system strengthening works in  
Nagaland circle under IPDS*

Circle	Sanctions (₹ in crore)	Disbursement (₹ in crore)	Physical Progress	Major Works Proposed			Major Works Completed	
				New Sub- Stations (No.)	New Lines (Km.)	New Distribution Transformers (No.)	New Lines (Km.)	New Distribution Transformers (No.)
Nagaland State Circle	119.54	29.36	51.13%	1	133	121	18	38

**Details of other works under IPDS**

- (i) Information Technology (IT) projects worth Rs 2.3 crore sanctioned for 3 towns, against which ₹ 0.196 crore has been disbursed.
- (ii) Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) projects worth Rs 16.15 crore sanctioned, against which ₹ 1.37 crore has been disbursed.

**Fall in demand of electricity consumption**

1744. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power generation in the country fell 12.7 per cent year-on-year, in October recording a third straight month when power generated was less than the corresponding year-ago month;

(b) whether Government would attribute the fall in demand to extended monsoons this year since electricity cannot be stored and generation being the most robust indicator of consumption of trends; and

(c) whether the lower generation in October could also be due to an all-time low Plant Load Factor (PLF) of 51.1 percent of coal plants stressed for adequate demand and coal supply issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The details of growth in generation during three months *i.e.* August to October 2019 are given in the Statement (*See* below). The electricity generated was 0.4% higher in August 2019 with respect to August 2018. There was reduction of around 2.9% and 12.88% during September 2019 and October 2019 respectively with respect to the same months last year. The lower generation was mainly due to favourable weather condition due to prolonged rainy season and good rainfall which led to reduction in demand in Agriculture sector and reduction in cooling requirement in domestic and commercial sectors.

During the current year 2019-20 (upto October, 2019), there has been 16% growth in generation from Hydro and around 22% growth in hydro power imported from Bhutan. There has also been 27% growth in generation from Nuclear power plants and 24% growth in generation from Solar. The share of green power *i.e.* generation from Non-fossil Fuel has been around 27.3%. Thus, the reduction in overall generation was not attributable to the lower plant load factor (PLF) of thermal generation rather we have been able to change the energy mix in order to reduce our Carbon footprint.

***Statement******Generation Performance during August to October, 2019***

Period	Generation during 2019-20 (MU)	Generation during 2018-19 (MU)	Growth (%)
August	106,200	105,793	0.39
September	105,195	108,328	-2.89
October	98,887	113,507	-12.88
April-October	757,946	749,314	1.15

**Patents filed by Indian Scientific Organisations**

1745. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of patents that have been filed by Indian Scientific Organisations/Institutions and how many have been granted over the past ten years, year-wise and organisation/institution-wise;

(b) the number of scientists/researchers who have been employed by Indian Scientific Organisations/Institutions presently and the total expenditure towards them, year-wise and organisation/ institution-wise; and

(c) the plans to improve the scientific research and development in India with special focus on innovation?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) The details on the number of patents that have been filed by Indian Scientific Organisations/ Institutions and how may have been granted over the past ten years, year-wise and organization/institution-wise are given in Statement-I (*See below*). (SOURCE : Controller General of Patent Design and Trade Marks, Mumbai).

(b) The number of Scientists/researchers who have been presently employed by the autonomous institutions of the three constituent Scientific Departments of the Ministry of Science and Technology *i.e.* Department of Science and Technology (DST), Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) and Department of Bio-

Technology (DBT) and the total expenditure towards them, for the current financial year and organizations/ Institutions-wise is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Ministry of Science and Technology is implementing several scientific Research and Development (R&D) programmes for providing special emphasis on innovation which include support to the Research and Development (R&D) labs and institutions, supports to Scientists and Researchers for investigators centric research proposal, strengthening science and technology (S&T) infrastructure in Universities and Institutions of Higher Educational Institutions (FIST), Promoting S&T Entrepreneurship and Innovation, Technology Business Incubators, Start Ups, Technology Development and Demonstration, empowering women and weaker sections of the society through science and innovations, Access to knowledge and studies (A2K + Studies) common Research and Technology Development hubs, Women's Technology Parks (WTP) , Promoting Innovations in Individuals Start-ups and MSME (PRISM), Supercomputing Mission, Clean Energy Research Initiative including solar, Water Technology Mission, Climate Change Programme, Biotechnology Research and Development, Industrial and Entrepreneurship Development, Industrial Bio technology parks, Bio pharm Scale-up Manufacturing in genome Valley, Biotechnology Translational Research Institute.

Ministry is also contributing in implementation of the National Intellectual Property Rights Policy-2016 of the country by providing facility to the Individual Researchers and Scientists from Academic sector to safe guarding their Intellectual property rights free of cost, which has led to accelerating the pace of innovation in the country.

**Statement-I**

*Patent Applications Filed by and Patents Granted to Indian Scientific Organisations/institutions during 2009-2019 (up to 24-11-2019)*

Year	Patent Applications filed	Patents Granted during the year
1	2	3
2009	1063	790
2010	1229	497
2011	1379	242
2012	1728	244

1	2	3
2013	2058	167
2014	2315	255
2015	2486	328
2016	2436	436
2017	3035	609
2018	3710	645
2019 (up to 24-11-2019)	3761	876
TOTAL	25200	5089

*Patents Filed by Major Indian Scientific Organisations/institutions  
during 2009-2019 (upto 24-11-2019)*

Sl. No.	Name of Organisation	Applications Filed
1	2	3
1.	Council of Scientific & Industrial Research(CSIR)	2413
2.	Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT)	3751
3.	Indian Institute of Science (IISC)	408
4.	National Institutes of Technology	2016
5.	Defence Research & Development Organisation (DRDO)	998
6.	Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)	632
7.	Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)	165
8.	Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and related organisations	156
9.	Department of Biotechnology (DBT)	128
10.	Department of Electronics And Information Technology (DEITY) and Department of Information Technology (DIT)	134



1	2	3
11.	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education & Research	117
12.	Indian Council of Medical Research	92
13.	Other R&D Institutes/Research Centres/ Departments Under Central Government.	1179
14.	Amity University	1104
15.	Samsung R&D Institute India- Bangalore Private Limited	1032
16.	Chandigarh University	417
17.	Bharath University and associate institutes	362
18.	Saveetha University and Associate Institutes	304
19.	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham	138
20.	Shoolini University	292
21.	SRM University and Associate Institutes	289
22.	Chandigarh Group of Colleges (CGC)	285
23.	Hetero Research Foundation	245
24.	G. H. Raisoni College of Engineering, G. H. R. Labs and Research Centre	210
25.	Sandip University, Nashik & related institutes	210
26.	SAL Institute of Technology & Engineering Research	182
27.	Vel Tech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R&D Institute of Science and Technology	159
28.	Sree Chitra Thirunal Institute For Medical Sciences And Technology	144
29.	M. S. Ramaiah University of Applied Sciences and related institutes	133

1	2	3
30.	Manipal University & related institutes	129
31.	Chitkara University	115
32.	Janardan Rai Nagar Rajasthan Vidyapeeth (deemed) University	104
33.	Other Universities/Academic Institutions/R & D - Technology Institutes/ Colleges etc.	7157
GRAND TOTAL		25200

*Patents Granted to Major Indian Scientific Organisations/  
institutions during 2009-2019 (upto 24-11-2019)*

Sl. No.	Name of Organisation	Patents Granted
1	2	3
1.	Council of Scientific & Industrial Research(CSIR)	1917
2.	Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT)	519
3.	Indian Institute of Science (IISC)	93
4.	Defence Research & Development Organisation (DRDO)	519
5.	Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)	146
6.	Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)	119
7.	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education & Research	70
8.	Department of Biotechnology(DBT)	70
9.	Department of Electronics And Information Technology (DEITY) and Department of Information Technology (DIT)	35
10.	Indian Council of Medical Research	29
11.	Department of Science & Technology	25

1	2	3
12.	Centre for Development of Advanced Computing(C-DAC)	24
13.	Department of Atomic Energy	23
14.	National Research Development Corporation	23
15.	Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine	17
16.	National Institutes of Technology	11
17.	Other R&D Institutes/Research Centres/ Departments Under Central Government	186
18.	Samsung R&D Institute India- Bangalore Private Limited	260
19.	Suven Life Sciences Limited	34
20.	International Advanced Research Center For Powder Metallurgy And New Materials (ARCI)	33
21.	Aditya Birla Science And Technology	27
22.	Amity University	26
23.	Serum Institute of India Private Limited	27
24.	Reliance Life Science Private Limited	25
25.	Meril Life Sciences Pvt Ltd	24
26.	Sree Chitra Thirunal Institute For Medical Sciences And Technology	21
27.	Orchid Research Laboratories	20
28.	SCI-tech centre	19
29.	Hetero Research Foundation	18
30.	Jawaharlal Nehru Centre For Advanced Scientific Research	17
31.	Institute of Chemical Technology	16

1	2	3
32.	G.B. Pant University	14
33.	S N Bose National Centre For Basic Sciences, Kolkata	14
34.	Anna University	13
35.	Jubilant Life Sciences Limited	12
36.	Other Universities/Academic Institutions/R & D - Technology Institutes/ Colleges etc.	643
GRAND TOTAL		5089

**Statement-II**

*Organisation/Institution-wise details of Scientists/Researchers employed  
by three Scientific Departments of Ministry of Science and Technology  
and total expenditure towards them*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Organisations/ Departments Name	Number of Scientists/ Researchers at present on roll	Expenditure as on 28.11.2019 during F.Y. 2019-20
1.	DST	1129*	430.50
2.	DSIR/CSIR	3346	4083.57
3.	DBT	389	109.32
TOTAL		4864	4623.39

Departments releasing the grant for salary financial year wise.

\* DST data is based on the review statement 2018-19.

**KIRAN Scheme**

†1746. SHRI RAM SHAKAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government has prepared Knowledge Involvement in Research Advancement through Nurturing (KIRAN) programme for encouraging women in the field of science;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allotted for said programme in current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the year 2014-15, Department of Science and Technology (DST) started Knowledge Involvement Research Advancement through Nurturing (KIRAN) Scheme to encourage women in the field of Science. It is primarily aimed at improving gender parity in Science and Technology sector by inducting more women talent in the research and development domain through various programs, namely, Fellowship Schemes for break-in career women scientists [*i.e.* Women Scientist Scheme-A (WOS-A) for conducting research in Basic and Applied Sciences, Women Scientist Scheme-B (WOS-B) S&T interventions for Societal Benefit and Women Scientist Scheme-C (WOS-C) for internship in Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs)]. Additionally, Institutional support is provided through Consolidation of University Research through Innovation and Excellence in Women Universities (CURIE) program and Women Technology Parks (WTPs). In 2016-17, 'Mobility' component has been introduced under KIRAN to address relocation issue of working Women Scientists. In 2017-18, DST launched new program indo-US Fellowship for Women in STEMM' to provide international exposure to women scientists. KIRAN Scheme also has capacity building programs under 'National Program for Training of Women Scientists and Technologists working in Government Sector' in the fields of research and development, entrepreneurship, managerial skills and leadership.

(c) ₹ 75 crore has been allocated for KIRAN scheme in current financial year *i.e.* 2019-20.

#### **Participation of women in scientific research and development**

1747. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women scientists working in various research institutions and technology departments/agencies of Government, and their percentage among total number of scientists in these organisations;

(b) the details of the various schemes/ programmes initiated by the Ministry, including KIRAN scheme, to promote gender parity in scientific research and development;

(c) the status of implementation of these scheme in Maharashtra; and

(d) whether the Ministry has plans to introduce any further measures to increase the participation of women in scientific research and development programmes across the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) According to Official Statistics available as on 01.04.2015, there are 39,389 women scientists directly engaged in R&D activities at various Research and Development (R&D) establishments. Their percentage is 13.91% among total number of scientists working in these organizations.

(b) The Ministry of Science and Technology has several women centric programmes including KIRAN scheme to provide gender parity in scientific research and development. In the year 2014-15, the Department of Science and Technology (DST) started Knowledge Involvement Research Advancement through Nurturing (KTRAN) scheme to provide various career opportunities to women scientists and technologists through its programs, namely, Women Scientists Scheme [*i.e.* Women Scientist Scheme-A (WOS-A), Women Scientist Scheme-B(WOS-B) and Women Scientist Scheme-C (WOS-C)] for mainstreaming of women scientists who have taken a break in their career, Consolidation of University Research through Innovation and Excellence in Women Universities (CURIE) programme to develop infrastructure and research facilities in women-only universities, 'Mobility' programme to address relocation issue of working women scientists and 'Indo-US Fellowship for Women in STEMM' programme to provide international exposure to women scientists and technologists. KIRAN scheme also has capacity building programmes under 'National Program for Training of Women Scientists and Technologists working in Government Sector'. Department of Biotechnology (DBT) is also implementing 'Biotechnology Career Advancement and Re-orientation Programme (BioCARE)' to enhance the participation of Women Scientists in Biotechnology research.

(c) In Maharashtra, 102 projects have been sanctioned under Women Scientists Scheme (WOS) in last three years and 32 projects have been sanctioned under

'Biotechnology Career Advancement and Re-orientation Programme (BioCARE)' since its inception in 2011.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Department of Science and Technology (DST) has started a new program "Vigyan Jyoti" during 2019-20 for girl students of Class 9 to 12 in order to increase the number of women in STEM education. This will further improve the participation of women in scientific research and development.

**Policy for becoming a global force in science**

1748. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Council to Prime Minister has urged Government to find innovative ways to attract the best talents in teaching profession so as to bring improvement in the quality of education;

(b) whether the panel has also insisted that there is need to increase the investment in science and technology education in order to realise its ambition for becoming a global force in science;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has formulated any ad-hoc policy in this regard; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) Yes Sir. The Prime Minister's Science, Technology and Innovation Advisory Council (PM-STIAC) deliberated upon and reviewed the initiatives of Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) in the field of research and innovation and recommended the following:

- (i) A demarcation between research and teaching roles and ensuring the value of both for quality research output and high teaching standards. It will be equally critical to ensure that Ph.D. research guides are qualified and capable of guiding students.
- (ii) Academic institutions can be restructured in a format that promotes interdisciplinary research framework rather than in departmental silos. This

can get embedded into an eco-system of incubation and start-ups as 'Value-addition Centres' in these institutions.

- (iii) Promotion of young researchers on the lines of Friedrich Miescher Institutes in Germany can work a long way in creation of melting pot of ideas and promote inter-disciplinary research and innovation.

(b) Yes Sir, the panel has also insisted that there is need to increase the investment in science and technology education in order to realise its ambition for becoming a global force in science.

(c) and (d) Intervention in the areas such as Artificial Intelligence and National Research Foundation (NRF) by PM-STIAC has helped facilitate induction of quality human resources in basic and applied research areas by way of provisioning internationally competitive incentive packages of remuneration and benefits.

**Support to strengthen the field of science and technology**

1749. LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.):

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is providing any financial/institutional support for both the invention as well as the innovation to strengthen the field of Science and Technology and encourage the new inventors/scientists in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Department of Science and Technology(DST), Government of India is providing support to establish Technology Business Incubators (TBIs) primarily in and around academic, technical and management institutions to tap innovations and technologies for venture creation by utilizing expertise and infrastructure already available with the host institution. TBIs operate with an objective of promoting new technology/knowledge/innovation based startups by providing cost effective value added services like mentoring, financial, technical, accounting and intellectual property related services. The broad S&T sectors covered by these initiatives are Clean Energy,



Waste to Wealth, Affordable Healthcare, Electronics, Agri-implements, Manufacturing and any other technology or knowledge intensive area.

DST has launched a NIDHI programme (National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovations) in which grants are provided to innovators and entrepreneurs through programmes for setting up of incubators, seed fund, accelerators and "Proof of concept". Further, PRAYAS (Promoting and Accelerating Young and Aspiring innovators and Startups) programme has been initiated in which established TBIs are supported with grant for 'Proof of Concept' and developing prototypes. A maximum grant of ₹ 220 lakh is provided to a TBI for establishing a PRAYAS Centre which includes ₹100 lakh for PRAYAS SHALA, ₹20 lakh for its operational cost and a maximum of ₹ 10 lakh to one innovator for developing prototype.

DST, through its National Innovation foundation (NIF) has institutionalised innovation 'by the grass root people' and extends it to support innovation 'for the grass root people'. NIF has almost 3 lakh innovations in its data base.

Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) scheme is one of the flagship programmes of DST. INSPIRE Awards -MANAK (Million Minds Augmenting National Aspirations and Knowledge) programme aims to motivate students in the age group of 10-15 years and studying in classes 6 to 10. The objective of the scheme is to target one million original ideas/innovations rooted in science and societal applications to foster a culture of creativity and innovative thinking among school children. Of the ten lakh ideas nominated, the best one lakh receive ₹ 10,000/- as INSPIRE award to make working prototypes and to showcase at district, state and national level science fairs.

DST is also supporting invention and innovation in the area of clean energy, water and air. A funding of ₹846.05 crores has been provided for a total of 419 projects over last 3 years. In addition, 7 exceptional clean energy innovators have been recognized for their commendable work to encourage them further.

Promoting Innovations in Individuals, Startups and MSMEs (PRISM) is a scheme launched by Department of Science and Industrial Research (DSIR) to support individual innovators with financial grants. Under this scheme, funds are directly provided to the innovators through outreach centres at incubators which play the role of a processing and monitoring agency. PRISM offers a maximum grant of ₹ 50 lakhs for developing prototypes under different categories.

NITI Aayog has established Atal Tinkering Labs (ATL) to inculcate innovative

thinking at school level and to promote design based approach for realising ideas. ATL is a workspace where young minds can give shape to their ideas through hands-on do-it-yourself mode and learn innovation skills. The vision is to cultivate one million children in India as Neoteric innovators.

Atal Innovation Mission (AIM), a flagship initiative of NITI Aayog, is supporting two programmes for setting up and scaling up of incubation centres to boost the innovative and entrepreneurial spirit in India. Atal Incubation Centres (AICs) scheme supports setting up of green field incubation centres that nurture innovative start-up businesses in their pursuit to become scalable and sustainable enterprises. Established Incubation Centre's (EICs) scheme provides scale-up support to well performing existing incubation centres, where AIM intends to further augment their performance by providing them scale-up support. In both of these schemes, AIM is providing grants of upto ₹ 10 crores over a period of 3-5 years.

#### **Promotion of tourism in Assam and North East India**

1750. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Assam and other North-Eastern States have many tourism destinations which require development and promotion, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of proposals received from the State of Assam for Central Financial Assistance (CFA) during current year along with the funds sanctioned, released and utilised, respectively during the period; and

(c) whether Government has received any proposal for CFA and the inclusion of Majuli Island and Kaziranga National Park in the India Tourism Circuit by promoting the eco-tourism ventures in Assam, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism is focussing on development and promotion of tourism in the North Eastern Region. For development Ministry under the Swadesh Drashan and PRASHAD Schemes have sanctioned 18 projects covering all the North Eastern States for ₹1456 crore.

The Ministry of Tourism undertakes various activities for the promotion of North Eastern region of the country as a tourist destination. These activities include:

(i) Release of television campaigns on Doordarshan and private channels in the country.

(ii) Production of publicity material, creatives and television commercials/promotional films on the region.

(iii) The North East region is the theme of the India Pavilion set up by the Ministry at the South Asia Travel and Tourism Exchange (SATTE) in which the Ministry participates annually.

(iv) Complimentary space is provided to the North Eastern States for their participation in the India Pavilion set up by the Ministry at major international travel fairs and exhibitions.

(v) The Ministry organizes an annual International Tourism Mart in the North Eastern region with the objective of highlighting the tourism potential of the region.

The projects under the Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD schemes are identified for development in consultation with the State Governments / Union Territory Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier. Submission of project proposals by the State Governments and its sanctioning is a continuous process.

The details of projects sanctioned to Assam under above schemes are as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme / Year of Sanction	Name of the project	Amt sanctioned	Amt released
1.	Swadesh Darshan (2015-16)	Development of Wildlife Circuit: Manas- Probitora- Nameri- Kaziranga- Dibru- Saikhowa	95.67	76.54
2.	Swadesh Darshan (2016-17)	Development of Heritage Circuit: Tezpur - Majuli - Sibsagar	98.35	45.29
3.	PRASHAD (2015-16)	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	30.71	22.02

Ministry has also identified Kaziranga as one of the 17 sites for development in the country under the Development of Iconic Tourist site scheme.

**Development of cruise tourism**

1751. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to develop cruise tourism in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken and the details of expenditure, if incurred thereon?

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

(b) The Ministry of Tourism has recognized Cruise Tourism, as a "Niche" tourism product in order to promote India as a 365 days' destination and attract tourists with specific interest. The steps taken to promote Cruise Tourism include developing appropriate infrastructure at ports for handling cruise vessels and facilitating ease of movement of passengers. Further Ministry of Shipping has brought out a Vision Document with a view to develop India as a Cruise shipping destination.

The Vision Document envisaged to develop supporting infrastructure for cruise tourism at ports, give special focus on developing the domestic cruise industry through policy supports, incentives and port infrastructure development. Separately, Ministry of Shipping and Ministry of Tourism has jointly appointed a consultant for 'Preparation of Action Plan for Development of Cruise Tourism in India.

The five major ports of the country namely, Mumbai Port, Mormugao Port, New Mangalore Port, Cochin Port and Chennai Port have been developed to attract cruise ships with dedicated terminals and other related infrastructure for berthing of cruise vessels and embarking and disembarking of cruise passengers.

In the year 2018-19, a total of 157 Cruise ships carrying 2,01,872 passengers visited India at Five major ports namely Mumbai Port, Mormugao Port, New Mangalore Port, Cochin Port and Chennai Port.

Details of projects sanctioned under 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development Scheme and Swadesh Darshan Scheme by Ministry of Tourism are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Steps being taken by Ministry of Shipping, Govt of India to develop Cruise Tourism and details of expenditure are given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Details of projects sanctioned under various schemes of ministry of tourism*

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	Sanction year	Name of Projects / State	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development Scheme</b>				
1.	2016-17	Central Financial Assistance for upgrading of Berths & Backup area of Ernakulam Wharf / Kerala	21.41	17.12
2.	2016-17	Central Financial Assistance to Mumbai Port Trust for Development of Kanoji Angre Lighthouse as a tourist Destination/ Maharashtra	15.00	15.00
3.	2017-18	Up-gradation/modernization to International Cruise terminal at Indira Dock, Mumbai/ Maharashtra	12.50	12.50
4.	2018-19	Improvement of immigration facility and deepening of existing cruise berth at Mormugao/ Goa	13.16	6.58
5.	2018-19	Construction of Cruise-cum-Coastal Cargo Terminal at Channel berth area in Outer Harbour of Visakhapatnam Port/ Andhra Pradesh	38.50	19.25

Written Answers to

[3 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5
<b>Swadesh Darshan Scheme</b>				
1.	2016-17	Development of Tezpur - Majuli - Sibsagar / Assam	98.35	45.29
2.	2016-17	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir under Himalayan Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme / Jammu and Kashmir	82.97	60.47
3.	2016-17	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara / Odisha	70.82	37.61
4.	2017-18	Development of Gandhisagar Dam-Mandleshwar Dam- Omkareshwar Dam-Indira Sagar Dam- Tawa Dam- Bargi Dam-Bheda Ghat- Bansagar Dam- Ken River / Madhya Pradesh	99.62	79.70
5.	2018-19	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project / Kerala	80.37	0.0

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

***Statement-II***

*Steps being taken by Ministry of Shipping, Govt. of India to develop Cruise Tourism and details of expenditure*

- (i) Roadmap drawn for the development of cruise Shipping in India
- (ii) Cabotage waived for foreign cruise vessels
- (iii) Simplified standard operating procedure has been put in place for handling cruise ships across the country. Wherein, the role and procedure of each regulatory authority has been clearly spelt out
- (iv) New initiatives like e-visa and e-landing card has been introduced by immigration department for the easy facilitation of cruise passengers
- (v) Up-gradation and modernization of cruise terminals
- (vi) Construction of new cruise terminals taken up
- (vii) Guaranteed berths to cruise ships
- (viii) Efforts are being made for addressing GST and customs duty issues of cruise stakeholders
- (ix) Volume discount in port tariff upto 20% for domestic cruise ship at Mumbai and upto 50% at other major ports.
- (x) Workshops/seminars held in Mumbai for cruise promotion
- (xi) Training / sensitization sessions held
- (xii) Rationalised Vessel Related Charges of 0.35USD per GT for 12 hours of stay for cruise ships.
- (xiii) Ousting charges removed.
- (xiv) Biometrics exempted of e-visa for 3 years for ease of travel.

*Infrastructure Development at Major Ports for Cruise Shipping*

- (i) At Visakhapatnam Port Trust, an international Cruise Terminal is being developed as per the Tourism Policy of Gol at an estimated cost of ₹77

crores with 50% support from the Ministry of Tourism under the scheme "Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development". Design consultancy for berth structure is entrusted to IIT Chennai at a cost of ₹32 lakhs and architectural consultancy for terminal building is awarded to M/s. Creative Group, Delhi at a cost of ₹28 lakhs.

- (ii) Cochin port is constructing a new international cruise terminal at a cost of ₹25.72 crores under the aid of Ministry of Tourism and is expected to be commissioned in February, 2020.
- (iii) Mormugao Port Trust had constructed International Cruise Terminal Building in 2017 and deepened Cruise Berth from -9m to -12m for berthing of bigger size vessels upto 400m Length of Approach (LOA) with an expenditure of about ₹ 20.83crores.
- (iv) New Mangalore Port Trust constructed a cruise lounge in 2007-08 and incurred an expenditure of ₹ 2.52 crores. Various works in connection with visit of cruise passenger ships and renovation of cruise lounge are taken with an expenditure of ₹ 40 lakhs approx.
- (v) A cruise terminal was set up in Chennai Port Trust for domestic and international Cruise service with expenditure of 1724.66 lakhs granted by M/o Tourism. It was inaugurated on 12.10.2018.
- (vi) Mumbai Port Trust has taken up various projects *i.e.* up-gradation of existing cruise terminal at Ballard Pier Extension (BPX), Indira Dock, construction of Ro-Ro pax facility, construction of domestic cruise terminal, traffic evacuation plan for the domestic cruise, marina and Ro-Ro pax terminal at Prince's Dock (phase-II), traffic evacuation plan (facility for passengers), including construction of boundary wall in prince's dock and modernization of ferry terminal at a combined cost of about ₹ 92.45 crores.

#### **Development of tourist spots in Assam**

1752. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of tourist spots in Assam, location-wise;



(b) the details of tourist spots developed and beautified in Assam with the Central Financial Assistance provided during the last three years;

(c) the number of tourism projects/ proposals pending with the Central Government received so far from the State Government of Assam for grant of Central Financial Assistance;

(d) the time by which the financial assistance will be released; and

(e) the present status of projects as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) The details of tourist spots in Assam developed and beautified with Central Financial Assistance (CFA) under schemes *viz.* Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) and "Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourist Circuit in the Country, Swadesh Darshan (SD)" is as follows:

- i. "Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati" sanctioned in 2015-16 at the cost of ₹30.71 crore under PRASHAD Scheme. The amount ₹22.03 crore has been released so far.
- ii. "Development of Manas- Probitora- Nameri- Kaziranga- Dibru- Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam", sanctioned in 2015-16 under Swadesh Darshan Scheme at the cost of ₹95.67 crore. The amount ₹76.54 crore has been released so far.
- iii. "Development of Tezpur - Majuli - Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan scheme" sanctioned in 2016-17 at the cost of ₹98.35 crore. The amount ₹45.29 crore has been released so far.

(c) to (e) No proposal from Assam is pending in the Ministry of Tourism.

#### **Measures to improve tourism**

1753. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foreign tourists that visited India over the past five years, year-wise and country-wise;

(b) total estimated revenue earned due to foreign tourists who visited India over the past five years, year-wise and country-wise; and

(c) the details of plans to improve the foreign tourist experience in India and steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) The information on country-wise Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTA) in India for the past five years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Revenue earned from tourism is not centrally maintained. However, Ministry of Tourism estimates Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) in India from tourism. The details of estimated FEEs during past five years are as under:

Year	FEEs (₹ crore)
2014	120367
2015	134844
2016	154146
2017	177874
2018	194881

Country-wise FEE from foreign tourists coming to India is not estimated.

(c) The measures taken by Ministry of Tourism, Government of India to facilitate the visit of tourists enhancing their experience include the following:

- i. Ministry of Tourism has been working very closely with Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of External Affairs for easing of Visa Regime in the country. Recently, Government of India made a series of amendments in e-visa regime including introduction of new categories of e-tourist visa valid for 5 years with multiple entry in addition to existing 1 year e-tourist visa and 1 month e-tourist visa with double entry and visa fee has also been rationalized. Visa-on-Arrival facility has also been given to nationals of three countries *viz.* Japan, Republic of Korea and UAE.
- ii. Ministry of Tourism has launched the 24x7 Multi-Lingual Tourist Info-Helpline on the toll free number 1800111363 or on a short code 1363 in

12 languages including 10 international languages and Hindi and English for domestic and foreign tourists to provide support service in terms of information relating to travel in India and also to offer appropriate guidance to tourists in distress while travelling in India.

**Statement**

*Country-wise details of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTA) in India in last five years*

Sl. No.	Country	FTA during 2014-2018				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bangladesh	942562	1133879	1380409	2156557	2256675
2.	United States	1118983	1213624	1296939	1376919	1456678
3.	United Kingdom	838860	867601	941883	986296	1029757
4.	Sri Lanka	301601	299513	297418	303590	353684
5.	Canada	268485	281306	317239	335439	351040
6.	Australia	239762	263101	293625	324243	346486
7.	Malaysia	262026	272941	301961	322126	319172
8.	China	181020	206322	251313	247235	281768
9.	Germany	239106	248314	265928	269380	274087
10.	Russian Federation	269832	172419	227749	278904	262309
11.	France	246101	230854	238707	249620	261653
12.	Japan	219516	207415	208847	222527	236236
13.	Singapore	150731	152238	163688	175852	183581
14.	Nepal	126416	154720	161097	164018	174096
15.	Thailand	121362	115860	119663	140087	166293
16.	Afghanistan	115569	114406	123330	149176	153905
17.	Republic of Korea	106870	102993	111076	142383	150536
18.	Italy	91589	88091	95417	111915	126931
19.	Oman	88512	103740	105705	107217	95160

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Spain	66463	65694	76342	81442	84356
21.	Netherlands	67747	66181	71840	76652	81615
22.	Myanmar (Burma)	54631	55341	51376	56952	75773
23.	Portugal	36156	44616	54439	66378	74492
24.	Iraq	48321	42660	48227	56230	68462
25.	Israel	49312	50134	59231	58131	67366
26.	Maldives	65052	68907	67457	66150	62337
27.	New Zealand	42864	45171	50917	56597	60664
28.	United Arab Emirates	59332	55818	67615	67238	59971
29.	South Africa	56246	51922	52636	57060	58613
30.	Philippines	43240	47912	52692	53963	53473
31.	Taiwan	35857	36349	42327	47043	49457
32.	Switzerland	45773	46151	48123	49607	49322
33.	Kenya	46158	46139	44783	46011	48845
34.	Saudi Arabia	55487	63835	61605	52976	47546
35.	Indonesia	32215	34933	35084	43973	46867
36.	Sweden	44948	42626	43689	45851	46743
37.	Belgium	37441	36684	37960	41902	44086
38.	Mauritius	27945	32533	34280	37706	42096
39.	Pakistan	96434	124924	104720	44266	41659
40.	Ireland	28978	32973	36440	37993	39276
41.	Iran	31222	30774	39184	42641	35596
42.	Sudan	11896	13704	17093	22762	34712
43.	Turkey	24294	25670	29545	33251	33825
44.	Austria	34360	33670	33089	31832	33200
45.	Poland	25205	26499	25706	28674	31555
46.	Vietnam	15132	15341	16728	23771	31427

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
47.	Denmark	26775	24073	24717	26761	28195
48.	Brazil	19563	20610	21289	24453	26579
49.	Bhutan	16001	19084	20940	25267	26470
50.	Ukraine	29281	23098	26753	25988	26260
51.	Turkmenistan	5547	9805	14302	17653	25038
52.	Ethiopia	13133	14547	20555	23215	24277
53.	United Republic Of Tanzania	26284	25488	23026	22261	23443
54.	Norway	19690	19757	20148	20882	22631
55.	Uzbekistan	12869	18038	21605	23257	21686
56.	Yemen	34207	20901	19383	21695	21674
57.	Finland	18765	18129	18371	20384	21239
58.	Egypt	16715	19168	20864	20528	20486
59.	Mexico	13978	14049	15689	18114	19909
60.	Argentina	9731	9351	12308	14875	16345
61.	Other Countries	304948	304537	319339	339934	350363
TOTAL		7679099	8027133	8804411	10035803	10557976

**Infrastructure development for Beating Retreat ceremony at  
Agartala-Akhaura border with Bangladesh**

1754. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned funds to create infrastructure for Beating Retreat ceremony at Agartala-Akhaura border with Bangladesh, similar to that at Wagah in Punjab, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the funds were sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme and if so, the details thereof and the present status of improvement of India's ties with Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme has sanctioned the project -Development of North East Circuit: Agartala - Sipahijala - Melaghar - Udaipur -Amarpur- Tirfhamukh- Mandirghat- Dumboor- Narikel Kunja- Gandachara- Ambassa sanctioned for ₹99.59 crore in the year 2015-16. Under the project funds to the tune of ₹9.26 crore has been allocated for Border Ceremony at Akaura border. The components for development includes Open Air Theatre, Conference Block, wayside amenities, Signage's, solid waste management etc.

As informed by the Ministry of External Affairs India-Bangladesh relations are at a historic high point. The relationship between the two countries have grown in areas of strategic and security partnership, trade, transport and connectivity, power and energy transmission, socio-economic and infrastructure development as well as training and capacity building.

#### **Increase in domestic tourism**

1755. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Domestic Tourist Visits have been growing at an astonishing pace in recent decades, especially religious tourism in the country;

(b) if so, number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV's) in the country for the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government in consultations with the State Governments to improve tourist and religious places to make them tourists friendly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV's) have been increasing during recent decades. Details of DTV's during last three years are

given in the Statement (*See* below). Data of tourist visits at religious places is not centrally maintained.

(c) Development and promotion of tourism including religious places is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territories. However, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India under its schemes of Swadesh Darshan, Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) and Assistance to Central Agencies, provides central financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territories/Central Agencies for development of tourism related infrastructure and facilities in the country. The projects under the scheme are identified for development in consultation with concerned State Government/UT Administration and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherences to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

Further, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has launched the "Adopt a Heritage: Apni Dharohar, Apni Pehchaan" project which is a collaborative effort by the Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Culture, Archaeological Survey of India and State/UTs for developing tourism amenities at heritage/ natural/ tourist sites spread across India for making them tourist friendly, in a planned and phased manner. The project aims to encourage companies from public sector, private sector, corporate citizens, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), individuals and other stakeholders to take up the responsibility of developing and upgrading the basic and advanced tourist amenities at heritage/natural/ tourist sites. They would also look after the operation and maintenance of the same.

#### *Statement*

##### *Details of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV's) during 2016-2018*

		2016	2017	2018 (Revised)
Sl. No.	States/UTs	DTV's	DTV's	DTV's
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	384552	471919	498279
2.	Andhra Pradesh	153163354	165433898	194767874

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	385875	444005	512436
4.	Assam	5160599	6052667	5856282
5.	Bihar	28516127	32414063	33621613
6.	Chandigarh	1182504	1425781	1538796
7.	Chhattisgarh	16534471	17350030	19329501
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	589074	614182	609435
9.	Daman and Diu	826201	858131	898824
10.	Delhi *	28460832	29114423	29114423
11.	Goa	5650061	6895234	7081559
12.	Gujarat	42252909	48343121	54369873
13.	Haryana	7382995	6050325	4888952
14.	Himachal Pradesh	17997750	19130541	16093935
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	9414579	14235473	17076315
16.	Jharkhand	33389286	33723185	35408822
17.	Karnataka	129762600	179980191	214306456
18.	Kerala	13172536	14673520	15604661
19.	Lakshadweep	8716	6620	10435
20.	Madhya Pradesh	150490339	78038522	83969799
21.	Maharashtra *	116515801	119191539	119191539
22.	Manipur	150638	153454	176109
23.	Meghalaya	830887	990856	1198340
24.	Mizoram	67238	67772	76551
25.	Nagaland	58178	63362	101588
26.	Odisha	12842766	14011229	15208540
27.	Puducherry	1398289	1531972	1616660
28.	Punjab	38703326	40293352	44595061



1	2	3	4	5
29.	Rajasthan	41495115	45916573	50235643
30.	Sikkim	747343	1375854	1426127
31.	Tamil Nadu	343812413	345061140	385909376
32.	Telangana	95160830	85266596	92878329
33.	Tripura	370618	398669	414388
34.	Uttar Pradesh	213544204	233977619	285079848
35.	Uttarakhand	30505363	34359989	35609650
36.	West Bengal	74460250	79630345	85657365

\* Figure of 2017 repeated for 2018

#### Centrally sponsored schemes under implementation

1756. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), including flagship programmes, being implemented at present by the Ministry; and

(b) the details of targets and allocation made, fund allocated, disbursed and utilised in these schemes during the last three years, including the present year, scheme-wise and State/UT-wise, particularly in the State of Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) There is no Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) in the Ministry of Tourism. However, the Ministry of Tourism has implemented its two Central Sector Flagship Schemes namely 'Swadesh Darshan' and 'National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' for the development of tourism related infrastructure and facilities to promote tourism in the country. Under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, 15 theme based circuits and under the PRASHAD Scheme, 51 religious cities/sites have been identified for development in the country.

Details of projects sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD Schemes to different States/Union Territories including the State of Punjab during the last three years are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD schemes to different States/UTs including the State of Punjab during the last three years*

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	State/UT/ Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Year 2016-17</b>				
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 the 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), U Lum Sohpetbneng-Mawdiangdiang - Orchid Lake Resort	99.13	79.31

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
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 Arnamura- Sabrimala	92.22	72.42

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1	2	3	4	5
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-Bajjnath-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 & 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
21.	Jammu and Kashmir Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai- Sudhmahadev-Patnitop	97.82	48.91
22.	Jammu and Kashmir Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag- Kishtwar-Pahalgam - Daksum - Ranjit Sagar Dam	87.44	63.71

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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
28.	Uttar Pradesh Spiritual Circuit	Development of Shahjahanpur-Basti-Ahar-Aligarh-Kasgunj -Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakpur- Kairana-Doamriyagunj-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)- Marhar Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)- Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)- Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)- Shaheed Smarak (Meerut)	34.82	18.76

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1	2	3	4	5	466
31.	Bihar Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit-Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya	98.73	48.69	Written Answers to  [RAJYA SABHA]
32.	Assam Heritage 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 Balaji)-Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)- Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)-Bharatpur (Kaman Region)-Dholpur (Muchkund) - MehandipurBalaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji)	93.90	68.24	Unstarred Questions
36.	Gujarat Heritage Circuit	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
42.	Rajasthan Heritage Circuit	Development of Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort)- Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)- Alwar (BalaQuila)- Sawai Madhopur (Ranthambore Fort and Khandar Fort)- Jhalawar (Gagron Fort)-Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) Jaisalmer (JaisalmerFort) Hanumangarh (Kalibangan, Bhatner Fort and Gogamedi)-Jalore (Jalore Fort)- Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra)- Dholpur (Bagh-i- Nilofar and Purani Chawni)- Nagaur(Meera Bai Smarak)	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

*Written Answers to*

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1	2	3	4	5
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
<b>Year 2018-19</b>				
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	65.00	0.00

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		Hills- Gunabati-Bhunaneshwari- Matabari-Neermahal- Boxanagar- Chotta khola- Pilak- Avangchaarra		
53.	Punjab Heritage Circuit	Development of Anandpur Sahib - Fatehgarh Sahib - Chamkaur Sahib - Ferozpur - Amritsar -Khatkar Kalan - Kalanour -Patiala	99.95	0.00
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- Kurmumpara 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, Pathanamithitta, Kollam, Trivandrum	85.23	0.00
57.	Meghalaya North East Circuit	Development of West Khasi Hills (Nongkhlaw- Krem Tiroit - 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

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**PRASHAD Scheme**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Project	Project Cost	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Year 2016-17</b>				
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
<b>Year 2017-18</b>				
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

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Unstarred Questions

12.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailem Temple in Andhra Pradesh	47.45	37.96
<b>Year 2018-19</b>				
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 8.01.2019
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

[3 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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**Tourist festival to boost tourism in Kashmir**

1757. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is incentivising the tourist operators in Jammu and Kashmir to give boost to the tourism sector in the valley; and
- (b) whether Government is planning any tourist festival in Kashmir valley to attract international tourists, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) With a view to incentivizing tour operators in Jammu and Kashmir for giving a boost to the tourism sector in the valley, Government of India, Ministry of Tourism through its schemes of Market Development Assistance (MDA) provides financial assistance to tourism service providers approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India or by the State Tourism Department in the case of North Eastern States and Jammu and Kashmir for undertaking promotional activities including participation in international and domestic travel marts / fairs / exhibitions / annual conventions of Trade and Hospitality Associations; Road Shows organized overseas; and undertaking sales tours overseas. Tourism Departments of all States and Union Territories are also eligible for benefits under the scheme for participation in trade fairs / exhibitions / Road Shows held overseas.

(b) Ministry of Tourism as part of its ongoing promotional activities extends financial support for Events organized at the National / International Level that have potential for the Promotion of Tourism to and/or within the country. Further, Ministry of Tourism also provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments / Union Territory Administrations for organizing fairs / festivals and tourism related events. However, at present no proposal is under consideration in the Ministry of Tourism for organizing a tourist festival in Kashmir valley to attract international tourists.

**Promotion of tourism in naxalite affected areas**

†1758. SHRI SAMIR ORAON: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any special schemes to promote tourism in the naxalite affected areas of the country;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the number of people who have been awarded employment through these schemes in the last two years in Jharkhand and the details of the quantum of funds allotted to Jharkhand in the last two years; and

(c) if not, the schemes of Government with regard to providing employment through the tourism in the naxalite affected areas in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination under the Incredible India brand-line. As part of its on-going activities, the Ministry annually releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country including naxalite affected areas. In addition, the Indiatourism Offices in India and overseas, disseminate information and undertake various promotional activities with the objective of showcasing the varied tourist destinations and products of the country.

The Ministry under the 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 projects sanctioned by the Ministry in Jharkhand under the above schemes as follows:

Scheme/ year of sanction	Name of project	Amount sanctioned (₹ in crore)
Swadesh Darshan 2018-19	Development of Eco Circuit : Dalma-Makulakocha - Pendrabeda - Chandil- Getalsud-Betla National Park- Mirchaiya- koel River point - Netarhat	52.72
PRASHAD 2018-19	Development of Baidyanathji Dham, Deoghar	39.13

The Ministry does not maintain data with regard to employment generated by implementation of its various schemes. However, as per the 3rd Tourism Satellite Account of India (TSA) - 2015-16 and its subsequent estimates, the contribution of tourism employment to total employment of the country during 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 was 12.20%, 12.13%, 12.75% respectively.

**Adopt a heritage initiative**

1759. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of private sector companies that have taken part in the initiative 'Adopt a Heritage' and the monuments they have adopted;
- (b) the details of efforts that have been made through this initiative for upkeep and beautification of monuments and their surroundings; and
- (c) the details of new jobs, if any, that have been created through this initiative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has launched the "Adopt a Heritage: Apni Dharohar, Apni Pehchaan" project which is a collaborative effort by the Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Culture, Archaeological Survey of India and State Government/Union Territory Administration for developing tourism amenities at heritage/ natural/ tourist sites spread across India for making them tourist friendly, in a planned and phased manner. The project aims to encourage companies from public sector, private sector, corporate citizens, NGOs, individuals and other stakeholders to take up the responsibility of developing and upgrading basic and advanced tourist amenities at these sites. They would also look after the Operation and Maintenance of the same.

Under the Adopt a Heritage project, 26 Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) have been awarded to 12 Monument Mitras for twenty-four (24) sites and two (2) Technological interventions for the purpose of development and operation and maintenance (O&M) of approved tourism amenities at-heritage/ natural/ tourist sites across India. List of the MoUs awarded is given in the Statement (*See* below).

For the purpose of upkeep and beautification of monuments and their surroundings, the Adopt a Heritage project gives the scope to Monument Mitras to provide services and amenities such as dustbins, cleanliness, landscaping, illumination, signages, toilets, drinking water facilities, benches, ramps, pathways, etc. at the sites. As per the MoU, the Monument Mitra can undertake the execution work either directly or outsource the work, thereby providing opportunities for both direct and indirect employment generation under the project.

**Statement***List of Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) awarded*

Sl. No.	Name of Site	State/UT	Name of Agency
1	2	3	4
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	Jammu and Kashmir	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 Inn (India) Pvt. Ltd.(V Resorts)
6.	Jantar Mantar	Delhi	Apeejay Surrendra Park Hotels (P) Ltd.
7.	Ajanta Caves	Maharashtra	Yatra Online Pvt. Ltd.
8.	Qutub Minar	Delhi	Yatra Online Pvt. Ltd.
9.	Hampi & Hazara Rama Temple	Karnataka	Yatra Online Pvt. Ltd.
10.	Leh Palace	Jammu and Kashmir	Yatra Online Pvt. Ltd.
11.	Development of Multi-Lingual	(i) Amer Fort, Rajasthan Audio Guide for 3 Tourist Sites	Resbird Technologies Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4
		(ii) Mahabodhi Temple, Bihar	
		(iii) Chandni Chowk, Delhi	
12.	Development of Multi-Lingual Audio Guide for 9 Tourist Sites	(i) Dholavira, Gujarat (ii) Somnath, Gujarat (iii) Humayun's Tomb, Delhi (iv) Red Fort, Delhi (v) Purana Quila Delhi (vi) Fatehpur Sikri, Agra (vii) Taj Mahal, Agra (viii) Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu (ix) Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh	Resbird Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
13.	Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana	New Delhi	Interglobe Foundation
14.	Bekal Fort	Kerala	Drishti Lifesaving Pvt. Ltd.
15.	Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park	Gujarat	Akshar Travels Pvt. Ltd.
16.	Rani ki Vav, Patan	Gujarat	Akshar Travels Pvt. Ltd.
17.	Sun Temple, Modhera	Gujarat	Akshar Travels Pvt. Ltd.



18.	Buddhist Caves, Uparkot, Junagadh	Gujarat	Akshar Travels Pvt. Ltd.
19.	Gol Gumbad	Delhi	Resbird Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
20.	Aguada Fort	Goa	Drishti Lifesaving Pvt. Ltd.
21.	Krishna Temple, Hampi	Karnataka	Heritage Hotel, Hampi (A unit of Indo Asia Leisure Services Ltd.)
22.	Elephant Stables, Hampi	Karnataka	Orange County Resorts & Hotels Ltd.
23.	Pattabhirama Temple, Hampi	Karnataka	Orange County Resorts & Hotels Ltd.
24.	Zenana Enslosure (Lotus Mahal), Hampi	Karnataka	Orange County Resorts & Hotels Ltd.
25.	Ugra Narsimha Temple, Hampi	Karnataka	Hotel Malligi Pvt. Ltd.
26.	Badavilinga Temple, Hampi	Karnataka	Hotel Malligi Pvt. Ltd.

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**Promotion of local tourism**

1760. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented schemes for the promotion of local tourism in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has set up any information centres in the country for raising awareness regarding local tourism and to promote local religious and non-religious spots to the tourists coming from both outside and within the State, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism, under its Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH) scheme for promotion of Domestic Tourism implements various measures for the promotion of tourism in the country. The main objective of DPPH Scheme is to create a general awareness among the domestic population about the potential tourist destinations in the country, which will help to 'increase the local / domestic tourism market.

Under the scheme, the Ministry undertakes promotions through advertising in print and electronic media, participation in fairs and exhibitions, organising seminars, workshops for stakeholders and service providers, as well as printing of brochures, collateral's etc. The various tourism products are also promoted on the Social Media accounts and website of the Ministry.

The Ministry through its 20 domestic India Tourism Offices located across the country, which also act as information centers, undertakes the promotional activities to promote India in a holistic manner which includes promotion of domestic/local tourism by raising awareness about local tourism products which include local religious and non-religious spots for the tourists coming from both outside and within the State.

MR. DEPUT CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. The House stands adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

*The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.*

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*The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

### GOVERNMENT BILLS

#### **The Special Protection Group (Amendment) Bill, 2019**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri G. Kishan Reddy to move a motion for consideration of the Special Protection Group (Amendment) Bill, 2019.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Special Protection Group Act, 1988, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, Special Protection Group भारत सरकार की एक armed force है। देश के प्रधान मंत्री की safety के लिए एक high powered committee के द्वारा एक विशेष बल, एक special force रखने की सिफारिश दी गई थी, जिसमें यह देखा गया था कि प्रधान मंत्री की सुरक्षा के लिए दुनिया के अलग-अलग देशों में security forces कैसे काम कर रही हैं। उस Expert Committee ने दुनिया में चाहे अमेरिका हो, ब्रिटेन हो, उन सबकी security forces का survey करके Special Protection Group (SPG) के नाम से भारत में यह organization शुरू करने की सिफारिश की। आप सब लोगों को मालूम है कि भारत में प्रधान मंत्री के ऊपर internal and external forces से कितना खतरा है। हमारे देश में इसका experience भी है। इस दृष्टि से प्रधान मंत्री के दृष्टिकोण से यह संगठन शुरू किया गया था, क्योंकि देशी और विदेशी एजेंसियों से पता चला कि प्रधान मंत्री को खतरा है। इसलिए संसद से एक्ट बना कर इस SPG की स्थापना के लिए legal framework बनाया गया। Original SPG Act में विभिन्न एजेंसियों के साथ-साथ, उसके structure, functioning and coordination को broadly define किया गया था। प्रधान मंत्री की विशेष सुरक्षा के महत्व को देखते हुए इस ग्रुप का 1988 में जो गठन किया गया, उसमें सुधार लाने के लिए मैं संसद के सामने आया हूँ। यह बिल लोक सभा में भी पास हो गया है। वर्ष 1997 में former Prime Minister तथा उनके immediate family members को कार्यालय छोड़ने के पश्चात् 5 साल बाद तक सुरक्षा का एक प्रस्ताव हुआ था। उसके बाद 1994 में 10 साल बाद तक के प्रधान मंत्री इसमें शामिल किए गए। 1999 में खतरों को देखते हुए पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री और उनके immediate family members को प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा कार्यालय छोड़ने के 10 साल के बाद भी SPG cover बढ़ाई गई। इस एक्ट में former Prime Minister और उनके immediate family members को प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय छोड़ने के एक वर्ष की अवधि के बाद

[Shri G. Kishan Reddy]

सुरक्षा देने के लिए 2003 में एक और amendment लाया गया। 2003 में जो amendment लाया गया, उसमें यह प्रस्ताव था कि उसके जितने भी family members हैं, उन family members का every year review करना चाहिए। उसमें ऐसा लिखा है कि 12 months के बाद फिर review करना चाहिए। 2003 में भी इसका review किया गया है। इस एक्ट में सुरक्षा प्राप्त व्यक्तियों की SPG सुरक्षा को हटाने का कोई sunset clause नहीं था। As a result, प्रधान मंत्री की सुरक्षा के मामले में SPG की basic duties के बारे में दबाव बढ़ते हैं। एसपीजी सुरक्षा प्राइम मिनिस्टर के लिए रहती है, क्योंकि प्राइम मिनिस्टर की लाइफ के लिए किस तरह का थ्रेट रहता है, यह सबको मालूम है। स्पेसिफिकली प्राइम मिनिस्टर ऑफिस और प्राइम मिनिस्टर के nearest family member को strict security provide करने के लिए, इस बिल में basic responsibility का पालन किया गया है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर के सभी immediate family members को security provide करने में, एसपीजी के लिए अपनी basic responsibility का पालन करना difficult हो जाएगा। इससे एसपीजी की proper training और प्रधान मंत्री को सुरक्षा प्रोवाइड करने की responsibility को पूरा करने में भी बहुत ज्यादा pressure पड़ेगा। प्राइम मिनिस्टर के परिवार के सदस्यों में, जो उनके अधिकारिक आवास में पांच वर्ष की अवधि से अधिक उनके साथ रहते रहे हैं, केवल उनको शामिल किया गया है।

उपसभापति जी, एसपीजी का गठन सिर्फ प्रधान मंत्री जी की सुरक्षा के लिए किया गया है। आज देश में सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता सभी लोगों को है। हालांकि इसको लेकर कुछ प्रचार किया गया है कि कुछ व्यक्तियों या कुछ परिवारों से एसपीजी सुरक्षा को withdraw कर लिया गया है, लेकिन ऐसा कुछ नहीं हुआ है। प्रधान मंत्री के महत्व को देखते हुए, व्यक्तिगत रूप से केवल उनके लिए ही एसपीजी कवर का प्रोविजन रखा जाना चाहिए, एसपीजी का अलग से कहीं diversion नहीं होना चाहिए, सिर्फ इसी के लिए, जो original Bill था, जिसके माध्यम से सरकार ने SPG constitute किया था, उसमें amendment करके आज यह बिल लाया गया है। इसका जो original लक्ष्य था, उसी लक्ष्य को फिर से दोहराते हुए, इसका अमेंडमेंट करने के लिए आपके सामने यह बिल लाया गया है। इसमें कोई राजनीति नहीं है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर की सुरक्षा को देखते हुए, एसपीजी का कहीं और diversion नहीं हो, केवल इसी दृष्टिकोण से यह बिल लाया गया है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सभी आदरणीय सांसदगणों से विनती करता हूँ कि इसे unanimously पास किया जाए, जय हिन्द।

*The question was proposed.*

श्री विवेक के. तन्खा (मध्य प्रदेश): सम्माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं आज दुखी मन से

कुछ बातें बोलने वाला हूँ, आप उसके भाव को जरूर appreciate करिएगा। हम कभी सोच भी नहीं सकते थे कि हमारे देश की party politics इस स्तर तक पहुंच जाएगी कि हम अपने लीडर्स की सुरक्षा के बारे में भी भूल जाएंगे। जब मैं 8 वर्ष का था, तब मेरे पिता ने मुझे एक किताब भेंट की थी - 'Discovery of India'। जब मैंने वह किताब पढ़ी, तो मुझे नेहरू जी की शख्सियत के बारे में समझ आया। मुझे यह समझ आया कि वे मोती लाल नेहरू जी के सुपुत्र, बेरिस्टर की पढ़ाई खत्म करके इंडिया आए। उस वक्त उनके पास सब कुछ था। उनके पास इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट में सबसे बड़ी प्रैक्टिस थी, लेकिन देश के लिए वे अपने पिता के साथ स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में समर्पित हो गए। स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान, 1920 के बाद नेहरू जी नौ बार जेल गए और 3,225 दिन जेल में रहे। जब वे पहली बार, 6 फरवरी, 1921 में जेल गए थे, तब उनको यह पता नहीं था कि एक दिन वे प्रधान मंत्री बनेंगे। मैं ऐसे परिवार के बारे में बात कर रहा हूँ।

महोदय, इस देश के इतिहास में बहुत सारी घटनाएं घटीं, लेकिन तीन ऐसी घटनाएं थीं, जिन्होंने इस देश की आत्मा को छुआ। पहली बार तब छुआ, जब 1948 में महात्मा गांधी जी का assassination हुआ था, फिर 31st October, 1984 में इंदिरा जी का assassination हुआ और उनके बाद 21st May, 1991 में राजीव जी का assassination हुआ। हम गर्व से कहते हैं कि हम उस पार्टी के सदस्य हैं, जिस पार्टी के लीडर्स ने इस देश के लिए इतना बलिदान दिया। एसपीजी एक्ट का जन्म इंदिरा जी के बलिदान की वजह से हुआ था। 1984 में जब एक अनहोनी घटना हुई, जिसकी यह देश कल्पना नहीं कर सकता था, एक नया form of violence, terrorism इस देश में सामने आया। So, by an executive order एसपीजी का गठन हुआ था। तीन साल तक, by an executive order, वह गठन, वह फोर्स, वह ग्रुप जो इकट्ठा हुआ था, उसने राजीव जी को प्रोटेक्शन दिया और उनकी फैमिली को प्रोटेक्शन दिया। उसके बाद 1988 में first time SPG का एक्ट पास हुआ और वह प्रधान मंत्री और उसके परिवार के लिए, उस वक्त formalize किया गया, जो कि 1984 के बाद गठित हुआ था। 1989 में सरकार बदली। पूरे देश को पता था कि राजीव की लाइफ में threat है। कई बार उस वक्त के जो प्रधान मंत्री जी थे, उनसे रिक्वेस्ट की गयी कि राजीव जी का protection level बढ़ाइए। उनको एसपीजी का प्रोटेक्शन दिलवाइए, लेकिन किसी ने हमारी बात नहीं सुनी। हमारा दर्द यह है कि एक युवा नेता और जो एक युवा नेतृत्व इस देश को मिला था, वह नेतृत्व-- उसे mistake कहें या ignorance कहें या जिन शब्दों में उसको आप describe करें या negligence कहें, उससे वह नेतृत्व हमारे हाथ से छिन गया। 21 मई, 1994 वह defining moment था। उस दिन के बाद इस एक्ट में एक अमेंडमेंट आया और प्राइम मिनिस्टर और उनकी फैमिलीज़ के लिए इस एक्ट को - फॉर्मर प्राइम मिनिस्टर और उनकी फैमिलीज़ के लिए इस एक्ट को एक्सटेंड किया गया, क्योंकि तब राजीव जी प्राइम मिनिस्टर नहीं थे और वे जिन्दा भी नहीं थे। इसलिए फॉर्मर प्राइम मिनिस्टर और उनकी फैमिलीज़ के लिए उसको एक्सटेंड किया गया।

[श्री विवेक के. तन्खा]

मैं यह सब इसलिए बोल रहा हूँ, क्योंकि अभी थोड़ी देर पहले जब गृह मंत्री जी इस amendment act का preface बता रहे थे, तो उसको वे ऐसे mechanically present कर रहे थे, जैसे यह एक्ट एक सामान्य एक्ट था, जो प्रधान मंत्री के लिए बनाया गया था। यह सामान्य एक्ट नहीं था। इंदिरा जी की शहादत और राजीव जी की डेथ के बाद यह एक्ट एक प्रकार से प्रोटेक्ट करने के लिए बनाया गया था, प्राइम मिनिस्टर्स को भी और उनकी फैमिलीज़ को भी, in specific. जो 10 साल का प्रोटेक्शन था, आपने उसको 1999 में एक साल कर दिया, जब बीजेपी गवर्नमेंट आयी और अब जो अमेंडमेंट आप लाये हैं, उसमें आपने 5 साल एक फॉर्मर प्राइम मिनिस्टर को प्रोटेक्ट करने की बात कही है, provided he is living और उनके परिवार उनके साथ रहते हैं। तो मतलब, अब राजीव जी तो हैं नहीं, वे तो 1991 में चले गये थे और अगर यह पास हो जाता है, तो इस परिवार को इस एक्ट के तहत अब कोई प्रोटेक्शन वैसे ही नहीं मिल सकता और अगर उनके review में नहीं रहते हैं, उनके घर में नहीं रहते हैं, तो वैसे ही आप ineligible हैं। तो एक प्रकार से आपने एक परिवार को इससे बाहर करने के लिए यह एक्ट बनाया। आप वैसे भी उनको review करके बाहर कर सकते थे, आपको एक्ट की भी जरूरत नहीं थी। आपने तो review किया, उनकी सिक्युरिटी हटाई और आप ज़ेड प्लस सिक्युरिटी पर उनको ले आये। SPG की सिक्युरिटी is of a higher level. आपके according इनको threat का perception है ही नहीं या कम है। क्या हम यह देशहित में कर रहे हैं? क्या हम अपने विपक्ष को खत्म करना चाहते हैं? क्या हम अपने विपक्ष को प्रोटेक्ट नहीं करना चाहते हैं? हम इस देश में क्या चाहते हैं? हम किस प्रकार का प्रजातंत्र चाहते हैं? अपने विपक्ष के जो लीडर्स हैं, क्या हम उनकी सुरक्षा हटाने के लिए अमेंडमेंट एक्ट ला रहे हैं? मुझे नहीं लगता कि विश्व में अगर किसी भी देश में इस बात का इस प्रकार से प्रेजेंटेशन होगा, तो कोई भी इसको अच्छा एक्ट समझेगा। जिस परिवार ने इंदिरा जी को खोया, राजीव जी को खोया, अब आप क्या चाहते हैं? कितने लोग और खोए जाएं? God forbid. मैं तो भगवान से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप इस परिवार को प्रोटेक्ट करके रखिए। But God forbid कि अगर इस परिवार के साथ कहीं एक और हादसा हुआ, who will take the blame? Blame तो आपको ही लेना पड़ेगा। जब राजीव जी के साथ यह हुआ था, तब किसी ने हमारी बात नहीं सुनी। आज हम फिर आपको बोल रहे हैं, तो हमारी बात नहीं सुनी जा रही है। आप यह देखिए कि आज विश्व का माहौल क्या है? आप किस टाइम पर यह एक्ट ला रहे हैं? जब पूरे विश्व में violence फैला हुआ है, इंडिया इससे अछूता नहीं है और आप चाहते हैं कि उनका security cover कम हो जाए। दो-तीन दिन पहले प्रियंका जी के यहां एक incident हुआ है, जिसके बारे में पेपर्स में आया है। यह security lapse कैसे हो गया? यह इसलिए हुआ क्योंकि आपने security का लेवल गिरा दिया, उसको डाउन कर दिया। मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि पार्टी-पोलिटिक्स से ऊपर उठिए और यह सुरक्षा पार्टी-

पोलिटिक्स की चीज भी नहीं है। कांग्रेस कार्यकाल में वाजपेयी जी और उनके परिवार को पूरे सम्मान के साथ सुरक्षा दी गई थी। किसी ने कभी नहीं बोला कि उनको या उनके परिवार को क्यों सुरक्षा दी जा रही है। इन चीजों में पार्टी-पोलिटिक्स होती ही नहीं है और होनी भी नहीं चाहिए। आज तो गृह मंत्री जी हमारे सामने बैठे हैं। मैं तो उनसे अच्छे भाव से विनम्र निवेदन करता हूँ कि अगर आप इस परिवार को अच्छी सुरक्षा प्रदान करेंगे, एसपीजी की अच्छी सुरक्षा देंगे, तो हम सब देशवासी अनुगृहीत होंगे। हम चाहते हैं कि वह प्रोटेक्टेड रहे। सब लोग चाहते हैं कि वह प्रोटेक्टेड रहे। अगर आप सोचते हैं कि उनका प्रोटेक्शन लेवल कम करना है और यह आपकी ज़िद है कि हम इसको कम करेंगे, ऐसा करके उनको नीचा दिखाएंगे, तो आप यह करिए, क्योंकि यह आपके हाथ की बात है, आपके पास सत्ता है, आपके पास नम्बर्स हैं। मगर कोई अनहोनी घटना हुई, तो देश आपको माफ नहीं करेगा। थैंक यू, जय हिन्द।

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद। श्री नीरज शेखर जी।

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** उपसभापति जी, यह मेरी मैडन स्पीच है, तो मुझे कितना समय मिलेगा, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ?

**श्री उपसभापति:** 15 मिनट।

**श्री नीरज शेखर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं अपनी पार्टी का आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय पर मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। इसलिए भी आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ कि एसपीजी सुरक्षा में मैं ग्यारह साल रहा हूँ। चूँकि मैं एसपीजी सुरक्षा में रहा हूँ, इसलिए उसके अंतर्गत 1990 से लेकर 2004 तक कैसा काम हुआ और क्या हुआ, उसके बारे में कुछ कह सकता हूँ। सबसे पहली बात तो यह है कि एसपीजी एक्ट क्यों बना? इसको आप सब जानते हैं और अभी तन्खा जी ने भी बताया कि इंदिरा जी की हत्या के बाद यह महसूस हुआ कि प्रधान मंत्री की सुरक्षा के लिए एक विशेष सुरक्षा बल होना चाहिए और इसका गठन 1985 में हुआ। यह पार्लियामेंट के एक्ट के द्वारा 1988 में अस्तित्व में आया। मैं अपने मित्र से जानना चाहूँगा कि आप जो बार-बार कह रहे हैं कि जब कांग्रेस पार्टी हट गई और राजीव गाँधी जी इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री नहीं थे, तो उनको सुरक्षा क्यों नहीं दी गई? मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनको सुरक्षा क्यों नहीं दी गई? 1988 में जब यह एक्ट बना, तब आपने उसमें यह प्रावधान क्यों नहीं रखा कि यह सुरक्षा एक्स-पीएम को भी मिलेगी? आपसे यह बड़ा ही साधारण सा सवाल है कि जब 1988 में एक्ट बना, उस समय भी दो पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री थे - चरण सिंह जी और मोरारजी देसाई जी, उनके लिए यह सुरक्षा क्यों नहीं रखी गई? आप लोग उस वक्त यह कह सकते थे कि इसमें यह प्रावधान रखा जाए कि एक्स-प्राइम मिनिस्टर के लिए भी यह सुरक्षा हो, लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि किस तरह से आप लोग काम करते हैं। उस समय आप लोग 415 सदस्यों

[श्री नीरज शेखर]

के घमंड में थे, इसलिए उस समय आप लोगों ने नहीं सोचा कि किसी और पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री के बारे में सोचा जाए।

मैं मानता हूँ कि सन् 1991 में राजीव गाँधी जी के साथ बहुत दुखद घटना हुई, लेकिन उस समय यह सोचा गया होता, तो यह घटना नहीं होती। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि उसके बाद कई अमेंडमेंट लाए गए - मैं इस बात को फिर दोहराना चाहता हूँ। उसके बाद 1997 में अमेंडमेंट लाया गया, 1994 में लाया गया, 1999 में लाया गया, 2003 में लाया गया और फिर से माननीय गृह मंत्री जी एक अमेंडमेंट लेकर आए हैं। मेरा तो यह मानना है कि जो चारों अमेंडमेंट बीच में लाए गए थे, वे गलत थे। जो पहला बिल था, वही ठीक था कि सुरक्षा सिर्फ प्रधान मंत्री जी को मिलनी चाहिए। मेरा यह मानना है कि एक ऐसी स्पेशल सुरक्षा होनी चाहिए, जो सिर्फ प्रधान मंत्री के लिए होनी चाहिए, किसी और ex-Prime Minister या किसी और के लिए नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह मेरा व्यक्तिगत विचार है कि एक ऐसा संगठन होना चाहिए, एक संघ होना चाहिए, एक ग्रुप होना चाहिए, जो प्रधान मंत्री को सुरक्षा दे। मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि जो पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री हैं, उनके लिए एक अलग सुरक्षा बल बना दिया जाए। इसमें कोई गलत बात नहीं है। अभी गृह मंत्री जी ने भी कहा - सीआरपीएफ में ही एक ऐसा बल बना दिया जाए, जो पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री को सुरक्षा दे। मैं यह मानता हूँ, यह मेरा व्यक्तिगत विचार है कि ऐसा बल होना चाहिए, जो सिर्फ प्रधान मंत्री को सुरक्षा दे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** कृपया आप चेयर की तरफ देखकर बात करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़, प्लीज़ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat):** Sir, he is speaking from...  
...**(Interruptions)**... He cannot put his. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप बीच में हस्तक्षेप न करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़, प्लीज़ ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बीच में हस्तक्षेप न करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** मैं क्यों नहीं बोल सकता? क्या मैं सदस्य नहीं हूँ?

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप चेयर को address करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया बीच में टीका-टिप्पणी न करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** मैं समझ सकता हूँ कि सदस्य इतना उत्तेजित क्यों हो रहे हैं? मैं तो आभार व्यक्त करना चाहूँगा कि वर्ष 1991 में जो अमेंडमेंट हुआ, उसके बाद मुझे भी सुरक्षा मिली, जबकि मुझे सुरक्षा की जरूरत नहीं थी, लेकिन मुझे बहुत अच्छा लगा। उस समय मैं 22 साल का नौजवान था और मेरे साथ सुरक्षाकर्मी चलते थे। जब मैं एयरपोर्ट



पर जाता था, तब मैं प्लेन तक गाड़ी के साथ जाता था। उपसभापति जी, मैं गाड़ी के साथ जाता था और अगर मैं कहीं किसी और जगह जाऊँ, तो वहाँ मेरी बुलेट प्रूफ कार रहती थी। इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ। मैं आपके बारे में कुछ नहीं कह रहा हूँ, मैं आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ। आपके कारण 11 साल तक मेरे आगे भी एक गाड़ी चलती थी, पीछे भी एक गाड़ी चलती थी। मैं तो यह कह रहा हूँ। मुझे उस समय कोई पहचानता भी नहीं था, लेकिन लोग सोचते थे कि यह कौन-सा लड़का है, जो आ रहा है और इसे प्लेन तक गाड़ी लेने आ रही है। इसको लेने भी आ रही है, ले जाने भी आ रही है। उस समय चार गाड़ियाँ मेरे साथ चलती थीं। मैं कुछ नहीं था, फिर भी कई लोग तो मेरा ऑटोग्राफ लेते थे। आप सोचिए कि उस समय ऐसी सुरक्षा में रहकर मुझे ऐसा लगता था कि मैं भी कुछ हूँ। जबकि मैं कुछ नहीं था, लेकिन एसपीजी सुरक्षा की वजह से मुझे ऐसा लगता था कि मैं कुछ हूँ, बहुत कुछ हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं सच कह रहा हूँ। मैं यह कहता हूँ। मुझे लगता था कि कमाल है भाई। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहूँगा कि उस बीच मैं एक बार चेन्नई गया। उस समय हमारे पिताजी प्रधान मंत्री थे, तब डीएमके सरकार को बरखास्त किया था। मैं जब वहाँ उतरा, तो ऐसी सुरक्षा मैंने देखी ही नहीं थी। मेरे साथ 10-5 गाड़ियाँ थीं। मैं जितने दिन वहाँ रहा, मुझे ऐसा लगा, जैसे मैं खुद देश का प्रधान मंत्री हूँ। उपसभापति जी, मैं सच बता रहा हूँ, मैं मजाक नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मुझे ऐसा लगा कि मैं इस देश का प्रधान मंत्री हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... "आपके मुँह में घी-शक्कर"। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं बीजेपी में बन सकता हूँ, उधर रहूँगा तो कभी नहीं बन सकता हूँ। बीजेपी में हूँ तो बन सकता हूँ। मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि सब को सुरक्षा चाहिए, सुरक्षा सबको बहुत अच्छी लगती है, मुझे भी लगती है। मैं तो बार-बार यह बात कहता हूँ। वर्ष 2004 से, जब से मैं सांसद बना हूँ, तब से मैं सुरक्षाकर्मी नहीं रखता हूँ। एक सुरक्षाकर्मी मुझे यूपी पुलिस जरूर देती है, उसे भी मैंने सादी वर्दी में करा दिया है, लेकिन जब मुझ से लोग कहते हैं कि नीरज जी आप बड़े हल्के हो गए हैं, तब मुझे लगता है -- मैं यह बात इस समय जरूर कहना चाहूँगा, क्योंकि मैं यह मानता हूँ कि और आज समाज भी यही चाहता है कि हमारे साथ कुछ लोग चलें, कुछ गाड़ियाँ चलें, लेकिन मैं इसके खिलाफ हूँ और हमारी पार्टी भी खिलाफ है। इसलिए जो entitlement का सवाल है, मैं मानता हूँ कि अगर मैं एसपीजी कवर में भी हूँ, तो मेरी सिक्योरिटी आखिर क्यों नहीं चेक होनी चाहिए? मुझे यह देखकर आश्चर्य होता था कि बुजुर्ग लोग वहाँ लाइन में लगे होते थे और 11 सालों तक मैं कभी सिक्योरिटी चेक में गया ही नहीं। उस समय मेरे साथ एक सुरक्षाकर्मी पिस्तौल के साथ प्लेन में जाता था। यह 9/11 से पहले की बात है, उससे पहले की बात मैं बता रहा हूँ। मेरे साथ एक व्यक्ति जाता था, तो मुझे ऐसा क्यों नहीं लगेगा कि मैं कोई विशिष्ट व्यक्ति हूँ? मैं जानता हूँ कि जो एसपीजी कवर में रहते हैं, उनको यह लगता है कि हाँ, हम इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री हैं और कोई विशिष्ट व्यक्ति हैं। ऐसा सबको लगता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ, मैं अपनी बात कह रहा हूँ। आखिर

[श्री नीरज शेखर]

हमारी सुरक्षा चेक क्यों नहीं होनी चाहिए? क्यों नहीं होनी चाहिए? हम भी लाइन में जाएँ, एक मिनट लगेगा, हम भी अपनी सुरक्षा चेक कराकर प्लेन में चले जाएँ। लेकिन, यह जो entitlement की बात है, यह आज का नौजवान नहीं चाहता है। हम जो यह वीआईपी कल्चर चाहते हैं, इस चीज़ को आज का नौजवान पसंद नहीं करता है। वह यह नहीं चाहता कि आप बगैर सिक्योरिटी चेक के सीधे चले जाएँ, जबकि और लोग लाइन में खड़े रहें और वे लोग आपको देखते रहें। लाइन में सौ लोग खड़े हैं और आप भी खड़े हैं, लेकिन तभी एक नौजवान व्यक्ति आए और आपके सामने से निकल जाए, तो आपको कैसा लगेगा? इसलिए यह जो वीआईपी कल्चर है, इसे भी हम खत्म करना चाहते हैं, हमारी पार्टी खत्म करना चाहती है, हमारी सरकार खत्म करना चाहती है। इसीलिए मैं आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हाँ, लाल बत्ती, मैं उसी वीआईपी कल्चर के बारे में कह रहा हूँ।

सर, मैं ये सारी चीज़ें सोचता था, लेकिन जब आदमी को सुरक्षा मिली हो, तो वह क्या सोचेगा? मैं सोचता था कि मेरे ऊपर कितना पैसा खर्च होता होगा? कभी-कभी मेरी माताजी, जिनको मैं अम्मा कहकर बुलाता था, मेरे बड़े भाई और मैं जब एक साथ चलते थे, तो ऐसा लगता था कि बिल्कुल कोई carcade चल रही है। जब हमारे साथ नौ गाड़ियाँ तथा दिल्ली पुलिस के साथ 14-15 गाड़ियाँ चलती थी, तो मैं यह सोचता था, लेकिन वह मुझे इतना अच्छा लगता था कि मैंने उसके बारे में कभी कुछ नहीं बोला। इसमें कितना पैसा खर्च होता होगा, जिसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं थी। ऐसा करके हम लोग देश के पैसे को व्यर्थ में खर्च कर रहे हैं। आखिर उसकी क्या जरूरत है? आपके लिए कहीं प्लेन जाता है, तो फिर वहाँ प्लेन से आपकी गाड़ियाँ भी जाती हैं, एडवांस सिक्योरिटी भी जाती है। मेरे जैसे व्यक्ति के लिए उसकी जरूरत नहीं थी, मैं यह मानता हूँ, इसलिए यह बिल बहुत जरूरी है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने फिर से इस बिल को लाया है, इसका मैं स्वागत करना चाहता हूँ।

सर, तन्खा जी ने बताया कि अभी एक घटना हो गई है। मैं चाहूँगा कि उसकी जाँच हो और उसके लिए जो दोषी हों, उनको दंडित किया जाए। उनकी सुरक्षा और बढ़ा दी जाए। अगर वहाँ 10 लोग हैं, तो वहाँ 20 लोग कर दिए जाएँ, लेकिन एसपीजी से ही सुरक्षा क्यों चाहिए, यह बात मुझे अभी तक समझ में नहीं आई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह आज ही क्यों हो रहा है? वी.पी. सिंह जी की सुरक्षा हटी, आई.के. गुजराल जी की सुरक्षा हटी, नरेश जी यहाँ बैठे हैं, उनको भी सुरक्षा मिली थी, देवेगौड़ा जी की सुरक्षा हटी, आदरणीय मनमोहन सिंह जी की सुरक्षा हटी, जो अभी सदस्य हैं, तब तो यह किसी ने नहीं बोला, किसी व्यक्ति ने कहीं आवाज़ नहीं उठाई। अगर बार-बार पुरानी बातों को कहकर आगे के लिए सुरक्षा माँगी जाए, तो यह अच्छा नहीं लगता है। आपको सुरक्षा दी जा रही है। गृह मंत्री जी ने बार-बार यह बात कही है कि आपको पूरी सुरक्षा दी जाएगी, लोग एडवांस में जाएँगे, आपके साथ एम्बुलेंस रहेगी। आपको और क्या चाहिए?

सर, दूसरे सदन में एक माननीय सांसद जी ने कई लोगों के नाम लिए और कहा कि यहाँ के प्रधान मंत्री, यहाँ के राष्ट्रपति की हत्या हो गई। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उसके बाद उनके परिवार के किसी की कभी हत्या हुई? ऐसी कोई घटना हुई? कभी ऐसी कोई घटना घटी? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): ये क्या बोल रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी कोई घटना कभी घटी? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: आप क्या चाहते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: क्या मैं अपनी नॉलेज के लिए नहीं पूछ सकता? ...(व्यवधान) ...

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, you expunge it.

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया शांति बनाए रखें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: मैं यह अपनी जानकारी के लिए पूछ रहा हूँ। आप क्यों परेशान हो रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान).... अगर आपको गलत लग रहा है, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया शांति बनाए रखें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, इस पर हमें आपत्ति है। सत्ताधारी दल के सदस्य की तरफ से सदन में ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिए थी। ये क्या चाहते हैं? दो बड़ी जानें गई हैं और दो शहादतें हुई हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, it has to go.

श्री नीरज शेखर: आप क्या बोल रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान) ... मैंने क्या पूछा है? ...(व्यवधान).... मैंने क्या पूछा है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया शांति बनाए रखें ...(व्यवधान).... अन्य कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। माननीय सदस्य, आप अपनी बात कहें ...(व्यवधान).... आप चेयर को address कीजिए, आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी।

श्री नीरज शेखर: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि मैं कुछ चीजें बताना चाहता हूँ, जो मैंने इन 11 सालों में देखीं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप चेयर को address कीजिए।

श्री नीरज शेखर: महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने जो 11 साल में देखा, जब पिता जी ...(व्यवधान).... महोदय, ये लोग ऐसे ही बोलते रहेंगे तो मैं...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप चेयर को address कीजिए।

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने इन 11 सालों में देखा कि एसपीजी के सुरक्षाकर्मियों में कितनी गिरावट आयी है। जब एक व्यक्ति की सुरक्षा कर रहे थे, जब राजीव जी की सुरक्षा कर रहे थे, उसमें जिस प्रकार के सुरक्षाकर्मी थे, उनको जिलनी ट्रेनिंग मिलती थी, वह ट्रेनिंग बाद में आने वाले लोगों को नहीं मिल रही थी। मुझे स्वयं बताया गया। एसपीजी के अधिकारी बोल रहे थे कि ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** कृपया बीच में न बोलें।

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** मैं यह बोल रहा था कि उन्होंने मुझे खुद बताया कि पहले अगर एसपीजी में आने के लिए 100 लोग apply करते थे, तो उनमें से 5-10 लोगों को चिन्हित किया जाता था, जो एसपीजी फोर्स में आते थे, और वहीं वर्ष 2000 आने तक ऐसा हो गया कि 100 लोग अगर apply करते थे, तो उनमें से 70-80 लोग लिए जाते थे। यह क्यों हुआ? क्योंकि संख्या बढ़ती गई, लोग आते गए, लोगों की ज़रूरत पड़ती गई, उनको वैसी ट्रेनिंग नहीं दी जा सकी जो एसपीजी की ट्रेनिंग मिलनी चाहिए। मैं यही कह रहा हूँ कि आज भारत देश के आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ऐसे कदम उठा रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** प्लीज़, आप अपनी बात बोलें।

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** सर, ऐसे कमेंट होंगे तो बोलना बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाता है। मुझे जवाब देने की आदत है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप चेयर को address कीजिए।

**श्री नीरज शेखर :** मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ऐसे कदम उठाए, जिससे न केवल देश में कुछ लोग परेशान हैं, बल्कि हमारे पड़ोसी देशों में भी कुछ लोग इन चीज़ों से परेशान हैं। उनकी जो अच्छी सुरक्षा होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं हो सकती। अगर उनको एक अच्छी ट्रेनिंग नहीं मिलेगी, उन्हें सारे तन्त्र नहीं मिलेंगे तो सुरक्षा में कमी रह जाएगी। यह बहुत सही कदम है। मैंने पहले भी यह कहा कि जो वर्ष 1988 का एक्ट था, वही होना चाहिए कि सिर्फ प्रधान मंत्री जी को सुरक्षा मिलनी चाहिए। मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को फिर से बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि आप यह एक्ट लाए और मैं सभी सदस्यों से यह आग्रह करूंगा कि वे इसे सर्वसम्मति से पारित करें, धन्यवाद।

**श्री उपसभापति:** श्री मानस रंजन भूनिया।

**SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA (West Bengal):** Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, today we are discussing the SPG (Amendment) Bill, 2019. I was hearing the speech of Neeraj Shekhar ji. It is reminding me some old incidents, where I was directly involved and

present, during those days. There were certain very important factors involved while implementing the SPG Act for the hon. Prime Minister and his or her family members.

Sir, I will talk on a centric point, not on the political issues or the issues of vendetta in politics. The present ruling party was on that side. And, the Congress Party was on that side. Today, I am in a centric position to talk what the reality is. Sir, how much time do I have? Please give me some extra time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have six minutes. I am sorry, it has to be completed within two hours. So, please complete your speech within six minutes.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: The reality is that, in 1985, the Birbal Nath Committee gave certain recommendations. On the recommendations of this Committee, an executive order was passed, which continued from 1985 to 1988. After the assassination of the then Prime Minister, Madam Indira Gandhiji, on 31st October, 1984, on that particular day, I was with the ex-Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhiji, when he was the General Secretary of the AICC in Midnapur district. I was in-charge of four meetings of him. We got the message at 9.10 that Indira Gandhi was assassinated in her own residence at 9.00 a.m. in the morning. All the programmes were stopped. He rushed to Delhi along with Mr. Pranab Mukherjee and A.B.A. Ghani Khan Choudhuryji. I myself, Mr. Subrata Mukherjee and Ms. Mamata Banerjee, today's Chief Minister of Bengal, rushed to Delhi by the evening flight. We witnessed that horror, the sad incidents prevailing all over the country, including Delhi. Sir, in 1988, on 7th June, this Act came into effect, and executed and gave all security by the name of SPG protection to hon. Prime Minister elected, hon. Rajiv Gandhiji and his family members living within the residence of the Prime Minister. It was continued. He was defeated in 1989. Hon. V.P. Singh's Government came under the Prime Ministership of hon. V.P. Singh. He relaxed and withdrew the SPG protection and proximity protection to the Prime Minister. Hon. ex-Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhiji, was assassinated by bomb blast on 1991, 21st May 1991. That day my election to the Assembly in West Bengal was completed, and I brought the ballot boxes to the headquarter of Midnapur to deposit for counting in future days. We were hurt, we were shocked. It was a tragic situation. After that, Mr. Narasimha Rao came into power as Prime Minister and amended this Act, and he extended it for ten years. After that, the amendments came into force in 1991, 1994, 1999 and 2003. I was hearing Neeraj bhai. He is a son of the great leader Chandrasekharji. He was the young turk of the Congress during that period in 1972

[Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia]

when I was the student. He attended the Session of All India Congress Committee in Salt Lake, Bidhannagar in Kolkata. So, I am reminded of his father's face and that firebrand speaker, Chandrashekharji. So, why has this Amendment become so much critical? Hon. Home Minister, Amitji, is here. Hon. Minister of State presented this Bill in Rajya Sabha. He will speak. They will give their opinion. My basic question is, it is not a question of a family. In post-Independent India, Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated. After that, in a single family, two Prime Ministers were assassinated. One is Indiraji, second is Rajivji. The entire country and all the political parties in the Government will not consider that point during the amendment or not! If not, I have nothing to say. If it is, I will appreciate. My basic question is, don't take and don't mention the name of a 'family', 'family', 'family'. It hurts the basic sentiments of the Indian polity. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... It is against the essence of parliamentary democracy. The hatred is brought to the mind. We should not harbour that hatred in our mind. We should be very free to accept what is the reality, what is the past, where we are standing at the present moment and where we are going in the future. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I heard the previous speakers very carefully and I have also read the reply given by our hon. Home Minister in the Lok Sabha on 27.11.2019. I am quoting his reply, which says, "I would like to assure that the Government of India cares for the security of all citizens. They are also citizens of this country. I would, therefore, like to assure that adequate security arrangements have been made for them." Again, I quote, "The Z-plus security is provided on the basis of threat assessment. The change in security cover has not been done on the basis of any vendetta." I think a reasonable decision has been taken by the Central Government. Now, the Bill has been introduced. So, the security cover is being provided depending upon the threat perception. It is a settled position. So, I welcome this Bill.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद श्रीमन्, महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तियों को या जिसको भी खतरा हो, उन्हें जो सुरक्षा प्रदान की जाती है, उसका आधार होता है - threat perception. Threat perception के आधार पर ही किसी को X category, किसी को Y category, किसी को Y+ category, किसी को Z category और किसी को Z+ category की security मिलती है। यह जो SPG का मामला है, वह केवल प्रधान मंत्री जी का है, लेकिन मैं अपने अनुभव से बताता हूँ कि security threat जो है, उसकी परिभाषा सरकार के बदलने के साथ बदलती

रहती है - चाहे हमारी सरकार हो, आपकी सरकार हो या इनकी सरकार हो। एक बार मैं North Avenue में रह रहा था तो डीजी, पीएसी मेरे पास आए - उस समय उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारी सरकार थी - उन्होंने मुझसे कहा कि मैं आपके यहां एक security squad लगाना चाहता हूं। मैंने उनसे कहा कि मुझे उसकी जरूरत ही नहीं है, यह कहकर मैंने उसे वापस कर दिया। 15 दिन बाद वे दोबारा मेरे पास आए। उन्होंने मुख्य मंत्री जी से कहा कि वे मान नहीं रहे हैं तो नेता जी, जो उस समय मुख्य मंत्री थे, उन्होंने मुझसे पूछा तो मैंने कहा कि जब मुझे कोई खतरा ही नहीं है तो मुझे security क्यों चाहिए? मैंने उनसे कहा कि मुझे इसलिए भी security नहीं चाहिए कि जिस दिन हमारी यह सरकार बदल जाएगी, उस दिन रातों-रात आप security हटा लेंगे और मैं जान भी नहीं पाऊंगा। और वही हुआ, जब सरकार गयी और मैं नीचे उतरकर आया तो वहां पर कोई था ही नहीं। पता चला कि वह सारी security बहन जी के यहां पहुंच गयी थी, मेरे यहां से हटकर वह सारी security रकाबगंज रोड पर पहुंच गयी थी। तो threat का जो perception था, वह बदल गया - सरकार नहीं तो कोई खतरा नहीं, जबकि सच बात यह है कि जो important पदों पर रहते हैं, चाहे वे प्रधान मंत्री हों, मुख्य मंत्री हों या मंत्री हों - खास तौर से गृह मंत्री, इन्हें ऐसे काम करने पड़ते हैं - इन्हें terrorist के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करनी पड़ती है, बड़े-बड़े criminals के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करनी पड़ती है और वे लोग इस ताक में रहते हैं कि जब ये सरकार में न रहें तो इनके ऊपर attack किया जाए। श्रीमन्, सबसे ज्यादा खतरा तब होता है, जब व्यक्ति power में नहीं रहता है। वह खतरा उन लोगों से होता है, जो अपराधी किस्म के होते हैं - चाहे extremists हों, terrorists हों या कोई अन्य हों। जो भी गवर्नमेंट सत्ता में रही हो या अभी है, उसे यह बात हमेशा ध्यान में रखनी चाहिए। श्रीमन्, जब मैं यह समझता था कि मुझे कोई खतरा नहीं है, तो मैंने security वापस कर दी। एक दिन SSP, Ghaziabad मेरे पास आए, उनके साथ एक गाड़ी थी, जिसमें security के लोग थे और वे सब AK-47 से लैस थे। उन्होंने मुझसे कहा कि यह गाड़ी हमेशा आपके साथ रहेगी - आप मना करेंगे, तब भी जहां आप जाएंगे, यह गाड़ी आपके साथ जाएगी। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि बात क्या है? बात मैं आपको अभी नहीं बताऊंगा। मुझे एसएसपी मुजफ्फरनगर ने बताया कि मुजफ्फरनगर के एसएसपी और एसएसपी, बुलंदशहर दोनों ने दो क्रिमिनल्स की बात इंटरसेप्ट की, जिसमें एक बाहर था और एक जेल में था। दोनों नोएडा, गाजियाबाद के बड़े क्रिमिनल्स थे। वे हमारी पार्टी के एक नेता, जो नोएडा के हैं, उनको मारना चाहते थे, लेकिन वे यह बात कर रहे थे कि जब तक प्रोफेसर को नहीं मार दिया जाएगा, तब तक इस नेता को नहीं मारा जा सकता है। मुझे तो कोई मतलब नहीं, यह ठीक है कि वे हमारे नेता थे। यह बात नागर साहब जानते हैं कि हमारे कौन से नेता थे, जिनको वे मारना चाहते थे। इसलिए वह सिक्कोरिटी आई और जिन लोगों ने इंटरसेप्ट किया था, उनमें एक हमारे राजनाथ सिंह जी के साथ थे, वे आईजी हैं और वे मुजफ्फरनगर में एसएसपी थे। दूसरे, जो महिला आईजी हैं, वे बुलंदशहर में एसएसपी थीं। उन्होंने सिक्कोरिटी भेजी

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

थी। वह तीन लाख का ईनामी व्यक्ति था और मुझे मारना चाहता था और हमारी सरकार थी, वह बच तो सकता नहीं था। Within 15 days, he was killed in an encounter by Sikandarabad Police. That is the only remedy for criminals. इसलिए threat perceptio, जब सरकार में नहीं होता है, तब ज्यादा होता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... हमारी पार्लियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी है, लेकिन हमारे शाखों में यह कहा गया है कि जो राजा होता है, अब ये राजा ही हैं, जो राजा होता है, वह ईश्वर का प्रतिनिधि होता है और जनता उसके लिए पुत्रवत् होती है, इसलिए कोई भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिए। चाहे इधर के लोगों को खतरा हो, चाहे उधर के लोगों को खतरा हो, किसी तरह का कोई भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं आपकी इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री एक सर्वोच्च पद है, उसको जो सिक्योरिटी मिली हुई है, उसके बराबर की सिक्योरिटी की ही कोई मांग करता है, तो मैं उससे सहमत नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन सिक्योरिटी होनी चाहिए और उससे कम सिक्योरिटी नहीं होनी चाहिए, उसका नाम आप बदल सकते हैं। सिक्योरिटी इतनी होनी चाहिए कि उनका जीवन सुरक्षित रहे, उनके आसपास के लोग सुरक्षित रहें। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सिक्योरिटी को रुतबे से नहीं जोड़ना चाहिए। हमारे यहां जब सरकार बनी, तब मैंने अपनी सरकार में मुख्य मंत्री को चिट्ठी लिखी कि हमारी सरकार बनने के बाद गाजियाबाद में ऐसे लोगों को सिक्योरिटी मिली है, जो सिक्योरिटी लेकर जब चलते हैं, तो लोग कहते हैं कि गुंडों की सरकार आ गई, इसलिए इसका रिव्यू कीजिए। जब रिव्यू किया, तब हम 7,200 लोगों में से केवल 1,500 लोगों के पास सिक्योरिटी रह गई, बाकी सब हट गई।

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद, प्रोफेसर साहब।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** मुझे एक सेकेन्ड और कहने दीजिए। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है। ज्यादा टाइम है ही नहीं, अगर ये लोग ही बोलेंगे, तो छोटी पार्टियां क्या बोलेंगी?

**श्री उपसभापति:** एक और बिल भी है, अगर उसमें सदस्य कम समय लेंगे, तो हम लोग...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** आप कभी-कभी कृपा कर दिया कीजिए। अभी तो मैं अपने टॉपिक पर ही नहीं आ पाया।

**श्री उपसभापति:** आपने already दो मिनट अधिक बोल लिया है।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, मैं तो इसलिए नहीं मानता हूँ, threat perception की जो बात है कि अधिकारी, गवर्नमेंट का रुख चाहे हो या न हो, गृह मंत्री का रुख चाहे हो या न हो, लेकिन वे ये मानकर चलते हैं कि गृह मंत्री यह सोच रहे होंगे, तो उस तरह की रिपोर्ट दे दें। उस पर आप स्वयं अपने विवेक का भी प्रयोग करिए। केवल अधिकारियों पर निर्भर मत रहिए, क्योंकि मैं तो देख ही चुका हूँ। मैं कई बार देख



चुका हूँ, लेकिन अब की बार अधिकारियों ने जो हमें पहले से सिक्योरिटी मिली हुई थी, उसमें किसी तरह का कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ, क्योंकि अब मुझे लगता है कि मैं तो हमेशा अपराधियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने के लिए कहता हूँ...(समय की घंटी)... तो मुझे लगता ही नहीं था कि मुझे कोई खतरा होगा, लेकिन जब अधिकारियों ने बताया कि वे तो ऐसा कह रहे थे कि जब इसे मारोगे, तब उसे मार पाओगे... मैं एक राय इसलिए दे रहा हूँ कि आप बहुत बड़े पद पर हैं, बहुत महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति हैं, लेकिन उम्र में बढ़ा होने के नाते मैं राय देने का हक रखता हूँ। इसलिए मैं यह कहता हूँ कि लोगों में यह message नहीं जाना चाहिए कि किसी तरह से नाराजगी में या बदले की दृष्टि से कोई कार्रवाई हो रही है। बहुत-बहुत, धन्यवाद।

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am on my legs to support this Bill. Who is the competent authority to assess the threat perception of an individual or a leader? It is not me, not you, neither BJP, nor Congress, nor BJD nor Samajwadi Party. The competent authority is the Government. So, the Government has to assess the threat perception of a particular individual or a particular leader. If the Government thinks that the danger that was there on the Gandhi family has reduced, because the LTTE problem is no more there and many other problems are no more there, I think the Government is very much competent to decide how much security should be provided to which individual or which leader.

Moreover, Sir, as Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav rightly mentioned, the Government is not completely withdrawing security cover from the Gandhi family. That is a good thing. The Z Plus security cover will still be there. So, I think, the Government is the competent authority to decide this issue. जब मैं प्रोफेसर साहब का भाषण सुन रहा था और नीरज शेखर का भी भाषण सुन रहा था - तो हमारे स्वर्गीय बीजू पटनायक दिग्गज नेता थे, वे केवल ओडिशा के नेता नहीं थे, बल्कि वे पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के जाने-माने नेता थे। सर, मुझे उनकी एक घटना याद आती है। उस समय पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में मंडल कमीशन का आंदोलन चल रहा था, जो विद्यार्थी थे, जो स्टूडेंट्स थे, जो यंग जेनरेशन थी, वे काफी उद्देलित थे, वे काफी उत्तेजना में थे। उस समय बीजू बाबू ओडिशा के चीफ मिनिस्टर थे। भुवनेश्वर में काफी जोरदार बच्चों का आंदोलन चल रहा था, and those students were very much agitated and violent. उस समय पर बीजू बाबू का आदेश था, जो चीफ मिनिस्टर थे कि मेरी इजाजत के बगैर पुलिस कहीं भी फायरिंग नहीं करेगी। No firing would take place on any agitation. जी.जी. पुलिस ने बीजू बाबू को बोला कि आप अब परमिशन दीजिए। The students were beyond control and the violence was spreading, and the Police had to open fire. The Chief Minister said, "No. Get out." Then, without informing

[Shri Prasanna Acharya]

anybody, किसी को न बताते हुए, Biju babu took a vehicle and himself went to the spot. No police personnel were with him. Not even a single constable was accompanying Shri Biju Patnaik, the then Chief Minister. वहां जाकर, हैंडबैग लेकर बच्चों को भाषण देने लगे, तो बच्चों ने कहा कि बीजू पटनायक वापस जाओ, बीजू पटनायक मुर्दाबाद के नारे लगाने लगे और उनके ऊपर एक-दो पत्थर भी पड़े, and Shri Biju Patnaik, without any security, addressed the boys. And, Sir, you will be surprised to know that after five minutes, the entire hostile crowd was silent and they dispersed. That was the leader, Shri Biju Patnaik. There was no police, no security and he faced the masses because the masses loved him and he loved the masses. जब बीजू बाबू की डैथ हो गई और उनका cremation पुरी के स्वर्ग द्वार में हुआ, which is called the 'Gateway to the Heaven'. तो वहां पर अभी लोगों को दिक्कत हो रही है कि स्वर्ग द्वार है। Now, the present Chief Minister and his son, Shri Naveen Patnaik, even though Shri Biju Patnaik was his father, has ordered to remove the Samadhi of Shri Biju Patnaik from that place so as to facilitate people who visit there. So, this is called leadership. इसको नेता कहते हैं। जो लोगों के दिल में बैठता है, उसके मन में भय क्यों? नीरज जी, आप अच्छा बोल रहे थे। I don't deny the contribution that Gandhi family has made to this country. मैं विवेक के तन्खा जी की बात से सहमत हूँ कि दो-दो सदस्यों की श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी की और श्री राजीव गांधी जी का इस देश में मर्डर हुआ है। Nobody can deny this fact. But, that doesn't mean that this will continue, मुझे मिलेगी, मेरे बेटे को मिलेगी, मेरे पोते को मिलेगी, मेरी पोती को मिलेगी, मेरी बेटी को मिलेगी, मेरे जमाई को मिलेगी, सबको मिलती जायेगी। सर, यह कैसा logic है? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। With due respect to Indiraji and Rajivji and many other people, who sacrificed their lives for this country, यह consideration है, इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि युग-युगांतर तक यह चलता रहेगा, आपको सिक्योरिटी मिलती रहेगी। यह गलत है। इस देश में कई और भी फैमिलीज़ हैं, जिनका बलिदान इतिहास में लिखा हुआ है। सर, एक-दो फैमिली नहीं हैं, कई फैमिलीज़ इस देश में हैं, जिनकी कुर्बानी की इतिहास में कोई तुलना नहीं है। हम तो उनके वंश के लोगों को, progeny को, उनके बेटों को, बेटियों को, पोतों को, पोतियों को कोई सिक्योरिटी नहीं देते। इसलिए I think, there is nothing wrong in this Bill. But, the Government should time to time examine the threat perception to all such leaders and take appropriate decision. So, Sir, because the Government has not completely withdrawn the security provision to Gandhi family, I think, this is an appropriate Bill and I support this Bill.

**श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह** (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का पूर्ण

रूप से समर्थन करता हूँ। यह जो VIP security का मामला है, मैं इस बारे में बताना चाहूंगा कि श्री B.N. Malik साहब, जो इस देश के 14 वर्षों तक, वर्ष 1950 से लेकर वर्ष 1964 तक, Director, I.B. रहे थे, उस समय पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू प्रधान मंत्री थे और उन्हें VIP security का चार्ज दिया गया था। चूंकि हम सब सुन रहे हैं, लेकिन इस बात को हम भूल जाते हैं कि जो भी जनप्रतिनिधि होता है, वह जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। जो जनप्रतिनिधि होता है, उसकी इच्छा होती है कि वह जनता के बिलकुल पास रहे, जनता से दूर न रहे। इसके साथ ही, जब आप किसी पोजिशन पर होते हैं, तो आपके लिए जो खतरा है, उसे देखते हुए आपको सुरक्षा कैसे दी जाए, यह जिम्मेदारी सुरक्षा एजेंसियों की होती है, इसीलिए जो बार-बार threat perception की बात हो रही है, अगर आप इस चीज को देखेंगे, तो जैसा अभी threat perception के बारे में बता रहे थे कि global, regional और national सब तरह का threat perception लेते हैं, लेकिन इस चीज का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए खास करके, जो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री हैं, उनकी तुलना हिन्दुस्तान के लोकतंत्र में किसी से भी नहीं की जा सकती है। प्रधान मंत्री की अपनी एक position है और उनका अपना एक स्थान है। इसे हमेशा ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिए। आज आप प्रधान मंत्री हैं, जब आप भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री होंगे, हम आज MP हैं, कल हम भूतपूर्व MP होंगे। उनमें अपने देश के लिए त्याग और बलिदान तो है ही। हम लोग फिर ऐसा कहते हैं कि अगर हम प्रधान मंत्री नहीं हैं, तो भी हमें प्रधान मंत्री की सारी सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए?

महोदय, मैं आपको बता दूँ, वैसे आप सब लोग इसे जानते भी होंगे और कुछ नहीं भी जानते होंगे, ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** कृपया आप चेयर को address करके बोलिए।

**श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह:** महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री जब अपने क्षेत्र में जाते थे, मैं उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह बात वर्ष 1985 की बता रहा हूँ। मैं मौके पर था। सुरक्षा बहुत सख्त थी। बहुत सारी गाड़ियां थीं। वे खुद गाड़ी चलाते थे। उन्होंने गाड़ियों की चाबी सुरक्षा गार्डों से लेकर फेंक दी और कहा कि मेरे पास इतना लम्बा कारों का काफिला मत लाओ। उसी समय उस जिले के DM और SP ने बहुत चिन्ता व्यक्त की और कहा कि हम लोग क्या करें? Escorts की गाड़ियों में DM और SP बैठने लगे। हम लोग बगीचे में बैठे होते थे और पता करते थे कि प्रधान मंत्री महोदय कहां पहुंचेंगे? क्योंकि उन्हें लगता था कि मैं जनता का प्रतिनिधि हूँ और जनता मुझ से मिलना चाहती है और मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब वे एक जगह गए, तो वहां एक महिला ने कहा कि भैया, मैं आपके पास नहीं आऊंगी, क्योंकि आपके पास जो सुरक्षा कर्मी रहते हैं, वे इस तरह से हाथ लगाते हैं कि बहुत चोट लगती है। उन प्रधान मंत्री जी को यह बात बहुत खराब लगी। हम लोग इस बात को समझ रहे हैं और हम केवल यह चाहते हैं और सोचते रहें कि सुरक्षा दी जाए, इस बात पर भी सोचना पड़ेगा।

[श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह]

**3.00 P.M.**

महोदय, पहले एक प्रधान मंत्री की हत्या हुई। आप सब जानते हैं, वह रिकॉर्ड पर है, IB की क्या रिपोर्ट थी कि उनकी सुरक्षा से कुछ कर्मियों को हटा लिया जाए। लेकिन उन्होंने क्यों नहीं हटाया क्योंकि वे देश की प्रधान मंत्री थीं? उन्हें लगता था कि मैं किसी को क्यों हटाऊं, मैं किसी पर क्यों distrust करूं। इस प्रकार से यह पूरा का पूरा जो सुरक्षा का मामला है, इसमें इस बात को समझना चाहिए कि सुरक्षा को हटाया नहीं गया है, बल्कि उसे बदला गया है और उसे Z+ किया गया है। हम लोगों की सबसे बड़ी जिम्मेदारी क्या है, हमारी जिम्मेदारी यह है कि देश के जो 130 करोड़ लोग हैं, उन्हें सबको सुरक्षित रखा जाए। हम लोगों को इसके लिए प्रयास करने चाहिए। आज आप सब लोग जानते हैं। आप देखिए international level पर भी, जितनी पुलिस एक लाख लोगों पर होनी चाहिए, उतनी पुलिस हमारे यहां नहीं है। हम लोग रोज इस बारे में सोचते रहते हैं। हमें इस बारे में प्रयास करने चाहिए कि जनरल पब्लिक की सुरक्षा की भी व्यवस्था हो और साथ ही साथ जिनको सुरक्षा का खतरा हो, उन्हें adequate सुरक्षा मिले। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए, अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I stand here to oppose this Bill. I want to know from the hon. Minister the real intention of the Government to bring this Bill. The Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill states that number of individuals provided SPG cover has become quite large. How many, Sir? Is it tens of thousands or a handful? I do not know as to why the Government is bringing such kind of a Bill now. The Statement of Objects and Reasons further states that in such a scenario, there can be severe constraint on the resources, training and related infrastructure of SPG. It is ridiculous, Sir. Sir, we are claiming that we are going to be a five trillion dollar economy in 2024; we are claiming that we are going to be one amongst the top five global economies of the world, and, still what kind of resource constraint is there to deny SPG cover to our leaders.

Sir, I am requesting the hon. Minister not to bring such \* arguments to deny SPG cover to the relatives of a former Prime Minister, who was assassinated. I am requesting the Government not to bring such kind of \* arguments. ...*(Interruptions)*...

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर): सर, ऐसे शब्दों का इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be examined. ...(*Interruptions*)... It will be examined. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, whatever reasons were there to give SPG cover to Mrs. Sonia Gandhi, I believe, the same reason still exists. Her husband was assassinated, Sir. I am requesting the Government to be broad-minded, at least, to respect the supreme sacrifice.

Sir, I have many reasons to believe that this Bill is politically motivated. The intentions of bringing forward this Bill are not broad but these are narrow political intentions. I do not think that the arguments which have been made here can be accepted. We are so keen in spending ₹ 3,000 crore on a statue, we are so keen in erecting one more statue but we do not have the resources! What is this, Sir? ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Hon. Home Minister has repeatedly said that SPG cover must not be used as a status symbol. Who was using SPG cover as a status symbol, Sir? Let the hon. Minister explain it here. Hon. Minister also spoke on the violation of the SPG protocol. How many times our Prime Minister has violated the SPG protocol? When our Prime Minister violates the SPG protocol, it is heroism but when others violate it, it is disregard. Why these double standards, Sir? Why, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: I am requesting the hon. Minister to be broad-minded and not to bring these kind of political issues. I am requesting the Government to withdraw this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: \* word is unparliamentary. It is expunged.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the DMK opposes this Bill as it is targeted against one family. The legislation is brought to make them vulnerable to security threats and curb their movements. We have lost two lives, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi as a result of an act of terrorism. Special Protection Group, 1988 came after the assassination of the then Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi in 1984. Birbal Nath Committee had recommended for formation of SPG, which is a qualitative

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair

[Shri P. Wilson]

security protection, especially formed for the Prime Minister, the former Prime Ministers and their families. Special Protection Group cover for Mr. Rajiv Gandhi was withdrawn after he ceased to be the Prime Minister, and he was assassinated in May 1991. The Special Protection Group Act was then amended to provide for ten years in the year 1999. In the year 2003, it was scaled down to one year, but renewable every year if intelligence agencies perceive a threat. The then Act made the Central Government to renew the protection every year based upon the level of threat. Till 7th September 2019, the level of threat was perceived by the Central Government towards the Gandhi family which enabled them to have the SPG cover. The Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill says that because of expenditure, the SPG cover to the former Prime Minister and the families are restricted to legislative amendment. Can a security threat be compromised on mere cash savings? Are we reciprocating for the services rendered by the Prime Minister and the family while they were in service? Are we compromising security on account of saving few lakh rupees? Is that the respect a former Prime Minister and his family commands in our society? I remind you that democracy is not static. Tomorrow, you may occupy the Opposition Benches. I would say that the Statement of Objects and Reasons for bringing this Amendment Bill is unreasonable and the amendment is manifestly arbitrary. How can a period of limitation of five years be set for threat perception? How can the legislature statutorily fix a threat perception period of five years? The threat perception cannot be statutorily reduced or confined to one place. Do you mean to say that after five years the outgoing Prime Minister or his family members will not get any threat? How can the legislature perceive a threat? Only an authority like the Central Government can perceive a threat. Hence, the amendment not just goes against the very object of the Act to provide security after perception of threat by the Central Government, but it is unreasonable, arbitrary and brings disrespect to the outgoing Prime Minister and his family. The legislation classifies five years for threat perception which is highly unreasonable. Remember, in the words of the Supreme Court, the Special Protection Group goes with the person of the protectee as a shadow with a man.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI P. WILSON: One minute, Sir. Why did you withdraw the SPG cover before the amendment of the Act? Is it not against the orders of the Supreme Court? It goes

against the Act. Therefore, we request the Government to kindly re-consider the Bill as it is going to affect not only the Gandhi family but it will also affect you after you demit the office after five years. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): I hope the hon. Home Minister will agree with me, at least on one point, that there can be no politics in matters of security. It is the Government's onerous obligation to protect everyone according to the level of threat, which is to be determined by the experts in the field. That is why under Section 4 of the original Act of 1988, it provides for (A) that the threat emanates from any militant or terrorist organisation and (B) that the threat is of a grave and continuing nature. These are the two parameters on the basis of which this security is provided. It is the duty of the Government to do it. I completely disagree with Mr. Neeraj Shekhar. We are not waiting for an incident to happen. Incidents have happened. In fact, Justice J.S. Verma's report on the assassination of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi is that the prime cause was the withdrawal of the SPG and it is that mistake which this Government wants to repeat.

I would only submit this in terms of threat perception. There is a contradiction. You take away the threat perception from the amendment in Section 4 (A) & (B) and the whole purpose is then that it will be decided on the whims and fancies of the people in office to decide as to who's to be given protection and who's not to be given. Here, there is a threat perception. If there is a report that there is no threat to the Gandhis, I would request the hon. Home Minister to lay it on the Table. Let us have a look at it. Who has said that there is no threat? I submit that the Government must discharge its obligation. It is no favour to anyone. They are here to protect every citizen. The level of protection will depend on the level of threat, and not by whims and fancies. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I thank the hon. Home Minister for bringing forward this very important Bill for two reasons. Firstly, it is a step in the right direction towards bringing reforms in the SPG Act. Secondly, the two amendments may be very small amendments but they will bring reforms in a big way. The next point is that the intended amendment is to make the SPG Act more effective in ensuring security of the Prime Minister. For these two reasons, I applaud the Home Minister for bringing forward this Bill.

[Shri V. Vijaysai Reddy]

Sir, I would like to highlight four points in this regard. I believe that any protection, whatever be the level of protection like X or X+ or Y or Y+ or Z or Z+ or SPG cover, should be given only on the basis of threat perception, and not just because a particular person is born in a particular family and that family has ruled the country for quite a long time. That should not be the criterion. The only criterion should be the real threat perception. This mentality of entitlement should go. This Bill takes it in the right direction. That is why, I appreciate the hon. Home Minister. Second point is, why does one need to keep on enjoying SPG security even after the person, due to which he was entitled to SPG security, either demits office or no longer enjoys security cover? As the entitlement flows from being the Prime Minister, so also the disentitlement to give up the perks. Next point is, I believe that Z+ security is sufficient. SPG was becoming a commodity; it was becoming a status symbol. This amendment to the SPG Act very effectively counters that. The last point which I would like to make in this regard is that the Government has proven to address two diseases which plagued our country. One is our colonial hangover and the other is entitlement. We can see it right from the time when the red beacon or *laal batti* culture was stopped. Thank you very much, Sir. I support this Bill and we will vote in favour of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sanjay Singh; not here. Now, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. Through you, Sir, I wish to point out some of the principal objections before the House. We all know that it was formed in 1985. In 1988, the Act came. None of us can forget what happened. In 1984, we lost Indiraji. The other day, there was some breach in the house of Congress General Secretary. Some of the people in the media said that they were from the same political party. My worry is not that. Breach is a breach. After all, Mrs. Indira Gandhi was assassinated by her own security personnel. That is something we all should keep in mind.

Sir, the second point is about security threat and threat perception. We always look for causality and causes. In the process, the sense of threat perception becomes casualty in our discourse. I think that does not serve the purpose. Sir, why did we need an organisation like SPG? I went to the website and read a paragraph which is written about SPG.



माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, आज आप सत्ता में हैं, कल वे थे, लेकिन आप कुछ ऐसे फैसले लेते हैं, जो अगर दो प्रतिशत आबादी को भी अप्रीतिकर लगते हैं या अलोक प्रिय होते हैं, तो उसके मूल में यह होता है कि वे कहां जाकर, किन हालात में स्वयं को एक्सप्रेस करें? मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि कल को अगर व्यवस्थाएँ बदल जायें, वहाँ कोई और हो, तब भी मैं यह नहीं चाहूँगा कि आज के प्रधान मंत्री जी या गृह मंत्री जी के सुरक्षा घरे को, अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी SPG protectee हैं, तो वापस ले लिया जाए।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे एक चीज़ और परेशान कर रही है। इसमें सेक्शन 4 में कहा गया है कि 5 साल के बाद जब वे भूतपूर्व हो जायेंगे... सर, यह कौन सा वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन हुआ है, जिसके आधार पर यह तय होता है कि आतंकवादी या इस तरह की वारदातों को अंजाम देने वालों की मेमोरी 5 साल बाद लैप्स हो जाती है? मैंने ऐसा कोई वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन नहीं देखा है। सर, क्या हुआ कि 1947 में मुल्क के आज़ाद होने के बाद शुरुआती दौर के प्रधान मंत्री या मुख्य मंत्री को उतनी परेशानी नहीं थी। मैं एक वाक्य का जिक्र करना चाहूँगा। पार्टीशन के ठीक बाद चाँदनी चौक पर एक दंगे में लोगों को दंगाइयों से बचाने के लिए प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री नेहरू जी कूद पड़े थे। अब यह घटना सच है या मिथक है, मैं नहीं जानता हूँ। एक महिला आयी, उसने प्रधान मंत्री जी का कॉलर पकड़ा और बोला कि "यह हुआ, वह हुआ, गांधी-पटेल-नेहरू, तुम लोगों को यह मिला, मुझे क्या मिला?" तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि "आपका हाथ प्रधान मंत्री के गिरेबान तक पहुँचा।" सर, 1947 के बाद गिरेबान भी दूर होते गये, फैसले ऐसे होने लगे कि उसके बाद यह आवश्यकता पड़ गयी। इसलिए मैं एक बात का आग्रह करूँगा। मैं बस 30 सेकंड्स लूँगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं एक बार आग्रह करूँगा कि इन विषयों पर, खास कर यह जो 5 साल वाला मसला है, मैं सिर्फ इतना आग्रह करूँगा कि अगर surname में 'गांधी' न हुआ होता, तो क्या तब भी हम इसी शिद्दत से इस प्रकार के बिल को लाने की कोशिश करते? यह प्रश्न मैं अपने लिए ही नहीं, मैं सबों के लिए छोड़ता हूँ और आने वाले 15 वर्ष बाद के लिए भी छोड़ता हूँ। जय हिन्द!

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, umpteen times, this country has witnessed this Government claiming that this Bill is not based on any political vendetta. The Government says it repeatedly. Today also, the Government claims that nothing politically and no vendetta. But, in this Bill, anybody can see, if there is something, it is only a political vendetta. When this Government of the present times tells the country that they are going southwards, we have seen Government would go only northwards. Your words are something and deeds are something else. That is why even Shri Rahul Bajaj told you that the whole country is under fear. There is a cloud

[Shri Binoy Viswam]

here. Everyone is under that cloud. I am grateful to you, Home Minister, you assured him and all others that there is no need to be afraid of, but people are really afraid because the Government of the times is having a political vendetta in doing things, an ideology that is supporting that vendetta. That is the reason. So, you have to prove yourself that you are a Government that can be believed. You talk about the cost factor of this. What cost factor is it? You are spending money on unnecessary things. To the tune of lakhs of crores, money is spent for writing off bad loans. There are ₹8 lakh crores of NPA, and the Government says that they want to withdraw the SPG because of the cost effectiveness. How can you believe it? The truth is that the Government has a vendetta against Nehru, the very concept of Nehru. That name frightens you. That name is a name to be proud of. I have so many differences with the Congress Party. I opposed the Congress Party on many occasions on many grounds but the Nehru family and that family's contribution to the Indian freedom struggle can never be forgotten. So, that is the reason, Sir. So, forget who they are. They are the leaders of a family which has given blood and life for the country's cause. That is why they were killed one after another - Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, and that threat still persists. That is the reason. Please try to understand the reality of the country and try to behave as Government of a big country, a democratic country. Forget the narrow politics. I do not know whether the word 'silly' is parliamentary or not. I did not use that word but narrow politics is not good for a country. This country demands a secure atmosphere where the people feel that they are secure. Today also, we read in the papers about security breach in Shrimati Priyanka Gandhi's house. Sir, there were some intruders who came to that house; they came to the Bungalow and they took a photo. Sir, Priyanka Gandhi, forget that name, but she is the General Secretary of the Congress Party. She is the daughter of the Congress Party's President. We know that family. That family's political and economic policies may be wrong many times but they have a reason to live in this country. So, their SPG security is very important for the country. And, when you behave like this, the country feels that the Home Minister and the Government approach the matter only with a political mind and with a narrow-minded approach. That shows to the people that this Government is not a broad-based Government on perceptions. We demand a Government which can move as the Government of India. It is a country of so many crores of people; a country of diversity and that diversity is the soul of India. ...(*Time*

*bell rings*)... For that, I request the Government to think twice or thrice about this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Viswam, please conclude. ...(*Time bell rings*)...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: And, try to get away or go away from this Bill. With these words, I conclude. Thank you, Sir.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, first of all, I welcome this Amendment Bill, and it was over-due, but I appreciate the Home Minister having taken this initiative to bring it in this Session. The question really here is that an exception be made for one family. That is all that is being asked for by the Congress Party. It is because no other family of ex-Prime Ministers has been provided with this. Under the Constitution, we are all equal before the law unless you have a separate category and the separate category is that of the Prime Minister. But, all others, they are being not Heads of Government, they cannot be given a privilege which others are not given. That is equality before law. Now, the argument being given popularly is that two members of the family were assassinated. If you look at the facts of the assassination, that has nothing to do with the lack of security. In the case of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the IB had presented a Report saying that two of your security guards are infected and they should be transferred out. It is on record. It is there in the various Commissions which have gone into this. It was not approved by Shrimati Gandhi herself and also by the members of the family. Those very two guards assassinated her in her own house; not when she was on tour or when she was addressing a meeting. In the case of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Shri Tulsi quoted Justice Verma's Report and I should know it better because I was the one who moved the resolution here in this House at that time. I just got hold of the Report submitted which was laid on the Table of the House. Paragraph (vii) of the Recommendation says, "The Commission has also observed that the Congress Party workers and organizers at the venue of the meeting did not extend the required cooperation to the Police and created impediments in making proper security arrangements for Shri Rajiv Gandhi, particularly, in ensuring strict access control in his proximity. About the responsibility of the Congress Party and organizers of VIP programmes, the Government has accepted the recommendation—that is of Shri Narasimha Rao—of the Commission that some guidelines and code of discipline should be framed for political parties." I challenge Mr. Tulsi to say where it says in that report of Justice Verma that because

[Dr. Subramanian Swamy]

SPG was withdrawn and, therefore, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated. There is no such reference at all and that is a standing challenge to my good friend, Mr. Tulsi. Today, what is the threat perception? It must be very serious; otherwise, Z+ security would not have been given. But none of those threat perceptions which went earlier, when Mr. Narasimha Rao amended the Act to give this special coverage of SPG to Mr. Sonia Gandhi and the family. One is the LTTE threat. The Gujral Government was toppled on the ground that \* was a member of the Government and, therefore, the Congress was withdrawing support to the Gujral Government. Mr. Gujral's son is here. He may not remember. It is absolutely on record. *...(Interruptions)...* It is on record. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. *...(Interruptions)...* It will be examined. *...(Interruptions)...* I will see. *...(Interruptions)...* Please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): This is unwarranted. *...(Interruptions)...* What is this? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, he is *...(Interruptions)...* Expunge it. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: You can say many more facts. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: She said that. While she withdrew support. *...(Interruptions)...* the Gujral Government. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, this will be examined. I have told you, yes, this will be examined. *...(Interruptions)...* Please. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Now, they are friends with the DMK. *...(Interruptions)...* The Supreme Court said that this crime was so gruesome and so much against the nation that they should be given capital punishment. Mrs. Sonia Gandhi wrote a letter to the President, of which I have a copy, where she advocated that this would be wrong and, in the name of interest of justice, their punishment should be reduced to life imprisonment. Later on, the daughter of Mrs. Sonia Gandhi went to jail to meet Nalini, *...(Interruptions)...* Wait a minute. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. *...(Interruptions)...*

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: She went to the jail and the jail manual said that only relatives can come and meet the convicted prisoners. That was broken. She broke the prison rule. So there is no threat from LTTE. What else is the threat? Islamic forces cannot be a threat because they are very secular. We are the ones who have to suffer for it. So I would like to say, to conclude, first of all, it is a constitutional principle of equality before the law, it applies to them. There cannot be a separate Constitution for them. The Constitution applies to all of us. Second, we want them to be all alive because I would like to see them going to jail on corruption charges.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri B.K. Hariprasad.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, hon. Home Minister has brought this Special Protection Group (Amendment) Bill, 2019. This Bill amends the Special Protection Group Act, 1988. This Act provides for the constitution and regulation of the Special Protection Group to provide security to the Prime Minister, former Prime Ministers and their immediate family members. Sir, the history of the threat perception has started even prior to Independence and right after the Independence. The first terrorist of this country, पहला उग्रवादी इस देश का, जो नाथूराम गोडसे था, उसने unarmed Father of the Nation, महात्मा गाँधी का कत्ल किया, तब से इस देश में security और security perception पर बात हो रही है। तब से इंदिरा गाँधी से लेकर राजीव गाँधी तक serious threat perception थे - जैसे झा साहब ने बोला कि जब पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू का गिरेबान भी पकड़ा, तब भी कोई security problem नहीं थी। महात्मा गाँधी की हत्या इसलिए हुई - पाकिस्तान से आकर किसी ने हत्या नहीं की, बल्कि जो कुछ संगठन के लोग हैं, जो नफरत फैलाते हैं, उस नफरत के तहत महात्मा गाँधी की हत्या हुई। आज कुछ संगठन के लोग और इसी पार्टी के लोग देशभक्त कहते हैं, फिर भी कुछ कार्रवाई नहीं होती है। डा. सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी जी ने बोला कि इस्लामिक से threat नहीं है। Threat वह है, जो नफरत फैलाते हैं। पहला कत्ल महात्मा गाँधी का हुआ, दूसरा इंदिरा गाँधी जी का हुआ और राजीव गाँधी जी का भी हुआ। हम यह परवाह नहीं करते हैं। जो ब्रिटिश के पक्ष में थे, उन्होंने महात्मा गाँधी के साथ क्या किया? हम ब्रिटिश के खिलाफ थे, ये सब हम लोगों को फेस करना पड़ता है।

सर, होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने लोक सभा में भाषण दिया, मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ा। उन्होंने कहा कि हम लोग एसपीजी को इसलिए निकालना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि एसपीजी की ब्लू बुक में जो गाइडलाइंस हैं, उनको इन लोगों ने 600 बार violate किया है। होम मिनिस्टर साहब, आपने बिल्कुल सही कहा है। मैं कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष सोनिया गाँधी जी और राहुल गाँधी जी के साथ आपके गुजरात से लेकर मध्य प्रदेश, झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़, ओडिशा तक, हर जगह घूमा

[Shri B.K. Hariprasad]

हूँ। जहाँ भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी, वहाँ हमें कौन-सी गाड़ी मिलती थी? वे हमें ऐसी बुलेटप्रूफ गाड़ी देते थे कि उससे ज्यादा ठीक बैलगाड़ी होती, इसलिए हमें उन गाड़ियों को चेंज करना पड़ता था। आपकी सीआरपीएफ जो भी हो, कांग्रेस की भी एक सीआरपीएफ है-कांग्रेस रिजर्व प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स। हम लोग उसको प्रोटेक्ट करते हैं, आपकी प्रोटेक्शन जरूरी नहीं है, तो हम लोगों ने किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम लोगों ने किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)** ...सुनिए। संयम रखिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** बी.के. हरिप्रसाद जी, आप चेयर को ऐड्रेस कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद:** सर, ये लोग सरकार में हैं, इनको थोड़ा संयम रखना चाहिए। In every third speech given by the Home Minister or Mr. Narendra Modi, they attack Sonia Gandhi and Rahul Gandhi. Don't you think that there is a threat perception there? There is mob lynching in this country. There is no protection for them. Well, a common man does not get the protection, the leaders of the political party also get the protection. It is not that threat perception you are bothered. Probably, you will not understand.

आपको वह दर्द मालूम नहीं है। जब आपके घर में ऐसा कोई कत्ल होता, तब आपको मालूम होता कि वह दर्द क्या होता है। सोनिया गाँधी जी ने अपनी आँखों के सामने इंदिरा गाँधी की हत्या को देखा, उन्होंने यह भी देखा कि उनके खुद के हर्सबैंड के साथ चेन्नई में क्या हुआ। फिर भी वे भागी नहीं, बल्कि इस पार्टी को बचाने के लिए, इस देश की एकता के लिए वे डटी रहीं। भले ही वे प्राइम मिनिस्टर न हों, मगर इस पार्टी की अध्यक्ष रहीं, इस पार्टी का इतिहास है। अगर वे पोलिटिक्स में नहीं आती, तो कोई बात नहीं, आप एसपीजी नहीं देते, लेकिन जब वे पोलिटिक्स में आती हैं, तो कांग्रेस की अध्यक्ष होती हैं, इसके सिद्धांत के खिलाफ बहुत लोग हैं। वे इधर भी बैठे हैं, बाहर भी बैठे हैं। वह threat perception आपको मालूम नहीं है, हमको मालूम है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी ने जितने भी प्वाइंट्स बताए, उनसे मैं अपनी सहमति जताता हूँ। जब लोग प्रधान मंत्री, होम मिनिस्टर होते हैं, तो वे कुछ निर्णय लेते हैं, चाहे वे निर्णय टेररिस्ट्स के खिलाफ हों, नक्सल्स के खिलाफ हों, उग्रवाद के खिलाफ हों, कम्युनल फोर्सों के खिलाफ हों, जिनके कारण उनको threat रहता है। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि जब वे उस पद पर से हट गए, तो उनको कोई threat नहीं होता है। सर, मैं गुजरात की एक मिसाल देता हूँ। वहाँ के होम मिनिस्टर हरेन पांडय्या की हत्या हो गई, लेकिन आज तक यह पता नहीं चल सका कि उनकी हत्या कितने की। तब यही होम मिनिस्टर वहाँ भी थे। ये लोग किसके बारे में कह रहे हैं कि उनको threat perception नहीं है? बहुत-

से लोगों ने कहा कि सीआरपीएफ और एसपीजी में क्या फर्क है? वह फर्क कल बहुत अच्छा दिख गया, जब हमारी जनरल सेक्रेटरी, प्रियंका गाँधी जी के घर में कुछ लोग घुस गए। अगर वहाँ एसपीजी होती, तो ऐसा नहीं होता। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी:** वे आपकी पार्टी के लोग थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): क्या वे आपसे कहकर गए थे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद:** क्या वे आपसे कहकर गए थे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप होम मिनिस्टर हैं, अगर हिम्मत हो तो आप सिक्योरिटी निकालकर घूमिए, पता चलेगा। ये क्या बात करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** कृपया आपस में बात न करें, चेयर को ऐड्रेस करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD:** Sir, this is very wrong. He is a Minister. He should have patience to listen.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** मंत्री को नहीं बोलना चाहिए। अगर मंत्री टोका-टोकी करते हैं, तो खराब होता है, इनको समझाएँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

I would like to mention another important thing. There is an amendment to Section 4 of the Special Protection Group Act, 1988, which says, "(i) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:— "(1) There shall be an armed force of the Union called the Special Protection Group for providing proximate security to,— (a) the Prime Minister and members of his immediate family residing with him at his official residence;" अगर प्राइम मिनिस्टर के साथ फैमिली मेंबर न हों, तो एसपीजी नहीं देंगे, उनको देना चाहिए। आपने यह क्यों किया? जिसकी फैमिली नहीं है, वह ठीक है।

They are giving reason as 'implication on finance'. I agree. If the threat perception is assessed by the Ministry of Home Affairs, I can understand. If the threat perception is assessed politically, we are not ready to agree. There is a system in the country to assess the threat perception. Now they say that so many illustrious Prime Ministers were there, including my friend, Neeraj's father, Gujralji, Deve Gowdaji, Charan Singhji. But, was there any serious threat? The threat to Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi was immense because they took some major decisions on the unity and integrity of the country. Hence, they were under threat. Threat does not mean only when you make big speeches.

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, my humble appeal to the Home Minister, through you is this. This SPG Bill is a politically gagging move and nothing else. Congress will not be deterred by these things. Neither would I live for five hundred years nor would the Prime Minister nor the Home Minister live for five hundred years. We are here for the masses of the country, and they will decide who will rule. Already, the people are showing their resentment. For the people who have sacrificed their lives for the country, there must be protection. If they were out of politics, that was different. They are very much in politics. All the security should be given to the leaders, especially to the Congress President, who is under continuous threat from the communal forces. She must be protected because I myself have witnessed that threat in so many functions.

So, my appeal to you is to kindly withdraw this Bill; that will be good for the country and for their party. Thank you very much, Sir.

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि रूल्स के तहत बहस शुरू होने के आधे घण्टे पहले तक बोलने के लिए नाम आना है। 2.07 बजे, यानी बहस शुरू होने के 7 मिनट बाद कई नाम आए हैं। यदि हाउस की अनुमति हो तो मैं सबको दो-दो मिनट बोलने के लिए मौका दे दूँ। श्री नरेश गुजराल जी, श्री जी.वी.एल. नरसिंहा राव।

**SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh):** Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate and compliment the hon. Home Minister for ensuring that the focus of the Special Protection Group Act is back on the nation's Prime Minister and does not get diluted in any manner. I think, it is important for us to ponder. We have heard a lot of leaders from the Opposition Benches who highlighted personal loyalties rather than focusing on the logic.

Let me tell you what kind of a security environment that we are facing today. As I said, Prime Minister is the primary and the principal protectee of the SPG cover. I am really surprised and pained to see that none from the Opposition Benches spoke even a sentence about the need to really secure the nation's leader. Today, hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, is leading the global war against the Jihadi terror. He is the principal leader responsible for bringing this on to the top of the global agenda



at G20 and many other summits. He is one leader who has brought even corruption, money laundering into the discourse at the global level. All those who are enemies of India, be it the Maoists, the terrorists, the militants and the anti-India propagandists, are all on the run. They see no future for themselves. You have seen several incidents of terrorism happening in this country every now and then. No major city in this country was left free from any attacks of terror. You had several attacks in every city of the country, Mumbai, Jaipur, Bengaluru, Guwahati, Delhi. I think the list is endless, but in the last five years we have ensured a terror-free secure India and, therefore, there are several frustrated elements in this country and in the neighbourhood, who certainly, do not see a future for themselves. And the people of this country know that in 2020-2024 also, 'ayega tho Modi'. So this fear of a leader who has literally extinguished their existence is something that is really unnerving them. Therefore, if there is one leader in the world today, who is the most targeted in the world, it is certainly India's Prime Minister because no other Indian Prime Minister faced such a threat. Therefore, this is the time for the nation to ensure that the focus is on the protection of its national leader and is not diluted in any manner. In 2018, we have seen how a charge sheet by the Maharashtra Police. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have seen a charge sheet by the Maharashtra Police. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Pune Police filed a charge sheet and raids in the premises of the so-called urban Naxals revealed a sinister plot to assassinate the Prime Minister of this country and today you have some political parties which are actually calling for exoneration of such people, political parties wanting a fresh investigation to bail the urban Naxals. So, there is a threat coming from within the country as well. Therefore, I think, this is the time for the country to be entirely focussed on ensuring the security of the Prime Minister and you are concerned about the security of the former SPG protectees. I was expecting that you will explain it by logic. But where is the logic? I will name the Indian's national security threat today and I dare anyone to differ with it. Islamic terrorism, Jihadi terrorism is the first threat that this country faces. Maoists, Naxalism, these are the threats that India faces and I don't see you facing any threat from them. I think you will have a difficulty, but you will have to explain to the people of this country. The Prime Minister of Pakistan goes to United Nations General Assembly and takes the name of Congress Party and say, \* ...*(Interruptions)*... It is on record.

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: What is he trying to say? It should be expunged. It cannot be allowed. Are we not patriots? We don't need your certificate. ...(Interruptions)... हमें देशभक्ति का प्रमाण नहीं चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... इस पार्टी ने शहादत दी है, संघर्ष किया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI G. V. L. NARASIMHA RAO: \* So, where is the threat? I want the Opposition Parties rather than only show your *parivaar bhakti*. Please tell us where the threat for the family is? Which terrorist group, which militant group is actually posing a threat to them? Z+ security is the highest security given in this country to anyone other than the Prime Ministers. Sir, if you say that Z+ security is not enough to protect you from your Congress supporters who are visiting the houses of Congress leaders, I think, people will really have a great laugh. You want protection from your own cadre! But, Sir, in Z+ security, if you are saying that this is not enough, this country...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, what is he saying? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, Z+ security is the highest protection. So, SPG Act is to really provide security against militant threats and terrorist threats. I think, Mr. Tulsi quoted from the Act. I have a copy of it. So, now, please tell us, you seem to be sympathizing with many of them. They are all taking your name at every forum, saying कांग्रेस पार्टी ने अच्छा बोला, वह हमारी भाषा बोल रही है। So, hon. Deputy Chairman, this is the time not to be playful about the security of the nation's leader. Smt. Indira Gandhi died in very, very shocking circumstances. All of us, across party lines, expressed our great shock and grief. She was killed by extremists  
\* It is absolutely wrong. It is absolutely condemnable. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, what is he saying? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: One second. I will tell you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, do you need that people listen to whatever he says? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not proper to comment like this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: I am saying that it is exceptionally condemnable. ...(Interruptions)...

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will examine it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, every act of violence is condemnable. ...(Interruptions)... But, no member of the family ever faced any threat from any Jihadi terrorist organization which poses a threat to this country. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, what is it that he is saying? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will examine it. ...(Interruptions)...It will be examined. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: I strongly condemned it. ...(Interruptions)... Therefore, I think, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, SPG is a Special Protection Group. ...(Interruptions)...

THE LEADER OF OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): What was the reason behind killing Mahatma Gandhi? ...(Interruptions)... Then, we will also say. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, let the hon. Home Minister explain what was the reason behind this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, let the hon. Home Minister explain. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: This is very inappropriate. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, you tell what is the reason. ...(Interruptions)...

गृह मंत्री (श्री अमित शाह): उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने सदस्य की बात को ध्यान से सुना है। उन्होंने कहा कि हत्या का कारण था, वे उसे justify नहीं कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य: उन्होंने condemn किया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अमित शाह: एक मिनट सुन तो लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... उपसभापति महोदय, अब ये लोग मुझे बोलने भी नहीं देंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया शांत रहें। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री अमित शाह:** दिग्विजय जी, एक सेकेंड, मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने कहा कि हत्या का कारण था। किसी एक घटना के कारण किसी के दिमाग में यह आया कि यह ठीक नहीं है और उसने हत्या की - इसके justification का कोई आशय नहीं है, फिर भी मैं ही request करता हूँ कि इसको record से हटा दिया जाए।

**SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO:** Sir, I condemned this incident. But, they were in hurry; they did not listen to my full comment. I would be the last person to comment against anyone. I never really intended that.

Now, I think, let us come back to the subject. Sir, security review is based on professional assessment and this is not a personal decision made by anyone.

With these words, I would like to conclude. Thank you.

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय सदस्यगण, जैसा मैंने आपसे कहा था कि पांच और नाम बाद में आए हैं। आपकी अनुमति से मैं उन सबको 2-2 मिनट का समय देता हूँ। श्री नरेश गुजराल।

**SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab):** Sir, I was fortunate enough to grow in a very peaceful, quiet leafy Delhi. And, I remember, Pandit Jawharlal Nehru used to be accompanied by one pilot on a motorcycle and he had one PSO sitting in his Hindustan car. That kind of security was given to our leaders in those days. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu):** So, you respect him. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** You are a very senior Member. Please don't comment by sitting in your seat. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**SHRI NARESH GUJRAL:** I also remember, during Shastriji's time, it was the same thing. Mrs. Gandhi then took over as Prime Minister. I have myself driven car into her porch straight from road; there was no security, because really there was no need for security and nobody asked for security. But, after the unfortunate assassination of Mrs. Gandhi, the country had to relook at the security requirements of the Prime Minister and other VIPs. That is how SPG was created. But, Sir, sadly, over a period of time, security has become a status symbol, an ornament, that people want to have.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** No, no.

**SHRI NARESH GUJRAL:** I have my own view. I am not condemning anybody.

**श्री उपसभापति:** कृपया शांति रखें। नरेश गुजराल जी, आप चेयर को address करें।

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Let me finish. Sir, I have had the privilege also to enjoy SPG like Neeraj. And, I must say that initial days are very lovely, because everything is done for you. However, it is also an intrusion into your privacy and I am telling you very honestly that my wife and I fought many times, because she refused to sit in my car. She used to say, 'What is this? We cannot even talk. Two people are listening to whatever we are talking.' So, what I am saying is: When this House enacts a law, we have to think of the next 25 years. In the last 72 years. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... One minute. If I can have two minutes from the BJP...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़ conclude करें। मैंने सिर्फ दो मिनट के लिए आपसे आग्रह किया है।

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: In the last 72 years, we have had 15 Prime Ministers and going forward we will have, in the next 30 years, maybe another 10-12 Prime Ministers. So, we have to think about this in a holistic manner. We cannot afford to waste money. However, I do say, whichever family, whichever person in this country, who is in politics or not in politics, require security, the security must be provided.

I have one suggestion for the hon. Home Minister. Over the years, 15,000 to 20,000 people have been through the SPG. They are professionally well-trained people. Why don't you put those people in the VVIP security or those who have been given Z+ security?

I end by saying this. In Punjab, we have been through terrorism, Mr. Bhunder was fired at. Today, Mr. Badal and his son have security threats. But, Sir, in Punjab, we believe जाको राखे साइयां मार सके न कोय, बाल न बांका कर सके जो जग बैरी होय।

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

I rise to wholeheartedly support the Special Protection Group (Amendment Bill), 2019. Earlier, there was a grave threat to our national leaders, especially the Prime Ministers, which is evident from the assassination of two of our great former Prime Ministers, However, over the last two decades, India has, largely, not been involved in any wars. India has adopted a non-interventionist approach and engages only in a pre-emptive strikes when internal security is threatened. There certainly are threats

[Dr. Narendra Jadhav]

to national security. But, they have taken a different form and that is the form of terrorism. Looking at the changing dynamics of threats faced now, there is a need to readjust our priorities and redirect our focus on combating terrorism. The personnel power and the advanced technology being used by the SPG can instead be deployed in areas where we continue to remain vulnerable.

Sir, by limiting the SPG cover only to the Prime Minister who has a unique position and that too for a specific number of years without extension, the personnel power, arms and equipment can be deployed elsewhere to address vulnerabilities in security subsisting within the country on the borders and for day-to-day security of the people of India.

Sir, I also feel that the Bill could specify that after the expiry of five years during which SPG coverage is granted to the former Prime Minister and either his or her individual family members, a threat assessment would be carried out and appropriate security coverage of Z+, Z, Y or X category be accorded.

With these remarks, I support the SPG (Amendment) Bill, 2019.

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने का मौका देने के लिए, आपका धन्यवाद। जैसे अभी गुजराल साहब ने end में कहा कि जाको राखे साइयां मार सके न कोय, मैं इसी से अपनी बात शुरू करूंगा। इसका example तो सीधे-सीधे हमारी पार्टी की नेता स्वयं हैं, अगर यह सत्य न होता, तो वे आज हमारे बीच में न होती। हमारी पार्टी का यह मानना है कि सिक्योरिटी जिसको जैसे रिक्वायर्ड है, threat perception के हिसाब से, वह देनी चाहिए। जैसा कि नीरज शेखर जी ने कहा कि 10 की जगह 15 और 15 की जगह 30 बढ़ाना हो, लेकिन सिक्योरिटी होनी चाहिए। जिस तरह की threat है, उस तरह की सिक्योरिटी बढ़ाकर लोगों को सुरक्षित रखने का काम होना चाहिए। चूंकि एसपीजी में तो आपने सिर्फ प्रधान मंत्री जी को रखा है और पांच साल के लिए रखा है, लेकिन जो इससे affected हो रहे हैं या जो affected हैं, उनको किस तरह से प्रोटेक्शन दिया जाए और वे कैसे प्रोटेक्टेड रहें, इस बात को ध्यान में रखने की आवश्यकता है और उनको उस तरह की सिक्योरिटी देनी चाहिए। हमारा मानना है कि security threat perceptions होती हैं और इसके हम लोग खुद भुक्तभोगी हैं। हम तो स्वयं इसको एक्जाम्पल के रूप में देख चुके हैं। अभी हाल ही में, करीब दो महीने पहले राजस्थान जाने का हमें निर्देश हुआ। वहां हमारी पार्टी सरकार को सपोर्ट कर रही थी, क्योंकि वहां पर हमारी पार्टी के छः एम.एल.ए. जीतकर आए थे। अचानक हमारी पार्टी के छः एम.एल.ए.

को वहां की सरकार ने तोड़कर अपनी ओर मिला लिया। हमें कहा गया कि वहां पर जाइए, वहां पर देखिए कि क्या स्थिति है? जब हम राजस्थान पहुंचे, तो वहां पर हमारी पार्टी के अन्य वरिष्ठ नेता लोग पहले से मौजूद थे, उन्होंने हमें कहा कि जिस जगह पर कार्यक्रम में आप आ रहे हैं, वहां पर अभी न आएँ, अगर आपके पास सिक्योरिटी नहीं है। हमने कहा कि मेरे पास कोई सिक्योरिटी नहीं है। मेरी सिक्योरिटी तो विद्‌झा हो चुकी है। उन्होंने कहा कि फिर आप यहां न आएँ, क्योंकि यहां पर सरकार की तरफ से जितने भी सिक्योरिटी पर्सनल थे, वे हटा लिए गए हैं और कुछ प्लानिंग है। यह बात साबित हो गई, क्योंकि मुझे वहां पर जाने नहीं दिया गया। हमारी पार्टी के जो वरिष्ठ पदाधिकारी लोग वहां थे, उनके साथ में पूरे योजनाबद्ध तरीके से ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उन्होंने वहां पर प्रोटेस्ट किया कि राजस्थान की सरकार एम.एल.ए. तोड़ने का जो गलत काम कर रही है, जो कहावत है ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सही कह रहे हैं कि छः के छः तोड़ लिए गए, क्योंकि जब आप करते हैं, तो आप कहते हैं कि वह रासलीला है और जब कोई और करता है, तो आप कहते हैं कि कैरेक्टर ढीला है। यह तो आपकी आदत है। इस पर हम ज्यादा कमेंट्स नहीं कर सकते। जब कोई और करता है, तो आपको दर्द होता है, आपको चुभता है और जब आप करते हैं, तो कहते हैं कि यह तो मेरा हक है, मैं करता हूँ। इसलिए हमारी पार्टी का यह मानना है कि जिसको security threat perceptions हो, उसके हिसाब से उसे सिक्योरिटी देकर प्रोटेक्शन जरूर दीजिए, धन्यवाद।

**श्री संजय सिंह** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): उपसभापति महोदय, सुरक्षा को लेकर कोई कटौती, कोई कमी सरकार करना चाहती है, कोई योजना बनाना चाहती है, तो वह बनाये। हम लोग वीआईपी सुरक्षा के बिल्कुल समर्थक नहीं हैं। लेकिन यहां पर खुद सत्ता पक्ष के लोगों के द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री जी की सुरक्षा को लेकर चिंता जतायी गई। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि जितनी भी प्रधान मंत्री जी की सुरक्षा में आपको खामियां नज़र आती हों, तो आप सुरक्षा और बढ़ा लीजिए। साथ ही साथ जो दूसरी राजनैतिक पार्टियों के नेता हैं, उनकी सुरक्षा की हालत आज की तारीख में क्या है, इसके बारे में भी आपको सोचना चाहिए। दिल्ली के मुख्य मंत्री अरविंद केजरीवाल, मुख्य मंत्री बनने से लेकर आज तक एक-दो नहीं, पांच बार उनके ऊपर हमले हुए हैं। आज तक किसी मामले में कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पांच बार उन पर हमले हुए हैं और यहां पर बड़ी-बड़ी बातें बताई जा रही हैं। आतंकवाद समर्थक, नक्सलवाद समर्थक ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सवाल उठाएंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी के हत्यारों को देशभक्त बताते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देशभक्त बताते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो लोग गोडसे को देशभक्त बताते हैं, वे दूसरे की विचारधारा पर सवाल उठा रहे हैं?

मान्यवर, सोचना पड़ेगा कि आप किस तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं? कैसे-कैसे लोगों को आपने सुरक्षा दे रखी है? कोई भी बाबा है, वह चार पुलिस वाले लेकर टहल रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

[श्री संजय सिंह]

**4.00 P.M.**

कोई आपके फ्रंटल संगठनों से, आरएसएस के फ्रंटल संगठनों से जुड़ा है, उसके आगे 10 गाड़ियां चल रही हैं, 10 गाड़ियां पीछे चल रही हैं। इनको कहां से सुरक्षा मिल रही है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... किस आधार पर आपने इनको सुरक्षा दे रखी है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या आपने समीक्षा की है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए, मान्यवर, आप दोहरा मापदंड अपनाना बंद कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप दोहरा मापदंड अपनाना बंद कीजिए और दिल्ली के मुख्य मंत्री को ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप दिल्ली के मुख्य मंत्री पर लगातार हमले करा रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह आपकी साज़िश है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप साज़िश के तहत यह सब कराते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह साज़िश करना बंद कीजिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आपका चेहरा बेनकाब हो चुका है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री संजय सिंह:** यह पता चल चुका है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** श्री रामदास अठावले जी। आप अंतिम वक्ता हैं। इसके बाद माननीय मंत्री जी बोलेंगे।

**सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले):** उपसभापति महोदय, यह जो बिल है, इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूं।

**श्री उपसभापति:** प्लीज़, कृपया शांति बनाए रखें।

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** कृपया माइक पर बोलें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया शांति बनाए रखें।

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** महोदय, अमित भाई जो यह बिल लाए हैं, मैं इसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हूं, क्योंकि मैं भी आतंकवाद से लड़ा हूं। मेरे ऊपर दो बार हमले हुए थे। उन हमलों का जवाब देने का काम भी मैंने किया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारी प्रान्तीय यूनिट की मूवमेंट थी। हम दलितों की सुरक्षा करने के लिए काम करते थे। तब मेरे ऊपर भी हमले हुए थे। मेरे लिए भी जैड सिक्योरिटी मिली हुई है। अब यदि श्री केजरीवाल जी को और भी ज्यादा सिक्योरिटी चाहिए, तो हम देने के लिए तैयार हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप कृपया चेयर को address कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** महोदय, मैं इतना ही बताना चाहता हूं कि कितनी भी आने दो आतंकवादियों की आंघी, लेकिन मोदी जी के राज में सुरक्षित रहेंगे सोनिया गांधी और राहुल



गांधी। उनकी SPG इसलिए हटाई है, क्योंकि उन्हें अब उतनी सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता नहीं है, मतलब यह है कि अब उन्हें उतनी सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता नहीं है। सोनिया गांधी जी और राहुल गांधी जी की चिन्ता कांग्रेस से ज्यादा हमें है। उन्हें पूरी सुरक्षा देने की जिम्मेदारी हमारी है, लेकिन यह जो कानून बन रहा है, इसमें प्रधान मंत्री की फैमिली के लोगों को बेमिसाल सुरक्षा देनी है, तो उन्हें Z+ सुरक्षा दे दी गई है। हमारी सरकार में श्री अमित शाह, होम मिनिस्टर हैं, मोदी जी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री हैं और मैं सामाजिक न्याय राज्य मंत्री हूँ। सामाजिक न्याय देने के लिए मैं तैयार हूँ, सुरक्षा देने के लिए अमित भाई तैयार हैं और बाकी सब कुछ देने के लिए मोदी जी तैयार हैं। यहां डरने की कोई बात नहीं है। इसलिए आप चिन्ता मत कीजिए। राहुल गांधी जी और सोनिया गांधी जी की चिन्ता हमें ज्यादा है और उनकी पूरी सुरक्षा करने की जिम्मेदारी हमारी है। SPG हटाई है, ...(व्यवधान)... उसकी समीक्षा करके हटाई गई है। इसलिए आपके ऊपर कोई अन्याय करने की बात नहीं है। अतः आपको इस बारे में चिन्ता करने की जरूरत नहीं है। जिन-जिन को सुरक्षा चाहिए, उन्हें सुरक्षा देने के लिए पुलिस वाले हैं। अमित भाई उन्हें सुरक्षा देने के लिए तैयार हैं। जिन्हें सुरक्षा की जरूरत नहीं है, उनकी सुरक्षा हटाई जाएगी। जिन्हें चाहिए, उन्हें सुरक्षा दी जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** अठावले जी, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** आनन्द शर्मा जी को यदि सुरक्षा चाहिए, तो हम उन्हें भी सुरक्षा देने के लिए तैयार हैं, क्योंकि आप ज्यादा बोलते हैं और आप हमारे ऊपर ज्यादा attack करते हैं। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और यह बिल बहुत important है।

यह बिल गांधी फैमिली पर अन्याय करने वाला नहीं है, उनकी चिन्ता हमें भी है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, जय भीम, जय भारत!

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, श्री रामदास अठावले मुम्बई के हैं और मुम्बई में "भाई" शब्द का अर्थ बहुत गलत होता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** गृह मंत्री जी।

**श्री अमित शाह:** उपसभापति महोदय, आज जिस बिल को लेकर मैं इस महान् सदन के सामने उपस्थित हुआ हूँ, उस बिल पर माननीय विवेक के. तन्खा जी, नीरज शेखर जी, मानस रंजन भूनिया जी, ए. नवनीतकृष्णन जी, प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी, प्रसन्न आचार्य जी, राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह जी, के.के. रागेश जी, पी. विल्सन जी, के.टी.एस. तुलसी जी, वि. विजयसाई रेड्डी जी, प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा, बिनोय विस्वम जी, संजय सिंह जी, डा. सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी जी, बी.के. हरिप्रसाद जी, जी.वी.एल. नरसिंहा राव जी, नरेश गुजराल जी, डा. नरेन्द्र जाधव जी, सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा जी और अन्त में रामदास अठावले जी ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किए।

[श्री अमित शाह]

महोदय, इस बिल पर हुई चर्चा में अलग-अलग बातें, पक्ष और प्रतिपक्ष, दोनों तरफ से अच्छी आई हैं। सबसे पहले, तो मैं कुछ स्पष्टता करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि मुझे लगता है कि कुछ भ्रांतियां बिल पढ़ने के बाद भी, बहुत सारे सदस्यों में हैं, जनता में हैं और मीडिया में भी हैं।

मान्यवर, एक-दो सदस्यों ने कहा कि इस बिल को एक परिवार को ध्यान में रखकर लाया गया है, यह हकीकत नहीं है। मैं थोड़ी और स्पष्टता से कहूँ, तो कहने का आशय यह है कि गांधी परिवार के तीन सदस्यों को ध्यान में रखकर यह बिल लाया गया है, यह वास्तविकता नहीं है। इस बिल के आने से पहले ही, जो पुराना कानून था, उसके हिसाब से, गांधी परिवार की threat assessment का review करके, उनकी SPG सुरक्षा हटा ली गई थी। इसलिए इस बिल और गांधी परिवार की SPG सुरक्षा के बीच में स्नान-सूतक का कोई संबंध नहीं है। न ही इसके लिए बिल लाने की जरूरत है, तो फिर सवाल उठता है कि बिल क्यों लाना पड़ा? मान्यवर, विवेक के तन्खा जी ने कहा बीरबल नाथ कमेटी बनी थी। कमेटी के बाद अध्यादेश के द्वारा, कुछ सर्कुलर्स के द्वारा कुछ सालों तक एसपीजी चली, बाद में एक्ट आया, एक्ट के अंदर चार बार परिवर्तन हुआ और यह पाँचवाँ परिवर्तन है। पाँचवाँ परिवर्तन किसी परिवार के कारण नहीं हुआ है, क्योंकि उससे पहले ही review करके उनकी एसपीजी security की जगह CRPF Z+ with ASL, with ambulance की security उन्हें दे दी गई थी, जो कि round-the-clock security है और किसी भी व्यक्ति के लिए देश में सबसे highest security है। परंतु मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली चारों बार जो परिवर्तन हुए थे, वे एक परिवार को ध्यान में रखकर किए गए थे, एक परिवार के लिए ही किए गए थे।

मान्यवर, सिक्युरिटी कभी status symbol नहीं हो सकती। Why only SPG? सिर्फ एसपीजी ही क्यों? हो सकता है कि इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री से भी ज्यादा किसी आम नागरिक को थ्रेट हो। क्या थ्रेट नहीं हो सकती है? राम जन्म भूमि के जमाने में श्री अशोक सिंघल का threat assessment सार्वजनिक हुआ था। उन पर प्रधान मंत्री से ज्यादा थ्रेट था, मगर फिर भी, उनको एसपीजी security नहीं मिली थी। जो Special Protection Group बना है, वह प्रधान मंत्री की सिर्फ security के लिए नहीं बना है। इसका बारीकी से अध्ययन करने की जरूरत है। वह प्रधान मंत्री की व्यक्तिगत security की चिंता तो करता ही करता है, इसके साथ ही उनके कम्युनिकेशन की, उनके पत्राचार की, उनके आरोग्य की और उनके कार्यालय के अंदर किसी प्रकार की bugging न हो, इसकी भी चिंता करता है। उनके निवास पर जो कार्यालय है, उसमें किसी प्रकार की bugging न हो, वह इसकी भी चिंता करता है। वे ये सारी चिंताएं इसलिए करते हैं, क्योंकि हमारे यहाँ, हमारे संविधान के अंदर प्रधान मंत्री Head of the Government है। यदि कोई प्रधान मंत्री नहीं रहता है, लेकिन उसको

बाद में भी प्रधान मंत्री की security चाहिए, तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि लोकतंत्र के अंदर ऐसे नहीं होता है। इसमें बारी-बारी से आना-जाना पड़ता है और उसको स्वीकार भी करना पड़ता है। देश की जनता तय करती है कि कौन प्रधान मंत्री होगा। हमारी feelings, हमारी भावनाएं इसको तय नहीं कर सकती। देश में चुनाव होता है, 130 करोड़ लोग अपना वोट डालते हैं, अपना mandate देते हैं, उसके बाद प्रधान मंत्री तय होता है। वह प्रधान मंत्री तय हो चुका है और श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री हैं, यह इस देश की जनता ने तय किया है।

महोदय, जहाँ तक threat का सवाल है, इसके लिए केवल गाँधी परिवार क्यों हो? हमें पूरे देश के हर व्यक्ति की सुरक्षा की चिंता करनी चाहिए और मैं इस सदन में कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि सिर्फ गाँधी परिवार नहीं, बल्कि गाँधी परिवार समेत 130 करोड़ नागरिकों की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है, राज्य सरकार की है और उसका निर्वहन करने में हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, परंतु हमें एसपीजी ही चाहिए, यह जिद मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है?

मान्यवर, अंततोगत्वा एसपीजी कैसे बनती है? एसपीजी के जो लोग हैं, वे किसी विदेश से नहीं आते हैं, वे यहीं की सिक्युरिटी के लोग होते हैं। एसपीजी का जो गठन है, उसमें 33.33 प्रतिशत BSF से हैं, CRPF से 33.34 प्रतिशत लोग हैं, CISF से 17 प्रतिशत लोग हैं, ITBP से 9.33 प्रतिशत लोग हैं, 6 प्रतिशत SSB से हैं और अन्य राज्यों की पुलिस से 1 प्रतिशत हैं। जो एसपीजी बनती है, वह सीआरपीएफ, बीएसएफ, सीआईएसएफ, आईटीबीपी, एसएसबी और पुलिस से मिलकर बनती है।

मान्यवर, यह जो एसपीजी की सुरक्षा है, उस सुरक्षा के अंदर वे हर कर्म को पाँच साल में वापस अपने संगठन में भेज देते हैं। ढेर सारे लोग हर संगठन के अंदर हैं, जो एसपीजी की ट्रेनिंग लिए हुए हैं, एसपीजी की तरह ही चुस्त और दुरुस्त हैं। मैं एक बार फिर से बता देता हूँ कि इन तीनों प्रोटेक्ट्री को वे ही लोग दिए गए हैं, जिन्होंने कभी न कभी एसपीजी में रहकर ट्रेनिंग ली है और एसपीजी के अंदर रहकर ही यहाँ आए हैं। हमें भी तीनों प्रोटेक्ट्री की चिंता है, हम भी चिंता करते हैं, परंतु एसपीजी ही चाहिए, मैं मानता हूँ कि इस प्रकार का आग्रह रखना गलत है। श्रेट और एसपीजी कवर, दोनों को delink करना चाहिए। यदि किसी नागरिक को देश के प्रधान मंत्री से भी ज्यादा श्रेट हो सकती है तो क्या हरेक को एसपीजी कवर देंगे? हमें इसका जवाब भी तो देश की जनता को देना पड़ेगा। और फिर क्यों एक परिवार? ढेर सारे लोगों को threats हैं, किसी को SPG cover नहीं है। SPG cover केवल और केवल Head of the Government, जो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री होते हैं, उसके लिए ही होनी चाहिए और उसके लिए ही यह बना था। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ, जो बातें आई कि एक परिवार को vindictive approach से इंगित करने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है। मैंने पहले ही स्पष्ट किया कि यह बिल लाने

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के पहले ही इस परिवार के threat assessment के आधार पर security को बदला गया है, security हटाई नहीं गई है। परन्तु इस बिल से अगर किसी का नुकसान होना है, तो वह श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी का होना है, क्योंकि कार्यकाल समाप्ति के 5 साल के बाद उनकी SPG security ही चली जाएगी, यह उनको आगे अनन्त तरीके से नहीं मिलेगी। हमने यह प्रावधान नहीं रखा है कि 5 साल के बाद threat assessment करके उनको security दी जाएगी। हमने इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नहीं रखी है। चूँकि पुराना बिल amend हो चुका है, इसलिए उस पर यहाँ चर्चा करने का प्रश्न नहीं है। मगर भूतकाल में जो बिल्स आए, उनमें सिर्फ एक परिवार की security के लिए आपने क्या कहा कि ऐसे प्रधान मंत्री, जिनका assassination हुआ है, उन्हीं को security दी जाएगी; ऐसे पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, जिनका स्वयं का assassination हुआ है, उनको ही SPG cover दिया जाएगा। बाद में जब शोर-शराबा हुआ, बिल को correct कर दिया गया। मगर मान्यवर, हमारा purpose यह नहीं है, हमारा आशय यह नहीं है, हम समानता को मानते हैं।

मान्यवर, मैं बताता हूँ कि कांग्रेस के श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद, तन्खा साहब और बाकी बहुत सारे मेम्बर्स बहुत emotional हो गए। उन्होंने कहा कि सुरक्षा के साथ खिलवाड़ हो रहा है, सुरक्षा के साथ खिलवाड़ नहीं करना चाहिए, हम आपसे request करते हैं कि इस पर पुनर्विचार करिए, वगैरह-वगैरह। इस देश में सिर्फ गाँधी परिवार की SPG सुरक्षा नहीं हटाई गई है। इस देश में समीक्षा के आधार पर श्री चन्द्रशेखर की SPG सुरक्षा हटा ली गई। क्यों भाई, क्या चन्द्रशेखर इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री नहीं थे? इन्होंने भी बहुत बड़ा खतरा लिया था। आपके ना कहने के बावजूद इस्तीफा देकर चुनाव करवाया और कांग्रेस पार्टी चली गई थी। श्री वी.पी. सिंह, उनकी SPG सुरक्षा भी हटा ली गई। वे भी मंडल कमीशन लेकर आए थे। उनसे ढेर सारे लोग नाराज चल रहे थे। श्री नरसिम्हा राव, उनकी SPG सुरक्षा भी हटा ली गई। वे तो कांग्रेस पार्टी के ही थे। उनसे भी काफी सारे लोग नाराज हैं, मैं नाम लेना नहीं चाहता। आई.के. गुजराल साहब, उनकी SPG सुरक्षा भी हटा ली गई। अभी-अभी मनमोहन सिंह जी की SPG सुरक्षा को भी हटा कर Z plus protectee किया गया। कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेता, recent Prime Minister, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के पहले Prime Minister, लेकिन कांग्रेस ने कोई हाय-तौबा नहीं मचाई! उसने पत्र लिखा है, मगर अभी गुस्सा देखने जैसा था।

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद:** यह Prime Minister को मेरी चिट्ठी है और यह Prime Minister का जवाब है।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): کے پرائم منسٹر کو مئی چٹھی ہے اور کے پرائم

منسٹر کا جواب ہے۔

**श्री अमित शाह:** नहीं, नहीं, मुझे भी लिखा है। गुलाम नबी साहब, formality और विरोध में अन्तर होता है, बहुत बड़ा अन्तर होता है। मैंने गुस्सा देखा है। मैंने अभी भी बहुत गुस्सा देखा है। मान्यवर, मैं इतना पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पी.वी. नरसिम्हा राव जी के आठ पारिवारिक सदस्यों की security ले ली गई; आई.के. गुजराल साहब के सुपुत्र यहाँ बैठे हैं, उनके तीन सदस्यों की security ले ली गई; चन्द्रशेखर जी के दो पुत्रों की security ले ली गई और मनमोहन सिंह जी के तीन पारिवारिक सदस्यों की security ले ली गई, लेकिन देश में कोई चर्चा नहीं होती है। कोई करता भी नहीं, करना भी नहीं चाहता है। ऐसा कैसे चलेगा? हम democracy में जी रहे हैं या मध्ययुगीन भारत में जी रहे हैं, हमें यह तो तय करना पड़ेगा। मान्यवर, अगर हम democracy के शासन में जी रहे हैं, लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में जी रहे हैं, तो कानून सबके लिए बराबर होता है, एक परिवार के लिए विशेष नहीं होता है और यह हमारी मान्यता है।

अभी कोई माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि हम परिवार का विरोध कर रहे हैं। हम परिवार का विरोध नहीं कर रहे हैं, बल्कि परिवारवाद का विरोध कर रहे हैं। दोनों में मूलभूत अन्तर है, मगर आप नहीं समझ पाएँगे। हमारे पास परिवार का विरोध करने की जगह नहीं है, इस देश में बहुत सारी अव्यवस्थाएँ हैं, जिनका हमें विरोध करना है, परन्तु परिवारवाद भी एक अव्यवस्था है और हम इसका पुरजोर विरोध जब तक हमारे सीने में दम है, तब तक करेंगे। यह हमारा conviction है कि परिवारवाद के आधार पर देश का लोकतंत्र नहीं चलना चाहिए। यह हमारी मान्यता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह** (मध्य प्रदेश): यह वह परिवार है, जिसके दो प्रधान मंत्रियों की हत्या की जा चुकी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** दिग्विजय जी, कृपया बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री अमित शाह:** मान्यवर, इसके बाद इन्होंने कहा कि सीधे सुरक्षा हटा ली गई। यहाँ मैं फिर से रिकॉर्ड क्लियर करना चाहता हूँ कि सुरक्षा हटाई नहीं गई है, सुरक्षा बदली गई है। उनके यहाँ जितने जवान पहले तैनात थे, उतनी ही संख्या में जवान अब भी तैनात हैं। जो सुरक्षा उन्हें दी गई है, यह वही सुरक्षा है, जो देश के रक्षा मंत्री के पास है, देश के गृह मंत्री के पास है। देश के उपराष्ट्रपति और देश के राष्ट्रपति को भी SPG सुरक्षा नहीं है। देश में नागरिकों के लिए जो सर्वोच्च सुरक्षा उपलब्ध है, वही उनको प्रदान की गई है। लेकिन उन्हें एसपीजी सुरक्षा ही मिले, मान्यवर, मुझे लगता है कि इस प्रकार का आग्रह ठीक नहीं है। Z plus with ASL with ambulance, यह highest सुरक्षा है।

अभी जस्टिस वर्मा रिपोर्ट की बात की गई, डा. सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी जी ने उनका जवाब दे ही दिया है, लेकिन जस्टिस वर्मा कमेटी का एक दूसरा पैराग्राफ भी है, जिसे शायद वे क्वोट करना चाहते थे। इसमें लिखा है, "पर्याप्त सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था किए बगैर एसपीजी

[श्री अमित शाह]

सुरक्षा हटाई, इसीलिए श्री राजीव गांधी जी की हत्या करना शायद सरल हुआ। इसमें है, "पर्याप्त सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था किए बगैर ", लेकिन इस केस में हमने ऐसा नहीं किया है। हमने उन्हें Z Plus सुरक्षा दी है, CRPF का कवर दिया है और ASL का कवर भी दिया है। मैं आप सबको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की कोताही इस सरकार ने नहीं की है।

श्री पुनिया जी ने कहा कि threat assessment तटस्थ होना चाहिए। पुनिया जी, सरकार में नेता बदलते हैं, पार्टियां बदलती हैं, सरकार चलाने वाले बदलते हैं, चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि बदलते हैं, लेकिन आईबी वही की वही रहती है। यह वही आईबी है, जो पहले थी।

प्रो. राम गोपाल जी ने ठीक कहा कि जब इशारे किए जाते हैं, तो threat assessment भी बदले जाते हैं, लेकिन राम गोपाल जी, हम इशारे करने वालों में से नहीं हैं। जो नीचे से आता है, उसी के आधार पर हम काम करते हैं, इसके लिए सबको निश्चित रहना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, प्रो. मनोज झा जी ने कहा कि पांच साल के बाद का आकलन क्या होगा? मनोज झा जी, पांच साल का प्रावधान तो हम आज के प्रधान मंत्री जी के लिए कर रहे हैं, लेकिन वहां तो एक साल के बाद threat assessment review करने का ऐक्ट पहले से ही बन गया था। लेकिन हमने इस बिल में नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के लिए पांच साल के बाद review करने का कोई प्रावधान ही नहीं रखा है, पांच साल के बाद अगर ऐसा वक्त आ गया, तो उनको भी एसपीजी कवर नहीं मिलेगा। एसपीजी कवर उनको नहीं मिलेगा, यह बात सबको मालूम है। यह ऐक्ट अब स्पष्ट हो चुका है।

मान्यवर, श्री विनोय विस्वम जी यहां बैठे हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि political vendetta से सरकार चल रही है। मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से इनको यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इनको तो यह कहने का अधिकार ही नहीं है, क्योंकि political vendetta से केरल के अंदर भारतीय जनता पार्टी के 120 कार्यकर्ता मार दिए गए। ...(व्यवधान)... आपको तो यह बोलने का अधिकार ही नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप political vendetta की बात क्या करते हैं? Communist Party Marxist को political vendetta की बात करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... केरल में भारतीय जनता पार्टी और आरएसएस के 120 कार्यकर्ता मार दिए गए, लेकिन एक की भी जांच नहीं हुई। ...(व्यवधान)... आप क्या political vendetta की बात करते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... अब क्या Communist Party भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लिए political vendetta की बात करेगी? मान्यवर ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, the Minister is. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया अपनी सीट पर बैठें। ...(व्यवधान)... Please take you seats.

...(Interruptions)... कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है, कृपया अपनी जगह पर बैठें।  
...(व्यवधान)... कृपया अपनी जगह पर बैठें।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: \*

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. K. K. Ragesh, please take your seat.  
...(Interruptions)... Mr. K. K. Ragesh, please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... B.K. Hariprasady/, please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing is going on record.  
...(Interruptions)... Nothing is going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. T.K. Rangarajan, nothing is going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seats.  
...(Interruptions)... Please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... No, nothing is going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing is going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. T.K. Rangarajan, nothing is going on record. Please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: \*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mistry, nothing is going on record. Please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Nothing is going on record, Mr. Mistry. ...(Interruptions)... आप चेयर की परमिशन के बिना बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप चेयर की परमिशन के बिना बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... नहीं, प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)...

Nothing is going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Please continue,

श्री अमित शाह: मान्यवर, हो सकता है कि ...(व्यवधान)... मान्यवर, हो सकता है कि मेरी बात किसी को कटु लगे, मगर मैंने जो कहा है वह सत्य कहा है। भारतीय जनता पार्टी के 120 कार्यकर्ताओं की हत्या केरल में हुई है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: \*

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: \*

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record, Mr. Ragesh. Please go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record, Mr. Ragesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your seat and sit. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record.

श्री अमित शाह: एक सेकंड ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अमित शाह: रागेश जी, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं आपको जवाब देता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप अपने स्थान पर चले जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मान्यवर, दो टेक्निकल मुद्दे खड़े हुए कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के भी कार्यकर्ता मारे गये हैं, मगर हम शासन में नहीं थे। हम शासन में नहीं थे। कांग्रेस आती है, तब होता है, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी आती है, तब होता है, दोनों में हमारे कार्यकर्ता मरते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मान्यवर, दूसरा ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अमित शाह: दूसरा ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठिए न। बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अमित शाह: मान्यवर, बी.के. हरिप्रसाद जी ने एक sharp question मुझे ही पूछ लिया कि क्या मैं भारतीय जनता पार्टी का गृह मंत्री हूँ? बी.के. हरिप्रसाद जी, क्या भाजपा के कार्यकर्ता इस देश के नागरिक नहीं हैं? तो उनकी भी चिन्ता मुझे करनी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसीलिए मैं कर रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या मैं इसकी चिन्ता नहीं करूँ? ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या मैं गृह मंत्री भाजपा के कार्यकर्ताओं के अलावा हूँ? ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं पूरे देश का गृह मंत्री हूँ और भाजपा के कार्यकर्ता भी इस देश के नागरिक हैं। उनकी सुरक्षा की चिन्ता भी मेरी है, इसलिए मैंने यह कहा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...



श्री हुसैन दलवाई: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. Nothing is going on record.  
...(Interruptions)...

श्री अमित शाह: उपसभापति महोदय, सम्माननीय सदस्य श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद जी ने अभी-अभी श्रीमती प्रियंका वाड़ा जी के घर पर जो एक घटना हुई, उसका उल्लेख किया। इसलिए मान्यवर, मैं इसका रिकॉर्ड क्लियर करना चाहता हूँ।

दिनांक 25 नवम्बर को-- वैसे श्रीमती प्रियंका वाड़ा के घर पर जो सुरक्षा है, पहले भी और अभी भी उनको सूचना है कि श्री रॉबर्ट वाड़ा, राहुल गांधी और परिवार के लोग आते हैं, वे सिक्युरिटी कंट्रोल की व्यवस्था से नहीं गुजरते हैं, सीधे घर में जायें। उनको एक सूचना मिली कि एक काली टाटा सफारी के अन्दर श्री राहुल गांधी उनको मिलने आने वाले हैं। यह सूचना गेट पर थी। उसके बाद एक टाटा सफारी, काली टाटा सफारी ही आयी। इसके अन्दर श्री राहुल गांधी की जगह सुश्री शारदा त्यागी, अध्यक्ष कांग्रेस कमेटी, खरगोडा, मेरठ 4 पार्टी वर्क्स के साथ उनको मिलने आयी। चूँकि वह काली गाड़ी ही थी, समय भी वही था, बड़ा इतिफाक था, इसलिए वह बगैर security checking के अंदर गई। मगर जैसा कि बी.के. हरिप्रसाद जी ने कहा कि वह कांग्रेस रिजर्व प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स की मेम्बर थी और वही काली गाड़ी में ही आए, वही समय पर आई। यह इतिफाक होने के बावजूद भी इसकी उच्च स्तरीय जाँच के आदेश दे दिए गए और जिम्मेदार तीनों लोगों को सस्पेंड करके सीनियरमोस्ट आईजी के पास उनकी इन्क्वायरी अभी चल रही है। मगर ऐसा इतिफाक कभी न हो, हम 0.001 परसेंट भी चांस लेना नहीं चाहते हैं, इसलिए इसकी इन्क्वायरी ऑर्डर की गई है।

मान्यवर, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सच्चे अर्थ में सुरक्षा की चिंता है, तो इस प्रकार की चीजों का communication गोपनीय होता है और यह सुरक्षा एजेंसियों के साथ होता है। अगर उनकी सुरक्षा की चिंता है, तो इसको प्रेस के अंदर सार्वजनिक नहीं करना चाहिए, सदन के अंदर बोल कर किसी को.... अगर पोलिटिक्स करनी है, तो प्रेस को भी दे सकते हैं, यहां पर भी बता सकते हैं, वरना एक गोपनीय पत्र सीआरपीएफ के डीजी को भी लिख सकते थे, मुझे भी लिख सकते थे और जो उनके सुरक्षा इंचार्ज हैं आईजी कक्षा के अधिकारी, उनको भी लिख सकते थे। खैर, अब जो किया, वह किया, हम तो जांच कर रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, अंत में मैं सदन को इतना ही आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि यह कानून का बदलाव, एसपीजी की सिक्युरिटी, जो कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के कार्यालय, उनके निवास स्थान, उनकी व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षा, उनके कम्युनिकेशन और उनके पत्राचार की जो सुरक्षा करती है,

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\*Not recorded

[श्री अमित शाह]

वह dilute न हो, इसलिए हम यह बिल लेकर आए हैं। इससे परिवार की सुरक्षा का कोई लेना-देना नहीं है, वह already पहले बदल दी जा चुकी है और इससे अगर किसी का नुकसान होना है, तो केवल और केवल अभी के प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का होना है, अगर भविष्य में वे प्रधान मंत्री नहीं रहते हैं। परन्तु इसके पीछे न कोई political vendetta है, न किसी की सुरक्षा के साथ खिलवाड़ करने का हमारा उद्देश्य है, न ऐसा हम होने देंगे। मैं फिर से सदन को आश्वस्त करता हूँ कि गाँधी परिवार के तीनों प्रोटेक्टी समेत 30 करोड़ लोगों की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी भारतीय जनता पार्टी की केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों की है और हम उसको गंभीरता के साथ निभाएंगे। मान्यवर, मैं इतनी बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हम माननीय गृह मंत्री जी के जवाब से satisfied नहीं हैं, इसलिए हम वॉकआउट करते हैं।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): ماننے اب سبھاپتی مہودے، ہم ماننے گروہ منتری جی کے جواب سے satisfied نہی ہی، اسلئے ہم واک آؤٹ کرتے ہی۔

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, the Minister of Home Affairs has unnecessarily involved the CPM. So, we are walking out.

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we are also walking out.

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Special Protection Group Act, 1988, as passed by Lok Sabha be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

...(Interruptions)...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there are two Amendments, Amendments (Nos. 1 & 2) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, he is not present.

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the bill*

श्री अमित शाह: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।

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

**The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu  
(Merger of Union Territories) Bill, 2019**

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I have a very important point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me move to the other Bill and then, I will come to you. Let us now take up the Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Merger of Union Territories) Bill, 2019.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, this is very important. This is for the House to know.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we have moved to the other Bill.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, this is for the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House was not in order, so I have not entertained it. Please take your seat.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, I have written to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have time to listen to the speeches, not to read it. I have said this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, please move the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to provide for merger of Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय मंत्री जी कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं।

**श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी:** उपसभापति जी, सरकार ने दादरा और नागर हवेली और दमण और दीव, दोनों Union Territories को मर्ज करने का निर्णय लिया है, क्योंकि दोनों की पॉपुलेशन बहुत कम है। दादरा और नागर हवेली की जनसंख्या 3.43 लाख है और दमण और दीव की जनसंख्या 2.43 लाख है। इन दोनों की मिलाकर लगभग 5 लाख 86 हजार पॉपुलेशन है। इन दोनों स्टेट्स की जनसंख्या बहुत कम है। उपसभापति जी, अगर इतिहास देखेंगे तो भी इन दोनों स्टेट्स की भाषा एक ही है। इससे पहले भी ये दोनों स्टेट्स गोवा से मिले हुए थे। इन्होंने गोवा के गवर्नर के administration के अंडर काम किया है और ये दोनों ही Portuguese के रूल में थे। नागर हवेली के निवासियों ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** कृपया शांति रखें। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी:** सर, इन्हें Portuguese शासन से आजादी मिली थी। वर्ष 1954 से 1961 तक इस क्षेत्र का प्रशासन स्वतंत्र दादरा और नागर हवेली वरिष्ठ पंचायत के नाम पर सिटिजन काउंसिल द्वारा शासन चलाया गया था। वर्ष 1961 में इसका भारत गणतंत्र, रिपब्लिक इंडिया में मर्ज किया गया और इसे यूटी बनाया गया, जबकि दमण और दीव को भारतीय सेना द्वारा दिसंबर, 1961 में Portuguese के शासन से स्वतंत्र किया गया था। Administratively, दमण और दीव और दादरा और नागर हवेली, दोनों एक ही administration के थे। वर्ष 1962 से लेकर 1987 तक Lieutenant Governor, गोवा, दमण और दीव तथा दादरा और नागर हवेली के ex-officio administrator होते थे। उसके बाद भी 1992 तक गोवा के गवर्नर को दोनों यूटीज़ के administrator के लिए नियुक्त किया था। उसके बाद सिविल सर्वेयर्स को administrator के रूप में पोस्टेड किया गया। महोदय, 1960 के अंत तक, 1970 के प्रारंभ तक यहाँ की 5 लाख, 86 हजार पॉपुलेशन के लिए दो स्टेट्स, दो सचिवालय थे, मगर एक ही ऑफिसर्स दो जगह थे, जिन्हें तीन दिन एक जगह जाना पड़ता है और दो दिन एक जगह जाना पड़ता है। Administrator हो, Administrator के एडवाइजर हों, सेक्रेटरीज़ हों, एक ही ऑफिसर को दो स्टेट्स में घूमना पड़ता है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि दमण और दीव में ऑफिसर्स Monday, Wednesday, Friday अवेलेबल रहते हैं, दादरा और नागर हवेली में Tuesday, Thursday अवेलेबल रहते हैं। ऑफिसर्स हफ्ते में तीन दिन एक जगह और दो दिन एक जगह घूमते रहते हैं। इसके कारण प्रशासन की कुशलता नहीं बढ़ रही है। ऑफिसर्स थक जाते हैं, उन्हें हर दिन 600 किलोमीटर journey करनी पड़ती है। इसके लिए सरकार ने तय किया है कि इन दोनों स्टेट्स को एक करना है। उन लोगों की सरकार से पहले ही सिविल सोसायटीज़ ऑफ़ टू स्टेट्स, दो स्टेट को एक करने की माँग थी। उनकी यह भी माँग थी कि दोनों की संसद को एक करना है। एक administrative convenience, speedy development और कुशल प्रशासन के लिए इन दोनों स्टेट्स को एक करने की रिक्वेस्ट बहुत दिनों से हमारी सरकार के सामने है, इसलिए

मैं संसद के सामने यह बिल लाया हूँ। मैं आदरणीय सांसदों से आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि administrative कुशलता के लिए यह बिल लाए हैं, speedy development के लिए लाए हैं, विकास के लिए लाए हैं। वहाँ जनता के लिए भी ऑफिसर्स अवेलेबल नहीं रहते हैं। हफ्ते में दो दिन अवेलेबल रहते हैं और एक जगह तीन दिन अवेलेबल रहते हैं। इसके कारण आने वाले दिनों में जनता के लिए एक ही जगह वीक में फाइव डेज़ ऑफिसर्स अवेलेबल रहेंगे। इसके साथ-साथ ऑफिसर एक है, लेकिन administration अलग-अलग है। इससे फिज़ूलखर्चा भी कम होगी, expenditure भी कम होगा।

(सभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

इसलिए दादरा और नागर हवेली तथा दमण और दीव को merge करने के लिए सरकार का जो प्रयास है और उसके लिए जो यह बिल लाया गया है, इसको पास करने के लिए मैं आपके माध्यम से पूरे सदन से अनुरोध करता हूँ।

**श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री** (गुजरात): सर, दादरा और नागर हवेली तथा दमण और दीव, ये जो दो यूनियन टेरिटरीज़ हैं, इन दोनों को एक बनाने के लिए यह बिल है। मुझे थोड़ा अजीब-सा इसलिए लग रहा है, क्योंकि एक strategy ऐसी होती है कि जो छोटे यूनिट्स होते हैं, वे administratively ज्यादा असरकारक होते हैं। You can manage them better compared to a bigger one. सर, बॉम्बे स्टेट के अंदर गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र, ये दोनों एक ही स्टेट थे। We demanded a separate State in 1956 and around 1961 we got our own State. One of the reasons was that Gujarat was lacking in development because it was a huge State as Bombay State. At that time, it was right up to Mt. Abu. When it was divided, we got our own State.

सर, दादरा और नागर हवेली तथा दमण और दीव, ये दोनों अभी छोटी-छोटी यूनियन टेरिटरीज़ हैं। हम तो ऐसा मानते हैं कि छोटे यूनिट्स administratively और भी ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से मैनेज किए जा सकते हैं, लेकिन इस बिल के अंदर दर्शाए गए जो stated objectives हैं, they are: better delivery of services to the citizens of both Union Territories by improving efficiency and reduction in paper work-reduction in administrative expenditure; bringing uniformity in policies and schemes; better monitoring of schemes and projects- and better management of cadres of various employees. These are the stated objectives for merging these two units into one. I have my own doubts. Even despite having such a small unit — सर, आज से कुछ साल पहले ही दमण में अपने आप एक ब्रिज गिर गया। एक स्कूल बस, जिसके अंदर स्कूल के बच्चे थे, तीन-चार दिन बाद उस बस का ठिकाना पता चला, क्योंकि उस नदी के flow में पूरा ब्रिज गिर गया था। इनको एक करने से करप्शन का लेवल घटेगा, ऐसा

[श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री]

मानने को मैं तैयार नहीं हूँ। हमारी स्टेट में ये यूनियन टेरिटरीज़ दो चीज़ों के लिए सबसे ज्यादा जानी जाती हैं। सिलवासा और नागर हवेली में टैक्स का जो स्ट्रक्चर है, उसमें हमारा हिस्सा कम है, क्योंकि यूनियन टेरिटरी होने के कारण वह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से चलता है। इसी वजह से इस बात का सबसे ज्यादा फायदा इंडस्ट्रीज़ ने उठाया था कि सभी ने अपने ऑफिसेज़ सिलवासा के अंदर, नागर हवेली में खोले थे, जिसकी वजह से गुजरात स्टेट को उस वक्त सबसे ज्यादा revenue loss हुआ था। Finally, उसको सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने ज़रा ठीक किया, तब उसकी वजह से वह थोड़ा कम हुआ।

दूसरा, हमारे यहाँ दमण और दीव के अंदर सबसे ज्यादा attraction इसलिए है, क्योंकि वहाँ शराब की खुली बिक्री होती है और सिलवासा में भी खुली बिक्री होती है। वहाँ लोग इतवार के दिन जाते हैं और वहाँ से शराब पी आते हैं, क्योंकि गुजरात के अंदर शराबबंदी है। इस वजह से, गुजरात से कभी-कभी जो पूरा flow बाहर जाता है, वह या तो सीधे राजस्थान के उदयपुर और माउंट आबू जैसी जगहों की तरफ जाता है अथवा साउथ में दीव, दमण या सिलवासा के अंदर जाता है, because वह वहाँ available है। लेकिन, इन stated objectives में से एक objective ऐसा भी है, जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि इसके कारण सरकार के पैसे बचेंगे। इसके अंदर वह स्टेटमेंट नहीं दी गई है। आपकी कितनी बचत होगी, आप किस तरह effective administration कर सकेंगे, इसका कोई उल्लेख इसके अंदर नहीं दिया गया है। हाँ, इसकी जितनी liabilities हैं, जो नया यूनिट बनेगा, उसके अंदर वे सब दी गई हैं। मुझे एक रीजन यह भी समझ में नहीं आता कि इसमें जो केसेज़ वगैरह हैं, उनका jurisdiction Bombay High Court में क्यों गया है? उसे गुजरात हाई कोर्ट के अंदर क्यों नहीं डाला गया? यूनियन टेरिटरीज़ की लैंग्वेज भी गुजराती है, वहाँ के लोग भी गुजराती बोलते हैं और ज्यादातर व्यवहार भी गुजरात के साथ है, मुम्बई के साथ भी है, लेकिन jurisdiction मुम्बई हाई कोर्ट के बदले गुजरात हाई कोर्ट में डालना था, ऐसा मेरा मानना है।

Sea coast के बारे में बात कहूँ तो sea coast के हिसाब से उसकी एक अलग इम्पोर्टेंस है, लेकिन दमन की एक दूसरी भी पहचान है, क्योंकि सबसे ज्यादा नामचीन स्मगलर्स दमन के अंदर होते थे और स्मगलिंग की एक्टिविटीज़ इस इलाके में पुरजोर तरीके से चलती थीं। स्मॉल यूनिट होने के बावजूद भी वक्त की सरकारें उसके बाद के यूनिट को कंट्रोल नहीं कर पायी थीं। ये सब चीज़ें इसके अंदर हैं। सिलवासा के ऊपर के भाग के अंदर जो मधुबन डैम बना हुआ है, उस मधुबन डैम के पानी से जो खेती होनी चाहिए, उसकी और विकास की दृष्टि से अगर देखने जाएं तो वहाँ पर मेरे हिसाब से जितना विकास होना चाहिए, उतना नहीं हुआ। इसकी वजह से मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि इसको एक यूनिट करने से उसमें ज्यादा कोई असर होगा, गरीबी घटेगी, ज्यादा से ज्यादा इंडस्ट्रीज़ वहाँ पर आएंगी,

आपका एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बहुत सुलभ रहेगा, ऐसा मानना कि इसको एक करने से ऐसा कुछ होगा, ऐसा नहीं है। डायकोर्टोंमी यह भी है कि एक तरफ एक स्टेट को तीन यूनियन टेरिटरीज़ के अंदर दिया गया और दूसरी ओर यहां पर दो यूनियन टेरिटरीज़ को एक कर रहे हैं। यह बिल्कुल अलग-सा लगता है कि एक स्टेट को मिटाकर आप तीन यूनियन टेरिटरीज़ कर रहे हैं और दूसरे में आप दोनों को इकट्ठा करके एक यूनियन टेरिटरी बना रहे हैं। यह आपकी जो सोच है, वह पता नहीं किसके ऊपर है। मैं तो इसलिए खुश हूं कि मेरी constituency, अमित भाई शाह जी...

**श्री सभापति:** वे सुन रहे हैं।

**श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री:** मैं तो इसलिए खुश हूं कि मेरी जो constituency थी, उसका जो एमएलए था, वह इनके के जाने के बाद मैं होम मिनिस्टर बना। If I am not wrong, he is also an Administrator in Daman and Diu. उनको एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर के हिसाब से वहां पर काम करने का एक बड़ा फ़लक मिलेगा। I have my own doubts whether it is going to change much of the things which are intended or it is going to save much money which the Government intends to save. Thank you very much, Sir.

**डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे (महाराष्ट्र):** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूं कि आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने का अवसर दिया। मैं सरकार का और विशेष रूप से माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का अभिनन्दन इसलिए करना चाहता हूं कि देश की प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था में सुधारों की लम्बी प्रतीक्षा देश के कई लोगों को थी और उसके कारण जो एक बैकलॉग बना था, एक अनुशेष बना था कि कई चीज़ें इसके पहले ही होनी चाहिए थीं, पता नहीं इतने सालों तक क्यों नहीं हुईं। ऐसी ही एक चीज़ आज इस विधेयक के माध्यम से, इस कानून के माध्यम से हो रही है। हमारे देश में ऐतिहासिक कारणों से विभिन्न प्रदेशों को केंद्र शासित प्रदेश घोषित किया गया, मगर ये जो दो छोटे प्रदेश हैं, जो किसी ज़माने में पुर्तगीज़ सरकार के अंदर थे और उनको स्वाधीन होने के बावजूद भी वैसा का वैसा ही रखा गया, कुछ कारण थे, उनमें से गोवा अलग हो गया और एक राज्य बन गया। मगर इन दोनों को अपने-अपने एक अलग अस्तित्व की अनुमति मिल गई और ये दोनों प्रदेश यद्यपि एक-दूसरे के निकट होने के बावजूद भी वैसे के वैसे ही रहे। मैं मानता हूं कि जो एक ऐतिहासिक बैकलॉग था, आज इस बिल के माध्यम से हम उसको क्लियर करने जा रहे हैं।

एक बात यह आती है कि हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के द्वारा और इस सरकार के द्वारा हम हमेशा मिनिमम गवर्नमेंट और मैक्सिमम गवर्नेंस की बात करते हैं। सदन के सम्मुख जो बिल आया है, उसमें भी इसका उल्लेख है। मैं मानता हूं कि सही अर्थ में इस भावना को चरितार्थ करने वाला यह बिल है। इसलिए सदन को एकमुख होकर इसका समर्थन करना चाहिए, ऐसा मुझे लगता है।

[डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे]

मान्यवर, आज देश में 8 केंद्र शासित प्रदेश हैं, जो दो नए केंद्र शासित प्रदेश हैं, जम्मू-कश्मीर और लद्दाख, उनको हम थोड़ा सा अलग रखें क्योंकि वे नए-नए प्रदेश हैं, वहां पर नई-नई रचना लग रही है। उसके अलावा जो प्रदेश हैं, उनकी भी कुछ एक category है। जैसे पांडिचेरी, जिसको आजकल हम पुदुचेरी कहते हैं और दिल्ली में विधान सभा है, लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर है। अण्डमान में विधान सभा नहीं है, किंतु लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर है। चंडीगढ़ एक दृष्टि से शहरी राज्य है और दो-दो राज्यों की राजधानी होने के कारण उसकी अपनी एक अहमियत है, अपना अस्तित्व है और अपनी अलग पहचान है। मगर लक्षद्वीप, दादरा और नागर हवेली तथा दमण और दीव मिलकर जो बनने वाला केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश है, इनकी समस्याएं कुछ अलग हैं। सर, ये दोनों छोटे प्रदेश हैं। दूसरी बात यह है कि दोनों जगह न विधान सभा है, न लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर हैं, वहां पर प्रशासक के माध्यम से काम होता है। इन दोनों प्रदेशों की समस्याएं कुछ अलग पद्धति की हैं, इसलिए मैं मानता हूं कि उनकी तरफ आप सबका विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। आज इस सदन के सम्मुख इस बिल के नाते यह विषय आया, तो मैं मानता हूं कि निश्चित रूप से इस पर चर्चा होगी। जहां तक दादरा और नागर हवेली का विषय है, वहां पर पानी की काफी समस्या है। दमण में थोड़ा पानी दमणगंगा नदी के कारण उपलब्ध हो जाता है, लेकिन विशेष रूपसे दादरा और नागर हवेली में पानी की समस्या है।

सर, दूसरी बात यह है कि इन दोनों प्रदेशों को पर्यटन की दृष्टि से देखा जाता है। वहां पर कई पर्यटक जाते हैं, विमान सेवाएं भी दीव तक जाती हैं, मगर इसके बावजूद वहां पर पर्यटन के संदर्भ में जो विकास होना चाहिए, वह नहीं हुआ। मैं मानता हूं कि उस पर विशेष रूप से कुछ विचार होने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, तीसरी बात यह है कि सामान्यतः किसी जमाने में केन्द्रशासित प्रदेशों को एक भ्रष्टाचार क्षेत्र के रूप में भी एक पहचान प्राप्त हुई थी। मैं मानता हूं कि जो केन्द्रशासित प्रदेश हैं और उस पर जनप्रतिनिधियों का जो नियंत्रण है, वह अगर कुछ कम है, तो ऐसी स्थिति आने की संभावना रहती है। उस दृष्टि से अगर यहां पर भ्रष्टाचार पनपने की संभावना कहीं न कहीं दिखती है, तो मैं मानता हूं कि उस संभावना की भी निश्चित रूप में चिंता करनी चाहिए। तीसरी बात यह है कि एक तरीके की असंवदेनशीलता भी हो जाती है। सर, कई बार छोटे-छोटे प्रदेशों में बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं देते हैं और उनका उल्लेख भी नहीं होता है। वहां पर रहने वाले लोगों की अपनी अस्मिता होती है, अपनी identity होती है। ये छोटे प्रदेश होने के बावजूद बहुभाषिक प्रदेश हैं। दमण और दीव, दादरा और नागर हवेली में मराठी बोलने वाले हैं, गुजराती बोलने वाले भी हैं और कुछ मात्रा में गोवा का संपर्क भी था, तो कोंकणी बोलने वाले भी हैं। इन सारे प्रदेशों की जो अपनी छोटी-छोटी identities हैं, उनको भी बरकरार रखते हुए, उनको एक व्यापक सार्वदेशिक identity में



परिवर्तित करने की दृष्टि से भी कुछ काम होना चाहिए, ऐसा मुझे लगता है। सर, प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से इन सारे केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों के बारे में एक Agmut Cadre चलता है। अरुणाचल प्रदेश, गोवा और इस तरीके से उसका abbreviation बनता है, मगर मैं मानता हूँ कि इस कैडर के संदर्भ में आई.ए.एस. के बारे में नए सिरे से विचार होने की आवश्यकता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि उस कैडर के बारे में भी नए सिरे से विचार करने की जरूरत है। इस संदर्भ में जो लोक सभा में विचार हुआ था, उस समय माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने जो भाषण दिया था, उसको हम सभी ने देखा होगा। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने बहुत ही प्रासंगिक औचित्य का ध्यान रखते हुए दमण और दीव, दादरा और नागर हवेली के स्वाधीनता संग्राम की कहानी सदन को बताई थी। मैं मानता हूँ कि सदन को भी उसके बारे में आकलन बनाना चाहिए। वैसे दादरा और नागर हवेली के संघर्ष के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ और कुछ अन्य संगठनों के देशभक्त और समर्पित कार्यकर्ताओं ने एक समूह बनाया था और उस समूह के माध्यम से वर्ष 1954 में दादरा और नागर हवेली को मुक्त किया गया, स्वाधीन किया गया। वहां की जनता ने चुने हुए व्यक्ति को वहां पर एक प्रशासक के रूप में नियुक्त किया, मगर पुर्तगाल सरकार ने इसके बारे में कैफियत की, जिसके कारण अंतर्राष्ट्रीय धरातल पर वह मामला थोड़ा-सा अटका रहा। वर्ष 1961 में आखिरकार वह इस प्रदेश का हिस्सा बना और वर्ष 1974 में उसको अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मान्यता भी मिली। इस प्रदेश की जो भी इतिहास की कहानी है, उसमें श्री राजाभऊ वाकनकर, श्री मनेरिकर, प्रसिद्ध इतिहासकार श्री बाबा साहब पुरन्दरे, संगीत के लिए जाने गए श्री सुधीर फड़के, ऐसे कई स्वाधीनता सेनानियों ने अपनी जान की बाजी लगातार दादरा और नागर हवेली के मुक्ति संग्राम में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई।

मान्यवर, मगर एक महत्वपूर्ण बिंदू इसमें यह है कि इन सारे स्वाधीनता सेनानियों को - सामने कांग्रेस के कुछ मित्र बैठे हुए हैं, मैं मानता हूँ कि वे भी इस संदर्भ में अंतर्मुख होकर सोचेंगे कि त्याग और त्याग में, समर्पण और समर्पण में कोई अंतर नहीं करना चाहिए। वर्ष 1942 के संघर्ष में जो सहभागी हुए, वे भी आदर के पात्र हैं, वे भी स्वाधीनता सेनानी हैं और दादरा नागर हवेली के संघर्ष में जिन्होंने त्याग किया, बलिदान किया, वे भी आदर के उतने ही पात्र हैं, लेकिन दुर्भाग्यवश दादरा और नागर हवेली तथा गोवा मुक्ति संग्राम के अंदर जिन्होंने जान की बाजी लगाकर स्वाधीनता संग्राम में अपनी भूमिका निभाई - स्वर्गीय जगन्नाथ राव जोशी जैसे कई नेताओं का नाम इसमें लिया जा सकता है - मैं आज देखता हूँ कि सदन के अंदर कई लोगों की मूर्तियां लगी हुई हैं, कई लोगों को हम स्मरण करते हैं। पिछली सरकार के अंदर श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी जी के बारे में तो हमने एक किताब निकाली थी, अन्यथा ऐसे लोगों को हम भूले बैठे थे। सर, केवल मात्र ideological untouchability के कारण उनकी विचारधारा अलग है। तो उनका किया हुआ त्याग, उनका किया हुआ समर्पण - इसको इतिहास में कोई दखल देने की जरूरत नहीं है। यह एक मान्यता प्राप्त thinking इस देश में थी। मैं खुशी ज़ाहिर करता हूँ कि कम से कम यह पूरी thinking अब बदल गयी है, अब यह इतिहास का एक हिस्सा बना है।

[डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे]

मान्यवर, बिन्दु यह है कि इन सभी स्वाधीनता सेनानियों की उपेक्षा 1985 में समाप्त हुई, यानी 1954 में स्वाधीन हुआ और उसके बाद लगभग 30 सालों के पश्चात जब श्री जयंतराव तिलक, जो हमारे देश में महाराष्ट्र के एक बहुत बड़े राजनेता थे - वे पहले हिन्दू महासभा में थे और बाद में कांग्रेस में आए - उन्होंने इसके बारे में एक दलील दी और आग्रह किया तो वहां की सरकार ने इन्हें स्वाधीनता सेनानी के रूप में स्वीकार किया। उसके बाद श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की सरकार जब केन्द्र में आयी, तब सन् 2000 में इन्हें केन्द्र ने स्वाधीनता सेनानी के नाम से मान्यता दी। महोदय, त्याग को भी जब सरकार मान्यता नहीं देती तो त्याग और समर्पण की कोई कीमत नहीं होती। मैंने इस संबंध में कई लोगों से बात की, जिनमें से कुछ लोग 90 और 95 साल के हैं, आज भी उनकी कुछ मांगें हैं, जैसे सिलवासा में, जो स्वाधीनता संग्राम का एक महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्र था, एक जयस्तम्भ बनाने की उनकी मांग है। उसके लिए ज़मीन इकट्ठा करना, धन जुटाना - ये सब काम उन्होंने कर लिए हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि जब नया विलीनीकृत केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश बनेगा, यूनाइटेड केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश बनेगा, तब सिलवासा में इन स्वाधीनता संग्राम में सहभागी सेनानियों की स्मृति में एक जयस्तम्भ बनाने की मांग के संबंध में सोचा जाएगा। महोदय, वहां के गजट में इनके नाम अभी भी नहीं हैं। कई बार ये स्वाधीनता सेनानी वहां जाते हैं, अपनी पुरानी यादें उजागर करते हैं, लेकिन वहां का प्रशासन इनके प्रति जितना संवेदनशील होना चाहिए, वह नहीं होता है। इन्हें कुछ पहचान-पत्र मिले, ऐसी भी अपेक्षा है। मैं मानता हूं कि उसके बारे में भी चिंता की जानी चाहिए।

मेरा एक और अंतिम निवेदन है कि हमारी संसद के अंदर कई संसदीय समितियां होती हैं। वे लोग अंडमान जाते हैं, कभी-कभी असम जाते हैं, कश्मीर भी जाते हैं। संसदीय समितियों को कई बार केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में भी जाना चाहिए, उनकी चिंता करना भी आखिरकार इस सदन का और सदन के सदस्यों का काम है - विशेष रूप से राज्य सभा का, क्योंकि राज्य सभा में उनका प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं है। दमण और दीव, दादरा और नागर हवेली, लक्षद्वीप, अंडमान-निकोबार का प्रतिनिधित्व इस सदन में नहीं है, इसलिए हमारा यह दायित्व बनता है कि समिति के सदस्य के नाते, समिति की कुछ बैठकें अगर हम दमण और दीव, दादरा और नागर हवेली, सिलवासा आदि अन्यान्य जगहों पर करते हैं तो उन प्रदेशों की जनता की पीड़ा के प्रति हमारी संवेदनशीलता उजागर होगी। मैं इस बिल के लिए सरकार का अभिनंदन करते हुए इसको समर्थन देता हूं, धन्यवाद।

**श्री सभापति:** श्री मनीष गुप्ता। आपके पास 6 मिनट का समय है।

**SHRI MANISH GUPTA (West Bengal):** Sir, I rise to support this Bill. But having said that, there are certain issues that, I think, should be flagged because these

territories are distinctly different to each other, there are enclaves and there are islands. The distance between Daman and Diu is more than 700 kilometres. So, we have to give a thought to the people of these territories. The people should be the arbiters of their own destiny. There is a case for having proper representation, a mini assembly in a suitable place so that people can decide what they want to do. We have seen the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill. The Statement of Objects and Reasons have made pious statements on development, on reducing costs and delivery of services. Issue that has been raised is reduction in costs. In a country like ours, where there is a huge Budget, the Union Territories' Budget is ₹ 15,000-₹ 16,000 crores, whereas Daman and Diu has just a paltry Budget of ₹ 700-800 crores; the Dadra and Nagar Haveli have a Budget of about ₹ 1100 crores. The fact of the matter is this that the Standing Committee of Parliament has opined that over the years, there has been a reduction in outlays in the Budget. The Budget has been reduced. Only in the last year 2019-20, there has been an increase. So, this means that more moneys should be made available to these territories. Now, the issue which is going to come up as we have noticed, that regard to the employees who are already working, there are some fearful words used in the initial document, the Statement of Objects and Reasons, which is that people who are working in UTs will continue till further orders. Its meaning is that there is a threat that they will be moved. Now, Group 'C' and Group 'D' Services, who have smaller incomes have their children study in schools, etc. An aura of uncertainty has been introduced with this Bill. This is a very serious issue. Basically, the caste for a mini assembly is the main issue here. People have to travel long distance to Mumbai. For ordinary people, it is not possible to go all the way to Mumbai to seek justice. So reforms are required, like more modernity, more modernization and saving administrative costs. The officers have to move on alternate days from one territory to the other. Why not post the officers there? If you are serious about developing these territories, a more permanent administrative set up is required and it should be decentralized. The 73rd Amendment to the Constitution gives powers to the *Panchayats*. You see the States. In all the States, the *Panchayats* are spending a lot of money. A lot of development has taken place. We have to empower the people. And if we have to empower the people in these territories also, there is also a need to consider what they have to say. No political parties, no political leaders were consulted when this Bill was drawn up. This was necessary more so after 70 years of our Independence. We must involve the people more readily and more objectively in the future of the nation.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I welcome and support this Bill. There is only one thing. For administrative convenience and for the benefit of the people, they have done good things. Subject to correction, because I have not seen the map, I think it is very near to Gujarat. As per the Act, the Bombay High Court has been given the jurisdiction to these newly formed Union Territories. It may be verified and if it is possible, the jurisdiction may be given to the nearest High Court. If it is the Bombay High Court, definitely, it is already loaded and there is backlog of arrears. Our judiciary is known for arrears and delay. It may be avoided and it is up to the Central Government to examine, subject to correction. As our colleague has rightly put out, the Statement of Objects and Reasons should be very carefully worded. It should be made in such a manner to understand very easily the purpose for which the Bill is being brought in. Thank you, Sir.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, it is a very historic Bill, in fact, because it should have been resolved many years back. I would like to talk a little bit about history very quickly. In 1961—what Vinay Sahasrabuddheji was also talking about, the Operation Vijay—we were able to get back Dadra and Nagar Haveli and the fact there is of 1954, 1961, and then probably 1967, when the referendum on the Goa opinion poll was done. There was a possibility that they might have merged with Maharashtra and the whole thing could have closed. But then, at that point of time, they decided to stay as Union Territory and, today, when we bring both of them together, Dadra and Nagar Haveli as well as Daman and Diu, I want to share just a small demographic detail. Dadra and Nagar Haveli, 3,43,709 people; Daman and Diu, 2,42,911 people. The question is: if these small territories are merged together, would it not be better? It would be definitely better because totally, it would come to 5,86,620. To be very honest, it is smaller than even the size of Bhubaneswar. Considering that situation, I think it is in rightful spirit. If you look at it administratively, there are not a lot of changes that have happened. The fact is, the representation in Lok Sabha is as it is. In terms of services in UT, it is being merged. In terms of Advisory Committees being set up, it is being provided and facilitated. In terms of jurisdiction of High Court, it stays the same. Primarily, the duplication of work will reduce and at the end of the day, people will be able to execute better and the communication and the kind of work that they will be able to undertake with the Central Government, will be much better. Having said that, I would like to bring very quickly two or three points which will really help this Government going forward with this entire proposal. Now, if we are

**5.00 P.M.**

coming into a merger, what do we seek to achieve out of it? The first thing that we seek to achieve out of it is the tourism sector. Vinayji has already spoken about it. I will not take much time. But the fact is, Daman and Diu has a tremendous potential for tourism, especially, for the island that is existing there. A lot of people want to come in. But there are certain restrictions that are there, and it is not open. That could be opened up. Secondly, in terms of infrastructure, that could be looked into. Finally, because of this merger, the financial autonomy and the financial discipline that will come in, it will really help both the UTs to come together and function better. With this, Sir, on behalf of BJD, we support the Bill.

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं दादरा और नागर हवेली तथा दमण और दीव (संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का विलयन) विधेयक, 2019 पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस बिल के संबंध में, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां की जनता ने तो इसकी कोई मांग नहीं की थी। वहां अस्पताल की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। वहां पर "एम्स" जैसा अस्पताल नहीं है। वहां के लोगों को इलाज कराने के लिए मुम्बई जाना पड़ता है। हम लोग वहां पर गए थे। वहां पर तमाम फैक्टरियां हैं, वहां पर करीब 2,930 मंजौली और छोटी फैक्टरियां हैं। उनसे बहुत प्रदूषण होता है। वहां पर जो दमनगंगा नदी है, वह बहुत प्रदूषित नदी है और उस नदी में कोई जीव-जंतु नहीं है। सरकार गंगा सफाई की बात करती है, तो उस दमणगंगा नदी की भी गंगा नदी की तरह सफाई करनी चाहिए। इस नदी का पानी समुद्र में जाता है, इससे समुद्र भी प्रदूषित होता है और उसके किनारे बसे हुए लोगों को नुकसान होता है।

सभापति महोदय, वहां पर पंचायतें बनी हैं, नगर पालिकाएं बनी हैं, लेकिन उनको कोई अधिकार नहीं है। वहां पर सारा अधिकार कलेक्टर के पास है। कलेक्टर जो चाहता है, वह काम होता है और उनके उधर कोई काम ही नहीं हो पाता है। वहां के लोगों की मांग थी कि उनको स्टेट का दर्जा दिया जाए। अगर दोनों यूटीज़ को मिलाकर विधान सभा गठित कर दी जाए। चूंकि सरकार कहीं जोड़ने का काम करती हैं, कहीं तोड़ने का काम करती है। सूची में एक विधान सभा कम हो रही थी, इसलिए वहां पर एक विधान सभा बना देते, तो राज्यों की विधान सभा की सूची पूरी हो जाती। इस तरह से एक अलग राज्य हो जाता।

**श्री सभापति:** छः लाख लोगों पर एक विधान सभा!

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद:** सभापति महोदय, हम आपको वहां के लोगों की समस्याएं बताना चाहते हैं। वहां के जो प्रशासक हैं, वे वहां के लोगों की छंटनी कर रहे हैं, उनको

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

निकाल रहे हैं। उन लोगों के पास मकान नहीं हैं। हम लोगों ने पढ़ा है कि सिलवासा में एक हजार से ज्यादा लोगों के पास मकान ही नहीं हैं। वहां के लोगों के लिए चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था नहीं है। वहां पर फैक्टरियों से बहुत ही प्रदूषित गैसों निकलती हैं, जिससे वायुमंडल प्रदूषित रहता है। वहां पर 24 घंटे अंधेरा ही रहता है। गवर्नमेंट को चाहिए कि जिस तरह से हमने दिल्ली में तथा पूरे देश में फैल रहे प्रदूषण के बारे में चिंता की थी, उसी प्रकार से वहां के प्रदूषण के बारे में स्पेशल चिंता करनी चाहिए। वहां के लोगों के की यही मांग है कि वहां पर विधान सभा गठित की जाए। वहां के जो आदिवासी लोग हैं, वे नाराज हैं। वे कह रहे हैं कि दोनों यूटीज को एक करने से हमारा नुकसान होगा। जितने भी वहां पर कांट्रेक्ट हैं, जितने भी वहां पर काम करने वाले लोग हैं, वे सब बाहर के लोग हैं। वहां पर जो लोकल लोग संविदा पर लगे थे, हजारों लोगों की छंटनी कर दी गई है। वे लोग आंदोलन कर रहे हैं। जो लोग 15-20 साल से नौकरी कर रहे थे, उनको निकाल दिया गया है। जब यहां पर उनके बारे में चर्चा हो रही है, तो इसको भी ऐड करना चाहिए कि जो आदिवासी हैं, गरीब लोग हैं, उनका ध्यान रखा जाए। जब आप इनको मर्ज कर रहे हैं, तो इसमें हस्तक्षेप करना होगा - चूंकि वहां एक प्रशासक दमण के हैं, वहां की जनता का दमन कर रहे हैं, वहां जनता चिल्ला रही है, लोग चिल्ला रहे हैं। इस बारे में हम कहना चाहेंगे कि वहां टूरिज्म के अच्छे चांसेज़ हैं, दुनिया में टूरिज्म से अच्छी आमदनी होती है, इसलिए सरकार वहां टूरिज्म को बढ़ाने के लिए अच्छा काम करे, तो अच्छा रहेगा, धन्यवाद।

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill. This Bill seeks the merger of Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu. Sir, the first Schedule to our Constitution talks about the States, Union Territories and States Territories. The Bill seeks to amend the first Schedule to the Constitution so as to merge two Union Territories. Sir, I need a clarification because here, an ordinary Bill is brought. The Bill seeks to amend the first Schedule to the Constitution. I don't know whether the Constitution can be amended with an ordinary Bill, whether a Constitution Amendment Bill is required. You are amending the First Schedule to the Constitution. I need a clarification on it. I may be corrected. I am not an expert on Constitution, but I seek an explanation from the hon. Minister.

Sir, I take this opportunity to appeal to the august House to discuss the situation that exists in our UTs. I come from Kerala. Near Kerala, we have got a Union Territory, Lakshadweep. In Lakshadweep, you can't imagine the kind of situation that exists there.

The people of Lakshadweep are mainly depending on Kerala. They consider Kerala as their motherland. They always depend on Kerala. When a patient from Lakshadweep dies in Kerala, that body is not being taken to Lakshadweep. There is no facility to bring back the body to Lakshadweep. Funerals take place in Kerala itself. The people of Lakshadweep are so worried on this and they always raise this issue. But, unfortunately, we could not resolve that very important issue.

Sir, I used to visit Lakshadweep time and again. When I went there once, I was travelling by a ship. I was asked by the authorities to jump into the sea! Because there is no wharf there. The ship can't be taken to the shore. Most of the situation in Lakshadweep is like that only. They will ask you to jump into the sea. There will be a small boat there; you may fall down into the sea or you may be saved by the boat. That is the situation that prevails over there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, there is no super-speciality hospital facility in Lakshadweep. If a patient is affected by some serious disease, there is no proper facility for evacuating that patient to be taken to Kerala. If he is taken to Kerala and dies, his body will not be taken back to Lakshadweep. It is pathetic. There is no proper education facility also over there. No technical institutions are there. It mainly contains poor fishermen. They depend on fishing. They are subjected to the loot by the middlemen. When the fishermen go in small boats, their catch is being sold in deep seas itself.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. I have to call the next Member. You have exceeded the time.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, if a mother ship is provided to them, they will be saved. I am requesting the Government to resolve all these issues. I also demand you to give the status of a State to Lakshadweep with a mini Assembly. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह** (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। यह बिल बहुत ही जरूरी इसलिए है, क्योंकि जो दो यूनियन टेरिटरीज़ हैं, उन दोनों का जो साइज़ है, जो पॉपुलेशन है और वहां पर जो प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था है, उसमें जो खर्च होता है, वह बहुत ज्यादा है। इसके साथ ही साथ वहां जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर हैं, जितने वहां सैक्रेटरीज़ हैं, वे दोनों जगह कॉमन भी हैं। इसलिए इस बिल के पास हो जाने से

[श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह]

फायदा यह होगा कि इससे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में सहूलियत होगी और पब्लिक को भी सुविधा होगी। सिर्फ एक बात का ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा, चूंकि एक यूनियन टेरिटरी में एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट है और दूसरी में दो डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं, इसलिए वहां जो cadre हैं, उनका ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा कि उनके साथ किसी भी प्रकार का अन्याय नहीं हो। जो ऑल इंडिया cadre है, उसकी पोस्टिंग तो यहां से हो जाएगी, लेकिन वहां जो district cadre बना हुआ होगा, जिसमें लोकल C और D ग्रुप के जो cadre होंगे, उनके बारे में यह ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए कि उन्हें ऐसा महसूस न हो कि उन्हें इस डिस्ट्रिक्ट से दूसरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट में जाना पड़ेगा, जो दूर पड़ेगा। उसे देख लिया जाए। बाकी यह बिल बहुत अच्छा है। मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for permitting me to speak on this.

I stand here to welcome the Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Merger of Union Territories) Bill, 2019. Sir, the Daman and Diu under the Portuguese rule was liberated in 1961 and till 1987 it was with Goa as a Union Territory. Later, in 1987, when Goa was given the statehood, Daman and Diu became a Union Territory. And, Dadra and Nagar Haveli was occupied by the Portuguese since 1783 and got liberated itself in 1954. Later, it was administered by a local citizens' group. And, in 1961 it was merged with the Republic of India and was also made a separate Union Territory.

Sir, experiences have made to realize that having two administrative and constitutional entities have resulted, in as mentioned in the Bill, duplicacy, inefficiency and cost of more expenditure. And, as an administrative reform, the Government has taken a very right decision and it is to be justified. We support the cause.

Making use of this opportunity, I would appeal to the hon. Home Minister to consider the long pending demand that Puducherry Union Territory could be given Statehood. To support this, I would like to give one or two statistics, because it is justified and genuine demand since long. The Gross State Domestic Product of Puducherry outshines the national economy. The growth rate of UT's GSDP in 2017-18 is 11.4 per cent, whereas, the national average is only 7 per cent. So also, comparatively, it exceeds some of the States. The GDP growth rate in 2016-17, Puducherry had 7.44 per cent, whereas, Arunachal Pradesh had 2.74 per cent. In the same way, per capita income of Puducherry is ₹ 1,35,763, Arunachal Pradesh is ₹ 89,217 and Telangana is ₹ 1,32,500. So, it excels two States in per capita income as well as



the GDP. It outshines even the national average. There are so many other genuine reasons to justify that Puducherry deserves Statehood and it has been a long-pending demand. I think the hon. Minister would consider it and give Puducherry UT a Statehood.

With these words, I support the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Biswajit Daimary. We are going from Bodo to Diu.

**श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी** (असम): सभापति जी, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। आप प्रशासनिक सुविधा के कारण इसके लिए जो करने जा रहे हैं, वह ठीक ही होगा। इसके साथ ही, जिस तरह से आप बता रहे हैं, मैं आपको वहीं, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूँ। जिस तरह से यहाँ पर Union Territories, उनके एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की जो प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था है, उस पर review करके, सुधार करने के लिए ऐसे बिल को लाया गया है, उसी तरह नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में भी under constitution Sixth Schedule Areas हैं, इसलिए वहाँ पर भी administrative convenience के लिए कुछ चिंता करनी चाहिए। मैं आपके जरिए मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि नेक्स्ट सेशन में ऐसे कुछ कदम उठाए जाएं। आज त्रिपुरा में एक 6th schedule है, "Tripura Tribal Area Autonomous Council" - शायद सभी को पता नहीं है कि त्रिपुरा एक अलग राज्य था, जिसको 1949 में सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल जी द्वारा बात करके शामिल किया गया था और उसी समय, यह कमिटमेंट भी की गई थी कि वहाँ के लोगों पर भारत की तरफ से अच्छी तरह से ध्यान दिया जाएगा। उनकी कला, संस्कृति और भाषा को भी रक्षा के साथ डेवलप करेंगे, लेकिन वहाँ के जो indigenous ट्राइबल लोग हैं, जो ओरिज़िनल लोग थे, वे लोग माइनोरिटी बन गए हैं। उनकी भाषा संकट में है, उनकी जमीन, खेती- बाड़ी संकट में है। आज वे लोग नए राज्य की मांग कर रहे हैं और उन्होंने आंदोलन भी किया था। 1984 में भारतीय संविधान के 6th schedule के अंदर एक कौंसिल दी गई थी, लेकिन उस कौंसिल को नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के बाकी राज्यों के जो प्रोविज़न्स हैं, जो वहाँ के लोगों के प्रोटेक्शन के लिए दिए गए थे, वे उन लोगों को नहीं दिए गए हैं। उन लोगों का फिर से मूवमेंट चल रहा है, इसलिए मैं सोचता हूँ कि भारत सरकार के द्वारा, केंद्रीय सरकार के द्वारा उन लोगों की प्रोटेक्शन करना बहुत जरूरी है, इसके लिए कदम उठाना बहुत जरूरी है, हो सके तो उनकी कौंसिल को Union Territory बना देने से बहुत अच्छा होगा। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy — hon. Member not present. Then, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha. Please just make a point.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, I will just make a point. I will not take more than one-and-a-half minute.

ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन सर, यह मौसम थोड़ा merger, demerger, dismemberment का चल रहा है। मैं भी इसमें अपनी कुछ demands रख दूँ, शायद कभी तवज्जो हो जाए। 1966 में दमण और दीव के लिए ऐसी कोशिश हुई थी, गोवा के साथ एक referendum हुआ था। Referendum में यह हार गया था, लेकिन अब हम referendum नहीं कराते हैं। अभी मैं Statement of Objects and Reasons देख रहा था। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूँगा कि भाषा और बोली में कई दफा फर्क होता है। अगर हम भाषा और बोली के फर्क को संजीदगी से नहीं देखते हैं, तो हम मानते हैं कि संस्कृति और भाषा एक ही है।

सर, मैं इसमें एक और चीज कहना चाहूँगा कि time has come to have a States Reorganization Commission, once again. मैं खुद एक इलाके से आता हूँ, जिसकी एक लंबी संस्कृति है। सीमांचल से लेकर जनकपुर तक, मिथिलांचल का मामला है। बड़ी खुशी होगी, अगर मिथिलांचल राज्य हो। इसी तरह से बुंदेलखंड का मामला है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हम छोटे राज्यों पर वापस जाएँ।

सर, मैं आखिरी में एक टिप्पणी करना चाहता हूँ। बचपन में General Knowledge में 'दादरा और नागर हवेली' तथा 'दमण और दीव' को याद करने में सबसे ज्यादा दिक्कत होती थी। अब तो और लंबा नाम हो गया है - दादरा और नागर हवेली तथा दमण और दीव। या तो इसको कह दिया जाए - 4Ds. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: God save the Motherland! Now, Shri Binoy Viswam.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to request the hon. Minister to clarify, while replying, whether a constitutional provision can be amended in such a way. When we look at the history of these three small, small territories — Dadar and Nagar Haveli, Diu and Daman. — we understand how diverse our country is. When India became free, these small parts of our country were not free. We have heard about the British imperialism. They were fighting the Portuguese imperialism. The people of these parts of the country had to fight in various ways. I am proud to say that the Communists also played a role in that fight against the Portuguese colonialism. Now, the Government is taking a good step to unite them. But, the people want more. It is quite obvious also. Now, these are going to become a bigger UT. But, in many UTs, there are demands for Assemblies. Tomorrow, they will demand for statehood because in many UTs it is the raj of Administrator. Whoever

comes there as an Administrator, he rules that place as a maharaja, no democracy, no discussion. My Comrade, Mr. Ragesh, told me about the Lakshadweep incidents. We know this place very well. It is an area that is very close to us. We are very close with them in our alliances, discussions and our way of living. The people of those areas are always complaining. There are no hospitals. There is no proper schooling. There is no proper development. There are no markets for the fish that they catch. Since these types of problems are there, the people are aspiring for more. So, I request the Government to consider having an Assembly there, at the earliest. And, that Assembly should discuss the matters in a democratic manner and try to do away with the raj of the Administrator. Administrators do not do anything for the welfare of the people. They work only for their own good. Most of them are corrupt.

**श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): सभापति महोदय, दादरा और नागर हवेली तथा दमण और दीव छोटे स्थान हैं, इनका merger तो होना चाहिए, परन्तु ये जितने छोटे हैं, नाम उतना ही बड़ा है। अगर हम दोनों को मिला कर इसका नाम दादरा द्वीप रख दें, तो ज्यादा बढ़िया रहेगा और लोगों को याद करने में आसानी रहेगी। अगर merger ही करना है, तो गोवा के साथ merger करके पूर्ण राज्य बना दें, क्योंकि UT के रूप में राजशाही को बचाने का एक तरीका रखा गया है। यहाँ पर उनको जनता नहीं चुनती है, बल्कि होम मिनिस्टर और लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर मिल कर उस UT को चलाते हैं। देश आजाद हो गया, सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र बन गया, परन्तु वहाँ लोगों को वोट देने का अधिकार नहीं है, अपना MLA चुनने का अधिकार नहीं है। वहाँ के लोगों को अपनी स्थानीय चीज़ों को चलाने के लिए अपना एमएलए चुनने का अधिकार भी नहीं है। हालांकि कुछ यूटीज़ में विधान सभा है, जैसे दिल्ली में है, परन्तु यहाँ भी आधे वोट ही काम में आते हैं। आधी से ज्यादा पॉवर तो एलजी साहब दबा कर रख लेते हैं। मैं यहाँ यह बताना चाहूंगा, Supreme Court की Constitutional Ben ने अभी एक ऑर्डर पास किया था कि police and land को छोड़ कर, सब कुछ दिल्ली सरकार के पास है। लेकिन Supreme Court की Constitutional Bench के फैसले के बाद भी एलजी साहब ने Services रोक ली और कहा कि Ministry of Home Affairs से एक चिट्ठी आई है कि Supreme Court से अलग से quash करवा कर लाओ। अब फिर से न्याय प्रणाली के अंदर एक लम्बा प्रोसीजर चलेगा।

महोदय, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आप गोवा या महाराष्ट्र के साथ इसका मर्जर करके, इसको पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा दें, ताकि वहाँ के लोग अपनी सरकारों को चुन सकें और अपने काम को आगे बढ़ा सकें।

**श्री सभापति:** अब हमें वहाँ पर नया विवाद खड़ा नहीं करना है। Dr. Amee Yajnik. Conclude, please. You are the last speaker.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

सर, यह जो बिल आया है, आदरणीय गृह मंत्री जी यहां पर बैठे हैं, लेकिन Statement of Objects and Reasons में लिखा गया है कि जो cost-cutting होगा, उसमें there will be less administrative cost. कई जगह और भी ऐसा लिखा गया है, जैसे Statement of Objects and Reasons में लिखा है, 'Minimum Government and Maximum Governance.' लेकिन यह कहीं नहीं बताया है कि ये जो दो छोटी Union Territories हैं, their social indicators have not been taken into account. दोनों ही जगह पर lowest sex ratio है। Roads are absolutely not in good condition and healthcare system has collapsed. If in the Statement of Objects and Reasons they do not take this particular aspect into consideration, then what is the use of saying about cost-cutting and, especially, when these two are very small territories having unique history and unique cultural aspects? We forget that when we talk about development — some persons here also spoke about development; विकास की बात कर रहे हैं -- तो these are the indicators of development, and if that is not figuring in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, I think, the Bill does not address these issues.

Second point, Sir, when we are talking of the people, there is also a psychological effect. I mean, many Members have spoken here, 'long name, short name, merging'. Yes, by and large, it would be easier but there is a psychological effect also at the ground level. So, what this Bill speaks about is, you are speaking about Administrator, it will be easy for the cadres, it will be easy for the officers to manage or govern these particular two Union Territories. But that does not reflect that what cost would be there for uplifting the social indicators of these particular two areas.

Sir, it is very easy to say 'Maximum Governance and Minimum Government.' But I do not want to take my colleagues here who have spoken about history, and, very conveniently, they speak about history that is okay with them. They do not speak about history that is really there on the ground; and they have forgotten that the social indicators do form a part of development, they do form a part of the governance model, and, I think, by and large, whatever is the reality today which is reflected everywhere in all spheres of the country because these two Union Territories are also part of the country, Sir, the development issue is writ large everywhere and people are questioning. I am not saying that I am in support of the Bill or against the Bill. But what a Bill should take into account is the people living in that area, and if those people's sentiments are not taken care of and if there is going to be only a top-down

approach and not a bottom-up approach when you are talking about governance issues, I think, this reflects that the Bill is somewhere missing and it is only talking of physically merging the Union Territories. And governing by way of an Administrator, it will be easy on cost-cutting but that does not say that 'Yes, we are going to uplift the lives of the people who are living here.' Maybe, there are two lakh or three lakh people, as somebody mentioned, but this psychological aspect, this social aspect is not given consideration in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Apart from this fact, whether the courts are in Mumbai or they are going to come there, somebody is definitely going to ask for a Bench there, that is not going to be the issue because there is another layer of taxation which will also come into aspect. What kind of taxation would be there and how are you going to deal with this? It is very easy to bring a small Bill and merging of two Territories. The last point that I would like to make here is that whenever there is an absence of rationale in these kinds of Bills, it definitely spills over, at a later stage, into issues which are difficult to handle.

I think the hon. Minister would definitely look into these issues and see how they can be addressed. Sex ratio is the lowest there; the girls' ratio is 618 and 744. That is the biggest worry in these areas. There is no mention in this Statement of Objects and Reasons whether this is going to be taken care of. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Mantriji.

**गृह मंत्री (श्री अमित शाह):** माननीय सभापति महोदय, detailed reply तो मेरे साथी करेंगे, एक संवैधानिक स्पष्टता के लिए बिनोय विस्वम जी और रागेश जी ने जो कहा, इसके लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

उनका कहना था कि इससे शैड्यूल 1 के अन्दर परिवर्तन होगा, तो यह 368 के तहत दो-तिहाई बहुमत के साथ संवैधानिक सुधार होगा या नहीं होगा। मान्यवर, ऐसा नहीं होगा, क्योंकि इनके विलय करने के क्रम में संविधान के अनुच्छेद 3ए को संविधान के अनुच्छेद 4(2) के साथ रख कर पढ़ा जाना चाहिए। 3ए के तहत कानून द्वारा संसद दो या अधिक संघशासित प्रदेशों को एकजुट करके एक नया संघशासित प्रदेश बना सकता है। यह 3ए का प्रोविज़न है। 4(2) का प्रोविज़न है कि 4(2) के तहत इस तरह के किसी भी कानून के परिवर्तन को 368 के प्रयोजनों के लिए इसे संविधान संशोधन नहीं माना जायेगा। तो यह constitutional amendment नहीं होगा। As a consequence, list of States and Union Territories change होगी। इसलिए इसमें संवैधानिक सुधार की जरूरत नहीं है।

**श्री सभापति:** राज्य मंत्री, श्री किशन रेड्डी जी।

**श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी:** चेयरमैन सर, आज इस बिल पर मैं सबसे पहले सबको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। सभी सांसद महानुभावों ने इस बिल के पक्ष में बात की। किसी ने भी अपोज नहीं किया। आदरणीय मधुसूदन जी, विनय सहस्रबुद्धे जी, मनीष गुप्ता जी, आदरणीय नवनीत कृष्णन जी, सम्बित पात्रा जी..

**श्री सभापति:** सम्मित पात्रा। ...(व्यवधान)... सम्बित वहाँ हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... सम्मित आपके साथ हैं, यहाँ नहीं हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी:** सम्मित पात्रा जी, विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी, रागेश जी, राम चन्द्र प्रसाद जी, सभी लोगों ने इसका समर्थन किया। इस बिल के पक्ष में सभी लोग हमारे साथ हैं। आदरणीय तिरुची शिवा जी, आदरणीय बिश्वजीत जी, बिनोय विस्वम जी, आदरणीय सुशील जी और अमी याज्ञिक जी भी हैं। सबसे पहले यह बिल सबसे बातचीत करके, civil society ने सरकार को representation किया है। इसके साथ-साथ संसद के दो सदस्य, elected Members ने भी इस बिल के पक्ष में समर्थन किया है। जो administrators हैं, उन्होंने भी सरकार से request की है कि हमें administration में प्रॉब्लम हो रही है। अगर दोनों को मिलाकर एक UT किया जाए, तो अच्छी तरह से काम कर सकते हैं, ऐसा उनका भी सुझाव है, इसीलिए सरकार ने यह कदम उठाया है। इसका नाम "Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu" सबसे बातचीत करके रखा गया है, क्योंकि यह sentiment रहता है कि हमारा नाम नहीं जाए, इसलिए लोगों के sentiments को देखते हुए यह नाम रखा गया है। यह नाम थोड़ा बड़ा है, मैं मानता हूँ। आने वाले दिनों में क्या होता है, पता नहीं, मगर अभी तो सब लोगों के, स्थानीय लोगों के sentiments को देखते हुए यह बिल बनाया गया है।

इसके साथ-साथ हाई कोर्ट की भी बात की गयी है। बॉम्बे हाई कोर्ट इसके नजदीक है, क्योंकि अहमदाबाद 400 किलोमीटर दूर है और मुम्बई 250 किलोमीटर दूरी पर है। इस दृष्टि से नजदीकी हाई कोर्ट, जो पहले से existing है, ऐसा ही है। मैं आपके द्वारा संसद सदस्यों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें administration में कोई बदलाव नहीं है। चाहे वह employees का हो, reservation का हो, administration का हो, employees की service का हो, इसमें कोई बदलाव नहीं है। Class-3 और Class-4 employees का भी ऐसा ही रहेगा। हाई कोर्ट के मामले में भी, there will not be any change in the jurisdiction of the High Court as the existing Union Territories come under the administration of the hon. High Court of Bombay. There are two separate constitutional and administrative entities, Administrators and Secretariats. Also, heads of certain departments function from two UTs on alternate days affecting their availability to the public; it also affects monitoring functioning of subordinate staff. The merger will not only ensure easy and convenient access to the public, but also fruitful utilisation

of the manpower, infrastructure and productivity. The merger will also ensure better delivery of the services to the citizens of the two UTs by improving administrative efficiency, reduction of paper work and reduction of administrative expenditure. The merger of parallel departments in the two UTs will ensure bringing more uniformity in policies and schemes. Better monitoring of schemes will ensure that the benefits reach all the intended beneficiaries. The merger will also ensure better management of cadre of various employees by way of providing more opportunities in career advancement and enhancing work and job satisfaction.

महोदय, अस्पताल के संबंध में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जनवरी में एक मेडिकल कॉलेज का भी उद्घाटन किया है। उसमें लोगों को अच्छी सुविधा दी जाएगी। इसके साथ ही एक पैरा मेडिकल कॉलेज की भी शुरुआत की गई है, एक नर्सिंग कॉलेज की भी शुरुआत की जा रही है। The merger will lead to better delivery of services in future which will help in improving the health services. वहाँ पर अभी विनोबा भावे हॉस्पिटल already exist करता है और यह लगभग 700 बेड्स का हॉस्पिटल है। मर्जर होने के बाद इसको ठीक तरह से इम्प्रूव किया जा सकता है। दमन में जो मार्वाड हॉस्पिटल है, वह 185 बेड्स का हॉस्पिटल है। वहां नर्सिंग कॉलेज और पैरा मेडिकल कॉलेज भी है। आदरणीय सदस्यगण जो समस्या उठाए हैं, उनके संबंध में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि मर्जर के बाद वहां ठीक तरह से administration का काम होगा। Travelling expenditure of many national-level meetings, which are arranged by different Central Ministries, will be met by the combined UTs. अभी किसी मीटिंग या conferences में दो-दो टीम आती हैं, लेकिन मर्जर के बाद एक ही टीम आएगी और इससे expenditure भी कम होगा। इसके साथ ही दो अलग-अलग secretaries हैं, लेकिन ऑफिसर एक ही है, इससे भी दिक्कत होती है। एक ही ऑफिसर है और दो administrative set-up हैं, इस दृष्टि से भी यह काम कर रहे हैं। चूंकि दो यूनियन टेरिटरीज़ हैं, इसलिए दो सचिवालय हैं, डिपार्टमेंट सेटअप भी दो हैं, लेकिन ऑफिसर एक ही है। ऑफिसर को दो दिन एक यूटी में और तीन दिन एक यूटी में जाना पड़ता है और इस तरह से इस यूटी से उस यूटी में घूमने के कारण भी कोई काम ठीक तरीके से नहीं हो पा रहा है। चूंकि दोनों के लिए अलग-अलग विभाग हैं, इसलिए infrastructure और employees पर खर्च करना पड़ता है और इस प्रकार से दुरुपयोग होता है। दो यूटीज़ हैं, पर इनके लिए एक ही Administrator है, इसलिए इस पर बहुत दिनों से चर्चा हो रही है, सिविल सोसाइटीज़ का भी यही मानना है कि इसका मर्जर होना चाहिए। आने वाले दिनों में यहां का administration ठीक तरीके से हो, supervision ठीक तरीके से हो, सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से जो भी पैसा आता है, वह ठीक तरीके से utilize हो, infrastructure development हो, इन सबको ध्यान में रखते हुए यह बिल लाया गया है। आने वाले दिनों में हेल्थ के बारे में भी थोड़ा काम करने की जरूरत है। 'बेटी पढ़ाओ,

[श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी]

बेटी बचाओ, का जो कार्यक्रम है, इस मद में भी इन यूटीज़ में बहुत काम करने की जरूरत है। इसके लिए भी बहुत इश्यूज हैं। इन सबको यानि हेल्थ, एजुकेशन, industrialization, infrastructure, administrative सुविधा को ध्यान में रख कर यह निर्णय लिया गया है। मैं फिर एक बार सदन के सभी महानुभावों को सरकार की तरफ से धन्यवाद देता हूँ क्योंकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा माननीय सदस्यों ने इसका समर्थन किया है, कोई अपोज़ नहीं किया है।

आदरणीय महोदय, मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, just one clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Once we take for consideration...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, what will be the language of the Administration?

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: दोनों स्टेट्स में जो existing languages हैं - क्योंकि वहाँ गुजराती में ज्यादा बात करते हैं, मराठी में बात करते हैं और कुछ हिन्दी में बात करते हैं, इसलिए language में कोई नई policy नहीं है।

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I am talking about Administration.

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: जो existing policy है, वही policy administration में रहेगी। इसमें कोई बदलाव नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

"That the Bill to provide for merger of Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 to 23 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*



SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

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

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#### SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Special Mentions. Shrimati Wansuk Syiem. प्लीज़ शांति बनाए रखें। जिनको निष्क्रमण करना है, शांति से करें।

#### **Concern over implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana in the North Eastern States**

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, in its earlier term, the NDA Government had launched many ambitious projects for the upliftment of the poor and needy including the *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana* launched on June 25, 2015 with the target of building 50 million housing units by 2022. Closer to the centre of power, most of the Northern States and the mainstream States benefitted from the scheme, with more awareness of the modalities of the scheme. The guidelines for the *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana*, since its launch in June, 2015, went through at least a dozen amendments over a period of one year. The then Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, now re-christened Housing and Urban Affairs, estimated that the Government needs to build 2.85 million housing unit a year (7,828 each day). Against 1.34 million houses approved till December 31, 2018, only the work on 1,52,000 houses has started. Out of 3596 cities covered by PMAY, only 1700 cities (less than half) have received approval. The Centrally-administered Territories and North-Eastern States have not received a single approval till date under the PMAY. The progress of the *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin)* which is a repackaged version of the earlier *Indira Awas Yojana*, is also lagging behind in execution. In 2015-16, against a target of 4.3 million units under the PMAY (Gramin), only 1.1 million units could be built. Under the *Indira Awas Yojana* during the two year period 2013-15, 3.48 million units were constructed. Now, the trend has slowed down under the PMAY (Gramin). I urge the Centre that all the North-Eastern States including Meghalaya are given their due share both in PMAY (Urban) and PMAY (Gramin) in equitable allocation of Centrally-sponsored projects.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**Demand to increase the number of beds in AIIMS for kidney patients**

**श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय का ध्यान एम्स, नई दिल्ली में गंभीर बीमारियों से पीड़ित गरीब मरीजों को हो रही परेशानियों की ओर दिलाना चाहती हूँ।

किडनी रोग विभाग में बेड की कमी के कारण गरीब मरीजों का किडनी प्रत्यारोपण नहीं हो पा रहा है। वहाँ पर 1989 में जितने बेड थे, उतने ही बेड आज भी हैं, उनकी संख्या नहीं बढ़ी है, जबकि किडनी के मरीजों की संख्या कई गुना बढ़ गई है।

एम्स में 450 से ज्यादा मरीज किडनी प्रत्यारोपण करवाने का इंतजार कर रहे हैं। कई मरीजों ने तो दो साल पहले से किडनी प्रत्यारोपण के लिए रजिस्ट्रेशन करवा रखा है और उनको किडनी देने के लिए डोनर भी तैयार हैं। कई मरीज तो ऐसे हैं, जिनका 20-25 बार डायलिसिस हो चुका है, लेकिन दो साल बाद भी निश्चित तारीख को उनका किडनी प्रत्यारोपण बेड की कमी के कारण नहीं हो पाया है।

देश के दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों से आए हुए ये गरीब मरीज पैसों के अभाव में निजी अस्पतालों में किडनी प्रत्यारोपण करवाने में असमर्थ हैं, क्योंकि निजी अस्पतालों में किडनी प्रत्यारोपण का खर्च 8 लाख रुपये से 12 लाख रुपये तक आता है, जबकि एम्स में किडनी प्रत्यारोपण का खर्च केवल 40,000 रुपये ही आता है।

अतः मेरा आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि एम्स के किडनी रोग विभाग में बेड की संख्या जल्द से जल्द बढ़ाई जाए, ताकि किडनी प्रत्यारोपण का इंतजार कर रहे गरीब मरीजों का प्रत्यारोपण शीघ्र हो सके और उनका जीवन बचाया जा सके, धन्यवाद।

**Demand for inclusion of tribal languages Ho, Mundari and  
Bhumij of Odisha in the VIII Schedule**

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, there is a huge need for including three major tribal languages - Ho, Mundari and Bhumij - in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Language is extremely important as an ethnic identity. With a Scheduled Tribe population of over 22.85 per cent, Odisha is home to 62 tribal communities, including 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG). Inclusion of Ho, Mundari and Bhumij languages will go a long way in fulfilling the long-standing demands and aspirations

of the tribal communities speaking these three languages in Odisha. Hon. Chief Minister of Odisha had written in this regard to the hon. Union Minister of Home Affairs last year and requested for the inclusion of these three languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

Ho language is spoken by nearly 10 lakh tribal people living in Odisha and Jharkhand. After Santhali, which has already been included, Ho is the second most widely spoken tribal language in Odisha. Mundari is spoken by more than six lakh people belonging to the Munda and Mundari tribes of Odisha. Bhumij is spoken by about three lakh people. There are some tribal languages in Odisha which highly deserve to be included in the Eighth Schedule of Constitution.

I strongly demand that the Union Government take necessary steps for inclusion of Ho, Mundari and Bhumij languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution at the earliest.

#### **Demand for modernisation of the Grand Anicut Canal System of Tamil Nadu**

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Government of Tamil Nadu has been implementing several water conservation and augmentation projects to improve the storage capacity of reservoirs, tanks, etc., and one among them is the proposed Modernisation of Grand Anicut Canal System.

The prime objective of the project is to repair and rehabilitate structures, improvement to tanks including strengthening of bunds and other works, which are required to be carried out urgently.

Though the Investment Committee of erstwhile Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation had given investment clearance to the project on 5.5.2017, it was not considered for funding. However, the Government of India has assured the Government of Tamil Nadu that the proposed modernisation of Grand Anicut Canal System would be considered under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana -Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, whenever a review is made.

The Regional Office of the Central Water Commission, Chennai, on 19.8.2019, has forwarded the proposal to the Government of India, Ministry of Jal Shakti for consideration.

[Shri S. Muthuaruppan]

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[RAJYA SABHA]

*Mentions*

[Shri S. Muthuaruppan]

I urge the Union Government to accord priority to the scheme of Modernisation of Grand Anicut Canal System of Tamil Nadu for financial assistance under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana - Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, or any other external funding for sanction of funds.

#### **Concern over man-elephant conflict in Assam**

SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA (Assam): Sir, the conflict between man and elephant is one of the major threats to the people of Assam. As we know, the conflict between people and wildlife is one of the common incidents all over the world. Now, in Assam, man and elephant conflict increases day by day in such a manner that it creates threats to the life of the people as well as the livelihood of the people. Elephants come to the villages frequently and at the same time to the crop field also. They generally used to come in night, but, nowadays, elephants come to village in day time also. More than hundreds of lives are taken by elephants in the recent days. The crop field, especially paddy field is damaged by the elephants. It is a great loss to the framers, as it is not covered by any compensation. Sir, Jorhat, Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, Sivasagar, Golaghat, Kaliabor, Dhemaji and other districts are also facing same problem from elephants. It now creates conflict with the man. As there is decrease of habitats and food for elephants, they are facing a lot of problem. Though, there are daily conflicts, no fruitful action is taken by the Government, because they have got limitations. So, I request the Ministry of Environment and Forest to look into the matter very seriously. This man-elephant conflict needs a very serious thought. There should be a short-term and long-term policy to control the man-elephant conflict. As you know, Sir, there are more than 5,700 elephants in five National Parks and 20 wildlife sanctuaries, but now the number is decreasing due to encroachments. So, they come out of the forest for food and movement. It is a very serious issue. So, I urge the Government to take suitable steps in this regard.

#### **Demand for funds for research work in higher technical institutions**

श्री कैलाश सोनी (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मानव संसाधन विभाग के तकनीकी शिक्षा के संबंध में ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ।

भारत में प्रथम श्रेणी की तकनीकी शिक्षा का स्तर दुनिया के तकनीकी संस्थानों के स्तर से नीचे है। आज दुनिया की 200 बेहतरीन यूनिवर्सिटीज़ में भारत का एक भी स्थान नहीं है। अमेरिका में पढ़ने वाले कुल छात्रों में भारत के छात्रों का स्थान चीन के बाद दूसरा

है। जुलाई माह में भारत के तीन प्रमुख संस्थानों- आईआईटी मुंबई, आईआईटी दिल्ली और आईआईटी बंगलुरु ने बताया कि वे धन की कमी के कारण शोध नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। शोध कार्य अन्य विकास कार्यों की तरह नहीं है कि उसका आकलन त्रैमासिक रिपोर्ट के आधार पर किया जा सके।

इसलिए आपके माध्यम से अनुदान बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार से निवेदन है।

**श्री सभापति:** पहले वाले में जोस के. मणि जी का नाम भी था, लेकिन वे यहां नहीं हैं। माननीय सांसदो, मैंने देखा कि हमारे हाउस में 32 सिंसियर एमपीज़ अभी भी हैं, जो यहां बैठे हैं। आप सबको धन्यवाद।

I would like to make a request to all of you. You might have received an invitation also. Tomorrow the Vice President of India, *i.e.*, myself is hosting a lunch for all the Members of Rajya Sabha. This is for the first time, on the occasion of 250th Session of Parliament. I request all of you to be there on time and do justice. The House is adjourned to meet at 1100 hrs on Wednesday, the 4th December, 2019.

*The House then adjourned at forty-eight minutes past five  
of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday,  
the 4th December, 2019.*