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Tuesday,

10 December, 2019

19 Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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Website	:	http://rajyasabha.nic.in http://parliamentofindia.nic.in
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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 10th December, 2019/19 Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please आप बैठ जाइए। I made an appeal the other day also that Members should come and settle even before the Chairman comes—that should be the practice and the ideal situation—because everything is telecast live. That is my worry.

Seventy-first anniversary of the Adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, today, the 10th of December, 2019, marks the Seventy-first Anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This landmark day is celebrated the world over as 'Human Rights Day'. The historic document, adopted on this day, set out, for the first time, the fundamental human rights, which are to be protected universally as well as a common standard of achievements for all people.

This year, the day focuses on the theme "Youth Standing Up for Human Rights", which aims to celebrate the potential of the youth as constructive agents of change, amplify their voices and engage a broad range of global audiences in the promotion and protection of rights. The theme emphasizes the participation of youth as an essential factor in achieving sustainable development for all through informed decision-making and envisions them as harbingers of positive political, economic and social transformation. The theme intends to capitalize on the current momentum and highlight the leadership role of youth in collective movements across the world, as a source of inspiration for a better future.

India, with the world's largest young population and a rich cultural heritage has a definite and positive role to play in this scenario. Respect for human dignity and basic rights are deeply enshrined in our Constitution and in our constitutional mechanisms. Legislative measures and judicial pronouncements have always reinforced our commitment towards the protection and promotion of human rights.

We look upon the youth of our country, to uphold the inalienable rights to which all human beings are entitled to, irrespective of their class, religion, caste, gender, language, etc., and strive for overall sustainable development for all.

On this occasion, let us reiterate our unwavering commitment to these ideals and principles.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of various bodies and related papers

II MoUs (2019-20) between Government of India and BICOL and BIRAC 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. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 14 of the Technology Development Board Act, 1995:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Technology Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1499/17/19]

(2) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 31 and sub-section (3) of Section 32 of the Regional Centre for Biotechnology Act, 2016:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Regional Centre for Biotechnology (RCB), 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. 1500/17/19]

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

(a) Thirtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited (BIBCOL), Bulandshahr, Uttar 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1141/17/19]

(4) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

(i) (a) Fifteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Aryabhata Research Institute of Observational Sciences (ARIES), Nainital, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1501/17/19]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeosciences, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1502/17/19]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bengaluru, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1503/17/19]

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials (ARCI), Hyderabad, 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. 1504/17/19]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Satyendra Nath Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Kolkata, 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. 1505/17/19]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Innovation Foundation India, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Foundation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1506/17/19]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian National Science Academy (INSA), 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 Academy.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1507/17/19]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Science Congress Association, Kolkata, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1508/17/19]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Academy of Sciences, India (NASI), Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Academy.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1509/17/19]

- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bose Institute, Kolkata, for year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1510/17/19]
- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), 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. 1511/17/19]
- (xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, (WIHG), Dehradun, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1512/17/19]
- (xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Nano and Soft Matter Sciences (CeNS), Bengaluru, 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. 1130/17/19]
- (xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism (IIG), Navi 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 Institute.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1135/17/19]
- (xv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Advanced Study in Science and Technology (IASST), Guwahati, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1131/17/19]

- (xvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology (SCTIMST), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1132/17/19]
- (xvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Raman Research Institute (RRI), Bengaluru, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1134/17/19]
- (xviii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian National Academy of Engineering (INAE), Gurugram, Haryana, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Academy.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1133/17/19]
- (xix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science (MACS), Agharkar Research Institute, Pune, Maharashtra, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1513/17/19]
- (xx) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Kolkata, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1514/17/19]
- (xxi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Nano Science and Technology (INST), Mohali, Punjab, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1515/17/19]
- (xxii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bengaluru, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Academy.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1516/17/19]
- (xxiii) (a) Thirtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research (JNCASR), Jakkur, Bengaluru, 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. 1517/17/19]
- (xxiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune, Maharashtra, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1136/17/19]
- (xxv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the ESSO-Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad, Telangana, 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. 1138/17/19]
- (xxvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Chennai, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1137/17/19]

(xxvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Polar and Ocean Research (NCPOR), Goa, 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. 1139/17/19]

(xxviii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the ESSO-National Centre for Earth Science Studies (NCESS), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, 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. 1140/17/19]

II. 1. (a) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology) and the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited (BIBCOL), for the year 2019-20.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Memorandum of Understanding.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1518/17/19]

2. (a) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Science and Technology, Department of Biotechnology) and the Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC), for the year 2019-20.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Memorandum of Understanding.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1519/17/19]

I Notifications of the Ministry of AYUSH

II Report and Accounts (2018-19) of National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune and related papers

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

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy, under sub-section (2) of Section 36 of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970:—

- (1) No. 3-16/2018-Regulation (13 A), dated the 18th July, 2019, publishing the Establishment of New Medical College, Opening of New or Higher Course of Study or Training and Increase of Admission Capacity by a Medical College Regulations, 2019.
- (2) F. No. 4-90/2018-P.G.Regulation (Ayurved), dated the 29th July, 2019, publishing the Indian Medicine Central Council (Post Graduate Ayurveda Education) Amendment Regulations, 2019.
- (3) F. No. 11-77/2018-Unani (P.G. Regulation), dated the 29th July, 2019, publishing the Indian Medicine Central Council (Post-Graduate Unani Medical Education) Amendment Regulations, 2019.
- (4) F. No. 18-12/2018-Siddha/(Syllabus PG), dated the 29th July, 2019, publishing the Indian Medicine Central Council (Post graduate Siddha Education) Amendment Regulations, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For Sl. Nos. (1) to (4) See No. L.T. 1520/17/19]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Naturopathy, 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 Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1143/17/19]

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

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

I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 5 and Section 6 of the Asiatic Society Act, 1984:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Asiatic Society of Mumbai and the Library of the Asiatic Society of Mumbai, Mumbai, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1164/17/19]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, (MAKAIAS), Kolkata, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1160/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lalit Kala Akademi, 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 Akademi.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1162/17/19]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organisation.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1161/17/19]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Gaden Rabgyeling Monastic School, Bomdila, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1163/17/19]

I Notification of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

II Notification of the Ministry of Power

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

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 (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Notification No. G.S.R 686 (E), dated the 25th September, 2019, publishing the Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules, 2019, under sub-section (3) of Section 37 of the Apprentices Act 1961.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1167/17/19]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Power, under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003:—
 - (1) No. L-1/18/2010-CERC dated the 19th September, 2019, publishing certain Erratum to the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2017.
 - (2) No. L-1/44/2010-CERC dated the 19th September, 2019, publishing certain Erratum to the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Sharing of inter-State Transmission Charges and Losses) (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2017.
 - (3) No. L-1/132/2013-CERC dated the 19th September, 2019, publishing certain Erratum to the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission

(Deviation Settlement Mechanism and Related Matters) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2018.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 1418/17/19]

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

- (i) (a) Seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the DNH Power Distribution Corporation Limited, Silvassa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, 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. 1097/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Nineteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the NHDC Limited, Bhopal, 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. 1096/17/19]

- (iii) (a) Eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Solar Energy Corporation of India Ltd. (SECI), 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. 1415/17/19]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO), Shillong, Meghalaya, 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. 1412/17/19]

- (v) (a) Thirty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the THDC India Limited (THDCIL), Rishikesh, Uttarakhand, 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. 1413/17/19]

- (vi) (a) Fiftieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC), 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. 1095/17/19]

- (vii) (a) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA), 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. 1414/17/19]

- (2) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 100 and sub-section (2) of Section 101 of the Electricity Act, 2003:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), 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 Commission.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1100/17/19]
- (3) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE), Gurugram, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1102/17/19]
 - (ii) (a) Twenty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Sardar Swaran Singh National Institute of Bio-Energy (SSS-NIBE), Kapurthala, Punjab, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1101/17/19]

I Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**II Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of various organisations 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. 633 (E), dated the 5th September, 2019, regarding recognition by Central Government to certain testing laboratories mentioned therein for the purposes of testing nicotine and tar contents in cigarettes and any other tobacco products, under sub-section (3) of Section 31 of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1521/17/19]

(B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare), under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940:-

- (1) G.S.R. 223 (E), dated the 19th March, 2019, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1155/17/19]

- (2) G.S.R. 317 (E), dated the 22nd April, 2019, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1522/17/19]

- (3) G.S.R. 499 (E), dated the 17th July, 2019, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1155/17/19]

- (4) G.S.R. 652 (E), dated the 13th September, 2019, publishing the Medical Devices (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1155/17/19]

- (5) G.S.R. 653 (E), dated the 13th September, 2019, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (Twelfth Amendment) Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1523/17/19]

- (6) G.S.R. 787 (E), dated the 16th October, 2019, publishing the Medical Devices (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1155/17/19]

- (7) G.S.R. 828 (E), dated the 6th November, 2019, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (Thirteenth Amendment) Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1524/17/19]

(C) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare), under Section 93 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006:—

- (1) F. No. REG/11/27/Surplus Food/FSSAI-2017, dated the 30th July, 2019, notifying the Food Safety and Standards (Recovery and Distribution of Surplus Food) Regulations, 2019.

- (2) F. No. Stds/SP (Water & Beverages)/Notification(5) FSSAI-2018 dated the 30th October, 2019, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For Sl. Nos. (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 1154/17/19]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases (NITRD), 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 Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1150/17/19]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the New Delhi Tuberculosis Centre (NDTBC), 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 Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1151/17/19]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Regional Institute of Paramedical and Nursing Sciences (RIPANS), Aizawl, Mizoram, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1525/17/19]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Academy of Medical Sciences (India) (NAMS), 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 Academy.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1153/17/19]
- (v) (a) Twenty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the North

Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS), Shillong, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1152/17/19]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, for the year 2018-19.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, 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. 1147/17/19]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Board of Examinations, 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 Board.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1149/17/19]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing (AIISH), Mysuru, 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 Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1148/17/19]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Institute of Economic Growth, University of Delhi, 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 Centre.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1146/17/19]

- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC),

Bengaluru, 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. 596/17/19]

- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Panjab University, 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. 1145/17/19]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

II. Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs

III. Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of various organisations 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. (A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 48 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999:-

- (1) G.S.R. 498 (E), dated the 16th July, 2019, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Deposit) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.
- (2) F. No.9/1/2013-ECB (Pt-2), dated the 7th October, 2019, publishing the Depository Receipts (Amendment) Scheme, 2019.
- (3) S.O. 3715 (E), dated the 15th October, 2019, notifying 15th day of October, 2019 as the date on which the provisions of Sections 139, clause (i) of Section 143 and Section 144 of the said Act shall come into force.
- (4) S.O. 3722 (E), dated the 16th October, 2019, determining certain instruments given therein as debt instruments and certain instruments as non-debt instruments.
- (5) G.S.R. 795 (E), dated the 17th October, 2019, publishing the Foreign

Exchange Management (Mode of Payment and Reporting of Non Debt Instruments) Regulations, 2019.

- (6) G.S.R. 796 (E), dated the 17th October, 2019, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Debt Instruments) Regulations, 2019.
- (7) S.O. 3732 (E), dated the 17th October, 2019, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Non-debt Instruments) Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For Sl. No.s (1) to (7) See No. L.T. 1266/17/19]

- (B) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2019/27, dated the 29th July, 2019, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2019, under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1526/17/19]

- (C) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2019/36 dated the 23rd September, 2019, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2019, under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992; and Section 27 of the Depositories Act, 1996.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1265/17/19]

- (D) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (6) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970:-

- (1) S.O. 3350 (E), dated the 18th September, 2019, publishing the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Scheme, 2019.
- (2) S.O. 4159 (E), dated the 20th November, 2019, publishing the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Second Amendment) Scheme, 2019.

(E) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (6) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980:-

- (1) S.O. 3351 (E), dated the 18th September, 2019, publishing the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Scheme, 2019.
- (2) S.O. 4160 (E), dated the 20th November, 2019, publishing the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Second Amendment) Scheme, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For Sl. Nos. (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 1269/17/19]

(F) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), Notification No. PFRDA/12/RGL/139/11, dated the 2nd November, 2018, publishing the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Employees' Service) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2018, under Section 53 of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 2013, along with delay Statement.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 982/17/19]

(G) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), Notification No. F. No. IRDAI/Reg/14/165/2019, dated the 21st November, 2019, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Health Insurance) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019, under sub-section (3) of Section 114 A of the Insurance Act, 1938; and Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1268/17/19]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 614 (E), dated the 30th August, 2019, publishing the Income-tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2019.
- (2) S.O. 3215 (E), dated the 5th September, 2019, publishing the Income-tax (6th Amendment) Rules, 2019.

- (3) S.O. 3264 (E), dated the 12th September, 2019, publishing the E-assessment Scheme, 2019.
[Placed in Library. For Sl. Nos. (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 1267/17/19]
- (4) S.O. 3265 (E), dated the 12th September, 2019, issuing certain directions of the Central Government for the purposes of giving effect to the E-assessment Scheme, 2019.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1527/17/19]
- (5) S.O. 3266 (E), dated the 12th September, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 2413 (E), dated the 13th June, 2018 to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 661 (E), dated the 16th September, 2019, publishing the Income-tax (7th Amendment) Rules, 2019.
- (7) G.S.R. 679 (E), dated the 20th September, 2019, publishing the Income-tax (9th Amendment) Rules, 2019.
- (8) G.S.R. 694 (E), dated the 27th September, 2019, publishing the Income-tax (10th Amendment) Rules, 2019.
- (9) G.S.R. 701 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, publishing the Income-tax (11th Amendment) Rules, 2019.
- (10) G.S.R. 825 (E), dated the 6th November, 2019, publishing the Income-tax (12th Amendment) Rules, 2019.
[Placed in Library. For Sl. Nos. (5) to (6) See No. L.T. 1267/17/19]
- (I) 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. 870 (E), dated the 22nd November, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 690 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 874 (E), dated the 26th November, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 454 (E), dated the 28th June, 2019, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (3) G.S.R. 875 (E), dated the 26th November, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 769 (E), dated the 9th October, 2019, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 876 (E), dated the 26th November, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 452 (E), dated the 28th June, 2019, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 877 (E), dated the 26th November, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 455 (E), dated the 28th June, 2019, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 878 (E), dated the 26th November, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 767 (E), dated the 9th October, 2019, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 879 (E), dated the 26th November, 2019, *Seeking* to notify the special procedure to be followed till the 31st day of December, 2019 by the class of persons, whose principal place of business or place of business lies in the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir till the 31st October, 2019; and lies in the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir or in the Union territory of Ladakh from the 31st day of October, 2019 onwards.

[Placed in Library. For Sl. Nos. (1) to (7) *See* No. L.T. 1271/17/19]

- (J) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 779 (E), dated the 14th October, 2019, publishing the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Regulation of Controlled Substances) Amendment Order, 2019, under Section 77 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1270/17/19]

- (K) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. S.O. 4024 (E), dated the 7th November, 2019, specifying M/s Go Airlines (India) Ltd. and TATA SIA Airlines Limited (Vistara) as designated Indian carrier for the purposes of sub-section (5)

of Section 5 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1278/17/19]

- (L) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 871 (E), dated the 22nd November, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 683 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to insert certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 24 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1279/17/19]

- (M) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 872 (E), dated the 22nd November, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 702 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to insert certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 24 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1280/17/19]

- II. (A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-section (4) of Section 241 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016:-

- (1) F. No. IBBI/2019-20/GN/REG041 dated the 23rd July, 2019, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Engagement of Research Associates and Consultants) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.
- (2) F. No. IBBI/2019-20/GN/REG042 dated the 23rd July, 2019, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Procedure for Governing Board Meetings) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.
- (3) F. No. IBBI/2019-20/GN/REG043 dated the 23rd July, 2019, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Model Bye-Laws and Governing Board of Insolvency Professional Agencies) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.

- (4) F. No. IBBI/2019-20/GN/REG044 dated the 23rd July, 2019, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Insolvency Professional Agencies) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.
- (5) F. No. IBBI/2019-20/GN/REG045 dated the 23rd July, 2019, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Insolvency Professionals) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.
- (6) No. IBBI/2019-20/GN/REG046 dated the 25th July, 2019, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Information Utilities) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.
- (7) No. IBBI/2019-20/GN/REG047 dated the 25th July, 2019, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Liquidation Process) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.
- (8) No. IBBI/2019-20/GN/REG048 dated the 25th July, 2019, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For Sl. Nos. (1) to (8) *See* No. L.T. 1263/17/19]

- (B) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Notification No. G.S.R. 526 (E), dated the 25th July, 2019, rectifying the maximum age limit for appointment by deputation in respect of the National Financial Reporting Authority (Recruitment, Salary, Allowances and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Secretary, Officers and other Employees of Authority) Rules, 2019 notified *vide* G.S.R. 396 (E), dated 16th May, 2019, under sub-section (4) of Section 469 of the Companies Act, 2013.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1275/17/19]

- (C) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under Section 241 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016:-

- (1) G.S.R. 553 (E), dated the 5th August, 2019 publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Medical Facility to Chairperson and Whole-time Members) Scheme Rules, 2019.

- (2) No. IBBI/2019-20/GN/REG049, dated the 25th October, 2019 publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Insolvency Professionals) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2019.
- (3) G.S.R. 852 (E), dated the 15th November, 2019 publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy (Insolvency and Liquidation Proceedings of Financial Service Providers and Application to Adjudicating Authority) Rules, 2019.
- (4) G.S.R. 854 (E), dated the 15th November, 2019 publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy (Application to Adjudicating Authority for Insolvency Resolution Process for Personal Guarantors to Corporate Debtors) Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For Sl. Nos. (1) to (4) See No. L.T. 1263/17/19]

- (D) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 63 of the Competition Act, 2002:-

- (1) F. No. CCI/CD/Amend/Comb. Regl./2019, dated the 13th August, 2019, publishing the Competition Commission of India (Procedure in regard to the transaction of business relating to combinations) Amendment Regulations, 2019.
- (2) F. No. CCI/CD/Amend/Comb. Regl./2019(2), dated the 30th October, 2019, publishing the Competition Commission of India (Procedure in regard to the transaction of business relating to combinations) Second Amendment Regulations, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For Sl. Nos. (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 1276/17/19]

- (E) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-section (2) of Section 242 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016:-

- (1) S.O. 2953 (E), dated the 16th August, 2019 appointing the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette as the date on which the provisions of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Act, 2019 shall come into force.

- (2) S.O. 3458 (E), dated the 25th September, 2019 appointing Shri Krishnamurthy Subramanian, Chief Economic Advisor, Government of India and Shri B. Sriram, former Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer, Industrial Development Bank of India Limited as part-time members in the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India with effect from the 8th July, 2019 and the 4th July, 2019 respectively as per conditions specified therein.

- (3) S.O. 4126 (E), dated the 15th November, 2019 appointing the 1st day of December, 2019 as the date on which certain provisions of the said Code specified therein, shall come into force in so far as they relate to personal guarantors to corporate debtors.

[Placed in Library. For Sl. Nos. (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 1263/17/19]

- (F) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 467 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

- (1) G.S.R. 776 (E), dated the 11th October, 2019 amending Schedule VII of the said Act, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (2) G.S.R. 859 (E), dated the 19th November, 2019 publishing Corrigendum to notification G.S.R. No. 776 (E), dated the 11th October, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For Sl. Nos. (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 1274/17/19]

- III. (A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 40 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955, as amended by the Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 1985:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Bank of India, 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 Bank.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1528/17/19]

- (B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-

section (8) of Section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Acts, 1970 and 1980:—

(a) Annual Reports and Accounts of the following Banks, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts:—

(i) Allahabad Bank	[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1529/17/19]
(ii) Andhra Bank	[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1530/17/19]
(iii) Bank of India	[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1531/17/19]
(iv) Bank of Baroda	[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1532/17/19]
(v) Bank of Maharashtra	[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1533/17/19]
(vi) Canara Bank	[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1534/17/19]
(vii) Central Bank of India	[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1535/17/19]
(viii) Corporation Bank	[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1536/17/19]
(ix) UCO Bank	[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1537/17/19]
(x) Indian Bank	[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1538/17/19]
(xi) Indian Overseas Bank	[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1539/17/19]
(xii) Oriental Bank of Commerce	[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1540/17/19]
(xiii) Punjab National Bank	[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1541/17/19]
(xiv) Punjab & Sind Bank	[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1542/17/19]
(xv) Syndicate Bank	[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1543/17/19]
(xvi) Union Bank of India	[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1544/17/19]
(xvii) United Bank of India	[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1545/17/19]

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1545/17/19]

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

- (i) Fourteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited (SPMCIL), 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.

- (ii) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1272/17/19]

- (D) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Reports and Accounts of the following Regional Rural Banks, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under Section 20 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976:—

1. Allahabad UP Gramin Bank, Banda, Uttar Pradesh;

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1208/17/19]

2. Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank, Warangal, Telangana;

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1209/17/19]

3. Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank, Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh;

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1210/17/19]

4. Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank, Naharlagun, Arunachal Pradesh;

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1211/17/19]

5. Assam Gramin Vikash Bank, Guwahati, Assam;

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1212/17/19]

6. Bangiya Gramin Vikash Bank, Murshidabad, West Bengal;

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1213/17/19]

7. Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank, Ahmedabad, Gujarat;

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1214/17/19]

8. Baroda Rajasthan Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Ajmer, Rajasthan;

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1215/17/19]

9. Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank, Raibareli, Uttar Pradesh;

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1216/17/19]

- 10 Central Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank, Chhindwada, Madhya Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1217/17/19]
11. Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1218/17/19]
- 12 Chhattisgarh Rajya Gramin Bank, Raipur, Chhattisgarh;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1219/17/19]
- 13 Dakshin Bihar Gramin Bank, Begusarai, Bihar;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1220/17/19]
- 14 Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank, Gandhinagar, Gujarat;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1221/17/19]
- 15 Ellaquai Dehati Bank, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1222/17/19]
- 16 Gramin Bank of Aryavart, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1223/17/19]
- 17 Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank, Mandi, Himachal Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1224/17/19]
- 18 J&K Grameen Bank, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1225/17/19]
- 19 Jharkhand Gramin Bank, Ranchi, Jharkhand;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1226/17/19]
- 20 Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank, Dharwad, Karnataka;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1227/17/19]
- 21 Kashi Gomti Samyut Gramin Bank, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1228/17/19]
- 22 Kaveri Grameena Bank, Mysuru, Karnataka;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1229/17/19]
- 23 Kerala Gramin Bank, Malappuram, Kerala;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1230/17/19]
- 24 Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank, Diphu, Assam;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1231/17/19]
- 25 Madhyanchal Gramin Bank, Saugor, Madhya Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1232/17/19]
- 26 Maharashtra Gramin Bank, Aurangabad, Maharashtra;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1233/17/19]
- 27 Manipur Rural Bank, Imphal, Manipur;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1234/17/19]

- 28 Meghalaya Rural Bank, Shillong, Meghalaya;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1235/17/19]
- 29 Mizoram Rural Bank, Aizawl, Mizoram;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1236/17/19]
- 30 Narmada Jhabua Gramin Bank, Indore, Madhya Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1237/17/19]
- 31 Odisha Gramya Bank, Bhubaneswar, Odisha;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1238/17/19]
- 32 Pallavan Grama Bank, Salem, Tamil Nadu;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1239/17/19]
- 33 Pandyan Grama Bank, Virudhunagar, Chennai;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1240/17/19]
- 34 Paschim Banga Gramin Bank, Howrah, West Bengal;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1241/17/19]
- 35 Pragathi Krishna Gramin Bank, Bellary, Karnataka;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1242/17/19]
- 36 Prathama Bank, Muradabad, Uttar Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1243/17/19]
- 37 Puduvai Bharathiar Grama Bank, Muthialpet, Puducherry;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1244/17/19]
- 38 Punjab Gramin Bank, Kapurthala, Punjab;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1245/17/19]
- 39 Purvanchal Bank, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1246/17/19]
- 40 Rajasthan Marudhara Gramin Bank, Jodhpur, Rajasthan;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1247/17/19]
- 41 Saptagiri Grameena Bank, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1248/17/19]
- 42 Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank, Rohtak, Haryana;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1249/17/19]
- 43 Sarva Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1250/17/19]
- 44 Saurashtra Gramin Bank, Rajkot, Gujarat;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1251/17/19]
- 45 Telangana Grameena Bank, Hyderabad;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1252/17/19]

- 46 Tripura Gramin Bank, Abhoynagar, Agartala;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1253/17/19]
- 47 Utkal Grameen Bank, Bolangir, Odisha;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1254/17/19]
- 48 Uttarbanga Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Cooch behar, West Bengal;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1255/17/19]
- 49 Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank, Muzaffarpur, Bihar;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1256/17/19]
- 50 Uttarakhand Gramin Bank, Dehradun, Uttarakhand;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1257/17/19]
- 51 Vananchal Gramin Bank, Dumka, Jharkhand; and
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1258/17/19]
- 52 Vidharbha Konkan Gramin Bank, Nagpur, Maharashtra.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1259/17/19]
- (E) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 53 and sub-section (4) of Section 52 of the Competition Act, 2002:—
- (a) Annual Report of the Competition Commission of India (CCI), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Competition Commission of India (CCI), New Delhi, 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. 1273/17/19]
- (F) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 20 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999:-
- (a) Annual Report of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), Hyderabad, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1260/17/19]
- (G) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (15) of Section 132 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (a) Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the National Financial Reporting Authority (NFRA) New Delhi, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1261/17/19]
- (H) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fifth Annual Report on the Working and Administration of the Companies Act, 2013, for the year ending 31st March, 2019, under Section 461 of the Companies Act, 2013.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1262/17/19]
- (I) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), 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. 1546/17/19]
 - (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1206/17/19]
 - (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1207/17/19]

Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of IIFPT, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu and NIFTEM, Haryana and related papers

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामेश्वर तेली): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Food Processing Technology (IIFPT), Thanjavur, 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. 1313/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM), Haryana, 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. 1314/17/19]

Report of the CAG of India for the year 2017-18

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, under clause (2) of Section 19A of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31 March, 2018 — Union Government (Commercial) — Report No.18 of 2019 — General Purpose Financial Reports of Central Public Sector Enterprises (Compliance Audit).

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1291/17/19]

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance:—

- (i) First Report on Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs, Expenditure, Financial Services and Investment and Public Asset Management);

- (ii) Second Report on Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue);
- (iii) Third Report on Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs;
- (iv) Fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Planning; and
- (v) Fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

श्रीमती शांता क्षत्री (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित खाद्य, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2019-20) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ:-

- (i) First Report on Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs); and
- (ii) Second Report on Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution)

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

SHRI SURESH GOPI (Nominated): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology:—

- (i) First Report on Demands for Grants (2019-20) relating to the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications);

- (ii) Second Report on Demands for Grants (2019-20) relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;
- (iii) Third Report on Demands for Grants (2019-20) relating to the Ministry of Communications (Department of Posts); and
- (iv) Fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2019-20) relating to the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

**STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES**

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources showing Further Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twenty-first Report on Action Taken on Observations/Recommendations contained in the Fourteenth Report on the subject "Review of Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)".

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Two
Hundred and Seventy-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture**

संस्कृति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल): महोदय, मैं संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रशासित अध्येतावृत्ति, अनुदानों, पेंशन और योजनाओं के संबंध में विभाग-संबंधित परिवहन, पर्यटन और संस्कृति संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के दो सौ इकहत्तरवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/समुक्तियों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

OBSERVATION BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the other day when we were taking up the Short Notice Question, some Members raised the issue that it was not circulated.

After getting message from the Secretariat, I said it has been circulated. But, unnecessarily, two Members argued with the Chair and insisted, saying 'No, Sir, it was not circulated.' I remembered and I did not want to join the issue at that time. But the record has to be put straight. The Rajya Sabha Secretariat, Parliament of India, dated 7th December, 2019 received the following Parliament papers: Parliament Bulletin Part-II, List of Business, Unstarred Questions' list, Papers laid on the Table, Synopsis of the debate, supplement to the Synopsis of the debate, Short Notice Question dated 9.12.2019 (English and Hindi). This was the Bulletin and it also included the Short Notice Question to be asked at the sitting of the Rajya Sabha to be held on Monday, the 9th December, relating to allocation of funds to States under Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project, by Shri Y. S. Chowdary. These were all distributed on Saturday itself. I request the Members, please, before you raise any issue in the House and argue on that, go through the earlier proceedings as well as the papers sent to you through Parliamentary Bulletin and then raise the issue. Otherwise, we will not only be wasting time of the House but also sending a wrong message as if the Chair is doing something wrong, procedure is not followed and, subsequently, the Chair is compelled to make a comment like this. This should be avoided by one and all. All the concerned Members, I hope, will take note of the same.

Now, we will take up Zero Hour submissions. Ms. Dola Sen.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Non-payment of wages to workers of Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Thank you Mr. Chairman, Sir, for permitting to make my submission during Zero Hour.

My subject is non-payment of wages to employees and workers of Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited even after verdict given by the NCLAT.

Sir, the employees of HPCL, a Government of India enterprise *i.e.* public enterprises, are in deep distress. The HPCL has its two manufacturing units, namely in Cachar Paper Mill and Naogaon Paper Mill in Assam with its headquarters in Kolkata. Production in these two paper mills has been suspended from October, 2015, and March, 2017, respectively. Salary last paid was on December, 2016.

Sir, Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) was initiated from 13th June, 2018, and a liquidation order was issued by the NCLT, New Delhi, on 2nd May, 2019.

Upon the appeal of employees and workers of HPCL, NCLAT, the appellate authority of the NCLT, has ordered, on 29th May, 2019, that the employees would get the benefit of going concern and directed the liquidator to approach the Government of India for release of salary and other dues of the workers.

Sir, an amount of Rs. 90 crores was sanctioned in the Union Budget for salary support of employees and workers of HPCL in the financial year 2018-19 and the same has been published in the Government of India's Gazette on 25th August, 2018. But, unfortunately, the sanctioned amount has not been released till date by the Centre. And, obviously, no benefit has been given to workmen according to the verdict of NCLAT. So, the fate of workmen is that they are not getting salaries for the last 35 months which led to many deaths — almost 100 — due to lack of funds for treatment. And, Sir, some suicides have also been reported — almost 10 — also. Moreover, many of them withdrew their children from higher studies.

I urge upon the Central Government and the concerned Ministry to take up the matter to appropriate level and do the needful by obeying the NCLAT verdict, so that workers and employees of HPCL may get their due salaries and other dues at the earliest according to the law of the land and the Constitution. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nirmalaji, please take note of it, inquire into it and find out what is the position.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by my colleague.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by my colleague.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by my colleague.

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by my colleague.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by my colleague.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by my colleague.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by my colleague.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by my colleague.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by my colleague.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by my colleague.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by my colleague.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by my colleague.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by my colleague.

SHRI SUBHASISH CHAKRABORTY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by my colleague.

Supply of urea to Tamil Nadu

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Thank you respected Chairman, Sir, for allowing me to make my Zero Hour submission which is very important and needs immediate attention of the Government.

Sir, Tamil Nadu has experienced a very good rainfall. With current North-East Monsoon we have a very good rainfall throughout the State. So, we have a comfortable storage in all the major reservoirs. Thanks to our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Shri Edappadi K. Palaniswamy, who farsightedly deepened,

strengthened and rejuvenated all the water bodies through the Flagship Scheme Kudimaramathu. Now, all the farmers are expecting or hopeful of getting a good harvest which has not happened in the last two years.

My point is: the crop coverage has crossed to 32.347 lakh hectares which is 3.46 lakh hectares higher than the previous year. So, our agricultural cover has improved. Therefore, we need a higher quota of urea. But, Tamil Nadu has received urea with a shortfall of 66,000 metric tonnes in October, 2019; and, had received a shortfall of 1.08 metric tonnes in previous kharif season. So, the total shortfall has been 1.74 metric tonnes till October 31st. Our hon. Chief Minister has written to the hon. Union Minister for Chemicals and Fertilizers to immediately address this issue and release the urea to the State of Tamil Nadu. Due to the efforts of our hon. Chief Minister, the Ministry of Fertilizers, I appreciate, has allocated 1.58 lakh metric tonnes of urea to Tamil Nadu in November, 2019. Out of this total allocation of 1.58 lakh metric tonnes, we have received only 1.163 lakh metric tonnes of urea. So, I urge upon the Government, especially the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers to immediately supply the balance of 41,000 metric tonnes, and also the backlog of 66,000 metric tonnes, pertaining to October, 2019.

Another point, which I would like to emphasis, is that urea that comes to Tamil Nadu is diverted to Karaikal Port, which has a very less unloading capacity. So, I would request that the incoming ships be sent to the VOC Port or the Chennai Port. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. Now, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

Vijilaji, you were raising a very good point. But you were unnecessarily exceeding your time limit. I have to take up the next subject too.

Need to revive old pension scheme

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, सरकारी कर्मचारी, विद्यालय, महाविद्यालयों, सहायता प्राप्त कॉलेजों और महाविद्यालयों के अध्यापकों को रिटायरमेंट के बाद पेंशन मिला करती थी और उसके लिए 2005 तक एक सिस्टम बना हुआ था। उसका एक फार्मूला था कि इतने साल सर्विस की और उसके आधार पर अध्यापकों को पेंशन मिला करती थी। वर्ष 2005 में उस पुरानी पेंशन की व्यवस्था को खत्म कर दिया गया और नया सिस्टम लागू किया गया कि जो कर्मचारी है, उसके मूल वेतन का 10 परसेंट कटता रहेगा और स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया, यूटीआई और एल.आई.सी. उसकी गवर्निंग एजेंसीज होंगी। वह पैसा कहां पर लगेगा, उसको वे तय करेंगी।

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

सभापति महोदय, इस नये सिस्टम के लागू होने के बाद किसी भी कर्मचारी को यह पता नहीं चल पा रहा है कि उसका कितना पैसा कटा, कहां जमा है, उसके पास कोई पासबुक नहीं है, उसके पास कोई सबूत नहीं है और वह कहां पर इन्वेस्ट किया जा रहा है, यह भी पता नहीं चल रहा है। यह पता चला है कि यह सारा धन कुछ निजी कम्पनियों में, करीब 169 कम्पनियों में जमा किया गया है और वे सब दिवालिया होने के कगार पर हैं। पूरे देश के employees को चिंता है कि जब ये कम्पनियां दिवालिया हो जायेंगी, तो जो उनके वेतन से पैसा कटा है, वह मिल नहीं सकता है और उनको कैसे पेंशन मिलेगी।

सभापति महोदय, इस संबंध में पुरानी पेंशन व्यवस्था की बहाली को लेकर हिन्दुस्तान के मौजूदा रक्षा मंत्री ने और उत्तर प्रदेश के मौजूदा मुख्यमंत्री ने भी तत्कालीन वित्त मंत्री और केन्द्र सरकार को चिट्ठियां लिखी थीं। अब ये मना कर रहे हैं। ठाकुर साहब ने एक प्रश्न का जवाब दिया है कि यह संभव नहीं है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश के सारे अध्यापक काफी उद्देलित हो रहे हैं। उन लोगों को अपने पैसे का पता ही नहीं चल रहा है। लोगों के मन में यह आशंका है कि कितना पैसा है, यह कहां जा रहा है, उसके सिस्टम को तो सरकार ठीक करे। उनको रसीद दीजिए, उनको पासबुक दिलवाइये, जैसे provident fund की होती है, जिससे उनको यह विश्वास रहे कि उनका इतना पैसा है और वह उन्हें मिलेगा।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में इतनी ज्यादा संख्या में employees हैं, उनका पैसा कट रहा है, उनका पैसा मारा न जाए और नौकरी के बाद उनको सही तरीके से पेंशन मिल सके, इसकी व्यवस्था की जाए। सभापति महोदय, मेरी आपके माध्यम से पहली मांग है कि उनके लिए पुरानी पेंशन की व्यवस्था करें। दोनों मंत्री यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इनको कोई निर्देश दें।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: General, I have missed it. I will come back to you.

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.): Okay, Sir.

**Issues related to the Parliament March being organized by the
United Forum of Bank Unions (UFBU) on 10th December, 2019**

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, representing about 10 lakhs of bank employees, hundreds of bank employees have come to the national Capital under the banner of the United Forum of Bank Unions for a march to Parliament today. Their concern is the health of the banking industry. The banking industry is in a very serious crisis. Their demand is to stop the move of the Government for merger. Merger of banks will not solve any problem. Ten numbers will become four numbers, resulting in the closure of six banks which have great heritage. All rural and urban branches will be closed. Their traditions, links with the masses, all will be cut off. The experience is that merger did not solve any issue. The State Bank merger was a catastrophic experience not only for the bank employees but also for the whole nation. So, the Government should think of that seriously. They are demanding that there should be a move from the Government to recover all the bad loans. Their further demand is that stringent action should be taken against the defaulters who are big people, but their number is very, very high. They are requesting the Government to publicise their names. Let the whole country know these big names. They are defaulters. They have looted the public money. The country has a right to know who they are. Release their names to the public. I know that Madam Finance Minister will take this issue very seriously. I request her to consider their demand and talk to them. Their another request is to reduce the service charges because it affects the common man very badly. Their another demand is to increase the interest rates of bank deposits. So, with these demands, they have come to the national Capital. They are fighting and struggling to restore the health of the banking industry. Please take them into confidence, have a meeting with them, discuss the matter and solve the issue. I request the hon. Finance Minister to take urgent steps in this regard. Thank you.

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

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

**Need for establishment and development of Defence Universities and
granting of deemed University status to Defence Institutes**

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (Retd.) (Haryana): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to draw the attention of the House, the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the Ministry of Defence to the fact that out of 1,000 universities and deemed universities in India, none figures in the top 400. The IIT Bombay and rest are between 400 and 2,000 in the list. The Armed Forces have got a culture of work commitment, dedication and to excel wheresoever put. Some of Armed Forces institutions like the College of Military Engineering, Pune, the NDA and the Armed Forces Medical College, have always been ranking the best in the country. Some of the private universities like O.P. Jindal Global University in Haryana and the Armed Forces' Welfare Education Society run institutions like the AIT in Pune, the Law School in Mohali, which have also made rapid strides. My request is that institutions of the Armed Forces like the Indian National Defence University, should be expedited fast. At the same time, Armed Forces institutions which have excelled and are likely to excel should be granted the status of institution of eminence, institution of excellence and deemed university status, so that jinx of world ranking can also be broken.

SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR (Goa): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ ।

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ ।

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

**Grants of 13th and 14th Finance Commission and Backward Regions
Grant Fund to Telangana**

SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV (Telangana): * "Hon. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. Sir, ₹ 2,027 crore are still due to be released to the State of Telangana as sanctioned under the 13th Finance Commission. Earlier, funds were not released citing that the local body elections were not conducted and also on the grounds that the High Court had issued a stay order. After the State of Telangana was formed, Local Body Elections were conducted. Hence, I request the Central Government to immediately release fund of ₹ 2,027 crore which is long due. Hon. Chief Minister of Telangana, Shri K. Chandrashekar Rao, with an intention to make Gandhiji's 'Gram Swaraj' a reality, prepared a thirty-day action plan towards the development of villages in the State. He is working tirelessly towards achieving this goal. He sent Officers of the State Government and Elected Representatives of the State to the villages to understand the problems faced by the villagers. He also allocated around Rs.350 crore for this programme.

Sir, the funds granted under the 14th Finance Commission are also pending for disbursal. There is a scheme called Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). This scheme is designed mainly to support the backward regions. Funds under this scheme have not been disbursed to the State of Telangana for the year 2013 and 2014. In the same way, funds against Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) for Mandals and Zila Parishads in Telangana are still pending. An approximate amount of Rs.450 crores is due under this scheme. Hon. Chief Minister of Telangana is working relentlessly for the development of Telangana and he has initiated many development programmes for the welfare of the State. Many more programmes are being conducted to support villages in the fields of Medicine and Education. As Nirmala Sitharaman, Hon. Minister for Finance is present in the House now, I request her, through you Sir, to release the funds". Thank you, Sir.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR JOGINIPALLY (Telangana): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

*English translation of the original speech made in Telugu.

Need to utilize the Nirbhaya Fund for rehabilitating female burn victims

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Hon. Chairman, Sir, my concern for today which, with your permission, I am raising emanates out of the fact that the other day, you, on behalf of the whole House, gave a kind of very stated position that violence against women shall not be tolerated.

Sir, Unnao being one, and there has been routine cases of violence. Almost it has acquired a pattern by men in power, men in higher position. Sir, whether it is sexual violence or it is a case of mass violence, the sufferer is women. Sir, in that case, with the increasing number of burnings, the Delhi High Court made a very, very nuanced position, and a very sensitive one. Sir, I quote, "The searing pain of the wounds and the shock of the burn incident may heal, but the scars of the burn remain on the body which haunts the victim's consciousness incessantly." Sir, in the same process, the Delhi High Court said that we need to have a committed ameliorative and rehabilitative fund.

My appeal is, Sir, with the Nirbhaya Fund, can we actually make sure that such funds are required in order to improve the quality and standards of medical expertise in rehabilitative surgery and psychological treatment of the victim? Sir, we also need plastic surgeons and other medical staff who actually do not blame the victims that you invited it onto yourselves.

With these words, Sir, I believe and urge the Government, through you, that we need to have a committed fund, and Nirbhaya Fund could be used in order to have a top committed Government hospital in all the States with rehabilitative surgery as well as physiological treatment. Thank you so much, Sir.

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ ।

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. SONAL MANSINGH (Nominated): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kumari Selja. Seljaji, you have raised this issue in this Session or last Session!

KUMARI SELJA: No, Sir. No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please carry on.

KUMARI SELJA: Thank you, Sir.

Need to save Aravali range and forest area in Haryana

कुमारी शैलजा (हरियाणा): सभापति जी, हरियाणा भारत का सबसे कम वन क्षेत्र वाला प्रदेश है, जहाँ केवल 3.5 प्रतिशत फॉरेस्ट कवर है। इसका ज्यादातर हिस्सा उत्तर में शिवालिक पहाड़ियों में और दक्षिण में अरावली पहाड़ियों में स्थित है। इन पहाड़ियों का बहुत ही कम हिस्सा ऐसा है, जिसे हम जंगल का क्षेत्र मानते हैं, मतलब इस हिस्से को कानूनी मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय, हाल ही में Ministry of Environment and Forests ने कहा है कि 1999 से लेकर 2019 के बीच हरियाणा के एनसीआर जिलों में वन और अरावली सहित प्राकृतिक संरक्षण क्षेत्रों में 47 प्रतिशत का नुकसान हुआ है, यानी यह घटा है, अतः आप समझ लीजिए कि यह 57,728 हेक्टेयर जमीन है, जिसका हमें नुकसान हुआ है। इसके बावजूद हरियाणा ने 27 फरवरी, 2019 को Punjab Land Preservation Act (PLPA) को amend कर दिया है। यह PLPA, 1900 का जो एक्ट था, उसको एकदम कमजोर कर रहा है। इस कानून के amendment Act के तहत 130 गाँवों के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 74 हजार एकड़ भूमि को वन क्षेत्र से बाहर कर दिया गया है। माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने भी सभी राज्यों को आदेश दिया है कि वन क्षेत्रों को चिह्नित किया जाए, लेकिन यह नहीं किया जा रहा है, जबकि यह जरूरी है। माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने यह भी कहा था कि अरावली को हर कीमत पर बचाया जाना चाहिए। तमाम दिल्ली, NCR क्षेत्र के लिए गुरुग्राम और फरीदाबाद की अरावली पहाड़ियों को बचाना बहुत ही जरूरी है। यह पूरे NCR के लिए green lungs का कार्य कर रही है। साथ ही राजस्थान से जो रेगिस्तान बढ़ रहा है, यह उसको भी रोकने का काम कर रही है।

इसलिए सरकार से मेरी माँग है कि इसके लिए एक task force गठित किया जाना चाहिए, जो forest cover को 2024 तक 5 प्रतिशत बढ़ाए और 2030 तक 10 प्रतिशत बढ़ाए। धन्यवाद।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

Concern over the continuation of the practice of manual scavenging

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, I wish to raise the important issue of manual scavenging, which was banned with the passage of the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act. It was, thereafter, also amended in 2013 to reinforce the ban, but despite the prohibition, employment of manual scavengers continues. According to the Government's own figures, till July, 2019, there are 54,130 people engaged in this job. Lack of employment opportunities has led these poor families to undertake such jobs under contractors, who don't provide any safety equipment for the same to these poor persons. Media reports suggest that there are actually 50 lakh sanitary workers across India, who often come into direct contact with human waste, working with no equipment or protection, which exposes them to a wide variety of health hazards, diseases and even death. The problem in implementing the Act is that it bans hazardous cleaning of septic tanks and sewers only if they are provided with protective gear and other cleaning devices. Now, the problem comes because the Act does not define the expression 'protective gear' and that is how they are able to escape the clutches of law. The private contractors take advantage of such vagueness and do not provide any gear to the private workers who clean sewage pits and septic tanks. It is alleged that 88 persons have died in the last three years, according to a reply given by the hon. Minister for Social Justice in Lok Sabha on 28th July, 2019.

Sir, I would like to urge the Government to eradicate this practice and ensure implementation of safety measures for these very poor people.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. SONAL MANSINGH (Nominated): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

Need to develop Kumhrar as a national heritage

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम निर्देशित): सभापति महोदय, सम्राट अशोक के समय में जो तृतीय बुद्धिस्ट काउंसिल हुई थी, वह पटना के कुम्हार में हुई थी, जिसे हम धम्म सभा के रूप में जानते हैं। 1895 में Shri L.A. Waddell ने पहली बार वहां excavation किया था। दूसरी बार excavation का कार्य Shri David Spooner ने 1912-13 में किया और तीसरी बार Shri K.P. Jailwal ने, जो भारत के अच्छे इतिहासकार भी रहे हैं, 1951-55 में excavation किया। यदि इनके द्वारा यहां excavation न होता, तो किसी भी तरह कुम्हार नामक इस ऐतिहासिक स्थान की ऐतिहासिकता जाहिर न हो पाती, जो पटना रेलवे स्टेशन से मात्र पांच किलोमीटर दूर है। कुम्हार में हुई धम्म सभा का महत्व इसलिए भी है, क्योंकि इससे पहले हुई दो बुद्धिस्ट धम्म सभाओं से यह अलग था। इस धम्म सभा में 1,000 monks आए थे और इसी धम्म सभा में निग्रोध के द्वारा अशोक को दीक्षा प्राप्त हुई थी, जिसके बाद अशोक ने दुनिया भर में बौद्ध धर्म के प्रचार के लिए अपने भिक्षुओं को भेजा था। इसके संबंध में दूसरी महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि इस धम्म सभा में अशोक ने, गवर्नेस और धर्म की आड़ में वहां जो भ्रष्ट एलिमेंट्स आए हुए थे, उनको निष्कासित करने का काम किया था।

महोदय, मैं इस सभा और आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह मांग करता हूं कि कुम्हार में, जहां किसी समय में इतनी विशाल धम्म सभा हुई, वहां एक अच्छी लाइब्रेरी का निर्माण करवाया जाए। यहां पर 80 पिलर्स का एक Assembly hall भी पाया गया है, जो इतना बड़ा था कि उसमें पिलर्स के अलावा कुछ भी नहीं था। बौद्ध धर्म के इतिहास में तीन विशाल धम्म सभाएं हुई थीं, पहली राजगीर में, दूसरी वैशाली में और तीसरी कुम्हार में। इन तीनों धम्म सभाओं को जोड़ कर देखते हुए, पटना के कुम्हार नामक स्थान पर एक लाइब्रेरी और एक म्यूजियम विकसित किया जाए। इसके साथ उसे एक पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में भी विकसित किया जा सकता है। अपनी इसी मांग के साथ, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूं कि मेरी यह बात सरकार तक पहुंचे और इस पर अविलम्ब कार्यवाही की जाए।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

†محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار): سر، میں بھی مانیئے سڈسیئے کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے موضوع سے خود کو سمبڈ کرتی ہوں۔

श्री आर.के. सिन्हा (बिहार): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री गोपाल नारायण सिंह (बिहार): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR (Jharkhand): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. RAGHUNATH MOHAPATRA (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri N. Gokulakrishnan; not present. Shri Ajay Pratap Singh.

Railway facilities in Singrauli District, Madhya Pradesh

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

ध्यान सीधी- सिंगरौली की रेल विभाग से जुड़ी हुई अनेक छोटी-छोटी समस्याओं की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। ये समस्याएं छोटी हैं, लेकिन लोक महत्व की हैं।

सभापति महोदय, ललितपुर-सिंगरौली रेलवे लाइन एक लम्बे समय से निर्माणाधीन है। इस रेलवे लाइन पर ललितपुर से खजुराहो तक निर्माण हो चुका है, लेकिन खजुराहो से सतना तक का काम, पन्ना टाइगर रिजर्व के कारण रुका हुआ है। मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह आग्रह है कि पन्ना टाइगर रिजर्व से जो वांछित मंजूरी दिलवाने का काम है, वह जल्दी पूरा करवाया जाए, ताकि इस रेलवे लाइन का काम अविलम्ब पूरा हो सके।

इस रेलवे लाइन का एक खंड भाग रीवा से सीधी और सीधी से सिंगरौली जाता है। इसमें भी लालफीताशाही के कारण निरंतर विलम्ब होता जा रहा है। इस खंड मार्ग पर भूमि का अधिग्रहण होना बाकी था, जिसकी सारी औपचारिकताएं पूरी हो गई थीं। इसकी धारा-11 का प्रकाशन भी हो गया था, केवल धारा-17 के तहत अवार्ड पारित होना बाकी था, लेकिन लोक सभा और विधान सभा चुनावों की आड़ में यह काम पूरा नहीं किया गया, जिसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि इसकी निर्धारित समय सीमा बीत गई और यह काम जहां से चला था, फिर वहीं पर पहुंच गया है। अब इसकी सारी प्रक्रिया फिर उसी तरीके से पुनः प्रारम्भ हो रही है, जिसके कारण इस रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण में अनावश्यक विलम्ब हो रहा है। इतना ही नहीं, इस खंड मार्ग में पहले जो निर्धारित सर्वे हुआ था, उस सर्वे को बदलकर अब उसमें नये गांव और जोड़ दिए गए हैं। इसके कारण इस रेलवे लाइन की दूरी तो बढ़ ही गई है, साथ ही दूरी बढ़ने के कारण इसकी लागत भी बढ़ गई है। अधिकारियों की मिलीभगत से पहले से लोगों को इस बढ़ी हुई रेलवे लाइन की जानकारी हो गई, इसलिए जहां-जहां से यह रेलवे लाइन गुजरने वाली थी, उन स्थानों पर लोगों ने बहुत छोटे-छोटे प्लॉट खरीद लिए हैं, जो सिर्फ एक, दो या तीन डिसमिल के हैं। इन्हें खरीदने के पीछे उन लोगों का लालच यह भी था, क्योंकि रेलवे विभाग का अभी तक यह नियम रहा था कि जिनकी जमीन भी रेलवे लाइन में फंसेगी, उनको हम नौकरी देंगे, इसलिए लोगों ने सोचा कि इस तरह हमें नौकरी भी मिल जाएगी। जब प्लॉट छोटा होता है, तो मुआवज़ा वर्गफीट के हिसाब से मिलता है, इस तरह लोगों ने सोचा कि उनको मुआवज़ा भी अधिक मिलेगा। इस प्रकार से वहां पर अधिकारियों, भू-माफियाओं और समाज के कुछ प्रभावी लोगों का नैक्सस बना हुआ है। मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि इस कार्य पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाए और जितनी जल्दी हो सके, इस कार्य को पूर्ण करवाया जाए। सीधी में जो रेलवे रिजर्वेशन काउंटर है, वह भी पिछले छः महीने से बंद पड़ा है, हालांकि यह बहुत छोटी बात है।

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Rise in NPAs of banks under the MUDRA Yojana

SHRI MANISH GUPTA (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir, for allowing me to bring this important matter to the notice of the House. The Mudra Yojana was launched in 2015 for providing small loans to income generating small enterprises in trading, manufacturing and services sectors. This Mudra category loans have increased over the last few years. The total value of NPAs held by the public sector banks under the category was ₹ 7,277 crores in 2018. This figure increased by more than 100 per cent to ₹ 16,481 crores in 2019. Furthermore, the number of NPA accounts has increased from 17.99 lakh in 2018 to 30.57 lakh accounts in just one year. Public sector banks have suffered heavily due to this scheme as no collateral is mandatory under the scheme. Over 2300 cases of fraud have also been reported by PSBs since 2016-17 and the RBI has advised that the rising NPAs of Mudra loans should be addressed aggressively. So far, ₹ 1.41 lakh crores worth of Mudra loans have been disbursed this fiscal year. However, sources have claimed that bankers are pressurized into granting Mudra loans to people, who sometimes have no business plans. The average loan under the scheme is around ₹ 45,000 which is not enough money to start a business or create job according to many reports. Moreover, data suggests that only one out of five, or, 20 per cent of Mudra loans have resulted in job creation. This is yet another example of poor economics and poorer implementation. I would only urge the Government to roll back this scheme before rising NPAs stifle credit growth and bring ruin upon the MSME sector.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

Need to reform the working conditions of loco pilots and other loco running staff of the Indian Railways

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान भारतीय रेलवे के लोको रनिंग स्टाफ की वर्किंग कंडीशंस की ओर दिलाना चाहूँगा। महोदय, भारतीय रेलवे का गौरवशाली इतिहास रहा है और पैसेंजर या सामान की ढुलाई में तथा हमारी इकोनॉमी में इसका बहुत बड़ा रोल रहा है। पिछले कई सालों में इसमें कई क्रांतिकारी बदलाव भी हुए हैं, जैसे ई-टिकटिंग, सफाई के मामले में, हाईटेक कोचेज़ के मामले में, लेकिन महोदय, इन सबके बीच में जो लोको रनिंग स्टाफ है, जो कि इस पूरी व्यवस्था की रीढ़ है, उनकी वर्किंग कंडीशन में अपेक्षाकृत सुधार नहीं हुआ है, जिसकी ओर मैं आज ध्यान दिलाना चाहूँगा।

महोदय, लोको रनिंग स्टाफ के काम का समय काफी लम्बा होता है। वे 8, 9, 10 घंटे ड्यूटी देते हैं और उनकी वर्किंग कंडीशन ऐसी होती है कि उनको कुछ बेसिक आवश्यक सुविधाएँ भी नहीं मिलती, जैसे कि टॉयलेट नहीं होता, एयर कंडीशन नहीं होता, मौसम की सारी मार उनके ऊपर पड़ती है, नॉयस की समस्या भी उनको झेलनी पड़ती है और अकेलापन भी उनको काटता है। इन सबके बीच में उनसे अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे अपने काम को चुस्ती के साथ करें, मुस्तैदी के साथ करें। उनसे एफिशिएंसी की भी अपेक्षा की जाती है, अलर्टनेस की भी अपेक्षा की जाती है, चूँकि उनकी थोड़ी सी भूल के कारण जान-माल का नुकसान हो सकता है। कई बार उनमें मानसिक और शारीरिक तनाव भी देखने को मिलता है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध करूँगा कि रेलवे में अन्य सुधारों के साथ-साथ-नये कोचेज़ में तो कुछ अच्छी सुविधाएँ मिल रही हैं, लेकिन पुराने कोचेज़ को भी एड्रेस करना चाहिए और जल्दी से जल्दी उनकी वर्क-लाइफ को स्टडी करते हुए एग्जिस्टिंग सिस्टम में एफिशिएंसी लाने के लिए और उनको मूलभूत सुविधाएँ देने के लिए तुरन्त उपाय किये जाएँ।

महोदय, मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार में महिला सशक्तिकरण के कारण बहुत सारे नये क्षेत्र महिलाओं के लिए खोले गये हैं। हो सकता है, इसमें भी महिलाएँ आयेंगी, लेकिन जब तक इनको हम ये बेसिक सुविधाएँ नहीं देंगे, तब तक महिलाएँ इस क्षेत्र में नहीं आ सकती हैं, धन्यवाद।

**Concern over securities market frauds and inadequate
response of regulatory authorities**

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I wish to draw your attention to numerous financial frauds that are taking place in the securities market. We have had a crisis that had been created at KSBL. We have also seen similar activities at DHFL etc. What has been happening is that when customers signed up with these brokerage firms, they gave a power of attorney to them to indulge in transactions on their behalf. These have been misused. The money that should have been returned to customers, have been kept and diverted for real estate purchases, etc. So, this has caused tremendous hardships to lakhs of investors. Now, at a time when the economy is hurting, when investment is something that we want to draw more of, we are seeing a situation where people are being turned off from the markets themselves, from investment in the securities. So, it is extraordinarily important for the regulatory authorities to proactively fix these problems. What we are seeing

instead is that multiple regulatory authorities are jumping in and taking pre-emptive measures or, at least, urgent measures, but they may be legally questionable. This is another problem, and if these cases get stuck in litigation, then, who has access to those funds, who doesn't, etc., will become a real problem for the customers.

So, I urge upon the Government to work with the regulatory authorities to help fix these problems and to ensure that customers, investors and their interests are not hurt. To see that investor sentiment is revived once again is the need of the hour. Thank you, Sir.

Need to strengthen and restructure the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI (Nominated): Sir, I am raising an important subject related to the monuments maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India.

The protected monuments and archaeological sites in the country, declared to be of national importance, are located not only in the cities but also in the villages and remote areas. With increase in awareness and rise in domestic and international tourism, there is a tremendous amount of pressure on these monuments and sites. Instances of encroachment, unauthorised construction in protected, prohibited and regulated areas, hawking, misuse, damage, theft have put their very existence at stake. Despite increased budgetary allocations in the last five years, the overall condition and facilities at the monuments have not improved due to lack of planning and day-to-day supervision and monitoring of works. The main reasons to be cited for the sorry state of affairs are: ill-planning, centralisation of administrative and financial powers, and most importantly, inadequate staff strength at the field level.

The Archaeological Survey of India has around 3,680 protected monuments and sites, whereas the sanctioned strength of staff, comprising of Group 'A', 'B' and 'C' posts, is just 8,424. This situation truly explains that there are a large number of monuments which do not have even one attendant for normal watch and ward job. Their safety and security is, therefore, completely compromised. Adding further fuel to fire is the fact that out of the total sanctioned strength of staff, over 2,000 posts are still lying vacant.

The Archaeological Survey of India had submitted a proposal, on its strengthening and restructuring, in 2013-14 to the Government, which had even been accepted by the Department of Culture and in-principle nod was given by the Prime Minister's Office. Unfortunately, all the proposals are still pending.

Due to the shortage of staff, the archaeological and epigraphical field work and research has taken a back seat. Majority of the staff is engaged in pushing up the files with no positive productivity. The ASI has not been able to formulate a nation-wide agenda for archeological investigations and research, which they should be doing. Sensitive conservation/restoration works are being contracted out, which were essentially being done by the ASI till 2016-17. It is apprehended that the contractors may damage the original features of monuments while executing the works.

Sir, through you, I request the hon. Minister of Culture to look into three-four points. One is to ensure that all the vacant posts are filled up within six months. Proposal on restructuring and strengthening of the ASI, pending since 2014, may be revived forthwith and implemented within six months. Special emphasis must be given on archaeological research and field work by way of explorations and excavations. Perspective plan for each of 3,680 monuments for conservation and development must be prepared for the next five years to make them presentable and promote tourism. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can see the notes, but you have to speak. Please send the slips for associations.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati.

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

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

कुमारी शैलजा (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

डा. अनिल अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati.

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

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati.

DR. SONAL MANSINGH (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati.

**Need to include tribals under Scheduled Tribes category in the
Union Territory of Puducherry**

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN (Puducherry): Sir, I stand here to plead for the inclusion of the left-out four tribal communities, namely, Kattunayakan, Yerukula, Malakkuravan and Kurumans, under Article 342(2) of the Constitution, into the list of Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Puducherry. Till 2016, the Centre had not permitted the inclusion of any communities as tribals, though there had been several clusters of tribals living in isolated pockets in Puducherry regions. As a result, they were not able to enjoy the benefit of reservation and other concessions available to these communities. Therefore, the Government of Puducherry has been pleading for a long time for inserting the Scheduled Tribes in the list of communities in Puducherry.

Sir, there is evidence from the diaries of the famous diarists, Ananda Rangapillai and Veera Naicker-II that the community of Kuravars was existing in Puducherry during the 18th Century itself.

In this connection, the Committee constituted by the Government of Puducherry, as per the guidelines of the Central Government, which analyzed the problem, has recommended the inclusion of five communities in the list. However,

to our great dismay, the Government of India has notified only Irular community as Scheduled Tribe *vide* Presidential Order dated 22.12.2016.

In respect of inclusion of the remaining four communities, which are now under the backward class category as Scheduled Tribe, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, has sought for additional particulars. The Government of Puducherry had sought the assistance of an officer from the southern region, who is conversant in the subject, to make field visits and assessments on the genuineness of the claim for preparing a detailed report to the Government of India by the Government of Puducherry.

In this regard, on 06.06.2019, I have also requested the Director, Anthropological Survey of India, Kolkata, to depute an officer to visit Puducherry in finalizing the proposals. But, so far no action has been taken in this matter.

Sir, the left over tribals are languishing without the constitutionally sanctioned concessions and reservations. So, I request the hon. Union Minister of Tribal Affairs, through you, to kindly expedite the matter for inclusion of the remaining four tribal communities as Scheduled Tribe in the Union Territory of Puducherry. Thank you.

MR.CHAIRMAN: The State Government has to approve. The State Assembly has to pass a Resolution and it has to be referred to the National level Commission. They should accept it. Then, Registrar General of Census has to be addressed. Then, they have to examine it, and refer it back. Then, it goes to the Cabinet, and from there, it comes to Parliament. This is the procedure. These are important communities because I am also a little familiar with the communities there. This is the process which has to be followed. Now, Special Mentions.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand for all weather road for Bahadakhali-Allasu-Kunkuli and National Highway status for roads in Uttarakhand

श्री प्रदीप टम्हा (उत्तराखण्ड): महोदय, पट्टी मनियारस्युं जिला - पौड़ी गढ़वाल उत्तराखण्ड के अन्तर्गत बहेड़ाखाल-अलासू-कुनकुली मोटर मार्ग, बाड़ियू-जखनोली-कुनकुली मोटर मार्ग और कांसखेत-असगढ़-घडियाल धार मोटर मार्ग राष्ट्रीय मार्ग कोटद्वार-सतपुली-देवप्रयाग मोटर मार्ग से पिछले दो वर्ष पहले जुड़ चुका है। इन गाँवों की आबादी लगभग एक हजार से भी

[श्री प्रदीप टम्टा]

ऊपर है, लेकिन इन मोटर मार्गों पर पक्कीकरण का काम अभी नहीं हुआ है। सरकार की तरफ से कोई साफ-सफाई नहीं की गई है और न ही कोई गैंगमैन इस पर नियुक्त किया गया है। उक्त मोटर मार्ग पर कंटीली झाड़ियों का पूरी तरह से जाल बिछ चुका है, जिसके कारण ग्रामवासियों को बहुत दिक्कतों एवं मुश्किलों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

अतः मैं सरकार से माँग करता हूँ कि ग्रामवासियों की परेशानियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए व्यक्तिगत रूप से हस्तक्षेप कर उक्त मोटर मार्गों को, जो राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग से जुड़ चुके हैं, इन मोटर मार्गों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित किया जाए एवं बहेड़ाखाल-अलासू-कुनकुली मोटर मार्ग के पक्कीकरण हेतु संबंधित अधिकारियों को तुरंत आवश्यक निर्देश जारी करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The next Special Mention is of Shri Sanjay Raut, he is not present. Now, the next Special Mention is of Ch. Sukhram Singh Yadav.

Demand to fill vacant posts in Police Forces and to undertake police reforms

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, देश में आवश्यकता के अनुरूप कानून बनाने और उसमें संशोधन करने का काम निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है, जो जारी रहती है, पर कानून के पालन हेतु जितने संसाधन होने चाहिए, उसमें बड़ी संख्या में कमी देखी जा सकती है। चूंकि, कानून अपने आप काम नहीं करता, उसके पालन हेतु पर्याप्त पुलिस, न्यायाधीश व अन्य अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकता होती है, लेकिन देश के किसी भी राज्य के पास न तो स्वीकृत पदों के अनुरूप पुलिस है, न ही स्वीकृत पदों के अनुरूप न्यायाधीश हैं और न अन्य अधीनस्थ कर्मचारी हैं। ऐसे हालात में वर्षों तक न्याय की आस में लोग भटक रहे हैं। स्वीकृत पदों के सापेक्ष नियुक्तियां न होने से लोगों को न्याय मिलने में अत्यधिक देरी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। देश में जो आपराधिक घटनाएं बढ़ रही हैं, उनके बढ़ने का एक प्रमुख कारण अपेक्षा के अनुरूप पुलिस बल न होना है। एक तरफ तो बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है और दूसरी तरफ स्वीकृत पदों पर पुलिस की नियुक्तियां वर्षों तक नहीं की जाती हैं। स्वीकृत पदों पर पुलिस बल की नियुक्तियां पूर्ण करके बहुत सारे अपराध रोके जा सकते हैं, जिन्हें कम पुलिस बल होने के कारण वर्तमान में रोकने में कामयाबी नहीं मिल पा रही है।

महोदय, मेरी सदन के माध्यम से माँग है कि न्यायहित में स्वीकृत पुलिस बल की खाली पदों पर नियुक्तियां पूर्ण की जाएं और पुलिस सुधार हेतु अविलम्ब आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाएं, जिससे जनमानस को न्याय मिलने में विलंब का सामना न करना पड़े।

Demand to release the MGNREGA Fund for Chhattisgarh

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, "महात्मा गाँधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना" के तहत छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20 की प्रस्तावित राशि 1,982.15

करोड़ का भुगतान केन्द्र सरकार के समक्ष गत 8 माह से लंबित है। इस कारण मजदूरों को इस योजना के अंतर्गत काम का भुगतान मिलने में देरी हो रही है, जिससे मजदूरों को इस महंगाई के दौर में जीवनयापन में दिक्कतें आ रही हैं।

योजना के सफल संचालन हेतु यह आवश्यक है कि सही समय पर केन्द्र सरकार प्रस्तावित राशि जारी करे, जिससे मजदूरों की मजदूरी समय पर जारी होती रहे। केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित राशि 2,525.36 करोड़ रुपये में से मात्र 543.2 करोड़ रुपये की राशि छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य को अभी तक जारी की गई है और वर्तमान में वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20 के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित राशि 1,982.15 करोड़ का भुगतान केन्द्र सरकार के समक्ष लंबित है।

अतः सदन के माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से मेरी माँग है कि "महात्मा गाँधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना" के अंतर्गत छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य हेतु प्रस्तावित वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20 की राशि को अविलम्ब जारी करे, जिससे "मनरेगा" के मजदूरों को मजदूरी जारी की जा सके, धन्यवाद।

**Demand to restore normal functioning of the North-Eastern Indira Gandhi
Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences**

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I have been apprising the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for almost two years now about the deteriorating image of the North-Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, Shillong.

The Governing Council of NEIGRIHMS in its meeting held on 14th October, 2019 took a unanimous decision to remove the incumbent Director for having failed to deliver as per the requirements of the position and for dereliction of the mandated duties. Even after the Governing Council's decision to remove him from the position, he still hangs on defiantly further compounding the already vitiated atmosphere at this premier health services institution in the region.

I call upon the Centre to ensure that the unanimous decision of the Governing Council of NEIGRIHMS for the early exit of its Director at NEIGRIHMS be acted upon and implemented early.

Sir, I am glad that the hon. Health Minister is present here. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jose K. Mani, not present. Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy.

Demand to release GST compensation dues to Andhra Pradesh

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, as per the provisions of the GST Act, the growth of GST revenue to States would be 14 per cent every year from 2015-16, that is, since implementation of the GST. There is also a provision under the GST that for any revenue loss to States due to switch over to GST, the Government of India will make good to the States for the first five years of implementation of GST, and, to compensate the States, the Government of India will levy cess on goods that come under 28 per cent GST slab. So, last year, the Government of India collected ₹ 95,000 crores as compensation cess. And, this year, the Government has so far collected ₹ 55,000 crores till the end of October, 2019, which is 1.5 per cent more than what was collected last year during the same period.

The point I am trying to bring to the notice of the Government, through you, is that Andhra Pradesh has been suffering GST revenue loss since August this year. The revenue officials have calculated the loss incurred by Government of Andhra Pradesh and the figure comes to ₹ 1,605 crores. It is mandatory for the Government of India to release the GST revenue loss to States, if any, once in two months. But, the Government of India has not paid GST revenue loss to Andhra Pradesh for August and September, which was supposed to be paid in the month of October, and, loss for October and November has to be paid by 10th of December, 2019.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Mr. Reddy, we have to move to Question Hour.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Okay, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Secretary-General, Message from the Lok Sabha.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA**The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, with your kind permission, 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 Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th December, 2019 and continued on 10th December, 2019."

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

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Allocation of time for disposal of Government Legislative and other Business

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform hon. Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 10th December, 2019, has allotted time for Government Legislative Business, as follows:-

Business	Time Allotted
I. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, As passed by Lok Sabha:-	
(a) The Arms (Amendment) Bill, 2019	Two hours
(b) The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019	Six hours
II. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:-	
(a) The Anti Maritime Piracy Bill, 2019	Three hours
(b) The Code on Social Security Bill, 2019	Four hours
(c) The Central Sanskrit University Bill, 2019	Two hours
(d) The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (Amendment) Bill, 2019	Two hours
(e) The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Amendment) Bill, 2019	Three hours

The Committee also recommended that the House may sit beyond 6.00 p.m. on a daily basis for the transaction of Government Legislative and other Business that has already agreed upon.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question Hour. Shri Bhaskar Rao Nekkanti.
...(Interruptions)...

DR. SANTANU SEN: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... No, no.
...(Interruptions)... I have not allowed you. ...(Interruptions)... I have not allowed
you. ...(Interruptions)... I have not allowed you. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing shall
go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing should be recorded. ...(Interruptions)...
Nothing should be shown. ...(Interruptions)... You can't talk about Governor.
...(Interruptions)... You can't make slogans. ...(Interruptions)... This is not the way.
...(Interruptions)... I caution you ...(Interruptions)... Go back. ...(Interruptions)...
Nothing on Governor will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record.
...(Interruptions)... Nothing will be shown. ...(Interruptions)... It is unbecoming of
Members of Parliament. ...(Interruptions)... Governor's post is a constitutional post.
...(Interruptions)... You can't make slogans. ...(Interruptions)... Please go back to your
seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... You are
saying 'down, down' to Parliament by doing this. ...(Interruptions)... No, no.
...(Interruptions)... Please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... This is not the
way. ...(Interruptions)... You are denigrating the Parliament. ...(Interruptions)... Please
don't do it. ...(Interruptions)... You are denigrating the Parliament. ...(Interruptions)...
Nothing shall be reported. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing shall be shown, except what
the Chair is saying. ...(Interruptions)... Q.No.226. Shri Bhaskar Rao Nekkanti.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: *

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

New medical colleges in Odisha

*226. SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up new medical colleges specially in Odisha,
if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has plan to set up medical colleges in aspirational districts, in particular, Rayagada in Odisha, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare administers a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals". Under Phase-I of the Scheme, 58 districts in 20 States/UT have been identified and approved. Total cost of establishment of one Medical College is ₹189 crore to be shared by Central and States in the ratio of 60:40 (90:10 for NE/Special category States) including 5 new medical colleges in Odisha. Funds to the tune of ₹7507.70 crore have been released to the State/UT Governments for the approved medical colleges under the Scheme. As on date, 42 medical colleges have become functional. Details are at Annexure-I (*See below*).

Under Phase-II of the Scheme, 24 new medical colleges in 8 States have been identified. The total cost of establishment of one Medical College under this Phase is ₹250 crore to be shared by Central and States in the ratio of 60:40 (90:10 for NE/Special category States). The State Governments have identified the locations on Challenge mode. Out of 24 medical colleges, 22 have been approved till date including one medical college in Odisha and funds to the tune of ₹2254.59 crore have been released to the State Governments. Details are at Annexure-II (*See below*).

The Phase-III of the Scheme has been approved by the Cabinet on 28.8.2019 to establish 75 more new medical colleges. The State/UT Governments have been requested to send their proposals under this Scheme along with Detailed Project Report as per Scheme guidelines for consideration by the Ministry. As on date, 59 medical colleges have been approved. No proposal has been received from Government of Odisha. Details are at Annexure-III.

Annexure-I*List of functional/Non-functional Medical Colleges*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Districts		Status
1	2	3	4	
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	Port Blair	Functional
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	Naharlagun	Functional
3	Assam	3	Dhubri	Not functional
		4	Nagaon	Not functional
		5	North Lakhimpur	Not functional
		6	Diphu	Not functional
4	Bihar	7	Purnia	Not functional
		8	Saran (Chhapara)	Not functional
		9	Samastipur	Not functional
5	Chhattisgarh	10	Rajnandgaon	Functional
		11	Sarguja	Functional
6	Himachal Pradesh	12	Chamba	Functional
		13	Hamirpur	Functional
		14	Nahan (Sirmour)	Functional
7	Haryana	15	Bhiwani	Not functional
8	Jharkhand	16	Dumka	Functional
		17	Hazaribagh	Functional
		18	Palamu (Daltonganj)	Functional
9	Jammu and Kashmir	19	Anantnag	Functional
		20	Baramulla	Functional
		21	Rajouri	Functional
		22	Doda	Not functional
		23	Kathua	Functional

1	2	3	4
10	Madhya Pradesh	24 Datia	Functional
		25 Khandwa	Functional
		26 Ratlam	Functional
		27 Shahdol	Functional
		28 Vidisha	Functional
		29 Chindwara	Functional
		30 Shivpuri	Functional
11	Maharashtra	31 Gondia	Functional
12	Meghalaya	32 West Garo Hills (Tura)	Not functional
13	Mizoram	33 Falkawn	Functional
14	Nagaland	34 Naga Hospital	Not functional
15	Odisha	35 Balasore	Functional
		36 Baripada	Functional
		(Mayurbhanj)	
		37 Bolangir	Functional
		38 Koraput	Functional
		39 Puri	Not functional
16	Punjab	40 SAS Nagar	Not functional
17	Rajasthan	41 Barmer	Functional
		42 Bharatpur	Functional
		43 Bhilwara	Functional
		44 Churu	Functional
		45 Dungarpur	Functional
		46 Pali	Functional
		47 Sikar	Not functional
18	Uttar Pradesh	48 Basti	Functional
		49 Faizabad	Functional

1	2	3	4
		50 Firozabad	Functional
		51 Shahjahanpur	Functional
		52 Bahraich	Functional
19	Uttarakhand	53 Almora	Not functional
20	West Bengal	54 Birbhum (Rampur Hat)	Functional
		55 Cooch Behar	Functional
		56 Diamond Harbour	Functional
		57 Purulia	Not functional
		58 Raiganj, North Dinajpur	Functional

Annexure-II

List of New Medical Colleges identified under Phase-II for establishment

Sl. No.	State	Location Selected by State Government	
1	2	3	
1	Bihar	1	Sitamarhi
		2	Jhanjharpur
		3	Siwan
		4	Buxar
		5	Jamui
2	Jharkhand	6	Koderma
		7	Chaibasa (Singhbhum)
3	Madhya Pradesh	8	Satna
4	Odisha	9	Jajpur
5	Rajasthan	10	Dholpur
6	Uttar Pradesh	11	Etah
		12	Hardoi
		13	Pratapgarh
		14	Fatehpur

1	2	3
		15 Siddharthnagar (Domariyaganj)
		16 Deoria
		17 Ghazipur
		18 Mirzapur
7	West Bengal	19 Barasat
		20 Uluberia
		21 Arambagh
		22 Jhargram
		23 Tamluk
8	Sikkim	24 Gangtok

Annexure-III

List of medical colleges approved under Phase-III of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for 'Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals'

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Districts
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir (2)	1. Udhampur
		2. Handwara (Distt. Kupwara)
2.	Ladakh (1)	3. Leh
3.	Rajasthan (15)	4. Alwar
		5. Baran
		6. Bansawara
		7. Chittorgarh
		8. Jaisalmer
		9. Karauli
		10. Nagaur
		11. Shri Ganganagar
		12. Sirohi

1	2	3
		13. Bundi
		14. Sawai Madhopur
		15. Tonk
		16. Hanumangarh
		17. Jhunjhunu
		18. Dausa
4.	Uttar Pradesh (13)	19. Bijnaur
		20. Kushinagar
		21. Sultanpur
		22. Gonda
		23. Lalitpur
		24. Lakhimpur Kheri
		25. Chandauli
		26. Bulandshahar
		27. Sonbhadra
		28. Pilibhit
		29. Auraiya
		30. Kanpur Dehat
		31. Kaushambi
5.	Tamil Nadu (9)	32. Tiruppur
		33. Nilgiris
		34. Ramanathpuram
		35. Namakkal
		36. Dindigul
		37. Virudhunagar
		38. Krishnagiri
		39. Tiruvallur
		40. Nagapattinam

12.00 Noon

1	2	3
6.	Karnataka (3)	41. Chikkamagaluru
		42. Haveri
		43. Yadgiri
7.	Madhya Pradesh (5)	44. Rajgarh
		45. Mandla
		46. Neemuch
		47. Mandsaur
		48. Sheopur
8.	Punjab (1)	49. Kapurthala

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI: Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has set up new medical colleges, especially in Odisha; if so the details thereof. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* This is not the way. *...(Interruptions)...* This is not the way. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, in the Scheme for the upgradation of medical colleges *...(Interruptions)...* upgradation of District Hospitals to the Medical Colleges, there have been three phases.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing is being shown. *...(Interruptions)...* Why are you wasting your energy and bringing down the prestige of the House? *...(Interruptions)...* Please go to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* Respect the House *...(Interruptions)...* Maintain decency and decorum. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Four are already. *...(Interruptions)...* In the second phase, one college has been approved for Odisha. *...(Interruptions)...* We have no request. *...(Interruptions)...* Any proposal about new. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI: Sir, the Government of Odisha has already given proposal for two more colleges dated 07/11 *...(Interruptions)...* को दिया हुआ

है। ...*(Interruptions)*... लेटर नम्बर 28427 में दो तारीख को दिया हुआ है ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसके ऊपर कुछ बताइए। ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: As on today, we haven't received any request. ...*(Interruptions)*... But if you are saying that you have sent it ...*(Interruptions)*... As on today, we haven't received any request from Odisha for this final. ...*(Interruptions)*... If they have sent it, it will be received by us and it will be considered by the related Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't obstruct other Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह: महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से ...*(व्यवधान)*... जानना चाहता हूँ कि ...*(व्यवधान)*... बिहार में जो 8 medical colleges हैं, वे कब complete होंगे?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I have the full list of medical colleges. ...*(Interruptions)*... In the first phase in Bihar, colleges were sanctioned in Purnia, Saran and Samastipur. ...*(Interruptions)*... As on today, none of them is functional. ...*(Interruptions)*... In the second phase, again, we have sanctioned medical colleges in Bihar at Sitamarhi, Jhanjharpur, Siwan, Buxar and Jamui. ...*(Interruptions)*... These are the five medical colleges which have been sanctioned in the second phase. ...*(Interruptions)*... As on today, there, we have no medical college for the final phase. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a 71-college phase. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, one minute please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will not give even a second. Let all these Members go to their seats first. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this happening? ...*(Interruptions)*... You are misusing the forum. I have given you the liberty. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. ...*(Interruptions)*... No conditions will apply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: महोदय, यूपीए 2 में पहली दफ़ा डॉक्टर्स की कमी को देखते हुए और हास्पिटल की कमी को देखते हुए हमने देश में 58 medical colleges शुरू किए थे। हर मेडिकल कॉलेज को 198 करोड़ रुपये हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से दिए गए थे। मैं माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने उस पॉलिसी को सेकेंड और थर्ड फ़ेज़ में भी आगे चलाया। सर, हमारे समय में जो 58 Colleges sanction हुए थे, उनमें से 42 colleges बन गए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

جناب غلام نبی آزاد: مہودے، یوپی اے - 2 میں پہلی بار ڈاکٹرس کی کمی کو دیکھتے ہوئے اور ہاسپٹل کی کمی کو دیکھتے ہوئے ہم نے دیش میں 58 میڈیکل کالج شروع کئے تھے۔ ہر میڈیکل کالج کو 198 کروڑ روپے ہیلتھ منسٹری کی طرف سے دیے گئے تھے۔ میں مانیئے سواستھ منتری جی کو بدھائی دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے اس پالیسی کو سیکنڈ اور تھرڈ فیز میں بھی آگے چلایا۔ سر، ہمارے وقت میں جو 58 کالج سینکشن ہوئے تھے، ان میں سے 42 کالج بن گئے ہیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री सभापति: क्वेश्चन, क्वेश्चन।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, मैं क्वेश्चन पर आता हूँ। वह ओडिशा के लिए है और पूरे देश के लिए भी है। उसमें से 16 medical colleges अभी तैयार हो रहे हैं। जिन स्टेट्स के पास ... क्योंकि 40% स्टेट्स ने भी पैसा देना था। जिन स्टेट्स के पास पैसा था, उन्होंने तो वे 42 colleges बना लिए, लेकिन जो गरीब स्टेट्स हैं, चाहे वह जम्मू-कश्मीर हो, मेघालय हो, बिहार हो, नागालैण्ड हो और चाहे ओडिशा हो, उनके पास पैसा नहीं है, तो वे नहीं चल रहे हैं। अभी गवर्नमेंट ने सेकेंड फेज़ और थर्ड फेज़ में जो नई स्कीम्स बनाई हैं, उसमें 189 करोड़ रुपये के बजाय 250 करोड़ रुपये देते हैं। मेरा मंत्री जी से निवेदन यह है कि जो पुराने 16 colleges हैं, जो अभी तक नहीं बने हैं, उनको भी एडिशनल 60-60 करोड़ रुपये दे दीजिए, ताकि वे colleges भी complete हो जाएं।

جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، میں کویشن پر آتا ہوں۔ وہ اڑیسہ کے لیے ہے اور پورے دیش کے لیے بھی ہے۔ اس میں سے 16 میڈیکل کالج ابھی تیار ہو رہے ہیں۔ جن اسٹیٹس کے پاس۔۔۔ کیوں کہ 40% اسٹیٹس نے بھی پیسہ دینا تھا۔ جن اسٹیٹس کے پاس پیسہ تھا، انہوں نے تو 42 کالج بنالیے، لیکن جو غریب اسٹیٹس ہیں، چاہے وہ جموں و کشمیر ہو، میگھالیہ ہو، بہار ہو، ناگالینڈ ہو، اور چاہے اڑیسہ ہو، ان کے پاس پیسہ نہیں ہے، تو وہ نہیں چل رہے ہیں۔ ابھی گورنمنٹ نے سیکنڈ فیز اور تھرڈ فیز میں جو نئی اسکیمیں بنائی ہیں، اس میں 189 کروڑ روپے کے بجائے 250 کروڑ روپے دیتے ہیں۔ میرا منتری جی سے نویدن یہ ہے کہ جو پرانے 16 کالج ہیں، جو ابھی تک نہیں بنے ہیں، ان کو بھی ایڈیشنل 60-60 کروڑ روپے دے دیجئیے، تاکہ وہ کالج بھی کمپلیٹ ہو جائیں۔

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी।

डा. हर्ष वर्धन: सर, इस स्कीम के तहत ... (व्यवधान) ... तीन फेजेज़ हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... पहले फेज़ में जो कॉलेज थे, ... (व्यवधान) ... उनको 189 करोड़ रुपये दिये जाते थे। ... (व्यवधान) ... दूसरे फेज़ के कॉलेजों में ... (व्यवधान) ... 250 करोड़ रुपये दिये जाते थे। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति: आप लोग वापस जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. हर्ष वर्धन: अभी तीसरे फेज के जो कॉलेजेज़ हैं, उनमें 325 करोड़ रुपये दिये जाते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... जिसमें कि ...*(व्यवधान)*... नॉर्थ ईस्ट के कॉलेजेज़ को 90:10 के ratio में दिया जाता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... देश के अंदर बाकी को 60:40 के ratio में दिया जाता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर माननीय मेम्बर चाहें, ...*(व्यवधान)*... तो मैं उनको ब्यौरा दे सकता हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*... कि किस-किस स्टेट को कितना पैसा दिया है ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसकी पूरी लिस्ट है ...*(व्यवधान)*... जिसको हमने Annexure के साथ भी attach किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Prasanna Acharya. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, as the question relates to establishment of medical colleges, and medical colleges produce doctors, I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: No.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: What is the ratio of doctors in regard to population of this country? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: *

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Is it in conformity with the guideline formulated by the World Health Organisation? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Except what the Chair permits, nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: *

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: How many new medical colleges are required to be set up in the country to improve the doctor-population ratio in a prescribed time-frame? What is the initiative of the Government in this regard? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mantriji, you please reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. हर्ष वर्धन: सर, भारत सरकार medical colleges में M.B.B.S. seats को बढ़ाने के लिए, post graduation seats को बढ़ाने के लिए और डॉक्टर्स की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए ...(व्यवधान)... इन सबको W.H.O. standards तक ले जाने के लिए अनेक स्तर पर प्रयास कर रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we are walking out in protest.

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)

डा. हर्ष वर्धन: जैसे पिछले पांच साल में लगभग 28,000 MBBS की सीट्स और करीब 17,000 post graduation की सीट्स बढ़ायी गयी हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... पिछले पांच साल में ही, जैसे अभी फेज़-1, फेज़-2 और फेज़-3 की चर्चा हुई, इसके तहत टोटल 157 medical colleges विभिन्न phases में हैं, जिनमें से 58, उसके बाद 4 और अभी 75 colleges Aspirational Districts के अंदर हैं। इसके साथ-साथ हरेक जो existing medical college है, वह अगर अपनी MBBS seats और post graduation seats को बढ़ाने के लिए, as per the norms of Medical Council of India, भारत सरकार को proposal देता है, तो हरेक सीट को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार 1.20 करोड़ रुपए per seat उस medical college को support करके देती है। इसके साथ-साथ देश में इस समय 21 AIIMS different phases of development के अंदर हैं, जिनमें से शुरू के 6 AIIMS already काम कर रहे हैं और बाकी सब अलग-अलग phases of development में हैं। तो सरकार की जो योजना है, उसके तहत बड़े पैमाने पर MBBS seats, post graduation seats, नए medical colleges और existing district hospitals को medical colleges में परिवर्तित करने का काम है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Q.No. 227. Mantriji, you have to be brief and crisp.

Beneficiaries under Ayushman Bharat Scheme

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

(a) the number of people who have been benefited under Ayushman Bharat Scheme in each of the States of the country since inception of the scheme; and

(b) how much per capita relief has been given?

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

Statement

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

Services at Ayushman Bharat- Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs) are free and universal to all. Details of State-wise operational HWCs, as on 06.12.2019, are at Annexure-I (*See below*).

Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) provides health cover of ₹ 5.00 lakh per family per year to around 10.74 crore poor and vulnerable families identified from Socio Economic Caste Census database on the basis of select deprivation and occupational criteria in rural and urban areas respectively. In addition to these 10.74 crore families, many States have identified more groups of beneficiaries for their similar health cover schemes, which are implemented in alliance with AB-PMJAY. State/UT-wise details of beneficiaries covered are at Annexure II (*See below*).

As on 05.12.2019, total number of hospitals admissions under AB-PMJAY are 65,45,733 amounting to cost of treatment of ₹ 9,549 crore. The average cost per admission is ₹14,588/- (approximately).

Annexure-I*State-wise operational HWCs as on 06.12.2019*

Sl. No.	State Name	HWCs Operational			
		SHC	PHC	UPHC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Union Territories					
1	Puducherry	3	22	0	25
2	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24	7	0	31
3	Chandigarh	0	0	10	10
4	Daman and Diu	19	4	0	23

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28	17	5	50
High Focus					
6	Bihar	90	476	95	661
7	Rajasthan	130	417	57	604
8	Chhattisgarh	704	211	22	937
9	Madhya Pradesh	24	1,022	130	1,176
10	Odisha	104	822	83	1,009
11	Jharkhand	292	106	51	449
12	Uttar Pradesh	1,460	965	394	2,819
13	Uttarakhand	130	89	34	253
Non High Focus					
14	Gujarat	1,058	977	88	2,123
15	Maharashtra	1,130	1,488	417	3,035
16	Jammu and Kashmir	146	135	13	294
17	Kerala	0	660	30	690
18	Telangana	187	613	238	1,038
19	Tamil Nadu	509	1,374	320	2,203
20	Goa	0	52	5	57
21	Haryana	162	230	87	479
22	Karnataka	833	537	337	1,707
23	Andhra Pradesh	778	1,145	244	2,167
24	Himachal Pradesh	0	38	2	40
25	Punjab	899	352	91	1,342
26	West Bengal	206	256	0	462
North East					
27	Arunachal Pradesh	59	35	4	98
28	Meghalaya	30	9	2	41

1	2	3	4	5	6
29	Mizoram	0	3	2	5
30	Assam	752	276	48	1,076
31	Sikkim	20	11	0	31
32	Manipur	70	16	1	87
33	Tripura	47	26	5	78
34	Nagaland	53	2	7	62
	TOTAL	9,947	12,393	2,822	25,162

Source: AB-HWC Portal as on 06.12.2019 (10:30 hrs).

Annexure II

State/UT-wise details of beneficiary families covered under AB-PMJAY as on 05.12.2019 (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
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

1	2
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
Uttar Pradesh	118
Uttarakhand	19.7
West Bengal **	111.9
GRAND TOTAL	1,363.14

* The above information relates to beneficiaries supported under AB-PMJAY in alliance with State schemes.

** West Bengal has withdrawn implementation of scheme from January, 2019.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: धन्यवाद माननीय सभापति महोदय, "आयुष्मान भारत-प्रधान मंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना" के अंतर्गत जो उत्तर दिया गया है, उसके अनुसार उसमें केवल 16.5 प्रतिशत लोगों को लाभ हुआ है और उस पर लगभग 9,549 करोड़ रुपए खर्च हुए हैं। मेरा

[श्री दिग्विजय सिंह]

माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रश्न है कि 9,549 करोड़ रुपए में से कितनी राशि निजी अस्पताल को दी गयी और कितनी सरकारी अस्पताल को दी गयी?

डा. हर्ष वर्धन: सर, लगभग साढ़े 66 लाख hospital admissions पिछले एक साल के अंदर हुए हैं। आपने जो details मांगे हैं, हमने आपको Annexure में State-wise ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Mr. Dalwai. You are a senior Member. ...(Interruptions)... If you have the information, give it; otherwise, you send it to the hon. Member.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I have got greatest regard for the hon. Minister but he is not prepared. ...(Interruptions)... Probably, he has not been briefed. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. There was some disturbance. ...(Interruptions)... No, no, Digvijaya Singhji, please. You have to ask question. You cannot make a comment.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, we have given detailed information in the Annexure. I think, I can give these details also. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... You are not the official interpreter for everybody. ...(Interruptions)... Whatever it is, it is for the Chair and the Member.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, roughly, 60 per cent of the payment under this is to the private hospitals and 40 per cent is to the Government hospitals.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, my second supplementary is this. Most of this scheme is medical insurance-oriented. आपके माध्यम से मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रश्न है कि जब से यह योजना चालू हुई है, आपने कितना premium निजी बीमा कम्पनियों को दिया है और उसमें से कितना outflow हुआ है?

डा. हर्ष वर्धन: सर, इस दृष्टि से कोई डिटेल्ड Health Ministry के अंदर नहीं बनता है। We actually pay to the hospitals whether it is a Government hospital or a private hospitals. Various States have had different models, insurance model, society model and all. So, we do not have a data according to that. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right; now, Shri Vijay Goel. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I need your protection. The whole criticism of the scheme is that it is only designed for private persons.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. This is open to all, private and public. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a policy. You know the Parliament has been informed. ...*(Interruptions)*... प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, allow him to give it to me in writing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Vijay Goel.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I need your protection. Kindly give it to me in writing...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Vijay Goel.

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, आयुष्मान भारत योजना से 10 करोड़ गरीब परिवारों को फायदा होगा। मंत्री जी ने अभी लिस्ट दी है, इससे हजारों लोगों को फायदा हो गया है। उनकी लिस्ट में दिल्ली का एक भी नाम नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर दिल्ली सरकार इसे लागू नहीं करती, तो केंद्र दिल्ली में गरीब लोगों को इसका फायदा कैसे देगा, यह मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I need your protection. What is this? The Minister is not prepared. I need your protection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I need all of your protection for properly running the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way, standing up and then asking and speaking whatever you like. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; I cannot do. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have been Chief Minister. You have enough experience also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please; please ...*(Interruptions)*... Look, can't you sit, please? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this is what I am asking you. ...*(Interruptions)*... This will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will not allow this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will not allow this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will not allow this. I will not allow this again. I am telling you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You know the

[Mr. Chairman]

procedures; you know the rules. Question can be asked.....(*Interruptions*)... Please don't make commentary; otherwise, I will have to name you. I don't want that situation to come. See, question can be asked; supplementary can be asked. The Minister can give reply. The Minister's reply, if it is not good, not to your liking, there is a way but, you can't go on making a running commentary and then nobody has got a special privilege in this House. All Members are equal. The other day also, I have just mentioned what happened. You questioned the Chair; I have gone through the proceedings, and then this information was already given to the Members, and, then, I was questioned. And today also! Now, Mr. Minister.

डा. हर्ष वर्धन: सर, आयुष्मान भारत योजना देश के सभी स्टेट्स में लागू है, लेकिन दिल्ली को मिलाकर चार स्टेट्स ऐसे हैं, जिन्होंने आयुष्मान भारत योजना को लागू नहीं किया है। उसमें दिल्ली है, तेलंगाना है, ओडिशा है और वैस्ट बंगाल ने पहले लागू करके, उसको withdraw कर लिया था। इसके कारण निश्चित रूप से, जो दिल्ली में poor लोग हैं, जो उस 10.5 करोड़ फैमिलीज़ की लिस्ट में आते हैं, they are certainly deprived of the scheme, plus, पोर्टेबिलिटी का जो इसके कारण बेनिफिट है, उससे वे deprive हो रहे हैं।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I would like to know whether the Government is taking any steps to monitor the number of beneficiaries and allocation of funds for Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY). How many private hospitals have been empanelled for cashless secondary and tertiary care hospitalization?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, actually, over 20,000 hospitals have been empanelled till now for this scheme, and in these 20,000, more than 50 per cent, it is roughly equal number of Government and private hospitals. And, plus, Sir, there is a very robust IT-enabled system which takes care of all these related issues for delivery of healthcare services through the Ayushman Bharat also, including all possible mechanisms to handle the possible fraud mechanisms at different levels, and lately, we have also started using various forms of artificial intelligence and data analytics, to ensure that no fraud of any nature, at any level, is taking place in this, and if it is, then, it is detected at the earliest possible stage.

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह: सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इसकी राशि 5 लाख से बढ़ाकर 20 लाख करेगी? क्योंकि बहुत सी बीमारियां ऐसी हैं, जिनका इलाज गरीब आदमी नहीं करा सकता है।

डा. हर्ष वर्धन: सर, अभी इस पर्टिकुलर योजना के तहत राशि को इससे ज्यादा बढ़ाने की कोई योजना नहीं है, लेकिन जो इस प्रकार के मरीज हैं, जिनको और ज्यादा खर्च की जरूरत होती है, उसके लिए बहुत सारी राशियां हैं, जैसे आरोग्य निधि है, Prime Minister's Relief Fund है और ऐसे ही एम्स वगैरह में डायरेक्टर्स वगैरह के पास discretionary funds हैं और दूसरे कई सारे mechanisms हैं, जिनसे हम इस प्रकार के मरीजों की चिंता कर सकते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 228.

Initiatives to control the problem of anaemia

*228. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-IV (2015-16), the prevalence of anaemia among women aged 15 to 49 years is 53.1 per cent;

(b) whether it is also a fact that after having taken a lot of initiatives in the last 49 years to control the problem of anaemia in the country by the previous and current Governments, the problem has remained unsolved; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The anemia control programme review indicated challenges in Iron Folic Acid supply chain management, demand generation and monitoring. Considering, the slow progress *i.e.* less than 1% per annum in reduction of anaemia from 2005 to 2015, the Government of India has launched the Anaemia Mukta Bharat (AMB) strategy under the Prime Minister's Overarching Scheme for Holistic Nourishment (POSHAN) Abhiyaan and the targets has been set to reduce anaemia by 3% per year.

The 6x6x6 strategy under AMB implies six age groups, six interventions and six institutional mechanisms. The strategy focuses on ensuring supply chain, demand

generation and strong monitoring using the dashboard for addressing anaemia, both due to nutritional and non-nutritional causes.

(i) The six population groups under AMB strategy are:—

- Children (6-59 months)
- Pre-school children (5-9 years)
- Adolescents girls and boys (10-19 years)
- Pregnant women
- Lactating women
- Women of Reproductive Age (WRA) group (15-49 years)

(ii) The six interventions are:—

- Prophylactic Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation
- Deworming
- Intensified year-round Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) Campaign and delayed cord clamping
- Testing of anaemia using digital methods and point of care treatment
- Mandatory provision of Iron and Folic Acid fortified foods in Government funded health programmes
- Addressing non-nutritional causes of anaemia in endemic pockets with special focus on malaria, hemoglobinopathies and fluorosis and the six institutional mechanisms.

(iii) The six institutional mechanisms are:—

- Inter-ministerial coordination
- National Anemia Mukh Bharat Unit
- National Centre of Excellence and Advanced research on Anaemia Control
- Convergence with other ministries
- Strengthening supply chain and logistics
- Anaemia Mukh Bharat Dashboard and Digital Portal- one-stop shop for Anaemia.

This comprehensive strategy is expected to yield positive results in Anaemia control.

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता: सभापति महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर ज्यादातर महिलाओं में खून की कमी है। वे एनीमिया से पीड़ित हैं। लगातार 50 साल की कोशिश के बाद, एक परसेंट वार्षिक दर से घटने के बाद भी इस बीमारी से 53 परसेंट महिलाएं पीड़ित हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इसका कोई विशेष कारण है? क्या किसी विशेष स्टडी से पता चल सकता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर महिलाओं में और बच्चों में खून की इतनी कमी क्यों है? क्या भारत सरकार ने कोई ऐसी स्टडी इसके संबंध में कराने का निर्णय लिया है?

डा. हर्ष वर्धन: सभापति महोदय, इसके संबंध में तो हर जगह पर लगातार अध्ययन हो रहा है, लेकिन जो बेसिक सवाल पूछा गया है, वह यह है कि सरकार ने इस विषय को 2015 के अंदर बहुत गंभीरता से लिया, क्योंकि पिछले 50 साल से लगातार देखा गया है कि सभी सरकारों के प्रयासों के बावजूद भी एनीमिया का जो incident है, वह 50 और 60 परसेंट के बीच में ही लगातार हर एज ग्रुप के अंदर चल रहा था। इसलिए अभी एनीमिया मुक्त भारत और पोषण अभियान के माध्यम से हर एज ग्रुप में छोटे बच्चे पांच साल तक के, पांच साल से नौ साल तक के, adolescent girls and boys, pregnant women, women of reproductive age group, इन सबके लिए स्कीम के तहत...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you have to be brief and crisp.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: We are trying our best कि आने वाले सालों में कम से कम तीन परसेंट की इम्प्रूवमेंट हर साल हो।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता: सर, ज्यादातर खून की कमी गरीब महिलाओं और गरीब बच्चों के अंदर मिलती है। हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर गरीबी बहुत है। क्या आंगनवाड़ी के माध्यम से और बाकी संस्थाओं के माध्यम से उनके लिए संतुलित आहार का कोई प्रबंध करने के बारे में सरकार कुछ सोच रही है कि उनको पोषक आहार मिल जाए, ताकि उनमें खून की कमी न रहे और उन बच्चों की संतुलित ग्रोथ हो सके?

डा. हर्ष वर्धन: सर, पिछले साल ही सरकार ने बहुत बड़ा National Nutrition Mission लाँच किया है। इसके तहत खाली वुमन एवं चाइल्ड मिनिस्ट्री नहीं है, बल्कि उसके साथ एचआरडी मिनिस्ट्री और हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री भी है और हम सब लोग मिलकर काम करते हैं। साल में "पोषण माह" और "पोषण पखवाड़ा" भी आयोजित होता है। जो मील है, जो पौष्टिक आहार है, वह तो ऐसे एरियाज़ में दिया ही जाता है। इसके साथ-साथ लोगों को लगातार आयरन की फोलिक एसिड की टेबलेट्स और supplementation of Iron and Folic Acid fortified food लगातार दिया जा रहा है। लोगों को ट्रीट करने की दृष्टि से, लोगों को

[डा. हर्ष वर्धन]

एजुकेट करने की दृष्टि से काम हो रहा है। पिछले साल ही, खाली एक साल में हमारी हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री ने छः लाख से ज्यादा कैम्प्स लगाये हैं।

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, the supplementary that I wanted to ask has already been put by Mr. Gupta.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: सभापति महोदय, मेरा सवाल आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से है कि ट्राइबल वुमन सबसे ज्यादा एनीमिया की शिकार होती हैं। क्या सरकार ऐसा कोई सब-प्लान जारी कर रही है, जिसके कारण ट्राइबल वुमन, जो एनीमिया की शिकार है, उसे दूर किया जाए?

डा. हर्ष वर्धन: सभापति महोदय, सरकार की योजना सारे देश के लिए है। पिछले सालों में हमने केवल एनीमिया मुक्त भारत बनाने के लिए हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर नोडल ऑफिसर्स बनाये थे। हमने देश भर के स्टेट होल्डर्स की National Training Workshop की थी। हम लोग अभी करीब 13 स्टेट्स में स्टेट लेवल की वर्कशाप कर चुके हैं। आपने ट्राइबल एरियाज़ की बात कही है, ऐसे जो एरियाज़ हैं, खासकर जो ट्राइबल एरियाज़ हैं, जहां पर तकलीफ ज्यादा है, वहां पर और भी ज्यादा फोकस हैं, ध्यान है। सरकार ने 15 aspirational districts में पिछले सालों में जो काम किया, उनमें यह सुनिश्चित किया कि जो सबसे पिछड़े हुए हैं, उन पर सबसे ज्यादा सरकार ने ध्यान दिया और उनके parameters को improve किया। हमने इसके लिए पूरे समाज को involve किया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 229. The questioner is not present. Are there any supplementaries?

* 229. [The Questioner was absent.]

'Selling of electoral bonds in bearer form'

*229. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether the Ministry was aware of the fact that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) was against the decision of selling electoral bonds in bearer form;

(b) the list of reasons stated by RBI against the same in the meeting convened on October 11, 2017 and other communications; and

(c) why did Ministry take such a step inspite of the RBI's disapproval of the scheme, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN):

(a) to (c) A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Reserve Bank of India being a stakeholder was involved in extensive consultations with the Government at the stage of conceptualization. The Committee of the Central Board (CCB) of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in its meeting held on 11th October, 2017 indirectly agreed for electoral bonds to be issued if issued by SBI.

(b) The bank in the Committee of the Central Board (CCB) of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) meeting held on 11th October, 2017 and other internal fora would have discussed the multiple facets of the Electoral Bonds schemes. However, these are not mentioned in the proceedings that have been drawn up. Para 5 (b) of the proceedings of the 4040th weekly meeting of the Committee of the Central Board (CCB) of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in its meeting held on 11th October 2017, mentions the following:

"The Chairman briefed the Committee on the management's discussions with the Government on Electoral Bonds post the letter the Bank had written in line with the decisions taken in the meeting of the CCB, on September 27, 2017. The CCB supported the Bank's stand on not issuing the EBs in scrip form and observed that if the Government decides to issues EB in scrip form through SBI, the Bank should let it be,"

However, the Governor, Reserve Bank of India, in his letters dated 14th September and 27th September, 2017 raised certain concerns against the issue of electoral bonds. These reasons focused on the aspects of the platform for issuance and possible risks of a bearer bond and were reflective of the Reserve Bank of India's conservative positioning.

(c) The main reasons for issue of EBs in bearer form are to bring in transparency to funding in the political system:—

- (i) **To protect identity of the donor:** RBIs suggestion on issuance of EBs in electronic (Demat) format only with the bond holders sharing unique identifier with the political party may take away a key feature of the scheme, which is to protect the identity of the donor from the political parties. The donors may apprehend that the system may not be able to ensure secrecy of the identity of the donor.

- (ii) **To ensure wider coverage of the Scheme:** Physical scrips will help in popularizing EBs and cover people of all strata of the society. Small donors may not be familiar and comfortable with the digital processing and would like to get a physical bond.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the reply states that the bank in the CCB of the RBI meeting held on 11th October, 2017 and other internal fora would have discussed the multiple facets of the Electoral Bonds schemes. These are not mentioned in the proceedings. Again it says that the RBI indirectly agreed. I would like to know from the Minister what 'indirectly agreed' is.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, the hon. Member is right in saying that the RBI, being a stakeholder, was involved in the consultation process and during the consultation process, they had certain questions to ask about the particular platform of issuance as to who is going to issue it and also the proforma with which it is going to be issued. These consultations were recorded, but, at the end of it, as long as the bonds were going to be issued by the State Bank of India, they did not have an objection. So, when said 'indirectly', it meant, subject to that.

SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Sir, I want to know from the Finance Minister whether it is a fact that the Government can access at any time the information of anonymous donors, and if so, why can't the general public have the information?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, the Government cannot access because the gazette notification itself very clearly says that it has to be a matter of confidentiality by the issuing authority, and that only if because of a court's order, will they be able to release the identity, or, if there is a prosecuting agency, law enforcement agency, which because it is charge-sheeting somebody through the court request for the information, can it be obtained. So, the Government cannot obtain on any count otherwise.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: माननीय सभापति महोदय, election fund में धन दिया जाना, एक बहुत बड़ा विषय है और यह transparent होना चाहिए, लेकिन इसमें जो जवाब आया है कि दिनांक 14 सितम्बर और 17 सितम्बर, 2017 को रिज़र्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया ने बहुत ही गम्भीर सवाल पैदा किए थे, इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदया से जानना चाहता हूं कि वे सवाल क्या थे और उनका जवाब कैसे दिया गया?

श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण: माननीय सभापति जी, जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि क्या ये issuance एक बैंक के द्वारा हो सकते हैं, नहीं हो सकते हैं, यह उसके ऊपर चर्चा थी। जब यह निर्णय हुआ कि एक एजेंसी, जो स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया हो सकती है, So, उसके द्वारा यदि ये bond release हो सकते हैं, तो RBI को आपत्ति नहीं थी। Subject to that being released only by SBI, that is why we have used the word indirectly. So, that was the *aapatti*, and that was the explanation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Question No. 230.

Sale of stake in BPCL

*230. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE will be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has also decided for the disinvestment of BPCL (Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited) and considering to sell most of its 53.3 per cent stake to a strategic partner;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) whether Government has appointed any agency for its true valuation of BPCL and its assets; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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) Yes, Sir. The Government has given 'in-principle' approval for:—

- (i) Strategic disinvestment of Government of India shareholding of 53.29% in Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd [except its equity shareholding of 61.65% in Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL) and management control thereon] along with transfer of management control to a strategic buyer.
- (ii) Strategic disinvestment of BPCL's shareholding of 61.65% in NRL along with transfer of management control to a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) operating in the Oil and Gas Sector.

(c) and (d) As per the extant procedure for strategic disinvestment, Transaction Advisor, Legal Advisor and Asset valuer, etc. are appointed for providing advisory services and to assist the government in the strategic disinvestment transactions. The Appointment of Transaction Advisor, Legal Advisor and Asset valuer for strategic disinvestment of BPCL is under process.

श्री संजय राउत: महोदय, BPCL सार्वजनिक पब्लिक सेक्टर की एक महत्वपूर्ण कंपनी है और यह profit में चलने वाली कंपनी है। वर्ष 2018-19 में BPCL का Net profit लगभग 7,802 करोड़ रुपए था। जो कंपनियां घाटे में चलती हैं, उन्हें आप बेच रहे हैं, यह ठीक है, हालांकि आपको उनके खरीददार भी नहीं मिल रहे हैं जैसे एयर इंडिया।

श्री सभापति: कृपया सवाल पूछिए।

श्री संजय राउत: सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो पब्लिक सेक्टर की कंपनी profit में चल रही है, उसे बेचने का क्या कारण है? घाटे वाली कंपनियों को आप profit में नहीं ला सकते, लेकिन जो profit में चल रही हैं, उन्हें आप बेच रहे हैं। मेरा सवाल है कि आपने कहा है कि इस कंपनी को बेचने के लिए in principle approval दिया है, उसके खरीददार कौन हैं, विदेश कंपनी है या कोई देशी कंपनी है?

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, the Government follows a policy of strategic disinvestment of CPSEs which are not in the priority sector, and for this purpose, the NITI Aayog has been given the mandate, and the criteria is not profit or loss-making. The criteria is fixed by them, and on the lines of that, it should be of the national security, sovereign functions at arm's length, market imperfections and public purpose. सर, यह इसका criteria है। जहां तक कहा गया कि देशी कंपनी होगी अथवा विदेशी, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि अभी तो प्रक्रिया शुरू हुई है। इसमें अच्छा दाम मिल पाए और कंपनी आगे better technology, better management और बाकी और सुविधाएं दे पाए, उस दिशा में काम किया जा रहा है।

श्री संजय राउत: सभापति जी, बीपीसीएल की जो रिफायनरीज़ हैं, वे मुंबई, केरल, असम एवं मध्य प्रदेश में हैं। उसमें लगभग 15 हजार कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं। वे परमानेंट एम्प्लाइज़ हैं और कांट्रैक्ट बेसिस पर भी हैं। इस प्रकार से वहाँ 20 हजार से भी ज्यादा का रोजगार है। अगर आप इन कंपनियों को बेचने जा रहे हैं, तो इन सभी कर्मचारियों के भविष्य का क्या होगा?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, it is on the future of employees.

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: सभापति जी, जो रेग्युलर एम्प्लाइज़ हैं, वे 12,157 हैं। जो भी

कंपनी आएगी, वह रोजगार बंद करने की जगह उसको और बढ़ावा देने के लिए आएगी, इसलिए ऐसा प्रयास होगा कि भविष्य में इसमें और ज्यादा लोग काम करें।

DR. SASMIT PATRA: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why we are not providing the Numligarh Refineries Limited to a strategic buyer. Instead, we are transferring the management control to a Central Public Sector Enterprise. Is there a specific reason behind?

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, it is a very relevant question. NRL is a separate and legal entity. If you look at the Kochi Refinery, it is an integral part of BPCL whereas this is a subsidiary. Because of geo-strategic location and the expansion plan of the NRL where an investment of ₹22,000 crore will go in, it is going to further enhance its production. Due to geo-strategic location, it is important for India and that is why it has been given to a CPSE. The option is that.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, can I add a sentence?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, please. The Cabinet Minister always has a right to add.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Thank you, Sir. The question is very relevant. Here, the crude of Oil India Limited or the Assam crude is essentially refined in the NML. Because there is a logistical and scaling up provision also, it has to go through that refinery and that is one of the considerations. More importantly, it is a part of the Assam Accord. So, we want to respect that sentiment.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Sir, due to a change in the ownership after privatisation, is there a job loss in the company? Would the benefits, which the employees are getting, continue even after the change of ownership?

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: सभापति जी, मैं इसका उत्तर पहले ही दे चुका हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next Question.

सरकारी कार्यालयों द्वारा वाहनों को किराए पर लिया जाना

*231. श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों/अधीनस्थ संस्थानों में विभिन्न ट्रेवल एजेंसियों से वाहन किराये पर लिये जाते हैं?

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि मंत्रालयों/विभागों/अधीनस्थ संस्थानों द्वारा किराये पर लिए गए वाहनों में से अधिकतर वाहन व्यावसायिक प्रयोग के लिए अधिकृत नहीं है, जिससे सरकार को प्रति माह राजस्व के रूप में एक बड़ी धनराशि की हानि हो रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने के बारे में विचार कर रही है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर): (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सदन पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) जी, हां। यह सच है कि मंत्रालय/विभाग/अधीनस्थ संस्थाएं विभिन्न आउटसोर्स एजेंसियों से वाहन किराए पर लेती हैं। चूंकि सभी मंत्रालय/विभाग अपनी-अपनी कार्यात्मक जरूरतों के अनुसार आउटसोर्स वाहन किराए पर लेते हैं, इसलिए वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा इस संबंध में केन्द्रीय तौर पर कोई डाटा नहीं रखा जाता है।

(ग) और (घ) सामान्य वित्तीय नियमावली, 2017 के नियम 149 के अनुसार, मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा माल और सेवाओं का प्रापण (जिनमें वाहनों का किराए पर लिया जाना भी शामिल है) अनिवार्यतः गवर्नमेन्ट ई-मार्केट प्लेस (जैम) के माध्यम से करना होता है जिसका उद्देश्य लोक प्रापण में पारदर्शिता और दक्षता बढ़ाना है। इसके अलावा, जैम की वाहनों को किराए पर लिए जाने की शर्तों के अनुसार किराए पर लिए जाने वाले वाहन, व्यावसायिक वाहनों के तौर पर उसी राज्य में रजिस्टर्ड होने चाहिए जिसमें उनकी सेवाएं मांगी गई हैं।

Hiring of vehicles by Government offices

†*231. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various Ministries/Departments/Subordinate Institutions of Government hire vehicles from different travel agencies;

(b) if so, the detail thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that most of the vehicles hired by Ministries/Departments/Subordinate Institutions are not authorised for commercial use thus causing a huge loss of revenue per month to Government; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, action Government is considering to prevent such a corruption?

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) Yes, Sir. It is fact that Ministries/Departments/Subordinate Institutions hire vehicles from various outsource agencies. As all Ministries/Departments are hiring outsourced vehicles according to their respective functional requirements, no centralized data is maintained by Ministry of Finance in this regard.

(c) and (d) As per General Financial Rules 2017, Rule 149 the procurement of Goods and Services (including hiring of vehicles) by Ministries/Departments is mandatorily to be made through Government e-Marketplace (GeM) which aims to enhance transparency and efficiency in public procurement. Further, as per GeM terms and conditions for hiring of vehicles, the vehicles to be hired should be registered as a commercial vehicle in the same State as the service is requested in.

श्रीमती विप्लुव ठाकुर: सभापति जी, मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, उसमें इन्होंने कहा है कि कोई डेटा नहीं रखा गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि ये प्राइवेट गाड़ियों के लिए जो रिक्विज़िशन देते हैं - सर, जो मिनिस्ट्रीज़ हैं, क्या वे अपनी रिक्विज़िशन में यह बताती हैं कि उनको कितनी गाड़ियाँ चाहिए? मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि जो उनकी need होती है, क्या उससे ज्यादा गाड़ियाँ ली जाती हैं एवं क्या डिपार्टमेंट्स में इसका कोई ब्योरा रखा गया है?

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: सभापति जी, क्योंकि माननीय सदस्या मेरे गृह प्रदेश हिमाचल प्रदेश से आती हैं, इसलिए मुझे इन्हें थोड़ा विस्तार से उत्तर देना पड़ेगा। Sir, this Government e-Marketplace is the idea of Shri Narendra Modi to bring in more transparency into the system. That is why, to facilitate the online procurements for the common use of goods and services, this has been put in place. What has been the achievement so far? Sir, the key highlights of Government e-Marketplace are that the number of buyers...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already given it in the answer.

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: सभापति जी, यह ब्योरा आन्सर में पूरा नहीं है। I will take just thirty seconds. The number of buyer organisations is 40,960; the number of

[श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर]

sellers and service providers is 3,06,619; the number of products is 15,60,076; the number of services provided is 20,619; the number of orders placed is 28,55,597; the transaction value is ₹40,432 crore. As far as your question is concerned, Madam, this brings in more transparency. Only those companies which are registered locally and have the commercial numbers for the vehicles are being taken under this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The second supplementary question.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, the demand is...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thakurji, you have to keep in mind what I said. You have given an exhaustive reply. Still she asked...

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, the demand is given by the Departments in the allocated Budget.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूँ कि commercial vehicles का जो टैक्स है, वह ज्यादा होता है। कई जगह इसका जो misuse होता है, private तौर से भी होता है और हमें revenue का loss ता है, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात से अवगत हैं?

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: सर, इससे काम करने वाला भी अवगत है और हम भी अवगत हैं। लोग टैक्स की चोरी न करें, तो ज्यादा अच्छा है, क्योंकि यहाँ पर commercial vehicles के number plate का जो registration होगा, इसमें केवल उन्हीं को लेने की बात रखी गई है। उसकी जो guidelines हैं, उनमें यह बड़ा clearly specified है। जो departments Government e-Marketplace पर जाकर vehicles hire करते हैं, उनमें competition होता है और reverse bidding तक होती है।

श्री सभापति: प्रश्न संख्या 232.

Data on female foeticides

*232. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to conduct any nationwide survey to maintain gender-wise data of foeticides, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken by Government to check the implementation of the

Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) (Prohibition of Sex Selection), Act, 1994, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the States submit annual data on female foeticides, if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (c) As per the information received from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the total number of cases registered under foeticide (including female foeticide) year-wise are 97 in 2015, 144 in 2016 and 115 in 2017. State-wise details enclosed at Annexure.

(b) Government has taken following steps/initiatives to monitor the implementation of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994:—

- Regular monitoring through inspection
- Review, capacity building of implementing officers and judicial officers
- Creating awareness generation and taking advocacy measures to build a positive environment for the girl child
- Setting up a Nodal Agency in 2016 to regulate and remove the e-advertisements on internet relating to sex selection
- Rendering financial support to the States/UTs for strengthening implementation

Efforts have also been taken to accelerate convergence with schemes like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP). The aim of BBBP aims to change mindsets to value girl child, prevent gender biased sex selective elimination, and ensure survival and protection of the girl child as well as education and participation through coordinated and convergent efforts. BBBP scheme has now been extended Pan India.

Annexure*State/UT-wise cases reported (CR) under foeticide during 2015-2017*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015	2016	2017
		CR	CR	CR
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	1	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	1	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	18	13
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1	0	18
8.	Haryana	14	4	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	2	5
11.	Jharkhand	1	0	0
12.	Karnataka	1	2	5
13.	Kerala	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17	19	28
15.	Maharashtra	11	7	12
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	2
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	10	4	8
22.	Rajasthan	13	21	14
23.	Sikkim	0	0	2

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	2	0	2
26.	Tripura	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	12	52	1
28.	Uttarakhand	0	4	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0
TOTAL STATE (S)		94	135	114
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	1	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	3	8	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		3	9	1
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		97	144	115

Source: Crime in India

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, in the answer, the hon. Minister has given figures of three years of State-wise cases reported under foeticide during 2015-17. Sir, it is amazing. In Bihar, Kerala, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, zero cases have been reported in three years. Are we serious about it in this country? My question to the hon. Minister is whether he would kindly take it up with the Chief Ministers of these States because we all know that the ratio is going down and yet we are doing nothing when this is the state of affairs.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, we keep following the matter up with the States regularly and there is a mechanism where there is a Central supervisory Board and there is a State supervisory Board and there are appropriate authorities at the State and the district level. This problem is a bit tricky. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: खान महोदया, प्लीज़ आप अपनी जगह पर जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, वे महोदय हैं।

श्री सभापति: तेलुगू में 'महोदया' means 'great man'. He is my friend also. 'महोदया' और 'महोदय' में ज्यादा अंतर नहीं है।

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: It is not that we don't take this up with the States regularly, but as the Member has suggested, he can again write to the Chief Ministers about it.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, as per the Census 2011, the child sex ratio (0-6 years) has shown a decline from 927 females for 1000 males in 2001 to 919 females for 1000 males in 2011. However, on March 2018, out of 2,735 cases of violation, only 449 cases have led to convictions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, please put your supplementary.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: My question is what steps the Government will take to ensure that the conviction rate goes up because that is the only deterrent.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, as far as the implementation of the Act is concerned, it is done by the States and we regularly monitor it, but, unfortunately, I agree with the Member that the rate of conviction is dependent on the pronouncement by the court, but if we look at the data and the number of FIR's lodged against people, that number is far higher than the rate of convictions.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Sir, I have seen the reply of the hon. Member and the State-wise number of cases, as per 2017 record, shows that the highest number of female foeticides is in Gujarat. Now, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Beti Bachao, Beti Pado scheme failed in Gujarat, the so-called developed State. I would also like to know whether the rate of conviction of these cases are there or not and what about the data of 2018 and 2019.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: We have, in fact, given you the latest available data. As far as the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Abhiyaan is concerned, we are implementing it in more than 600 districts of the country right now very effectively. Data actually doesn't speak about the implementation of the programme in that way and it does not speak about the efficiency of the State Government of Gujarat. That is well on record that Gujarat has created a record of sorts in almost every field.

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे-जैसे टेक्नोलॉजी का विकास हुआ है, वैसे-वैसे लिंग निर्धारण के लिए नए-

नए तरीके भी प्रचलित हुए हैं। आज लोग आईवीएफ तकनीक का प्रयोग करते हैं, जिसमें शुरू में ही होने वाले बच्चे का लिंग चयन किया जा सकता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की जो गतिविधियाँ चल रही हैं, उनसे निपटने के लिए अब तक सरकार ने क्या-क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

डा. हर्ष वर्धन: सर, जो इंस्पेक्शन टीम्स होती हैं, they are all traied regularly and updated. टेक्नोलॉजी की दृष्टि से अगर कहीं भी किसी भी प्रकार की गड़बड़ी होती है, तो उनको पकड़ने के लिए ट्रेनिंग में भी उसी के accordingly upgradation होता रहता है। हमारी तरफ से हमेशा यह कोशिश की जाती है कि जो regular inspections हों, उनके माध्यम से, जो लोग फॉल्ट पर हैं, उनको सही समय पर पकड़ा जा सके।

श्री सभापति: प्रश्न संख्या 233.

Funding for developing mother and child centres

*233. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to provide funds to the States to develop mother and child centres at new medical colleges in the States; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to include various medical colleges under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana so that these institutions can be developed as super speciality hospitals and if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) Under National Health Mission (NHM), New Maternal and Child Health Wings (MCH wings) are sanctioned at already functional Medical Colleges, District Hospitals and Sub-district level Hospitals where bed occupancy rate is more than 70%, as integrated facilities for providing quality obstetric and neonatal care.

(b) At present, there is no new proposal to establish super-speciality block in medical colleges. However, the Government had taken up up-gradation projects in various parts of the country under different phases of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY). Details are given in the enclosed Annexure.

Annexure

*Details of Government Medical Colleges taken where Super-Speciality
Blocks have been sanctioned under PMSSY*

Sl. No.	State	Number of GMC	Name of GMC	Phase
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada Government Medical College, Anantapur	III
2	Assam	2	Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh	III
3	Bihar	6	Srikrishna Medical College, Muzaffarpur Government Medical College, Darbhanga Patna Medical College and Hospital, Patna Government Medical College, Bhagalpur Government Medical College, Gaya IGIMS, Patna	III IV V
4	Chhattisgarh	2	Government Medical College, Bilaspur Government Medical College, Jagdalpur	IV

5	Goa	1	Goa Medical College, Panaji	III
6	Gujarat	3	Government Medical College, Rajkot	III
			Government Medical College, Surat	IV
			Government Medical College, Bhavnagar	
7	Himachal Pradesh	2	Government Medical College, Tanda	II
			Indira Gandhi Government Medical College, Shimla	III
8	Jammu and Kashmir	1	Government Medical College, Jammu	I
9	Jharkhand	2	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Ranchi	I
			Patliputra Medical College, Dhanbad	III
10	Karnataka	2	Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore	I
			Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubli	III
11	Kerala	4	Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	I
			Kozhikode Medical College	III
			T.D. Medical College, Alappuzha	
			SCTIMST, Trivandrum	V
12	Madhya Pradesh	4	Government Medical College, Rewa	III
			Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Medical College, Jabalpur	

Oral Answers

[10 December, 2019]

to Questions

1	2	3	4	5	98
			GR Medical College, Gwalior		<i>Oral Answers</i>
			Government Medical College, Indore	IV	
13	Maharashtra	4	Government Medical College, Aurangabad	III	
			Government Medical College, Latur		
			Government Medical College, Akola		
			Shri Vasant Rao Naik Govt. Medical College, Yavatmal		[RAJYA SABHA]
14	Odisha	3	MKCG Medical College, Bhubaneswar	III	
			VSS Medical College, Burla		
			Government Medical College, Cuttack	IV	
15	Punjab	2	Government Medical College, Amritsar	II	
			Government Medical College, Patiala	III	<i>to Questions</i>
16	Rajasthan	4	SP Medical College, Bikaner	III	
			RNT Medical College, Udaipur		
			Government Medical College, Kota		
			Government Medical College, Jaipur	IV	
17	Tamil Nadu	4	Government Medical College, Salem	I	
			Government Medical College, Madurai	II	

			Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur	III	Oral Answers
			Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli		
18	Telangana	3	Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad	I	
			Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Adilabad	III	
			Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal		
19	Tripura	1	Agartala Government Medical College, Tripura	III	[10 December, 2019]
20	Uttar Pradesh	8	SGPGIMS, Lucknow	I	
			Government Medical College, Jhansi	III	
			Government Medical College, Gorakhpur		
			MLN Medical College, Allahabad		
			LLR Medical College, Meerut		
			Government Medical College, Agra	IV	
			Government Medical College, Kanpur		
			SSB at Institute of Medical Sciences, BHU, Varanasi	V	
21	West Bengal	3	Kolkata Medical College, Kolkata	I	
			BS Medical College, Bankura	III	
			North Bengal Medical College, Darjeeling		
63			99		

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Sir, hon. Minister in his reply has said that the bed occupancy rate is slightly more than 70 per cent together in medical colleges, district and sub-district level hospitals and also said that there is no new proposal to establish super-specialty blocks in medical colleges to take care of obstetrics and neo-natal care.

So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the other steps taken by the Government of India to meet the remaining shortage of bed availability in the above hospitals and medical colleges to reduce the death of new born.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, basically, there are two things. The first one is about women and child wings. We help in the establishment of these wings at the district hospitals as well as at PHCs and sub-centres under the National Health Mission. Simultaneously, there is another scheme under which we upgrade the district hospitals to the level of medical colleges. As I replied to the earlier question, there is another scheme under which we are upgrading district hospitals to the level of medical colleges. Already, 157 medical colleges are at various phases. They are in the process. Simultaneously, there are already 21 AIIMS at various stages of development.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Sir, my second supplementary is this.

Over two-thirds of India's districts are unlikely to achieve the UN's SDG target of reducing deaths to 25 or less per 1,000 live births under 5 year old children and 20 or less per 1,000 live births for new-born by 2030. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the steps proposed to be taken to achieve the said target as well as to reduce the deaths of new born in the country.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, right now, the focus is on less developed, under-served and aspirational districts. Even under the latest scheme, we are establishing 75 more medical colleges in the next 2-3 years. There is focus, and preference is given to the aspirational districts for setting up of medical colleges which will have, preferably, more than 300 beds. So, for the overall development, there is a strong focus on all those areas which deserve more attention.

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Sir, worldwide, new born baby scanning machines are available. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Union

Government has decided to install new born baby scanning machine in every district headquarters hospital.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, we support the States under the National Health Mission. As per the Public Health Standards, which were elaborated in 2011, any State can make a detailed proposal and they are given support minimum up to certain level. It means, they can upgrade their PHCs and all the facilities in their respective district hospitals, including those for new-born care, up to the Public Health Standards. But, they have to make proposals. Then, those proposals are reviewed in the Ministry of Health. We give them adequate financial support for establishing those facilities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No. 234

नोटबंदी से हुई उपलब्धियां

*234. श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में 8 नवंबर, 2016 को की गई नोटबंदी से प्राप्त लक्ष्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि नोटबंदी के बाद अर्थव्यवस्था चौपट हो गई है; और

(ग) वर्ष 2016 के बाद 'मूडीज़' ने कितनी बार भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की रेटिंग को गिराया है; तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर): (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) भारत सरकार ने कई उद्देश्यों के साथ 8 नवम्बर, 2016 को 1000 रुपये तथा 500 रुपये मूल्यवर्ग के करेंसी नोटों के वैध मुद्रास्वरूप को समाप्त करने का निर्णय लिया था जैसे (i) कालेधन को समाप्त करना, (ii) जाली भारतीय करेंसी नोटों (एफआईसीएन) को हटाना (iii) आतंकवाद और वामपंथी उग्रवाद के वित्तपोषण की जड़ों पर प्रहार (iv) भारत की गैर औपचारिक अर्थव्यवस्था को औपचारिक अर्थव्यवस्था में रूपांतरित करना तथा (v) भारत को कम नकदी वाली अर्थव्यवस्था बनाने के लिए भुगतानों के डिजीटलीकरण को बढ़ावा देना।

4 नवम्बर, 2016 को परिचालनरत नोट 17,741.87 बिलियन रुपये के थे जो 2 दिसम्बर, 2019 की स्थिति के अनुसार बढ़कर 22,356.48 बिलियन रुपये के हो गए हैं। परिचालनरत

नोट अक्टूबर, 2014 से अक्टूबर, 2016 तक वर्षानुवर्ष 14.51 प्रतिशत की औसत वृद्धि दर से बढ़े थे। इस दर पर 2 दिसम्बर, 2019 की स्थिति के अनुसार परिचालनरत नोट 25,402.53 बिलियन रुपये तक बढ़ गए होते। चूंकि 25 नवम्बर, 2019 को परिचालनरत वास्तविक नोट केवल 22,356.48 बिलियन रुपये हैं, विमुद्रीकरण, इसके बाद डिजीटलीकरण तथा अनौपचारिक अर्थव्यवस्था में नकदी के प्रयोग की कमी से 3046.05 बिलियन रुपये के नोटों के परिचालन को कम करने में सफलता मिली है।

जैसा कि आरबीआई ने सूचित किया है, बैंकिंग प्रणाली में 2016-17 के दौरान 762,072 अदद, 2017-18 में 522,783 अदद तथा 2018-19 में 317,389 अदद जाली बैंक नोटों की पहचान की गई थी। अतः विमुद्रीकरण से जाली करेंसी पर रोक लगी।

1000 रुपये तथा 500 रुपये मूल्यवर्ग के बैंक नोटों के विमुद्रीकरण से देश में बहुत से हिंसाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों पर काफी सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ा। अवैध रूप से रखी गई नकदी आतंकवादी वित्तपोषण का मुख्य हिस्सा है, परंतु विमुद्रीकरण के बाद आतंकवादियों के पास पड़ी अधिकतर नकदी बेकार हो गई। विमुद्रीकरण से उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले जाली भारतीय करेंसी नोटों का तत्काल खात्मा हो गया।

नवंबर, 2016 से मार्च, 2017 की अवधि के दौरान, आयकर विभाग ने 900 समूहों में तलाशी और जब्ती की कार्रवाई की जिसमें 636 करोड़ रुपए की नकदी तथा लगभग 7961 करोड़ रु. की अघोषित आय की स्वीकृति सहित 900 करोड़ रुपये की जब्ती हुई। इसके अलावा, फाइल नहीं करने वाले उन लोगों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने के लिए एक समर्पित अभियान शुरू किया गया था जिन्होंने विमुद्रीकरण की अवधि के दौरान बड़ी मात्रा में नकदी जमा की थी। नकद जमा आंकड़ों का विश्लेषण उन व्यक्तियों की पहचान करने के लिए किया गया था जिनके नकद लेनदेन उनके प्रोफाइल के अनुरूप नहीं थे। आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के तहत उन व्यक्तियों को नोटिस जारी किए गए थे जिन्होंने विमुद्रीकरण के दौरान अपने बैंक खातों में बड़ी मात्रा में नकदी जमा की थी लेकिन आय से संबंधित रिटर्न दाखिल नहीं किए थे। इन कवायदों ने अनुपालन को बढ़ावा दिया, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप आयकर रिटर्न फाइलर के आधार और प्रत्यक्ष कर संग्रह में भी वृद्धि हुई है।

सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (एमओएसपीआई) द्वारा जारी किए गए मार्च, 2018 (अनंतिम) को समाप्त होने वाले राजकोषीय वर्ष के लिए उद्योगों का अनंतिम वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण भी संगठित विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में नौकरियों की वृद्धि दर्शाता है। 2014-15 से 2017-18 के दौरान, संगठित विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में लगे लोगों में कुल 17.33 लाख की वृद्धि हुई है। इसके अलावा, एमओएसपीआई की दिनांक 25 नवंबर, 2019 की प्रेस विज्ञप्ति के अनुसार सितंबर, 2017 - सितंबर, 2019 के दौरान कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि (ईपीएफ) योजना में 285.3 लाख नए

कर्मचारी, राज्य बीमा (ईएसआई) योजना में 310.3 लाख तथा राष्ट्रीय पेंशन योजना (एनपीएस) में 15.7 लाख अंश दाता शामिल हुए हैं।

विगत कुछ वर्षों से डिजिटल भुगतान लेनदेन निरंतर बढ़ रहे हैं। वित्त वर्ष 2017-18 के लिए कुल लेनदेन की मात्रा 2071 करोड़ से वित्त वर्ष 2018-19 के लिए 3134 करोड़ तक बढ़ गई थी यानि 51 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई।

(ख) देश का संपूर्ण आर्थिक विकास संरचनात्मक, वैदेशिक, राजकोषीय तथा मौद्रिक सहित बहुत से घटकों पर निर्भर करता है तथा इसलिए जीडीपी की वृद्धि दर पर किसी विशेष घटक के प्रभाव का सटीक अनुमान लगा पाना कठिन है।

(ग) मूडीज ने 2016 के बाद भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की रेटिंग कम नहीं की है।

Achievements from demonetisation

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

(a) the details of targets achieved from demonetisation done on 8th November, 2016;

(b) whether it is a fact that the economy got ruined after demonetisation; and

(c) the number of times when Moody's dropped the rating of the Indian economy after the year 2016, the details thereof?

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) The Government of India decided to cancel the legal tender status of ₹1000 and ₹500 denomination currency notes on 8th November, 2016 with several objectives: (i) flushing out black money, (ii) eliminate Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN), (iii) to strike at the root of financing of terrorism and left-wing extremism, (iv) to convert non-formal economy to a formal economy to expand tax base and employment, and (v) to give a big boost to digitalization of payments to make India a less cash economy.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The notes in circulation (NIC) as on November 4, 2016 were ₹17,741.87 billion which have now increased to ₹22,356.48 billion as on December 2, 2019. NIC had grown at an average growth rate of 14.51 % year on year-wise since October, 2014 till October, 2016. At this rate, NIC would have increased to ₹ 25,402.53 billion as on December 2, 2019. As actual NIC on 25th November, 2019 are only ₹ 22,356.48 billion, the demonetisation, followed by digitalisation and reduction of cash use in informal economy has succeeded in reducing NIC by as much as ₹ 3046.05 billion rupees.

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

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

During the period November, 2016 to March, 2017, the Income-tax Department conducted search and seizure actions in 900 groups leading to seizure of ₹ 900 crore, including cash of ₹ 636 crores and admission of undisclosed income of about ₹7961 crore. Further, a dedicated campaign was launched to take focused action on non-filers who had deposited large value of cash during the demonetization period. The cash deposit data was analyzed to identify those persons whose cash transactions did not appear in line with their profile. Notices under the Income-tax Act, 1961 were issued to those persons who had deposited large amount of cash in their bank accounts during demonetisation but had not filed their corresponding returns of income. These exercises promoted compliance, which has resulted in increase of Income tax returns filer base and direct tax collections also.

The provisional Annual Survey of Industries for fiscal year ending March, 2018 (Provisional) issued by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) shows an increase in jobs in organized manufacturing sector. During 2014-15 to 2017-18, total number of persons engaged in organized manufacturing sector has

increased by 17.33 lakh. Apart from this, as per press release of MOSPI dated 25th November, 2019, 285.3 lakh new subscribers joined the Employees' Provident Funds (EPF) Scheme, 310.3 lakh joined the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Scheme and 15.7 lakh joined the National Pension Scheme (NPS) during September, 2017 - September, 2019.

Digital payments transactions have been steadily increasing since last few years. The total transaction volume increased from 2071 crore in FY 2017-18 to 3134 crore for the year FY 2018-19, which corresponds to a growth rate of 51%.

(b) The overall economic growth of a country is dependent on several factors including structural, external, fiscal and monetary and thus it is difficult to pinpoint the impact of any one particular factor on the growth rate of GDP.

(c) Moody's has not downgraded the rating of India after 2016.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: माननीय सभापति महोदय, 8 नवम्बर, 2016 को हुई नोटबंदी से देश में मंदी आ गयी है और नोटबंदी से करोड़ों लोगों की नौकरियाँ गयीं और लाइन में लगे 300 से ज्यादा लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है।

श्री सभापति: सवाल पूछिए।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: नोटबंदी से अर्थव्यवस्था जो चौपट हुई है, तो मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि नोटबंदी से अर्थव्यवस्था पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है? क्या सरकार ने इसका कोई अध्ययन या आकलन कराया है?

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: सर, यह एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। इसका कारण क्या था, जो हम डिमॉनिटाइजेशन की बात करते हैं, तो सर, इसके पीछे 5 कारण थे। पहला, flushing out the black money, काले धन के खिलाफ प्रहार करना, दूसरा, जो fake currency भारत के अन्दर आती थी, उसके खिलाफ प्रहार करना, तीसरा, टेररिज्म के लिए जो फंडिंग होती थी, उसके खिलाफ प्रहार करना, चौथा, convert non-formal economy into a formal economy और पॉचवाँ था- digitalization को और प्राथमिकता देना। हमें इसके क्या लाभ हुए, आप अगर इस पर देखेंगे, तो आज नोट्स की जो सर्कुलेशन होनी चाहिए, जो मैंने आपको उत्तर में कहा कि उसमें लगभग 3,046 बिलियन रुपये की गिरावट आयी है, मार्केट में जो कैश होना चाहिए था, उसमें भी और जो counterfeit currency है, वे भी जो 7,62,072 pieces थे, वे कम होकर अब 3,17,000 pieces रह गये।

सर, अर्थव्यवस्था की बात उसके बाद की जाए, तो अगर आप रेटिंग भी देखें, तो मैंने

[श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर]

इनको पहले भी अपने उत्तर में कहा, जो विस्तार में नहीं दिया, लेकिन यहाँ पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। Moody's agency ने जो कहा है- 18 नवम्बर, 2016 को BAA3 rating थी, जो आज बढ़कर BAA2 rating हुई है। इसमें दुनिया भर की एजेंसीज़ ने कहा कि भारत अगले साल और अच्छा करने वाला है।

अगर आप Direct Tax collection को भी देखें, तो 2015-16 में केवल 6 करोड़, 14 लाख लोग tax pay करते थे, आज वे बढ़ कर 8 करोड़, 14 लाख लोग हुए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Direct Tax collection बढ़ कर 7 लाख, 42 हजार करोड़ से बढ़ कर 11 लाख, 38 हजार करोड़ रुपये हुई है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary.

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: देश को यह लाभ मिला है। सर, 7.5 फीसदी विकास दर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं। No, please.

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: 7.5 फीसदी विकास दर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't go beyond the scope of the question. You have given a good reply. I have heard it. You have said that study has been done and it has been found to be positive. That's all.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: मान्यवर, माननीय मंत्री जी अपने उत्तर में बता रहे हैं कि नकली नोट बन्द हो गये, आतंकवाद बन्द हो गया, काला धन खत्म हो गया।

श्री सभापति: उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं कहा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सवाल पूछिए न? मैं भी सुन रहा था।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: मान्यवर, आपने जो 2,000 रुपये का नोट चलाया, उससे काला धन बढ़ा है। तो मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो देश के लोगों में भ्रम है कि क्या 2,000 रुपये के नोट बन्द करने जा रहे हैं और उसकी जगह 1,000 रुपये के नोट चालू करने जा रहे हैं?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is there a proposal to ban two thousand rupee note?

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: सर, यह असली भावना अब बाहर आयी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो चिन्ता व्यक्त की गयी, मुझे लगता है कि आप ऐसी चिन्ता मत करिए।

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: After demonetisation, the Government had introduced two thousand rupee note. But, it is very surprising and shocking that

there is no stock of two thousand rupee notes in the banks. They are giving only five hundred rupee notes. It is very difficult to carry five hundred rupee notes. So, my question to the hon. Minister is: What is the logic behind stopping distribution of two thousand rupee notes?

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: सर, इनके पास अगर कहीं का कोई specific उदाहरण है, तो दे सकते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: He knows much about money and its circulation also.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I had gone to my bank and I was refused two thousand rupee notes. So, I am telling this by my own experience. I would request hon. Nirmala Sitharaman to reply to my question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; no, it is their choice.

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: सर, अगर आप देखें, तो जो digital payment है, वह पिछली बार एक महीने में 1 बिलियन हुई है। यह इतनी बड़ी तादाद में हुई, जिसका मुझे लगता है कि एक नया रिकॉर्ड बना है। भारत एक soft power के रूप में digital payment के मामले में आगे बढ़ा है। यह एक नयी क्रांति आयी, तो यहाँ से आयी है। लोग ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से शहरों तक उस दिशा में आगे बढ़े हैं। मुझे नहीं लगता कि कहीं पर कमी होगी, अगर होगी, तो उस पर दिखवा लिया जाएगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 235

Liquidity status of PSBs after recapitalisation

*235. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recapitalisation of Public Sector Banks by ₹ 70,000 crore has improved liquidity status of Public Sector Banks (PSBs);

(b) if so, whether Government would further recapitalise the banks, if needed; 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) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The liquidity status of an entity reflects its ability to meet its near-term payment obligations. Payment obligations arise from maturity of the entity's liabilities, and are to be met out of the entity's liquid assets. The liquidity status of a bank is reflected in its liquidity coverage ratio (LCR), which measures the availability of high quality liquid assets to meet the net cash outflow for the next thirty days. LCR of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) has consistently been well above the minimum regulatory requirement. Capital of any entity is reflected on the liability side of the balance-sheet as a long-term liability and, as such, it does not impact the entity's liquidity status.

As regards bank capitalisation, Government has made budgetary provision of ₹ 70,000 crore for the current financial year for recapitalisation and has so far infused ₹ 60,314 crore. All PSBs are above the minimum regulatory capital ratios for common equity tier-1 (CET-1) and tier-1 capital.

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी: माननीय सभापति जी, पब्लिक सेक्टर बैंकों की liquidity crunch होने के कारण सरकारी खजाने से इन बैंकों को 70 हजार करोड़ रुपए की आर्थिक सहायता दी गई। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अब इन बैंकों की स्थिति सुदृढ़ है? क्या भविष्य में दोबारा तो इस तरह की सरकारी सहायता देने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी?

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: सर, इन्होंने यह जो चिंता व्यक्त की है, यह वाजिब भी है, क्योंकि 2014 में हमें जिस तरह से बैंक्स मिले थे, वे बहुत बुरी स्थिति में थे। Asset Quality रिव्यू करवाया गया, असली एनपीए बाहर लाए गए, उसमें four Rs approach की गई, जहाँ Recognition, Recapitalization से लेकर Reform तक का काम किया गया और इन सबका बदलाव करते हुए पिछले कुछ वर्षों में लगातार recapitalization की गई। इस बार भी माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो कहा था कि हम बैंकों में 70 हजार करोड़ रुपए का further infuse करेंगे। मुझे यह कहते हुए प्रसन्नता होती है कि हमने बैंकों में लगभग 60,314 करोड़ रुपए का और infuse किया है। उनकी स्थिति अच्छी है और वे पहले से ज्यादा ऋण दे पा रहे हैं।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि जो 70 हजार करोड़ रुपए इन पब्लिक सेक्टर बैंकों को recapitalization के लिए दिए गए हैं, क्या भविष्य में सरकार इस पैसे को वापस प्राप्त करेगी? अगर करेगी, तो किस समय?

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: सर, मुझे लगता है कि ज्यादा आवश्यक यह है कि बैंकों को जिस कार्य के लिए पैसा दिया गया है, वे उस कार्य को करें यानी वे लोगों को और पैसा दे सकें, क्रेडिट available हो, देश आगे बढ़े, पाँच ट्रिलियन डॉलर की इकॉनमी बने। बैंकों को और मजबूत किया जाए and all PSBs are an article of faith. These banks have done a great job in the growth of India.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in 2014, the P.J. Nayak Committee had recommended some wide-ranging reforms to improve the condition of public sector banks, including the recommendation that the Government's share in public sector banks should be brought down to below 50 per cent. Some of the recommendations of the Nayak Committee were implemented and some others were not. My supplementary question is: Which major recommendations of the Nayak Committee have not been implemented so far and the reasons therefor?

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, I will send a detailed reply in writing to the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next Question.

Interim dividend paid by RBI

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

(a) the amount of interim dividend paid by RBI to Government during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the amount of interim dividend likely to be given for the financial year 2019-20, in view of higher fiscal deficit;

(c) the amount of surplus fund transferred from RBI to Government, in the last two years and the balance to be transferred, apart from dividend;

(d) whether pressure is being put on RBI to transfer more surplus amount; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) The amount of interim surplus transferred by RBI to the Government during the last three financial years (April-March) is tabulated below:—

Year of Receipt by Government	Amount of interim surplus transferred (₹ in crore)
2016-17	Nil
2017-18	10,000
2018-19	28,000

(b) The Government does not have any information in this regard.

(c) For RBI's financial year 2017-18 ending June 2018, an amount of ₹ 50,000 crore was transferred by RBI to the Government. The surplus of the Reserve Bank of India for the year ended June 30, 2019, amounted to ₹ 1,75,987 crore, comprising ₹1,23,350 crore of surplus for the year 2018-19, of which an amount of ₹28,000 crore was already paid on March 28, 2019, and ₹52,637 crore of excess provisions identified as per the Economic Capital Framework recommended by the Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Bimal Jalan and as accepted by the Central Board of RBI. The Expert Committee was, *inter alia*, asked to determine if RBI was holding excess provisions. Therefore the excess provisions identified by the Committee subsume all such excess provisions and were accordingly written back by RBI and transferred to the Government.

(d) and (e) No. Do not arise. Customarily, every year the Government requisitions information for estimated surplus transfer by RBI to Government for inclusion in the Revised Estimates for the current year and the Budget Estimates for the ensuing year.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Dr. Bimal Jalan Committee recommended that surplus money of ₹1,76,000 crores should be transferred from the RBI to the Government. In this connection, at that time, the Government announced that...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't read the reply. What is your question?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, my question is this. The RBI has transferred

so much of money to the Government. The Government felt at that time, when the economy was low, that this money will help the economy to grow. To what extent has it helped the economy? I am asking Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman to answer my question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have no choice. It is up to the Ministers.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: The money came after the recommendation was made by the Bimal Jalan Committee. That money has come. Not only this, but various other steps have also been taken by the hon. Finance Minister in the last few months to help the Indian economy grow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, please. Don't look at him. What he says is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Should I go to the next question? This is not the way. I am not going to tolerate this, Dr. Subbarami Reddy, I am telling you again. I allowed you. You have put a question. He is replying. You are again seeking clarification. You are going to get your second supplementary also. It is there.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, the hon. Member is not only a senior Member but also a leading businessman. So, he understands that not one decision but many decisions impact the overall growth, leading India to grow further. It is not the recapitalisation or the funding which came from the RBI alone, but many other steps have been taken by the Government. We won't shy away taking any further action.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I am satisfied. He has given a good reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question No. 237.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: No, Sir. Second supplementary, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You said, 'You are satisfied.' Once you are satisfied ...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, it is about first question. I have a right to ask second supplementary. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Union Budget, 2019-20, had pegged a dividend of surplus money with RBI as ₹ 1,06,000 crores, that is expected.

*Not recorded

[Dr. T. Subbarami]

So, I want to know whether they are going to get ₹1,06,000 crores or not of the surplus money.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, how can I say that today? We have budgeted that. I think in the next Session, by the closing of this financial year, you will get to know the exact figures.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 237.

**237. [The Questioner was absent.]*

Rapid growth of population

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that all planning has been rendered unsuccessful due to rapid growth of population;

(b) whether Government is also aware of the difference in growth rate of population in India and rest of the world; and

(c) if so, the details of plans formulated by Government to combat this explosive situation?

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

Statement

(a) The Government has been implementing the Family Planning programme in line with the policy framework of population stabilization as envisaged in the National Population Policy (NPP-2000), by creating a robust service delivery and demand side mechanism to address the unmet needs for family planning. The programme received a further boost through holistic and comprehensive planning with the advent of the National Health Mission (NHM) in 2005. The National Health Policy (NHP) 2017 also provides policy guidance and sets out indicative, quantitative goals and objectives for population stabilization. All these have helped in reining in the rapid growth of population.

Achievements:

- The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has declined sharply from 3.2 in 2000 to 2.2 in 2017 (SRS).
- 25 out of 37 States/UTs have achieved replacement level of fertility.
- The Crude Birth Rate has declined from 25.8 in 2000 to 20.2 in 2017 (SRS).
- The Teenage Pregnancy Rate has halved from 20.6% in 1998-99 to 7.9% in 2015-16 (NFHS).
- The Decadal growth rate of the country has declined significantly from 21.5% for the period 1991-2000 to 17.7% during 2001-11, and 2001-2011 is the first decade since independence which has actually added lesser population compared to the previous decade.

(b) According to latest Report on Population Projections released by the Registrar General of India (RGI), the population of India is expected to increase at the rate of 1 per cent annually, which is lower than the global population growth rate of 1.1% as per World Population Prospects 2019 Report.

(c) Details of plans and initiatives formulated by Government to control population growth are placed in Annexure.

Annexure***Plans formulated by the Government to control population growth***

1. **Mission Parivar Vikas-** The Government has launched Mission Parivar Vikas in 2016 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.

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.

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. **Enhanced Compensation scheme for sterilization acceptors -** MoHFW provides enhanced compensation for loss of wages to the beneficiary and also to the service provider (& team) for conducting sterilizations at High Focus Districts (since 2014) and in MPV Districts (since 2016).
6. **Scheme for Home delivery of contraceptives by ASHAs:** Under the Scheme, ASHAs deliver contraceptives to beneficiaries at their doorstep.
7. **Scheme for ASHAs to Ensure Spacing in Births:** Under the Scheme, ASHAs are involved in motivating women to ensure delay in childbirth.
8. **Scheme for provision of Pregnancy Testing Kits (PTK):** PTK are made available in the drug kits of ASHAs for use in communities.
9. **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 FP commodities from National to ASHA level. It has been launched in 2017
10. **National Family Planning Indemnity Scheme (NFPIS):** Under the Scheme, clients are insured in the eventualities of death, complication and failure following sterilization.
11. Ensuring quality of care in Family Planning services by establishing **Quality Assurance Committees** in all States and districts.
12. Appointment of dedicated **RMNCH+A counsellors** at high case load facilities.
13. Improved demand generation activities through a **360 degree media campaign.**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 237. Shri P. Bhattacharya; absent. Mr. Minister, lay the answer on the Table of the House.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 238. Dr. Sasikala Pushpa Ramaswamy.

ATM frauds by card cloning

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that offences of ATM frauds by card cloning have increased over the years, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to augment the safety and security at ATMs and if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) As apprised by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the details of all types of frauds reported in the category "Card/Internet-ATM and Debit cards/Credit cards/Internet banking" reported since 2017-18 are as below:—

Year	Number of Frauds	Amount of Frauds (₹ in crore)
2017-18	34791	168.99
2018-19	52304	149.42

As it is observed from the table, while the number of frauds reported between 2017-18 and 2018-19 has increased, the amount involved in the frauds has declined during the same period. As apprised by RBI, disaggregated data on ATM frauds through cloning of cards is not maintained by them.

(b) RBI has advised banks to, *inter alia*, take the following steps to augment the safety and security at ATMs:—

- (i) RBI, *vide* its circular on 'Control measures for ATMs – Timelines for compliance' dated 21.6.2018 have advised banks to implement various controls within a time bound manner, including implementation of anti skimming, whitelisting solution, up-gradation of software and to closely monitor the compliance.

The Government has also instructed the banks to comply with the timelines prescribed by the RBI for upgradation of software for ATMs and to monitor the progress.

- (ii) To ensure all active cards issued by them are EMV Chip and Pin-based.
- (iii) To provide customers with 24x7 access through multiple channels (at a minimum *via* website, phone banking, SMS, e-mail, IVR, a dedicated toll-free helpline, reporting to home branch, etc.) for reporting unauthorised transactions that have taken place and/or loss or theft of payment instrument, such as, card, etc.
- (iv) *Vide* RBI's Master Circular on 'Frauds-Classification and Reporting', dated 1.7.2015, concerned banks are advised to examine the fraud cases and report them to law enforcement agencies, examine staff accountability, complete proceedings against the erring staff expeditiously, take steps to recover the amount involved in the fraud, claim insurance wherever applicable and streamline the system as also the procedures so that frauds do not recur.
- (v) As per RBI's circular on 'Customer Protection – Limiting Liability of Customers in Unauthorised Electronic Banking Transactions' dated 6.7.2017, in case of unauthorised transactions occurring due to contributory fraud/negligence/deficiency on the part of the bank and due to third party breach with customer notifying such unauthorized transaction to the bank within three working days of receiving communication from the bank, he/she is entitled to zero liability. Further, on being notified by the customer, the bank has to credit (shadow reversal) the amount involved in the unauthorised electronic transaction to the customer's account within 10 working days from the date of such notification by the customer (without waiting for settlement of insurance claim, if any).
- (vi) RBI is also running the awareness campaign under the banner of 'RBI Kehta Hai' on safe digital banking which *inter alia* include:–

- Not to share password/PIN/OTP received through SMS.
- Act swiftly on alerts received on transactions, which customer have not initiated or not authorized.
- Practicing safe mobile banking, such as awareness on benefits of registering mobile number with bank for instant alerts.
- Not storing important banking data in mobile.
- Use only verified, secure and trusted website.
- Avoid banking transactions on free networks,
- Change PIN regularly.
- Blocking ATM card, Credit Card and prepaid card immediately if it is lost or stolen.

DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Sir, nowadays, every common man has started using ATM cards like Visa Card, Master Card and many things. Thanks to the hon. Prime Minister for making 'Digital economy'.

Sir, many ATM frauds are occurring like ATM cloning, ATM phishing and all that. Ordinary customers are helpless and clueless also. My question is, whether the Government has taken any steps towards formalisation of a dedicated 24x7 toll-free helpline for the customers as recommended by Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee's 56th and 69th Reports?

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, not only this but the Financial Literacy Programmes are also run by the Government throughout the country and thousands of crores of rupees have been spent on creating awareness. As far as frauds are concerned and the helpline is concerned, even if the fraud which is reported within three days' time, the customer doesn't have to lose even a single penny. That is being reimbursed by the bank. Even if that is late after three days, then certain amount has to be paid by the bank. Sir, every bank has their helpline number.

DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Sir, what are the legal provisions available to the customers to pinpoint consequential liability; some says it is banks' fraud, some says it is financial institution or any other entity connected with the transaction, so that the customer is not put to hardship?

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, as I said earlier, if reported within three days, there is zero liability, and, after three days, it is limited liability to the customer.

*239 [प्रश्नकर्ता अनुपस्थित थे]

सीएसआर निधि संबंधी दिशानिर्देशों का अनुपालन

*239. डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: क्या कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) कारपोरेट, सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर), सीएसआर निधि के आवंटन, व्यय के निर्दिष्ट दायरे तथा समय-समय पर सरकारी योजनाओं में किए जाने वाले अंशदान के संबंध में बनाए गए दिशानिर्देश क्या हैं; और

(ख) इनके अनुपालन का ब्यौरा क्या है?

कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर): (क) और (ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व (सीएसआर) के संबंध में प्रचालन ढांचा कंपनी (कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व नीति) नियम, 2014 में निहित है, जो अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ सीएसआर समिति, सीएसआर व्यय, सीएसआर रिपोर्टिंग और सीएसआर के लिए कार्यान्वयन अभिकरणों को कवर करता है। कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 (अधिनियम) की धारा 135 तत्काल विगत वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान 500 करोड़ रुपये अथवा अधिक का निवल मूल्य अथवा 1000 करोड़ रुपये अथवा अधिक का कारबार अथवा 5 करोड़ रुपये अथवा अधिक का निवल लाभ वाली प्रत्येक कंपनी को अधिदेशित करती है कि वह कंपनी की सीएसआर नीति के अनुसार सीएसआर के लिए कंपनी के औसत निवल लाभ का कम से कम 2 प्रतिशत खर्च करे।

सीएसआर की दिशा में किए गए कार्यकलराप अधिनियम की अनुसूची-VII में निर्दिष्ट क्षेत्रों या विषयों से संबंधित होने चाहिए। प्रयोज्यता निर्धारित करते समय अधिनियम की अनुसूची-VII के अधीन शामिल क्षेत्रों/विषयों की स्वतंत्र व्याख्या की अनुमति है। विधि के अनुसार सीएसआर व्यय को अधिदेशित करने की मंशा किसी सरकारी कार्यक्रम/योजना के लिए बजटीय आबंटन को प्रतिस्थापित करने की नहीं है, लेकिन सीएसआर के माध्यम से सरकारी प्रयासों को अनुपूरित अथवा संपूरित करने पर कोई रोक नहीं है। कंपनियों को सीएसआर आबंटन करने और इसे अनुमत्य कार्यकलापों पर खर्च करने की बाध्यता है और उनके लिए एमसीए 21 पर निर्धारित प्ररूप में इस बारे में आवश्यक प्रकटीकरण करना अपेक्षित है। जब भी, सीएसआर उपबंधों के उल्लंघन की सूचना मिलती है, ऐसी गैर-अनुपालक कंपनियों के विरुद्ध कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के उपबंधों के अनुसार अभिलेखों की विधिवत् जांच और समुचित विधि प्रक्रिया को अपनाते हुए कार्रवाई आरंभ की जाती है।

***239** [*The Questioner was absent.*]

Compliance of guidelines of CSR fund

†*239. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines laid down with regard to Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR), the allocation of CSR funds, the designated areas of expenditure and contribution to be made towards Government schemes from time to time; and

(b) the details of compliance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The operational framework with respect to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is contained in the Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014, which covers *inter alia* CSR Committee, CSR expenditure, CSR reporting and implementing agencies for CSR. Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) mandates every company having net worth of ₹ 500 crore or more, or turnover of ₹ 1000 crore or more, or net profit of ₹ 5 crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year, to spend at least two per cent of the average net profits of the company towards CSR as per the CSR Policy of the Company.

The activities undertaken towards CSR should relate to areas or subjects specified in Schedule VII of the Act. While determining admissibility, a liberal interpretation of areas/subjects covered under Schedule VII of the Act is allowed. The intent of mandating CSR expenditure by law is not to substitute budgetary allocation for any Government programme/scheme but there is no bar to complement or supplement Government efforts through CSR. The Companies obligated to make CSR allocation and spend the same on permissible activities and are required to make necessary disclosures on MCA 21 in the prescribed form. 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 and following due process of law.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Next Question. Question No. 239. Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya. Absent. Yes, Mr. Minister. Just lay it.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKAR: Sir, the answer is laid on the Table of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All questions are on Health and Family Welfare and wealth, Finance. These are the two; health and wealth. Yes, Mr. Minister, just say, 'I lay it on the Table of the House.'

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, that I said earlier.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Nobody is asking supplementary.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, I am ready to reply, if there is any question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

***240.** [*The Questioner was absent.*]

Regulation of ART clinics

***240.** SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any mechanism to regulate functioning of Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) clinics to check malpractices therein, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware that hundreds of unwanted children born through surrogacy are left to die every year in absence of any legal safeguards, if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the poor surrogate mothers are reportedly being exploited by these ART clinics in the country, if so, the number of such cases reported during each of last three years and current year, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by Government to regulate ART clinics?

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

Statement

(a) No. There is no statutory mechanism for regulating ART clinics and Banks at present.

(b) No. However cases have been reported about abandonment of children born through surrogacy. Many cases have been mentioned in Media and in various fora, but only few of these get reported in the absence of legal safeguards.

(c) Yes. One of the most serious charges against surrogacy is that poor surrogate mothers involved get exploited by the ART clinics. In the absence of any statutory regulations, no such data is available with the Government. However, few cases have come to the notice of the Government through court cases.

(d) The Government is intending to regulate ART clinics and Banks by enacting a Law. The other steps taken by the Government so far include:—

- (i) Restrictions on surrogacy were provided by the Ministry of Commerce Notification No. 25/2015-2020 dated 26th October, 2015, prohibiting the import of human embryo.
- (ii) Another Notification No. 25022/74/2011-F-1 dated 3rd November, 2015 of the Ministry of Home Affairs prohibited foreign nationals, Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) and Overseas Citizens of India (OCI) card holders, from commissioning surrogacy in India.
- (ii) The Department of Health Research *vide* notification No. 250211/119/2015-HR dated 4th November, 2015 validated the notification of the Home Ministry, banning commercial surrogacy in India. State Governments/UTs were accordingly advised for such action in this matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 240. Shri Ranjib Biswal, not there. Any supplementaries? Yes, Mr. Minister.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Schemes for increasing availability of herbal plants**

2401. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.):

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

- (a) whether the National Medicinal Plants Board is implementing any special schemes to increase the availability of herbal plants in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of those schemes;
- (c) whether Government has formulated any special policy/schemes to promote the farming of special type of herbal plants suitable to a special area; and
- (d) if so, the norms of this policy and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes, to increase the availability of medicinal/herbal plants in the country, presently, the National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India is implementing following schemes throughout the country:—

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

Under the above said Central Sector Scheme, the project based support is provided to State Forest Departments for Conservation and Resource Augmentation of medicinal/herbal plants in wild/forest areas throughout the country.

Under "Medicinal Plants" component of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), large scale cultivation of herbal/medicinal plants is supported on farmer's land throughout the country and in this regard, as per the

scheme guidelines financial assistance as subsidy @ 30%, 50% and 75% of the cost of cultivation is provided to farmers. The financial assistance is provided through the identified implementing agency of concerned State (generally State Horticulture and State Agriculture Departments) and based on the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) submitted by concerned State.

(c) and (d) Under NAM Scheme, presently, 140 species of medicinal plants are prioritized for cultivation across the country and to promote farming of these medicinal plants suitable to particular area, as per scheme guidelines, the fund is shared in the ratio of 60:40 between Central and State Government whereas it is in the ratio of 90:10 in North Eastern and Hilly States and financed 100% by Central Government in Union Territories (UTs).

Development of cruise tourism

2402. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1751 given in Rajya Sabha on 3rd December, 2019 and state:

(a) whether Government has fixed any time-frame for implementation of cruise tourism in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (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.

A Task Force on cruise tourism has been formed jointly by the Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Shipping with representatives of all major ports and stakeholders for coordinated efforts to create an enabling ecosystem for the development of cruise tourism in India. The Task Force meets regularly and the last meeting of the Task Force was held on 17.05.2019.

A national roadmap for development of cruise tourism has been made through an internationally renowned consultant M/s Bermello Ajamil and Partners jointly engaged by Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Shipping which has projected a possibility of phenomenal growth over 25 years in number of passengers from 0.2 million in 2016 to 4 million in 2041, increase in ship calls from 166 to 955 and passengers per ship from 1200 to 4100, employment potential of 2,50,000 persons from the existing 5000 persons and economic potential ₹ 35,500 crores compared to ₹ 712 crores in 2016.

Amendment of CA Act

2403. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to amend the Chartered Accountants (CA) Act to build disciplinary mechanisms for removing possible conflicts of interests between audit firms and the companies they audit;

(b) whether Government is also looking at ways to address the gaps in the law with respect to network entities of which audit firms are part;

(c) whether the Serious Frauds Investigation Office (SFIO) has questioned the role of auditors particularly BSR Co. and Deloitte Haskins and Sells in the recent scams; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Corporate Affairs constituted a High Level Committee (HLC) on 10.04.2017 under the Chairpersonship of Ms. Meenakshi Datta Ghosh, to examine the existing provisions in the Acts, Rules and Regulations for dealing with the cases of misconduct in the three Professional

Institutes (3 PIs), viz. Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI) and Institute of Cost Accountants of India (ICoAI), and to give its specific recommendations on the amendments, if any, and new provisions required to be incorporated in the Act, corresponding Rules and Regulations, with a view to strengthening the existing mechanism and ensure speedy disposal of the disciplinary cases.

The HLC has submitted its report, *inter alia*, on issues concerning disciplinary mechanism in the three institutes including on network and network firm. The report of HLC is under examination in the Ministry.

(c) and (d) SFIO has examined the role of BSR & Co. and Deloittee Haskins and Sells during the course of investigation into the affairs of following companies:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Name of the auditors firm
1.	Reebok India co.	BSR & Co.
2.	Bush Foods Oversees Pvt. Ltd.	Deloittee Haskins and Sells
3.	IL&FS Financial Services Ltd.	• Deloittee Haskins and Sells • BSR and Associates

The investigation in the above cases have already been completed. Further, in all these cases prosecutions have been filled in the respective trial courts which are at various stages of progress.

CSR funds spending

2404. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State where the maximum amount of CSR funding done by our PSUs;
- (b) whether it is a fact that a PSU has given contribution from CSR for the construction of Statue of Unity in Gujarat;
- (c) if so, which company and the amount disbursed;
- (d) how can CSR fund be used for a revenue making tourism project;
- (e) which is the sector to which the maximum amount of CSR funding was done in last five years and how much is the amount, year-wise; and

(f) how many schools functioning under State Governments have been renovated through CSR funding in the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) 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 amount spent annually in MCA21 registry. The details of project undertaken by the Company is not maintained separately by the Ministry. State-wise data related to CSR amount spent and details of company-wise projects undertaken (including PSUs) for the financial years *i.e.* 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are available at National CSR Data Portal of this Ministry (www.csr.gov.in) which displays disclosures made by companies at MCA 21 registry.

(e) 'Education' sector received the maximum CSR spent during financial year 2014-15 to 2017-18. On the basis of filings made by the companies in the MCA 21 registry, the details of the CSR amount spent by various companies in education sector for the financial years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given below:—

Development Sector	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	Grand Total
Education (₹ in crores)	2,589.42	4,057.45	4,500.82	4,594.64	15,742.33

(Data upto 30.06.2019)

Source: National CSR Data Portal.

(f) No such data is maintained by the Ministry.

CSR assistance to Government schemes

†2405. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of the policy/policy guidelines in place and the compliance of implementation for spending CSR funds and the scheme-wise details of the assistance provided to the Government schemes like NSDF by the corporate bodies during the last five years?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) mandates every company having net worth of ₹ 500 crore or more, or turnover of ₹ 1000 crore or more, or net profit of ₹ 5 crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year, to spend at least two per cent of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years, towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in any of the eligible activities enumerated in Schedule VII of the Act. Further, Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014 prescribe the manner in which the companies can undertake their CSR activities which are available on the Ministry's website at www.mca.gov.in. 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 Act, 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 amount spent annually in MCA21 registry. On the basis of filings made by the companies in MCA 21 registry, the details of the CSR amount spent by various companies in "Vocational Skills" under item no. (ii) of Schedule VII of the Act for financial years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given below:—

Development Sector	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	Grand Total
VocationalSkills (₹ in crores)	277.07	344.39	373.46	391.73	1,386.65

(Data upto 30.06.2019)

Source: National CSR Data Portal.

Protection of interests of gold and jewellery investors

2406. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether Government is aware of the recent spate of defaults among jewellers in the country;
- if so, the steps Government is taking to regulate investments in gold and jewellery so that the interests of investors are protected; and
- the details of number of insurance claims made under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code in the last three years and number of claims granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) As far as the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) is concerned, there is no information available in this matter. However, Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Planning and Coordination Department has informed that there is no information on spate of defaults among jewellers in the country. BIS receives information regarding sale of hallmarked jewellery by jewellers not registered with BIS. On receipt of such information raids are conducted for violation of provisions of the BIS Act, 2016. After successful raids, legal action is taken by filing of cases for misuse of standard mark in the court of law. Number of raids carried out for misuse by jeweler is 05, 17 and 14 for the financial years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively.

(b) BIS is operating hallmarking scheme for gold jewellery/artefacts which is voluntary in nature. However, BIS Act, 2016 has been implemented w.e.f 12 October, 2017. The Act has enabling provisions under Section 14 and Section 16 for making hallmarking of Gold Jewellery and artefacts mandatory by the Central Government. BIS (Hallmarking) Regulations, 2018 was notified w.e.f 14.06.2018 and notification regarding precious metal (Gold and silver Jewellery and artefacts) to be marked with hallmark issued by Government was also notified on same date. Based on the provision of the BIS Act, 2016 a draft Quality Control Order for mandatory hallmarking has been prepared and hosted on WTO website on 10 October, 2019.

(c) Nil.

Incentivise companies for investment of CSR

2407. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to incentivise companies for CSR investment in areas like education, healthcare etc., if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has constituted any monitoring mechanism to oversee the CSR spending by companies and whether people and organisations are actually benefited by it; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c) 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 amount spent annually in MCA21 registry. 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.

Transparency in Chit Funds schemes

2408. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken by Government for increasing the transparency in the Chit Funds schemes, which have earned negative image in the recent past and to protect the subscribers and also to regulate the Chit Fund Industry; and

(b) if so, the details of the action taken by Government to tackle this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Finance, Department of Financial Services has informed that to facilitate orderly growth of the Chit Funds sector, to remove bottlenecks being faced by the Chit Funds industry, and to enable greater financial access to people, the Chit Funds (Amendment) Bill, 2019 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 05.08.2019. The Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha on

20.11.2019 and by the Rajya Sabha on 28.11.2019. The Bill provides for amendments to the Chit Funds Act, 1982 to provide for the use of the terms "Fraternity Funds" and "Rotating Savings and Credit Association (ROSCA)" as alternate names for chit funds, so that legitimate/registered chit funds are distinguished from illegal "Prize Chits", helping in image make-over and brand building. Prize Chits are entirely different and are banned under a separate legislation, namely the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978. Similarly, the Bill provides for amendments to replace the term "chit amount" by "gross chit amount" and the term "prize amount" with "net chit amount", to remove confusion with respect to illegal prize chits.

Tax deduction on CSR funding

2409. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the High Level Committee on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) suggested doing away with provision for imprisonment in case of violation of CSR spending requirement and also allowing for tax deduction on the expenditure;
- (b) if so, the response of Government thereto;
- (c) whether the Ministry will take up strongly with the Finance Ministry for allowing tax deduction on the CSR fund spending in the respective year; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The High Level Committee on Corporate Social Responsibility (HLC-2018) submitted its report to the Government on 07.08.2019. The report is available on the Ministry's website at www.mca.gov.in. The Committee recommended that in case of violation of CSR provisions, penalty may be imposed instead of imprisonment. In respect of tax benefit for CSR activities, the Committee recommended that all activities listed under Scheduled VII of the Companies Act, 2013 to enjoy uniform tax benefit and CSR expenditure to be made deductible from the income earned for the purpose of taxation. Ministry of Corporate Affairs is considering these recommendations for implementation.

Statue of Rabindranath Tagore at Jallianwala Bagh complex

2410. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the Government has decided to establish a statue of Rabindranath Tagore at the Jallianwala Bagh complex, if so, the time bound details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Gandhi Encyclopaedia

†2411. SHRI RAM SHAKAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched a 'Gandhi Encyclopaedia' to spread an awareness in the society;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of funds allocated for the same, during current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) Ministry of Culture has approved a project for development of Gandhi Paedia by National Council of Science Museums, Kolkata for promotion of appropriate Gandhian philosophy and thoughts through social media platforms under 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi commemoration with financial assistance of ₹ 5.25 crore and released an amount of ₹ 2.95 crore against first installment.

Conservation of monuments in West Bengal

2412. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the list of protected monuments of cultural importance in West Bengal, district-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the funds spent in conservation of the said monuments;
- (c) whether Government has received proposals to add more monuments in the said list;
- (d) if so, the list of proposed monuments and response of Government thereto, monument-wise; and
- (e) the list of monuments of cultural importance which have been vanished in the State of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) There are 136 monuments/sites declared as of national importance under Archaeological Survey of India in West Bengal the detailed list is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The expenditure incurred on conservation, preservation and maintenance of centrally protected monuments in West Bengal during the last three years is as under:—

	(₹ in lakhs)
2016-17	282.64
2017-18	541.90
2018-19	947.61

(c) There is no proposal received to add more monuments in the said list of centrally protected monuments/sites in West Bengal.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) One monument namely 'Ruins of fort, Bamanpukur' in Nadia is reported untraceable.

Statement

List of centrally protected monuments/sites in West Bengal

Sl. No.	Name of Monument / Sites	Location	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Brindaban Chandra Temple	Birsingha	Bankura
2.	Radha Damodar Temple	Birsingha	Bankura

1	2	3	4
3.	Ancient Temple	Bahulara	Bankura
4.	Dalmadal Gun and the platform on which it is mounted	Bishnupur	Bankura
5.	Gate of Old Fort	Bishnupur	Bankura
6.	Joremandir	Bishnupur	Bankura
7.	Jore Bangla Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
8.	Kalachand Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
9.	Lalji Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
10.	Madan Gopal Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
11.	Madan Mohan Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
12.	Malleswar Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
13.	Murali Mohan Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
14.	Nanda Lal Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
15.	Patpur Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
16.	Radha Vinod Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
17.	Radha Govinda Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
18.	Radha Madhav Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
19.	Radha Shyam Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
20.	Rasmancha	Bishnupur	Bankura
21.	Shyam Rai Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
22.	Small Gateway of Fort	Bishnupur	Bankura
23.	Stone Chariot	Bishnupur	Bankura
24.	Saileswar Temple	Dihar	Bankura
25.	Sareswar Temple	Dihar	Bankura
26.	Temple of Radha Damodar Ji	Ghutgeria	Bankura
27.	Gokul Chand Temple	Gokulnagar	Bankura
28.	Temple of Ratneswar	Jagannathpur	Bankura
29.	Temple of Shyam Sunder	Madanpur	Bankura

1	2	3	4
30.	Temple site now represented only by a Mound and a statue of Surya	Pareshnath	Bankura
31.	Temple site of an old Jain Temple now represented only by a Mound with a Jain statue	Pareshnath	Bankura
32.	Image of Durga slaying Mahisasura under a tree	Sarengarh	Bankura
33.	Temple site now represented only by a Mound	Sarengarh	Bankura
34.	Temple site now represented only by a Mound with statues of Ganesh and Nandi on it	Sarengarh	Bankura
35.	Temple site now represented only by a Mound with an image of Nandi on it	Sarengarh	Bankura
36.	Rock Inscription of Chandra Varman	Susunia	Bankura
37.	Temple of Radha Vinod commonly known as Joydev	Joydeb-Kenduli	Birbhum
38.	Temple of Dharmaraj	Kubilashpur	Birbhum
39.	Two Mounds	Bhadeswar	Birbhum
40.	Temple of Basuli and the Mound together fourteen other temples near them containing the Linga images of Shiva	Nanoor	Birbhum
41.	Temple of Rasmancha (Damodar Temple)	Suri	Birbhum
42.	Two Ancient Temple (Joint together)	Baidyapur	Burdwan
43.	Rudreswar Temple	Bamunara	Burdwan
44.	Group of four Ancient Temples	Begunia	Burdwan
45.	Tomb of Baharam Sakka, Sher Afghan and Nawab Qutabuddin	Burdwan	Burdwan
46.	Stone Temple	Garui	Burdwan
47.	Temple of Ichai Ghosh	Gourangpur	Burdwan

1	2	3	4
48.	Ancient Site	Nadhia	Burdwan
49.	Jain Brick Temple known as Sat-Deul	Deulia	Burdwan
50.	Group of Temples (12 nos. Temples): 1. Bijoy Vaidyanath Temple 2. Giri Gobardhan Temple 3. Gopalji Temple 4. Jaleswar Temple 5. Krishna Chandraji Temple 6. Lalji Temple 7. Naba-Kailasha Temple 8. Pancharatna Temple 9. Pratapeswar Siva Temple in Rajbari Complex 10. Rameswar Temple 11. Ratneswar Temple 12. Rupeswar Temple	Kalna	Burdwan
51.	Ancient Site and Remains of Panduk Rajar Dhipi	Panduk	Burdwan
52.	Ancient Mound	Bharatpur	Burdwan
53.	Metcalf Hall	Calcutta	Calcutta
54.	Cooch Behar Palace	Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar
55.	Rajpath Site	Khalsa Gasanimari	Cooch Behar
56.	Tomb of Alexander-Csoma de Kores	Darjeeling	Darjeeling
57.	Tomb of General Llyod	Darjeeling	Darjeeling
58.	Mounds	Bangarh (Gangarampur)	Dinajpur (South)
59.	Dargah of Shah Ata	Gangarampur	Dinajpur (South)

1	2	3	4
60.	Haneswari and Basudev Temples	Bansberia	Hooghly
61.	Dutch Cemetery together with all tombs and monuments contained therein	Chinsurah	Hooghly
62.	Dutch Memorial monument of Susan Anna Maria	Chinsurah	Hooghly
63.	Group of Temples known as Brindaban Chandra's Math	Guptipara	Hooghly
64.	Mounds	Mahanad	Hooghly
65.	Minar	Pandua	Hooghly
66.	Mosque	Pandua	Hooghly
67.	Mosque and Tombs	Satgaon	Hooghly
68.	(i) Danish Cemetery (ii) All ancient structures, all tombs stone monument remains and inscriptions within the area enclosed by the said walls	Serampore	Hooghly
69.	Shrine and Mosque known as Dargah of Zafar Khan Gazi	Tribeni	Hooghly
70.	Sri Mayer Ghat	Howrah	Howrah
71.	Adina Mosque	Pandua (Adina)	Malda
72.	Baisgazi Wall	Gaur	Malda
73.	Baraduary Masjid or the Great Golden Mosque	Gaur	Malda
74.	Bhita of Chand Sadagar	Gaur	Malda
75.	Chamkatti Masjid	Gaur	Malda
76.	Chika Masjid	Gaur	Malda
77.	Dakhil Masjid	Gaur	Malda
78.	Firoz Minar	Gaur	Malda
79.	Gumti Gateway	Gaur	Malda
80.	Gunamant Mosque	Gaur	Malda

1	2	3	4
81.	Kotwali Darwaja	Gaur	Malda
82.	Lottan Masjid	Gaur	Malda
83.	Lukochori Gateway	Gaur	Malda
84.	Qadam Rasul Mosque	Gaur	Malda
85.	Tomb of Fateh Khan	Gaur	Malda
86.	Tantipara Masjid	Gaur	Malda
87.	Two tombs in front of Tantipura Masjid	Gaur	Malda
88.	Two Stone Pillars	Gaur	Malda
89.	Tower	Nimasarai	Malda
90.	Eklakhi Mausoleum	Pandua	Malda
91.	Qutab Sahi Masjid	Pandua	Malda
92.	Kurumbera Fort	Gaganeswar	Midnapore
93.	John Pierce Tomb	Midnapore	Midnapore
94.	Tomb of Azimunnisha Begum daughter of Murshid Quli Khan	Azimnagar	Murshidabad
95.	Residency Cemetery also known as Station Burial Ground	Babulbona Beharampore	Murshidabad
96.	Bhabaniswar Mandir	Baranagar	Murshidabad
97.	Char Bangla Group of Four Siva Temples	Baranagar	Murshidabad
98.	Tomb of Mirmardan	Faridpur	Murshidabad
99.	Dutch Cemetery	Kalikapur	Murshidabad
100.	Old English Cemetery or Old Residence Burial Ground	Kashim Bazar	Murshidabad
101.	Mosque	Kheraul	Murshidabad
102.	Tomb of Alivardi Khan and the tomb of Siraj-ud-daullah	Khosbag	Murshidabad
103.	Mound known as Barkona Deul Mound	Panchthupi	Murshidabad
104.	Mounds known as the Devil's Mound and Raja Karna's Palace	Rangamati	Murshidabad

1	2	3	4
105.	Tomb of Sujauddin	Roshnibag	Murshidabad
106.	Tomb & Mosque of Murhsid Kuli Khan	Sabjikatra	Murshidabad
107.	Jahan Kosa Gun	Topkhana	Murshidabad
108.	Hazarduari Palace and Imambara (Murshidabad)	Killa Nizamat	Murshidabad
109.	Motijhil Masjid	Murshidabad	Murshidabad
110.	Mound known as Bahanpukur Mound or Fort	Bamanpukur	Nadia
111.	Ruins of Fort	Bamanpukur	Nadia
112.	Temple	Palpara	Nadia
113.	Old Temple at Banda	Banda	Purulia
114.	Chandraketu's Fort	Berachampa	24 Parganas (North)
115.	Ancient Mound known as Barah Mihirer Dhipi also known as Khana Mihirer Dhibi	Deulia & Kaukipara	24 Parganas (North)
116.	Jattar Deul	Jata	24 Parganas (South)
117.	Currency Building	Dalhousie Square	Kolkata
118.	Asiatic Society Building	Park Street	Kolkata
119.	Maghen David Synagogue	Ward No. 45	Kolkata
120.	Beth-el-Synagogue	Pollock Street	Kolkata
121.	St. John's Church	Kolkata	Kolkata
122.	Dupleix Palace (Institute de Chandan Nagar)	Chandan Nagar	Hooghly
123.	South Gate, Kella Nezamat	Lalbag	Murshidabad
124.	Immambara, Kella Nezamat	Lalbag	Murshidabad
125.	White Mosque, Kella Nezamat	Lalbag	Murshidabad
126.	Yellow Mosque, Kella Nezamat	Lalbag	Murshidabad

1	2	3	4
127.	Tripolia Gate, Kella Nizamat	Lalbag	Murshidabad
128.	Dharmaraj Temple, West Bengal	Pathra	Midanapur
129.	Temples of Bandyopadhyay Family, West Bengal	Pathra	Midanapur
130.	Sitala Temples, West Bengal	Pathra	Midanapur
131.	Navratna Temple Complex, West Bengal	Pathra	Midanapur
132.	Tamluk Rajbati, West Bengal	Padumbasan, Tamluk	Purba Medinipur
133.	Clive's House Dum Dum known as Barakothi	Dum Dum, P.O. Nagar Bazar	Distt. 24 North Parganas
134.	26 Siva Temples	Barrakpore- Khardah	Distt. North 24 Parganas
135.	Nil Kuthi Mound	Mouza Chak, Chandpara	Distt. Mursidabad
136.	Warren Hastings House	Barasat	Distt. North 24 Parganas

Excavations in Adichanallur, Tamil Nadu by ASI

2413. DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Archaeological Survey of India conducted excavations in Adichanallur, Tamil Nadu in year 2009, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the report of the excavations have been published, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the reasons for delay in publishing the report?

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

Auctions of gifts, mementos presented to Prime Minister

†2414. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the mementos, gifts etc. which were presented to Prime Minister from home and abroad have been auctioned;
- (b) if so, the details of amount which Government received from these auctions;
- (c) the dates on which auctions took place during last five years; and
- (d) the number of times when auctions have been organized before the year 2014 along with dates thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) A total of ₹ 15.13 crore has been received from the auctions of mementos, gifts, etc. presented to Prime Minister from home.

- (c) Dates of auctions organized during the last five years are given below:–
 - (i) 18th February, 2015 to 20th February, 2015
 - (ii) 27th January, 2019 to 1st April, 2019
 - (iii) 14th September, 2019 to 24th October, 2019
- (d) As per the available records with PMO and Ministry of External Affairs, no details of auctions organized before the year 2014 have been found.

Cultural development programmes in Delhi and Rajasthan

2415. SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

DR. SANTANU SEN:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any step to promote cultural development programmes in various parts of the country including Delhi and Rajasthan; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the schemes formulated/being implemented in this regard?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) To protect and preserve various forms of art and for promotion of cultural development programmes throughout the country including Delhi and Rajasthan, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Prayagraj, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. Delhi falls under North Zone Cultural Centre, Patiala while Rajasthan is catered by West Zone Cultural Centre, Udaipur. These ZCCs under Ministry of Culture are implementing a number of schemes viz. Award to Young Talented Artistes, Guru Shishya Parampara, Theatre Rejuvenation, Research and Documentation, Shilpgram, OCTAVE and National Cultural Exchange Programme (NCEP) for promotion of cultural development programmes in the country. Besides, Ministry of Culture also administers various financial grant schemes for promoting cultural development programmes in the country through NGOs etc.

Patronage and promotion of various cultures, traditions and customs

†2416. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps towards the patronage and promotion of various cultures, customs and traditions of the country, especially in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any mechanism has been put in place by Government for regulating the implementation of said schemes, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of programmes designed to promote Indian culture and spread an awareness about it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) were set up in the mid 80s with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Prayagraj, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. The mandate of ZCCs is to protect, preserve and promote various forms of folk art and culture throughout the country including Uttar Pradesh (under North Central Zone Cultural Centre, Prayagraj) and Uttarakhand (under North Central Zone Cultural Centre, Prayagraj and North Zone Cultural Centre,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Patiala). These ZCCs organize various cultural activities and programmes on regular basis throughout the country. Annual Grant-in-Aid is provided to all these 7 ZCCs by Government of India for carrying out these activities and State/UT-wise funds are not provided. However, the Grant-in-Aid provided to these ZCCs during the last three years is as under:—

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Amount
(i)	2016-17	6085.07
(ii)	2017-18	4689.71
(iii)	2018-19	5952.69

(c) Ministry of Culture monitors its various schemes on a regular basis through Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) of organizations and review meetings.

(d) To promote Indian culture and to create awareness, the Government of India has organized Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsavs (RSMs) at New Delhi (November, 2015 and October, 2016), Uttar Pradesh (December, 2016), Karnataka and Arunachal Pradesh (March, 2017), Gujarat (October, 2017), Karnataka (January, 2018), Madhya Pradesh (February, 2018 and October, 2019) and Uttarakhand (May, 2018). A Sanskriti Mahotsav was also organized at Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh during February, 2018. All the ZCCs alongwith other organizations under Ministry of Culture have participated in the Kumbh Mela, 2019 at Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh.

Technology to forecast earthquake

2417. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has its own method or technology to forecast any intense shaking of Earth's surface apart from the instrument of seismometer, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that we have no such satellite system and information recorder to get advance report of unnatural earthquake thereof;

(c) if so, whether we have any tie up with foreign country/countries to get advance information, time, location and intensity of an earthquake therein; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, plan details of Government therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) No, Sir. At present, there is no scientific technique available, anywhere in the world, to predict/forecast the occurrence of earthquakes with reasonable degree of accuracy in terms of space, time and magnitude. National Centre for Seismology (NCS), an attached office of Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) maintains a seismological network of 115 stations for round the clock continuous monitoring of seismic activity in and around the country.

(b) Yes, Sir. There is no satellite system to get advanced reports on earthquakes.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Steps have been taken up to prepare seismic zonation map at large scale based on historical seismicity and site characteristics. Bureau of Indian Standard has published seismic zoning map of India. As per this map, entire country is grouped into four seismic zones viz. Zone II, III, IV and V; out of these Zone V is seismically the most prone region, while Zone II is the least. Also Seismic Microzonation *i.e.* detailed hazard zonation at small scale of selected urban areas like Delhi, Kolkata, Sikkim, Guwahati and Bengaluru has been completed. The reports of Delhi and Kolkata Microzonation are available on website of MoES. These studies are useful for land use, urban planning, and retrofitting of buildings etc.

Action plan for restoration of heavily eroded coastline

2418. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any detailed survey and mapping has been undertaken using scientific methodology to identify coastline stretches which have suffered severely due to natural causes and human activities;

(b) if so, the details of stretches so identified which need restoration; and

(c) whether Government has drawn any action plan for restoration of heavily eroded coastline in a phased manner?

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

(b) Ministry of Earth Sciences through National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR) and National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) identified two sites, Kadalur Periyakuppam in Tamil Nadu and City of Puducherry, as pilot projects for beach restorations. The other identified sites include Pentha, Puri and Ramchandi in Odisha, Visakhapatnam and Uppada in Andhra Pradesh, 9 sites of Tuticorin District and 2 sites of Tirunelveli district in Tamil Nadu and Poonthura, Shankamugam and Valiyathura in Kerala.

(c) No, Sir. However, NIOT has developed and successfully demonstrated innovative solutions for beach restoration at Kadalur Periyakuppam in Tamil Nadu and City of Puducherry. Technical support has been extended to State Governments for other identified sites towards their restoration.

Increase in the deposit insurance cover cap

2419. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will consider hiking the deposit insurance cover cap that was revised more than 25 years ago in hindsight of miseries and heartbreaks faced by the poor and middle-class depositors of the Punjab and Maharashtra Cooperative (PMC) Bank that caved under without a sign;

(b) whether Damodaran Committee on Customer Services in Banks set up by RBI had recommended in 2011 a five-fold increase in the cap to ₹ 5 lakhs; and

(c) the quantum of premium collected by DICGC on deposit insurance in commercial banks since its inception and the quantum of payout on claims by depositors of failed commercial banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), provides insurance for bank deposits upto the limit fixed by the Corporation, in terms of the provisions of the DICGC Act, 1961. Section 16(1) of the Act provides that the

Corporation may, from time to time, having regard to its financial position and to the interest of the banking system of the country as a whole, raise, with the previous approval of the Central Government, the financial limit of the total amount payable to one depositor in respect of his deposit at all the branches of a bank taken together. No proposal has been received from RBI in this regard.

(b) RBI had constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri M. Damodaran to look into banking services rendered to retail and small customers, including pensioners, and also to look into the system of grievance redressal mechanism prevalent in banks, its structure and efficacy and suggest measures for expeditious resolution of complaints. The Committee had, *inter alia*, recommended that the deposit insurance cover provided by DICGC should be raised to ₹ 5 lakhs so as to encourage individuals to keep all their deposits in a bank convenient for them.

(c) Since the inception of deposit insurance, the total premium paid by commercial banks is ₹ 88,523 crore and the total payout to depositors of failed commercial banks on account of claims is ₹296 crore.

Impact of NPAs on Indian economy

2420. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that our economy is going through a crisis at present;

(b) the steps taken by Government to overcome such a crisis;

(c) the projected and actual GDP growth rate of country in the last two quarters and also in the last five years;

(d) whether the accumulation of NPAs are also a reason for such a crisis;

(e) in what way the relaxation in process of getting loans will help the economy to improve; and

(f) which is the industry and who is the person availing the highest amount as loan from our public sector banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Government is aware of moderation in Gross Domestic

Product (GDP) growth rate and is committed to boosting the economic growth and welfare of the people. To this end various measures are announced on a continuous basis. 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. And all along Government has kept inflation low, fiscal spending disciplined and current account deficit manageable to ensure macroeconomic stability so necessary to sustaining a healthy investment climate in the country. More recently, Government has cut corporate tax rate from 30 per cent to 22 per cent to boost investment activity in the country. 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. Government has also extended PM Kisan scheme to include all farmers, which will boost rural consumption.

(c) The real GDP growth rates published by National Statistical Office (NSO) and GDP projections mentioned in the Economic Survey are as given in the table below:—

Real GDP growth rate and GDP projections in Economic Survey (per cent)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Q1 2019-20	Q2 2019-20
Real GDP Growth Rate ¹	7.4	8.0	8.2	7.2	6.8	5.0	4.5
GDP projection ²	5.4-5.9*	8.1-8.5	7.0-7.75	6.75-7.50	7.0-7.5	-	-

Source: 1. National Statistical Office;

2. Economic Survey of several years from 2013-14 to 2017-18.

* GDP at factor cost.

(d) and (e) Economic slowdown depends on several factors including accumulation of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs). Primarily as a result of transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, gross NPAs of SCBs as per the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data on global operations, rose from ₹ 3,23,464 crore, to ₹ 10,36,187 crore as on 31.3.2015 and 31.3.2018 respectively. As a result of Government's 4R's strategy of Recognition, Resolution, Recapitalisation and Reforms, NPAs have since declined by ₹ 97,996 crore to ₹ 9,38,191 crore as on 30.6.2019.

Relaxation in process of getting loans is expected to improve the liquidity and availability of credit in the economy. The Gross Domestic Product of the Indian economy has grown at an average annual growth rate of 7.5 per cent over the last five financial years, with growth rate of 6.8 per cent (provisional estimates) in the financial year 2018-19, enabled by growth in gross advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) of an average of 9.3 per cent over the last five financial years and growth of 13.3 per cent in the financial year 2018-19. As a result of various steps taken to improve credit delivery, India's rank on 'Ease of getting credit' under World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index has improved from 44 in 2016 to 25 in 2019.

(f) As per the information from RBI, infrastructure has the highest share of 14.6 per cent of total advances (outstanding) - funded to gross loans and advances in the domestic operations of Public Sector Banks (PSBs). With regard to the details of the person having the highest amount as loan from PSBs, RBI has apprised that under the provisions of section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, RBI is prohibited from disclosing credit information. Section 45E provides that credit information submitted by a bank shall be treated as confidential and not be published or otherwise disclosed.

Integrated Development of Tourism Circuits

†2421 SHRI RAM SHAKAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any policy for Integrated Development of Tourism Circuits dedicated to themes (Swadesh Darshan Scheme) under Central sector scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if so, the amount of funds released for developing tourism infrastructure in the current financial year?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tourism had launched the Swadesh Darshan Scheme in January, 2015 for integrated development of theme based tourist circuits in the country. Under the scheme fifteen thematic circuits have been identified for development namely; North-East Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Heritage Circuit, Sufi Circuit, and Tirthankara Circuit. Since its launch the Ministry as on date sanctioned 77 projects for ₹ 6035.70 crore covering 30 States and Union Territories under the scheme.

During current financial year Ministry has incurred expenditure of ₹ 425.43 crore under the scheme.

Black money in foreign banks

2422. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated amount of black money inside and outside the country, as on date;
- (b) whether Government has received any information/inputs of Indians suspected to have stashed away unaccounted money in foreign banks abroad, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has made public the names of black money account holders in the recent past, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the other steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) There is no official estimate of amount of black money inside and outside the country.

(b) and (c) India receives information including banking information on request basis in specific cases from foreign tax authorities under the relevant provisions of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements/Tax Information Exchange Agreements/Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters/SAARC Multilateral Agreement (in short tax treaties).

In 2015, India entered in to an agreement for sharing of financial account information on automatic basis with USA based on the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) of the USA.

In 2017, India commenced the Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) based on Common Reporting Standards (CRS) enabling it to receive financial account information of Indian residents from other partner jurisdictions.

The information received under tax treaties is confidential and its use and disclosure is governed by the confidentiality provisions of the relevant tax treaties.

Further, disclosure of information regarding specific taxpayers is prohibited except as provided under Section 138 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and Section 84 of the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015.

(d) Major steps taken by the Government in this regard, *inter alia*, include the following:—

- (i) Enactment of the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act 2015 w.e.f. 01/07/2015.
- (ii) Constitution of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money in May, 2014 under the Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of two former Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court. Investigation into cases involving substantial black money/undisclosed income, particularly black money stashed abroad, are being extensively and intensively monitored by the SIT.
- (iii) The Government of India has entered into Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs), Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) and Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (MAC) with over 130 countries. These agreements allow exchange of information between countries for tax purposes including information pertaining to black money stashed abroad.
- (iv) India has started Automatic Exchange of Information since 2017. India has been one of the leaders of this initiative and as a result huge amount of information is now being received from foreign jurisdictions.

- (v) The Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 has been amended to enable attachment and confiscation of property equivalent in value held within the country or abroad in a case where the proceeds of crime are taken or held outside the country.
- (vi) The Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 has been enacted to provide for attachment and confiscation of proceeds of crime associated with scheduled economic offences and the properties of the fugitive economic offenders and thereby deter them from evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts.

GST and Direct Tax collection targets

2423. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA:

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of GST and Direct Tax collection targets and actuals in the month of August, September and October, 2019, month-wise;
- (b) whether Government has been able to meet its tax collection targets and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government is considering to revise its direct and/or indirect tax collection targets for 2019-20 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The details of Net Direct Taxes and Net GST (CGST, IGST and Compensation Cess) collection Budget Estimates for 2019-20 and actuals for the month of August, September and October, 2019, are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Budget Estimate 2019-20	Actual Collection		
		August 2019	September 2019	October 2019
Net Direct Taxes	13,35,000	60,586	1,85,215	56,712
Net GST (CGST, IGST and Comensation Cess)	6,63,343	29,268.90	41,629.11	65,430.31

(b) The revised estimates of tax collection and fiscal deficit are decided at the time of preparation of the budget estimates for the next year. The exercise for preparation of budget estimates for 2020-21 and revised estimates for 2019-20 is underway. At this stage, it may be pre-mature to assess the revised estimates against the budget estimate for FY 2019-20 with respect to taxes. The expected central taxes revenue for 2019-20 will be re-assessed and presented as revised estimate in the general budget, 2020-21.

(c) The central tax revenue target (BE) is set for whole financial year in the annual Union's Budget. The revised estimate of indirect tax revenue for 2019-20 will be presented as a part of annual Union's Budget 2020-21, therefore it may not be possible to provide comments on direct/indirect tax revised estimate for 2019-20 at this stage.

Tax revenue shortfalls

2424. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government expects a tax revenue shortfall of ₹ 2 lakh crore for the financial year 2019-20 as communicated to the Finance Commission;

(b) whether the Finance Commission has asked the Ministry to submit a revised memorandum in light of the economic slowdown on expected tax revenue shortfall; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including the expected date by when this memorandum will be submitted and the revised tax revenue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Government's expectations as regards tax revenue for the financial year 2019-20, are reflected in the Receipts Budget 2019-20, submitted in July, 2019.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question do not arise in view of reply at part (b) above.

GST refund to companies

2425. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of companies who have applied for a GST refund since the introduction of the tax regime;
- (b) of these companies, how many have been refunded completely;
- (c) whether there are any cases where GST refund has not been processed even after one year of filing; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) As on 02.12.2019, a total of 1,86,158 entities have filed 36,42,272 refund applications, out of which 34,46,010 refund applications have been finalized.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. There are 52,720 IGST (Integrated Goods and Services Tax) refund claims pending for more than one year. The reasons for this pendency include non-submission of required documents by the applicants.

Revival of economy of Kashmir

2426. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the economy of Kashmir valley is facing disaster since the lock down on Kashmir in August this year where the business community is reported to have suffered losses amounting to over ₹10,000 crore in the last three months; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the measures being or proposed to be taken for the revival of the crippled economy of the valley?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Full potential and economy in Kashmir regions could not be realized for the last 70 years as the people of Jammu and Kashmir have suffered from terrorist violence and separatism supported from across the border for the past many decades. On account of Article 35A and certain other constitutional

ambiguities, the people of this region were denied full rights enshrined in the Constitution of India and other benefits of various Central Laws that were being enjoyed by other citizens of the country.

After the declaration issued by the President under Article 370, based on the recommendation of the Parliament, and reorganization of the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir into Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh, all such aspects have been addressed.

Due to these recent decisions, certain precautionary measures taken initially have been substantially relaxed.

Under the ₹80,068 crores Prime Minister's package announced on 7th November, 2015, 63 major developmental projects in Road, Power, Health, Tourism, Agriculture, Horticulture, Skill Development sectors etc., are already under various stages of implementation.

In addition to the above steps, many flagship schemes of the Government of India including the individual beneficiary centric schemes are being proactively implemented by the Government. These steps are being continued in the UT of Jammu and Kashmir with a view that the economy of Jammu and Kashmir is able to realize its full potential like other parts of the country.

Slashing of corporate tax rate

2427. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has slashed basic corporate tax rate to 22 per cent from 30 per cent recently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Subsequent to the enactment of the Finance (No.2) Act, 2019 (Finance Act) in view of various developments, it was felt that there is an urgent need to take additional fiscal measures so as to boost the investment and growth in the economy. It was noticed that many countries, the world over, had reduced corporate tax (CT) rate to attract investment and create

employment opportunities. The act of reduction of CT rate by other countries, in particular asian developing countries which compete with India to attract investments, provided an impetus to provide for a general reduced CT rate in order to attract investment, stimulate growth and create job opportunities.

2. As these could have been achieved through amendment to the Income-tax Act, 1961 (IT Act) or to the Finance Act and the Parliament was not in session, it has been achieved through promulgation of the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance 2019 (the Ordinance) on 20th September, 2019.
3. As per Article 123(2)(a) of the Constitution, to give the Ordinance force of law, the Taxation Laws (Amendment), Bill, 2019 (the Bill) was required to be passed in the ongoing winter session of the Parliament to replace the Ordinance. The Bill has been passed by Lok Sabha on 02.12.2019 and by the Rajya Sabha on 05.12.2019.
4. *Vide* the Ordinance and now the Bill, the IT Act and the Finance Act has been amended to, *inter alia*, reduce the corporate tax rates such that Section 115BAA inserted in the Act read with Section 2 of the Finance Act provides that an existing domestic company may pay tax at 22% plus surcharge at 10% and cess at 4%, if it does not claim any incentive, deduction. These companies would also not be subjected to Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT).
5. Further, Section 115 BAB has also been inserted in the Act to provide that a domestic company (set up on or after 1st October, 2019) engaged in manufacturing or production of any article or things and research in relation to, or distribution of, such article or tiling manufactured or produced by it. and commencing manufacturing by 31st March, 2023, may opt to pay tax at 15% plus surcharge at 10% and cess at 4%, if it does not claim any incentive, deduction. These companies would also not be subjected to MAT.
6. Also, in order to ease the burden of MAT on the companies which continue to avail incentives, Section 115JB of the Act has been amended to reduce the existing general rate of MAT from 18.5% plus surcharge and cess to 15% plus surcharge and cess.

Market slowdown

2428. DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for the massive slowdown of the market;
- (b) the steps taken by Government to overcome slowdown and accelerate growth; and
- (c) the steps Government has taken to rejuvenate the market through the monetary policy reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The deceleration in the growth rate of GDP coincides with a deceleration in growth of global output from 3.6 per cent in 2018 to 3.0 per cent in 2019 as estimated in the World Economic Outlook (WEO), October 2019 published by International Monetary Fund (IMF). Declining investment rate in India arising out of twin balance sheet problem of banks and corporates, which emerged in 2013-14, is mainly responsible for deceleration in GDP growth rates.

(b) Government is committed to boosting the economic growth and welfare of the people. To this end various measures are announced on a continuous basis. 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. And all along government has kept inflation low, fiscal spending disciplined and current account deficit manageable to ensure macroeconomic stability so necessary to sustaining a healthy investment climate in the country. More recently, Government has cut corporate tax rate from 30 per cent to 22 per cent to boost investment activity in the country. 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. Government has also extended PM Kisan scheme to include all farmers, which will boost rural consumption.

(c) Monetary policy is under the domain of Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The RBI has cut the repo rate by 135 basis points during 2019 and has mandated the banks to link their lending rates with external benchmarks for reducing the cost of capital for investors.

Infusion of extra funds into PSBs

2429. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has infused extra funds into Public Sector Banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, year-wise and bank-wise; and

(c) the reasons behind these capital infusions when NPAs of these banks are on the rise?

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

Government has infused funds in PSBs, year-wise and bank-wise details of which for the current and two preceding financial years are given in the Statement (*See below*). As a result of Government's 4R's strategy of recognition, resolution, recapitalisation and reforms, their gross NPAs have declined from ₹ 8,95,601 crore as on 31.3.2018 to ₹ 7,79,347 crore as on 30.9.2019 as per declared results of PSBs.

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.

Statement

Details of year-wise capital infusion by Government during the current and preceding two financial years

(₹ in crore)

Financial year	Capital infused
2017-18	90,000
2018-19	1,06,000
2019-20 (up to 30.9.2019)	60,314

Details of bank-wise capital infusion by Government during the current and preceding two financial years

(₹ in crore)

Bank	Capital infused
Allahabad Bank	13,240
Andhra Bank	7,165
Bank of Baroda	17,417
Bank of India	23,956
Bank of Maharashtra	7,876
Canara Bank	11,436
Central Bank of India	15,103

Bank	Capital infused
Corporation Bank	13,828
Dena Bank	3,045
IDBI Bank Limited*	17,028
Indian Bank	2,534
Indian Overseas Bank	14,514
Oriental Bank of Commerce	10,257
Punjab National Bank	35,719
Punjab and Sind Bank	1,572
Syndicate Bank	6,802
State Bank of India	8,800
UCO Bank	15,043
Union Bank of India	20,404
United Bank of India	9,298
Vijaya Bank	1,277

* 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.

Slowdown in economy

2430. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that most of the international agencies have lowered India's growth projections due to steep slow down in the economy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto; and
- (c) the remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard and effectively deal with slowdown in economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other international organizations have reduced the growth forecast of global economy and

for almost all other major economies. As per the World Economic Outlook (WEO) October 2019 published by IMF, India's growth forecast for 2019-20 is 6.1 per cent. WEO projects Indian economy to grow at 7.0 per cent in 2020. India thus remains one of the fastest growing economies amongst the G20 countries and 34 OECD countries.

(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. 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. And all along Government has kept inflation low, fiscal spending disciplined and current account deficit manageable to ensure macroeconomic stability so necessary to sustaining a healthy investment climate in the country. More recently, Government has cut corporate tax rate from 30 per cent to 22 per cent to boost investment activity in the country. 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. Government has also extended PM Kisan scheme to include all farmers, which will boost rural consumption.

Disinvestment of PSUs

2431. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided for the disinvestment of a number of PSUs to a strategic partner;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has appointed any agency for true valuation of BPCL and its assets; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The Government has given 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment of 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*).

(c) and (d) As per the extant procedure for strategic disinvestment, intermediaries *viz.* Transaction Advisor, Legal Advisor and Asset valuer, etc. are appointed for providing advisory services and to assist the Government in the strategic disinvestment transactions. The Appointment of Transaction Advisor, Legal Advisor and Asset valuer for strategic disinvestment of BPCL is under process.

Statement

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

(i) 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

(ii) 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 Nigam Ltd. (sub.)
13. Cement Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI)
14. Nagarnar Steel Plant of NMDC
15. Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur; Salem Steel Plant; Bhadrawati 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)

(iii) Recent 'in principle' approval for strategic disinvestment

1. (I) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (except Numaiigarh Refinery Limited)
(II) BPCL stake in Numaiigarh 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)

Steep decline in economic growth rate

2432. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as per the recent estimate by State Bank of India, country's GDP is likely to be 4.2% during second quarter of 2019-20;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for steep decline in growth rate;
- (d) whether rating agency Moody's has forecasted 5.2% growth rate for the year and have downgraded country's economic outlooks to negative; and
- (e) if so, the response of Government thereto and the details of steps Government would take in this regard to ameliorate the declining trend in GDP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The official estimates released by the National Statistical Office on 29th November 2019, estimate the growth rate of GDP at constant (2011-12) market prices for Q2 of 2019-20 at 4.5 per cent.

(c) The deceleration in the growth rate of GDP coincides with a deceleration in growth of global output from 3.6 per cent in 2018 to 3.0 per cent in 2019 as estimated in the World Economic Outlook (WEO), October 2019 published by International Monetary Fund (IMF). Declining investment rate in India arising out of twin balance sheet problem of banks and corporates, which emerged in 2013-14, is mainly responsible for deceleration in GDP growth rates.

(d) Moody's Investor Service has forecasted India's GDP growth at 5.6 per cent for 2019 with the expectation that economic activity will pick up in 2020 and 2021 to 6.6 per cent and 6.7 per cent, respectively. Moody's Investors Service has changed the outlook on India's ratings to negative from stable while keeping the foreign-currency and local-currency long-term issuer ratings unchanged at Baa2.

(e) Government has noted the observations made in WEO October 2019 highlighting that India's potential growth rate remains unchanged. Government has further noted the assessment by IMF and other multilateral organizations which continue to underline a positive outlook on India.

Government is committed to boosting the economic growth and welfare of the people. To this end various measures are announced on a continuous basis. 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. And all along Government has kept inflation low, fiscal spending disciplined and current account deficit manageable to ensure macroeconomic stability so necessary to sustaining a healthy investment climate in the country. More recently, Government has cut corporate tax rate from 30 per cent to 22 per cent to boost investment activity in the country. 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. Government has also extended PM Kisan scheme to include all farmers, which will boost rural consumption.

Privatization of BPCL and NRL

2433. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to privatise Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the time-frame by which this proposal would be implemented;
- (d) whether Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL) would also be privatised accordingly since BPCL has 61.65 per cent stake in the refinery; and
- (e) the measure taken by Government to protect the interest of NRL which is also called "Assam Accord Refinery"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The Government has given 'in-principle' approval for:—

- (i) Strategic disinvestment of Government of India shareholding of 53.29% in Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. [except its equity shareholding of 61.65% in Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL) and management control thereon] along with transfer of management control to a strategic buyer,
- (ii) Strategic disinvestment of BPCL's shareholding of 61.65% in NRL along with transfer of management control to a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) operating in the Oil and Gas Sector.

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. Profitability and loss are not among the relevant criteria.

It is expected that the strategic buyer in the oil sector will bring in new funds/technology/new management etc., for optimum development of business potential and growth of BPCL. The growth of the company post disinvestment would be able to generate higher economic activity.

Further, the resources unlocked by the strategic disinvestment of BPCL would be used to finance the social sector/developmental programmes of the Government benefiting the public.

(c) Completion of the disinvestment process depends on the prevailing market conditions and the investor's interest.

(d) No. Sir.

(e) The BPCL stake in the NRL will be strategically disinvested to a CPSE operating in oil and gas sector.

Disinvestment process in BPCL

2434. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total investment in BPCL;

- (b) when will the disinvestment process in BPCL be completed; and
- (c) the amount that is expected to be raised through disinvestment in BPCL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Government of India's paid-up share capital in Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd (BPCL) is ₹ 1048.15 crore, which is equal to 53.29% of total paid-up share capital of BPCL.

(b) and (c) Disinvestment is being undertaken as per the procedure for strategic disinvestment approved by the CCEA on 17.02.2016, and as further modified on 3.10.2019. The completion of the procedure and expected realization from strategic disinvestment in BPCL will depend on the prevailing market conditions and the investor's interest at the time of sale.

Status of outstanding Central loans against MP

2435. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount of Central loans outstanding against the Government of Madhya Pradesh as on date;
- (b) the details of the loans sanctioned, approved, released and spent till date, department-wise and project-wise; and
- (c) the amount of Central loans repaid by Government of Madhya Pradesh till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The total amount of Central loans outstanding against the Government of Madhya Pradesh as on 29.11.2019 is ₹ 20,477 crore.

(b) The details of authorisation, released and utilisation of back to back loans for externally aided projects from 2015-16 to 2019-20 (till 29.11.2019) are given in the Statement-I, II and III respectively (*See below*).

(c) The amount of Central loans repaid by Government of Madhya Pradesh from 2015-16 to 2019-20 (till 29.11.2019) is ₹ 4,512 crore.

Statement-I*Authorization of back to back loans of Madhya Pradesh*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (till 29.11.2019)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	ADB Asian Development Bank	0.00	2,351.52	1,771.76	3,662.93	0.00
(i)	3437-IND Madhya Pradesh District Roads II Sector Project	0.00	2,351.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
(ii)	3528-IND Madhya Pradesh Urban Services Improvement Project	0.00	0.00	1,771.76	0.00	0.00
(iii)	3662-IND Madhya Pradesh Irrigation Efficiency Improvement Project	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,616.38	0.00
(iv)	3710-IND Madhya Pradesh Skills Development Project	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,046.55	0.00
2.	AIIB Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	0.00	0.00	0.00	976.78	0.00
(i)	L0020A-IND Madhya Pradesh Rural Connectivity Project	0.00	0.00	0.00	976.78	0.00
3.	IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	0.00	0.00	748.65	1,465.17	0.00
(i)	8746-IN Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Project	0.00	0.00	748.65	0.00	0.00
(ii)	8833-IN Madhya Pradesh Rural Connectivity Project	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,465.17	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	IDA International Development Association	2,190.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(i)	5703-IN Madhya Pradesh Higher Education Quality Improvement Project	1,961.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(ii)	5705-IN Citizen Access to Responsive Services Project	228.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	NDB New Development Bank	0.00	2,351.52	0.00	6,453.73	0.00
(i)	16IN02 Development and Upgradation of Major District Roads - Madhya Pradesh	0.00	2,351.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
(ii)	17IN02 Madhya Pradesh Multi Village Rural Water Supply Project	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,279.19	0.00
(iii)	18IN02 Madhya Pradesh Major District Roads II Project	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,441.95	0.00
(iv)	18FN03 Madhya Pradesh Bridge Project (Tranche 1)	0.00	0.00	0.00	732.59	0.00
6.	GODE Germany	0.00	1,752.60	376.77	0.00	0.00
(i)	13505647E Madhya Pradesh Urban Sanitation and Environment Programme (MPUSEP)	0.00	0.00	376.77	0.00	0.00
(ii)	14506723E Green Energy Corridors (GEC)-Intra State Transmission System in MP	0.00	913.12	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(iii)	18994239 GEC-Intra State Transmission System in Madhya Pradesh	0.00	331.37	0.00	0.00	0.00
(iv)	18994240E GEC-Intra State Transmission System in Madhya Pradesh	0.00	508.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	GOJP Japan	841.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(i)	IDP-250 Transmission System Strengthening Project in Madhya Pradesh	841.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL (1 to 7)		3,032.52	6,455.64	2,897.18	12,558.60	0.00

Statement-II

Release of back to back loans to Madhya Pradesh from 2015-16 to 2019-20 (till 29.11.2019)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Loan released
2015-16	1326.12
2016-17	1266.67
2017-18	1916.81
2018-19	3795.78
2019-20 (till 29.11.2019)	3551.56

Statement-III

Utilization of back to back loans of Madhya Pradesh

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (till 29.11.2019)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	ADB Asian Development Bank	871.58	1,197.90	1,552.48	1,553.99	1,279.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(i)	2520-IND MP Power Sector Investment Program (Proj.5)	57.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(ii)	2732-IND M.P. Power Sector Investment Prog Proj.6	22.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(iii)	2736-IND M.P. State Roads Project. III	130.62	57.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
(iv)	2764-IND Madhya Pradesh Energy Efficiency Imp. Invest. Prog. Project.	63.68	132.37	155.51	76.46	11.20
(v)	2830-IND M.P. Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment Program (MFF) Project-2	46.29	103.83	164.99	61.36	39.39
(vi)	3066-IND MP Power Transmission and Distribution System Imp. Project	205.90	247.81	355.40	337.98	155.79
(vii)	3189-IND Madhya Pradesh District Connectivity Sector Project	345.39	656.85	663.58	315.71	0.00
(viii)	3437-IND Madhya Pradesh District Roads II Sector Project	0.00	0.00	167.85	527.21	573.89
(ix)	3528-IND Madhya Pradesh Urban Services Improvement Project	0.00	0.00	45.15	195.77	217.67
(x)	3662-IND Madhya Pradesh Irrigation Efficiency Improvement Project	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.49	246.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(xi)	3710-IND Madhya Pradesh Skills Development Project	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.02
2.	AIIB Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	0.00	0.00	0.00	229.55	189.02
(i)	L0020A-IND Madhya Pradesh Rural Connectivity Project	0.00	0.00	0.00	229.55	189.02
3.	IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	0.00	0.00	25.79	479.51	234.86
(i)	7943-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	0.00	0.00	1.77	13.58	8.10
(ii)	8746-IN Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Project	0.00	0.00	24.02	33.80	32.29
(iii)	8833-IN Madhya Pradesh Rural Connectivity Project	0.00	0.00	0.00	432.13	194.47
4.	IDA International Development Association	0.00	144.01	35.28	400.86	143.24
(i)	5703-IN Madhya Pradesh Higher Education Quality Improvement Project	0.00	144.01	0.00	361.91	94.16
(ii)	5705-IN Citizen Access to Responsive Services Project	0.00	0.00	35.28	38.95	49.08
5.	NDB New Development Bank	0.00	0.00	137.21	777.09	1,274.32
(i)	16IN02 Development and Upgradation of Major District Roads - Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	137.21	694.11	333.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(ii)	17IN02 Madhya Pradesh Multi Village Rural Water Supply Project	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	700.86
(iii)	18IN02 Madhya Pradesh Major District Roads II Project	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.98	194.58
(iv)	18IN03 Madhya Pradesh Bridge Project (Tranche 1)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.98
6.	GODE Germany	0.00	0.00	12.37	148.18	159.70
(i)	13505647E Madhya Pradesh Urban Sanitation and Environment Programme (MPUSEP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.43	3.26
(ii)	14506723E Green Energy Corridors (GEC)-Intra State Transmission System in MP	0.00	0.00	12.37	66.79	0.00
(iii)	18994239 GEC-Intra State Transmission System in Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.96	156.44
7.	GOJP Japan	132.29	80.84	64.36	69.26	35.45
(i)	IDP-217 Madhya Pradesh Transmission System Modernisation Project	132.29	80.84	64.36	18.84	0.00
(ii)	IDP-250 Transmission System Strengthening Project in Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.42	35.45
8.	IDA International Development Association	24.51	26.70	11.39	0.00	0.00
(i)	4787-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	24.51	26.70	11.39	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	IFAD/FAD	10.50	11.32	33.95	25.30	3.10
(i)	682(MP)-IN Tejaswini Rural Women Empowerment Programme (MP)	10.50	0.00	1.86	0.00	0.00
(ii)	682MP-A-IN Addl. Financing to Tejaswini Rural Women Empowerment Programme	0.00	11.32	32.08	25.30	3.10
TOTAL (1 to 9)		1,038.88	1,460.76	1,872.81	3,683.74	3,319.25

Disinvestment of shareholding in PSUs

2436. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning for disinvestment of its shareholdings in public sector undertakings (PSUs) to a level below 51 per cent;

(b) if so, the details of the PSUs in which Government is proposing to dilute its share in the coming years and by what percentage;

(c) whether there is any proposal to remove the PSU tag for such undertakings; and

(d) whether such PSUs will still continue to be under the scrutiny of CAG and CVC after the disinvestment of shareholding below 51 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir. The CCEA has given 'in principle' approval for reduction of GoI paid-up share capital below 51% in select CPSEs on a case to case basis while retaining the management control, taking into account the Government shareholding post such reduction and the shareholding of Government controlled institutions.

(b) The CCEA has decided that the Alternative Mechanism (AM) would make recommendations to CCEA with regard to the extent upto which GoI shareholding in identified CPSEs can be reduced, on a case to case basis.

(c) No, Sir. There is no proposal to remove the PSU tag for such undertakings.

(d) Yes, Sir. Such companies shall continue to be covered under the existing provisions of Section 8(2) of the CVC Act, 2003 and Section 139(5) and (7) of the Comptroller General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971.

Sovereign rating of the country

2437. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's macroeconomic parameters were among the best globally;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the rating agencies have raised concerns over the level of public debt and refrained from upgrading the sovereign rating of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Indian economy has grown at an average rate of 7.5 per cent in the last five years (2014-15 to 2018-19), which is the highest amongst the G-20 and 34 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries. Inflation has moderated significantly in last five years (2014-15 to 2018-19) and Consumer Price Inflation (CPI) stood at 3.4 per cent during 2018-19, which is significantly lower than the CPI inflation of 4.8 per cent for the group of emerging and developing economies. The balance of payments situation in the country remains stable with robust foreign exchange reserves, which were recorded at US\$ 451.1 billion as on 29th November, 2019. Fiscal deficit of the Central Government as percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) reduced to 3.3 percent in 2018-19 from 4.5 per cent in 2013-14.

(b) and (c) Moody's Investor Services in its Annual Credit Report has mentioned that India's Government general debt is materially larger than its peer group. It is stated that the factor of public debt is not the sole criteria for the sovereign rating of the country. Rather, sovereign rating depends upon various

factors *i.e.* GDP growth, fiscal position, institutional strength, susceptibility to event risk etc. Government has taken various measures to boost the overall growth of the economy along with maintaining fiscal discipline to maintain comfortable levels of public debt.

Central government's debt to GDP has been declining consistently particularly after the enactment of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003. FRBM Act, 2003 envisages achieving a debt to GDP target of 40 per cent of GDP for the Central Government by the end of 2024-25. In 2019-20, Central Government Debt as a percentage of GDP has been targeted at 48 per cent as per the Medium-term Fiscal Policy cum Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement, 2019. Government's focus on expenditure rationalization by plugging loopholes in public expenditure and innovative revenue raising efforts have helped to reduce the debt to GDP ratio.

Government takes various measures on a continuous basis to boost the 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. And all along Government has kept inflation low, fiscal spending disciplined and current account deficit manageable to ensure macroeconomic stability so necessary to sustaining a healthy investment climate in the country. More recently, Government has cut corporate tax rate from 30 per cent to 22 per cent to boost investment activity in the country. 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. Government has also extended PM Kisan scheme to include all farmers, which will boost rural consumption.

Loans under PM's 24 hour Loan Scheme

2438. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of beneficiaries in PM's 24 hour Loan Scheme;
- (b) whether many of the Public Sector Banks are not providing loans under the scheme, fearing such loans would turn into NPAs; and
- (c) if so, the action taken to safeguard the banks interest in such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) There is no scheme of the Government by the name of PM's 24 hour Loan Scheme. The reference in the question appears to pertain to the *psbloansin59minutes.com* web portal which was launched on 02.11.2018 to facilitate in-principle approval of loans to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). Besides MSME loans up to ₹ 5 crore, the portal also covers in-principle approval for Housing, Personal and Auto loans at present. As on 30.11.2019, a total of 1,68,254 loan applications processed on the portal were finally sanctioned by banks and in 1,46,641 cases, disbursal had also been made.

The quality of risk assessment in loan applications processed thorough the portal is better and the interest of banks is protected as under this system, risk is independently assessed at two stages, firstly by the portal itself which accords in-principle approval after assessing credit-worthiness of the applicant using triangulation of data obtained from independent data sources such as GST and Income-Tax returns and credit scores obtained from Credit Information Companies; and then by the banks which finally sanction the loan only after carrying out due diligence on their part.

Decline in the number of debit card holders

†2439. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that number of debit card holders in the country have declined;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government is proposing to take any step to increase their number; 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) As apprised by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the total number of outstanding debit cards issued by Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Private Banks, Foreign Banks, Small Finance Banks and Payment Banks has increased during the last five years, with the details as provided below:

Month/Year	No. of outstanding debit cards
Mar-15	55,34,51,553
Mar-16	66,15,36,018
Mar-17	77,16,49,172
Mar-18	86,10,76,000
Mar-19	90,58,13,162

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Measures to control bank scams

†2440. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of bank-frauds are not coming to a halt in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government is proposing to take any concrete and effective steps to control this; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) Government has taken comprehensive measures to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

control 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 RBIs

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

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

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

As per data received from RBI, frauds as per year of reporting, as reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks, during the period from 1.4.2019 to 30.9.2019 is 36,834 involving a total amount of ₹ 1,13,428 crore. As a result of comprehensive measures taken by Government to reduce the incidence of frauds in banks, the amount involved in cases of frauds based on date of occurrence of frauds during the same period is 24,917 involving a total amount of ₹ 3,044.69 crore.

Funds for backward districts of AP and Telangana

2441. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has not released funds for the development of backward districts in Andhra Pradesh (AP) and Telangana even after several requests from the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the funds already released so far and reasons for not releasing the entire funds during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) No. The Central Government has released ₹1050 crore and ₹1800 crore to the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana respectively for the development of notified backward districts in the respective States.

(c) Post recommendations of NITI Aayog and submission of Utilisation Certificates by the State, releases to the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh are considered in terms of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 subject to availability of resources with the Union Government. Further, year-wise details of the funds released to the States are as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Andhra Pradesh	Telangana
2014-15	350.00	-
2015-16	350.00	450.00
2016-17	350.00	450.00
2017-18	-	450.00
2018-19	-	450.00
TOTAL	1050.00	1800.00

Non-payment of resource gap funds to Andhra Pradesh

2442. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has not released resource gap funds to Andhra Pradesh for the year 2014-15 even though it is promised to the State during bifurcation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of resource gap funds claimed by the State, recommended by Accountant General and released by Central Government till date; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the expenditure on PRC of State employees was also not considered by the Union Government as a resource gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) No. The Union Government has released ₹3979.50 crore to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh towards Resource Gap in terms of Section 46 (2) (1) of Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, 2014.

(c) The State Government of successor State of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) had reported Revenue Deficit of ₹16078.76 crore for the period of 2nd June, 2014 to 31st March, 2015. Further, AG (A&E) informed that Revenue Deficit for the reference period had been ₹ 13775.76 after including ₹2303 crore released by the Union Government in 2014-15 towards the Resource Gap and also mentioned that launching of new schemes by the GoAP had enhanced Revenue Deficit by ₹ 13872.44 crore in the reference period. Under Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, 2014 the Resource Gap was arrived at ₹4117.89 crore by the Union Government on the basis of Standardised expenditure for that year. Of which ₹3979.50 crore has been released to the State.

(d) Yes.

Disinvestment of CPSEs

2443. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the disinvestment policy of Government for the year 2018-19 with regard to CPSEs;

(b) the number and names of CPSEs that have been privatised by Government for the years 2017-2019; and

(c) whether Government proposes to disinvest any CPSE for the year 2019-20 and if so, the details thereof?

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

In certain other CPSEs, which include profit-making CPSEs, policy of minority stake sale without transfer of management control through various SEBI approved

methods, is being followed in order to unlock the value, promote public ownership and higher degree of accountability. The various modes of disinvestment commonly used for minority stake sale includes Initial Public Offer (IPO), Offer for Sale (OFS), Buyback of shares and Exchange Traded Funds (ETF).

(b) No CPSE has been privatized for the years 2017-19.

(c) Based on the criteria laid down by NITI Aayog, the Government has so far 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 strategic disinvestment has been completed in 5 CPSEs in which sale has been made to a CPSE strategic buyer. Government also undertakes transaction for minority stake sale through IPO, OFS and ETF. The timing of which depends upon the prevailing market conditions and investors' appetite.

Determination of date of next increment in promotion

2444. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pay fixation and determination of date of next increment of employees who have been promoted between 2nd January and 30th June (both inclusive) will be decided as per the M/o Finance OM No. 4-21 /2017-IC/E. 111 (A) dated 31.07.2018; and

(b) if any employee, promoted between 2nd January and 30th June (both inclusive), opts for pay fixation from date of next increment *i.e.*, 1 July, whether date of first increment on the level to which he/she has been promoted will be on following 1st January or 1st July, the details thereof?

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

(b) In case an employee, promoted between 2nd January and 30th June (both inclusive), opts for pay fixation from the date of next increment *i.e.*, 1st July, the first increment on the level to which he/she has been promoted will be on following 1st January.

As per Department of Expenditure's O.M. No. 4-21/2017-IC/E. 111(A) dated 28.11.2019, the employee promoted on any other date than the date of annual increment and exercises the option under FR 22(1)(a)(1) for fixation of pay from the date of accrual of next increment in the scale of pay in lower grade, would be allowed the 1st increment in promotional grade on 1st January/1st July as the case may be after completion of 6 months' qualifying service after such fixation on 1st July/1st January (*i.e.*, the date of increment in lower grade).

Mandatory quoting of PAN for transactions

2445. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made it mandatory to quote PAN for all transactions in excess of ₹2 lakh, regardless of the mode of payment to curb black money, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the new rule will cover purchases of all goods or services such as gold jewellery or furniture and this includes all payments made through cash, cheques or debit or credit cards and Government has raised the limit to quote PAN in the case of immovable property, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the violations noticed by Government, individual/company-wise and action taken on such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Yes Sir. As per sub-section (5) of section 139A of the Income-tax Act, 1961('Act') read with Rule 114B of Income-tax Rules, 1962 ('Rule'), a person is required to quote Permanent Account Number ('PAN') in respect of certain specified transactions mentioned in Rule 114B. In the absence of PAN, a declaration in Form 60 is required to be made. The said specified transactions and its monetary limits were revised by the Central Government through Income-tax (22nd Amendment) Rules, 2015 *vide* Notification dated 30.12.2015 bearing S.O Number 3545(E) with effect from 01.01.2016.

The substituted Rule 114B *inter-alia* provides a list of 17 transactions wherein quoting of PAN is mandatory in all documents pertaining to the said transactions.

Further, the said Rule 114B also provides that every person is required to quote PAN for sale or purchase of any goods or services of any nature other than said 17 specified transactions, if the value of such transaction exceeds ₹2 Lakh per transaction.

(b) Yes Sir. The existing Rule 114B covers purchases of all goods or services such as gold jewellery or furniture for the purpose of quoting PAN and this includes transactions made through cash, cheques or debit or credit cards.

Prior to the substitution of Rule 114B by the Income-tax (22nd Amendment) Rules, 2015, a person was required to quote PAN in all documents pertaining to sale or purchase of any immovable property valued at ₹5 lakh or more. With the substitution, the value for such transaction has been raised to ₹10 lakh or more with effect from 01.01.2016.

(c) The Income Tax Department regularly conducts inspections and verifies the information obtained through Statement of Financial Transaction furnished by the reporting entities to detect cash transactions in violation of Section 269SS and 269ST of the Act.

During the Financial Year 2018-19, about 40039 cases of violation of section 269SS of the Act, involving an amount of approximately ₹8102 crores and 1110 cases of violation of section 269ST of the Act involving an amount of approximately ₹1015 crores have been detected.

During the current Financial Year 2019-20, about 35620 cases of violation of section 269SS of the Act, involving an amount of approximately ₹6692 crores and 1421 cases of violation of section 269ST of the Act involving an amount of approximately ₹2101 crores have been detected so far.

Individual/Company-wise details of violations of Act/Rules are not maintained. However, appropriate actions with regard to the violations of Income Tax Act/Rules are taken by the Income Tax Department. Such actions under direct tax law include searches, surveys, enquiries, assessment/reassessment of income, levy of taxes, penalties, filing of prosecution complaints etc. wherever applicable.

Engagement of consultants/advisors

2446. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many full time consultants and/or advisors are currently working with the Ministry and its various Departments and Autonomous Bodies/Institutions and Public Sector Organisations associated with it as of 31st August, 2019;

(b) since when are they working and the total amount of honorarium/salary/fees being awarded to them, the details thereof Department/institution-wise; and

(c) the mechanism, if any, for assessing their performance periodically?

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

Investments by NRI

†2447. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the bureaucratic hurdles prevalent in the country, Non-Resident Indians are not investing in the country at desirable level;

(b) the Government's reaction thereto;

(c) the targeted and actual investment that has been made by Non-Resident Indians during the last three years; and

(d) the outcome of the review of the work of bureaucracy, if any, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) No such information is available with the Government.

(b) Does not arise

(c) Government does not fix targets for FDI inflows as FDI is largely a matter of private business decisions. A Statement indicating investments made by NRIs as FDI and on stock exchanges (equity) for the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) No information is available in this regard.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*NRI investments-FDI in India - Financial year wise***Table 1:** NRI investment through issue of equity instrument in Indian companies

	Amount in INR crores
Year wise	FDI inflows (gross) in India
2016-17	1012.34
2017-18	1063.14
2018-19	1582.15
2019-20 (October 2019)	1302.50

Source: As reported by companies in Form FC-GPR declaring the investor type as NRI/OCI.

Table 2: NRI investment through transfer of equity Instruments (inflows) in Indian companies

	Amount in INR crores
Year wise	FDI inflows (gross) in India
2018-19 (Sept 2018- March 2019)	38.70
2019-20 (October 2019)	55.42

Source: As reported by transferor/transferee/Indian companies in Form FC-TRS, declaring the buyer type as NRI/OCI.

Note: Investor-wise (here NRI/OCI) classification is available only from September 01, 2018.

Table 3: NRI investment through Portfolio Investment Scheme in equity instruments

	Amount in INR crores
Year wise	Net inflows
2016-17	4622.78
2017-18	8280.69
2018-19	4444.00
2019-20(October 2019)	883.92

Source: As reported by Authorized Dealer Category I Banks in LEC-NRI package.

Penalty on banks for violating cyber norms

2448. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that RBI had fined Banks for violating cyber norms;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that many other Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are also under the watch of RBI in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) From the inception of Enforcement Department in Reserve Bank of India *i.e.* from April 02, 2017 till November 30, 2019, RBI has imposed penalties on 42 different occasions amounting to ₹ 78.35 crore on various banks namely Foreign banks, Private sector banks and Public Sector banks for *inter-alia* non-compliance/non-adherence/violating RBI's guidelines on:

- (1) Delayed reporting of information security incident involving ATMs of the bank.
- (2) Cyber Security Framework in banks dated June 02, 2016.
- (3) Delay in reporting Security incident.
- (4) Time-bound implementation and strengthening of SWIFT - related operational controls.

(c) and (d)

- (i) In order to strengthen security of digital transactions, Reserve Bank reviews the cyber security developments and threats on an ongoing basis and necessary measures are taken to strengthen the cyber resilience of banks. Cyber incidents are analysed from the point of view of sophistication of attack as well as systemic impact and are categorised as critical, high, medium and low categories. Wherever required, advisories/alerts are issued to all banks to avoid occurrence of similar

incident in other banks. In order to focus more attention on IT related matters, Reserve Bank has set up a Cyber Security and IT Examination (CSITE) Cell within its Department of Supervision in 2015. A comprehensive circular on Cyber Security Framework in Banks was issued on June 2, 2016 which covers the best practices pertaining to various aspects of cyber security.

- (ii) Apart from circulars, advisories/alerts are issued based on actual incidents/market intelligence so as to avoid repeat attacks/exploitation of same vulnerabilities across banks. The compliance to these advisories/alerts are also monitored on a continuous basis.
- (iii) Compliance to the instructions are verified at the time of onsite IT examinations as well as targeted scrutiny of banks as also by way of various reports furnished by banks on an ongoing basis. The findings of such examinations are discussed with the top management of the bank and a specific action plan is also shared with banks so as to anchor the expectations regarding remedial action. Improvements in bridging the gaps, a set of key risk indicators to assess the cyber preparedness of banks and a summary statement of cyber incidents are collected on a quarterly basis and used for off-site monitoring.
- (iv) In case of gross violations/non-compliance by the banks, the same is referred for enforcement action.

Mudra loan disbursement

2449. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Mudra loans disbursed during the period from 2014 to 31st October, 2019, State-wise;
- (b) the details of beneficiaries State-wise, caste-wise and religion-wise; and
- (c) whether Government has any monitoring mechanism on loan disbursed and the nature of business being created against the loan availed and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) As of October, 2019, 20.65 crore loans have been extended under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) since its inception on 08.04.2015. State-wise and Community-wise details of loans disbursed under PMMY since inception, are placed in the Statement (*See* below). Religion-wise data of borrowers is not maintained.

(c) Details of monitoring mechanism adopted by the Government regarding loans disbursed and their utilisation include, *inter alia*, setting of annual targets, periodic review of strategy and performance of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) through video-conferencing and reports obtained from PSBs in formats prescribed from time to time. In addition, monitoring mechanism used by lenders in this regard include *inter alia* the following:

- pre-sanction field visits to verify details as provided in the loan application by the borrower and post-sanction visits for verification of assets created out of the loan amount.
- collection of stock statement and its periodic verification with the stock lying at the unit of the borrower for fixing Drawing Power (DP) for working capital for a particular period.
- periodic monitoring of cash flow data, to analyse how a unit spends its money (cash outflows) and from where a unit receives its money (cash inflows).
- monitoring of early warning signals (EWS) which throw up alerts for Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) to respond to immediately.

Statement

*State/UT-wise, Community-wise details of number of accounts and amount disbursed under PMMY, since inception
(as of October, 2019)*

(Amt. in ₹ crore)											
Sl. No.	State Name	SC		ST		OBC		General		Total	
		No of A/cs	Disbursement Amt	No of A/cs	Disbursement Amt	No of A/cs	Disbursement Amt	No of A/cs	Disbursement Amt	No of A/cs	Disbursement Amt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3570	30.04	1440	10.27	15196	102.23	16155	370.16	36361	512.7
2.	Andhra Pradesh	394877	2371.91	71960	598.05	796034	6387.02	2051218	26517.11	3314089	35874.09
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2328	11.32	6037	148.20	992	15.99	28441	223.56	37798	399.07
4.	Assam	374778	1437.32	258176	983.60	1059697	4225.56	4744709	18785.46	6437360	25431.94
5.	Bihar	2816399	7495.15	827866	2122.83	9606435	27834.35	5647142	28766.35	18897842	66218.68
6.	Chandigarh	25440	73.65	716	2.21	6680	39.36	71057	1295.92	103893	1411.14
7.	Chhattisgarh	516702	1450.81	527087	1441.75	1539118	4582.3	1502164	9885.05	4085071	17359.91
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1212	6.80	1123	6.70	451	7.85	7849	115.26	10635	136.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.	Daman and Diu	251	2.19	90	0.43	570	7.42	3142	63.83	4053	73.87
10.	Delhi	337314	1010.27	75023	210.07	497789	1683.48	1060937	15932.21	1971063	18836.03
11.	Goa	2858	17.89	11750	34.06	34460	156.02	128114	1701.57	177182	1909.54
12.	Gujarat	508535	1921.46	451637	1652.56	1711082	7046.71	3607448	32010.51	6278702	42631.24
13.	Haryana	1551196	4247.71	99914	291.11	803755	2822.45	1430095	15758.33	3884960	23119.60
14.	Himachal Pradesh	78850	466.12	13470	206.48	40854	264.73	297047	6151.43	430221	7088.76
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	12175	129.18	9826	324.34	5310	85.55	437790	9887.95	465101	10427.02
16.	Jharkhand	651363	1750.36	339533	1042.95	2245832	6707.69	1983665	12164.59	5220393	21665.59
17.	Karnataka	2346320	7584.81	1109220	3496.38	5224294	19061.11	12374023	66621.77	21053857	96764.07
18.	Kerala	892464	1931.98	197900	449.07	2735909	10291.49	3288219	24546.06	7114492	37218.6
19.	Lakshadweep	40	0.31	2054	17.30	126	1.2	1082	10.95	3302	29.76
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2245571	6236.89	1450547	4019.67	4812126	16357.16	4244548	29012.09	12752792	55625.81
21.	Maharashtra	2619493	7214.28	1062315	2714.87	5045062	15274.73	8079756	63277.65	16806626	88481.53
22.	Manipur	9153	31.46	14926	104.50	20885	71.46	128817	689.94	173781	897.36

190 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

23.	Meghalaya	5934	32.82	41889	291.69	6248	34.72	68757	563.24	122828	922.47
24.	Mizoram	3449	11.78	28301	404.72	341	6.39	13761	149.72	45852	572.61
25.	Nagaland	641	6.03	9353	169.98	763	6.07	38805	321.61	49562	503.69
26.	Odisha	2314551	5490.47	1053644	2453.17	6140108	15026.50	4550762	22208.92	14059065	45179.06
27.	Puducherry	69696	220.57	5407	28.33	248347	1131.05	293363	2124.39	616813	3504.34
28.	Punjab	2127706	5932.60	125204	362.69	331969	1365.24	1435174	18667.63	4020053	26328.16
29.	Rajasthan	1622352	4733.68	1090099	3152.19	2168124	11167.12	3204212	32367.94	8084787	51420.93
30.	Sikkim	6517	32.83	5533	65.09	3763	45.41	64539	369.77	80352	513.10
31.	Tamil Nadu	3560631	9016.35	264011	796.97	6603867	23843.08	15755263	71298.22	26183772	104954.62
32.	Telangana	548806	2127.95	248068	1187.91	957857	4449.81	1428616	16713.51	3183347	24479.18
33.	Tripura	248935	866.32	244645	861.00	179724	696.19	637426	2709.11	1310730	5132.62
34.	Uttar Pradesh	5552361	13892.33	668820	1657.73	6026314	19079.86	5787220	48386.19	18034715	83016.11
35.	Uttarakhand	343120	1042.67	56400	191.37	326202	1160.19	614822	7831.90	1340544	10226.13
36.	West Bengal	3911578	11632.00	652204	2206.80	2301634	9217.5	13329311	54893.84	20194727	77950.14
ALL INDIA		35707166	100460.31	11026188	33707.04	61497918	210254.99	98355449	642393.74	206586721	986816.91

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

Written Answers to

[10 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 191

Reviewing of Debt to GDP ratio of States

2450. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government reviewed the debt to GDP ratio of States, if so, the details thereof State-wise;

(b) whether the ratio prescribed by the Finance Commission of debt to GDP has been achieved by all the States, the details of the same, State-wise; and

(c) whether aggressive borrowing of States causing higher debt for States, if so, the details thereof and the measures proposed by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) As per the recommendations of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC), subject to fulfillment of other conditions, the States will be eligible for flexibility of 0.25 percent over and above the normal fiscal deficit limit of 3 percent, if their debt-GSDP ratio is less than or equal to 25 percent in the preceding year. Accordingly, the debt-GSDP ratio of all States are monitored. The debt-GSDP ratio of all States for FY 2017-18 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) States are allowed to borrow within the recommendation of FFC, which prescribes that Fiscal deficit of all States will be anchored to an annual limit of 3 percent of GSDP. Further, under the flexibility option, subject to fulfillment of certain eligibility criteria, States can avail additional borrowing of 0.5 percent of GSDP in any given year.

Statement***Debt to GSDP ratio of States for 2017-18***

	State	2017-18	Remarks
1.	Assam	17.08%	Debt/GSDP ratio within 25%
2.	Chhattisgarh	18.62%	
3.	Gujarat	19.50%	
4.	Karnataka	17.26%	

	State	2017-18	Remarks
5.	Madhya Pradesh	23.65%	Debt/GSDP ratio within 25%
6.	Maharashtra	17.93%	
7.	Odisha	22.27%	
8.	Sikkim	23.20%	
9.	Tamil Nadu	22.34%	
10.	Telangana	22.00%	
11.	Uttarakhand	23.26%	
12.	Andhra Pradesh	27.63%	Debt/GSDP ratio beyond 25%
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.70%	
14.	Bihar	32.34%	
15.	Goa	26.20%	
16.	Haryana	26.21%	
17.	Himachal Pradesh	36.29%	
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	49.25%	
19.	Jharkhand	27.91%	
20.	Kerala	30.62%	
21.	Manipur	39.91%	
22.	Meghalaya	30.81%	
23.	Mizoram	37.52%	
24.	Nagaland	42.87%	
25.	Punjab	40.73%	
26.	Rajasthan	33.65%	
27.	Tripura	27.97%	
28.	Uttar Pradesh	34.24%	
29.	West Bengal	36.11%	

Source: CSO, State budget documents

Impact of slowdown on tax collection

2451. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the budget estimates of direct tax revenue collection;
- (b) the amount being collected till the second instalment for advance tax payment;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the slowdown of the economy has started to reflect in the tax collection; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Budget estimate of direct tax revenue collection for the Financial Year 2019-20 is ₹ 13,35,000 crore. The details are as under:

(₹ in crore)

	Financial Year 2019-2020
Corporate Tax	7,66,000
Personal Income Tax	5,69,000

Source: Receipt Budget, 2019-2020.

(b) Net Collection of Direct Taxes till second instalment of Advance Tax is ₹ 4,45,242 crores. The details are as under:

(₹ in crore)

	Financial Year 2019-2020
Corporate Tax	2,38,514
Personal Income Tax (Include Securities Transaction Tax)	2,06,231
Other Taxes	497

Source: Pr. CCA, CBDT.

(c) and (d) The Net Direct collection for the period from 01.04.2019 to 30.11.2019 is ₹ 5,56,490 crores (Source: Pr. CCA, CBDT) whereas, for the corresponding period of previous Financial Year *i.e* (01.04.2018 to 30.11.2018) Direct Tax Collection was ₹ 5,47,711 crores. (Source: Pr. CCA, CBDT) which indicates growth in collection of Direct Taxes.

Siphoning of cash from ATMs of different banks

2452. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has received a number of complaints on siphoning of cash from ATMs of different banks;

(b) if so, the details of the complaints received during the last two years, State and bank-wise;

(c) the details of the guidelines of RBI for making payments to customers and the time period of returning cash in their accounts; and

(d) the action taken by Government to check and stop such illegal cash withdrawals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Details of the complaints received on siphoning of cash from ATMs during last two years (April, 2017 to March, 2019) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Reserve Bank of India has issued instructions to Banks regarding limiting the customer liabilities in unauthorised/fraudulent electronic transactions *vide* their Circular dated 6th July, 2017. A customer is entitled for zero liability in all cases of third party breach where the deficiency lies neither with the bank nor with the customer but lies elsewhere in the system and the customer notifies the bank within three working days of receiving the communication from the bank regarding the unauthorised transaction. On being notified by the customer, the bank shall credit (shadow reversal) the amount involved in the unauthorised electronic transaction to

the customer's account within ten working days from the date of such notification by the customer.

Further, the above guidelines *inter-alia* addresses the following areas for safeguarding the customers while handling the cases of unauthorised electronic banking transactions:

- (i) Strengthening of system and procedures.
- (ii) Reporting of unauthorised transactions by customers to banks.
- (iii) Limited liability of a customer.
- (iv) Reversal timeline for zero liability/limited liability of customer.
- (v) Board approved policy for customer protection.
- (vi) Burden of proof on banks.
- (vii) Reporting and monitoring requirements.

RBI, *vide* its circular on 'Control measures for ATMs - Timelines for compliance' dated 21.6.2018 have advised banks to implement various controls within a time bound manner, including implementation of anti skimming, whitelisting solution, up-gradation of software and to closely monitor the compliance.

Statement

*Detail of complaints received regarding siphoning of cash from ATMs of different banks during last two years
(April 2017 to March 2019)*

Name of the State/U.T.	Allahabad Bank	Andhra Bank	Bank of Baroda	Bank of India	Bank of Mah.*	Canara Bank	Central Bank	Corp. Bank	Indian Bank	IOB	OBC	PNB	PS&B	Synd. Bank	Union Bank	United Bank	UCO Bank	SBI	IDBI	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Andhra Pradesh	1	8	6	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	3	36	0	1	1	2	0	6	3	72
Aurnachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12
Assam	4	1	7	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	1	12	0	289	4	329
Bihar	14	0	16	16	1	0	37	0	0	2	4	6	2	0	0	5	0	15	16	134
Chhattisgarh	3	0	10	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	2	0	31	45	106
Goa	1	0	9	25	2	1	9	7	0	2	5	2	0	0	1	0	0	49	12	125
Gujarat	6	0	132	14	1	0	14	3	2	0	8	0	3	14	0	0	0	4	184	385
Haryana	21	2	35	2	2	0	1	3	2	1	56	18	29	0	0	0	0	85	86	343
Himachal Pradesh	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	21	8	1	0	0	2	48	6	93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	65
Jharkhand	11	0	7	27	0	0	14	0	0	0	2	2	2	35	0	6	0	18	46	170
Karnataka	8	0	32	10	4	2	19	14	6	3	13	0	4	2	2	0	0	65	113	297
Kerala	0	0	7	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	61	28	110
Madhya Pradesh	6	0	17	14	6	0	27	0	0	1	6	9	11	53	1	2	0	69	27	249
Maharashtra	26	10	495	432	170	1	167	25	9	4	95	187	14	0	73	9	3	492	558	2770
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	7	0	10
Meghalaya	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	15
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Nagaland	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	5	18
Odisha	2	0	8	3	0	0	1	2	1	0	2	2	2	2	0	12	0	75	5	117
Punjab	2	0	12	14	1	0	17	1	0	6	33	44	139	4	0	0	0	75	42	390
Rajasthan	7	1	116	6	2	0	11	2	0	0	18	12	7	0	1	2	0	50	11	246
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
Tamil Nadu	8	1	7	12	0	0	14	2	53	6	2	10	3	5	1	3	0	5	52	184
Telangana	0	12	14	4	0	0	4	2	0	1	29	0	2	0	0	0	0	27	101	196

198 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Tripura	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	5	0	7	3	61
Uttar Pradesh	102	6	264	94	19	0	80	9	3	9	108	301	109	4	23	14	2	167	132	1446
Uttarakhand	1	0	26	3	1	0	6	1	0	1	15	55	14	2	1	0	0	138	9	273
West Bengal	36	2	53	6	0	2	19	1	9	0	8	47	9	1	1	49	2	26	46	317
UTs																				
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	9	1	14
Chandigarh	1	0	4	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	5	12	20	0	0	2	1	21	12	84
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Daman and Diu	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Delhi	64	13	429	175	49	1	354	58	59	31	191	498	202	214	35	26	3	531	231	3164
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	326	56	1717	871	263	7	804	132	147	69	607	1270	587	404	141	156	13	2468	1778	11816

Written Answers to

[10 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

Increase in credit to small and medium enterprises

2453. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the RBI has discussed with PSBs regarding liquidity issues and measures required to increase credit to small and medium enterprises which have seen a decline in their share of overall bank lending;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the RBI is expected to take stock of lending to MSMEs and liquidity status; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) regularly discusses and monitors the performance of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) including issues related to liquidity and access of credit to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) as part of its regulatory and supervisory functions. In addition, the Standing Advisory Committee on MSMEs headed by the Deputy Governor of RBI meets on a six-monthly basis to review the flow of institutional credit to MSME sector with various stakeholders including Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs). The outstanding credit of SCBs to MSMEs has increased from ₹ 12.96 lakh crore as of March, 2017 to ₹ 13.24 lakh crore as of March, 2018, and further to ₹ 15.11 lakh crore as of March, 2019, reflecting a year-on-year growth of 14.08% in financial year (FY) 2018-19 over FY 2017-18.

Income contingent loans for students

2454. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to emulate Australia and extend income contingent loans to the students to cover their tuition fees and seek repayment only after they find employment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

- (c) the time by when the said proposal would come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) All banks follow Indian Banks' Association (IBA) Model Education Loan Scheme and extend education loan as per extant instructions of Government/Reserve Bank of India/IBA in this regard. The Educational loan conditions are liberal and take into account the likely time lag between completion of education and recovering the loan which, *inter alia*, include; one year moratorium for repayment after completion of studies, additional moratorium up to 2 years to cover periods of under-employment and unemployment, moratorium for the incubation period if the student wants to take up a start-up venture after graduation, repayment period (after moratorium) of 15 years, provision for telescoping of instalments whereby smaller amounts are paid in the initial period, which increases as the borrower's income goes up. However, there is no such proposal under consideration to emulate Australia and extend income contingent loans to the students.

Panel on Fintech

2455. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government constituted Inter-ministerial panel on Finance which has suggested to have a comprehensive legal framework to protect consumers of digital services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the panel has recommended measures including the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) examining issuance of 'virtual banking licences', dematerialisation of fixed deposits, sovereign gold bonds and post office certificates to promote easy transactions and collateral etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the panel has also suggested a significant change in form of RBI adopting open data access approach for better delivery of products and services; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Steering Committee on fintech set up under the chairpersonship of Secretary, Economic Affairs on 05.03.2018 had recommended that a legal framework for consumer protection be put in place early keeping mind the rise of fintech and digital services.

(c) and (d) The Committee has recommended that DFS and RBI may examine the suitability of 'virtual banking system' in the Indian context, costs and benefits regarding allowing virtual banks and prepare for a possible future scenario where banks do not need to set up branches and yet deliver the full scale retail banking services ranging from extending loans, savings accounts, issuing cards and offering payment services through their app or website.

(e) and (f) The committee also recommended that RBI may consider making available banking data (such as transaction and account history data) for use by the financial sector, including fintech firms, (based on consumer consent and with other appropriate safeguards) through APIs. It also recommended that all financial sector regulators study the potential of open data access among their respective regulated entities, for enhancing competition in the provision of financial services.

Recovery of non-performing Mudra loans

2456. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Mudra loans have been disbursed by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) till now and out of them how many are now considered NPAs till now;

(b) the steps being taken by the public sector banks for the effective recovery of the non-performing Mudra loans;

(c) how many Mudra loans cases are pending in Debt Resolution Tribunals, currently; and

(d) how many cases have been resolved till financial year 2018-19 and the total value recovered, as a percentage of the actual loan amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) As of June, 2019, 2.43 crore loans were extended by Public Sector Banks under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), out of which 12.3 lakh loans had turned into Non-Performing Assets (NPAs).

Steps taken by PSBs for recovery of NPA under PMMY *inter alia* include:

- constant follow up and increased frequency of customer connect
- settlement through Lok Adalat, service of legal notice and initiation of legal action in the form of civil suits, and action under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act (SARFAESI Act), where applicable
- restructuring of eligible accounts, and
- one time settlement (OTS)

(c) and (d) In terms of Gazette notification dated 6 September, 2018 issued in pursuance of Section 1(4) of the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 (51 of 1993), it has been stipulated that the pecuniary limit for filing application for recovery of debt in the Debt Recovery Tribunals by banks/ financial institutions shall be ₹20 lakh. As the maximum limit for loans under PMMY is ₹ 10 lakh, PMMY loans do not fall under the purview of Debt Recovery Tribunals.

Lowest deposit insurance ratio cover

2457. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has pondered to revisit deposit insurance segment to restore public trust in banking institution, in light of the recent banking scam with the depositors of the failed Punjab and Maharashtra Cooperative (PMC) Bank scurrying to recover their hard earned savings;

(b) whether compared to other BRICS nations, India today has the lowest deposit insurance cover to per capita income ratio, at 0.9 times; and

(c) whether in the financial year 2019- 20, Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) collected ₹12,043 crore as premium and settled claims worth ₹37 crore only that too on account of failed co-operative bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) The Deposit Insurance & Credit Guarantee Corporation

(DICGC), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), provides insurance for bank deposits upto the limit fixed by the Corporation, in terms of provisions of DICGC Act, 1961. Section 16(1) of the said Act provides that the Corporation may, from time to time, having regard to its financial position and to the interest of the banking system of the country as a whole, raise, with the previous approval of the Central Government, the financial limit of the total amount payable to one depositor in respect of his deposit at all the branches of a bank taken together. Accordingly, the insurance limit in respect of total amount payable to one depositor in a Bank was enhanced by the Corporation from time to time i.e. from the original limit of ₹1,500 in 1961 to the current limit of ₹1.00 lakh effective from May 1, 1993.

Currently (as on March 31, 2019) 92% of the deposit accounts in number and 28% of the deposit in value are covered by DICGC. This is higher than the guidance of International Association for Deposit Insurance (IADI) which recommends coverage of 80% in number of accounts and 20-30% in value terms. The deposit insurance cover to per capita income in India stood at 0.8 as on March 31, 2019 is the lowest when compared to other BRICS Nations excluding South Africa. The details of deposit insurance coverage of BRICS nations are given as under:

(As on December, 2018)

Sl. No.	Country	DI Cover (USD)	Per Capita Income (USD)	DI Cover/ PCI
1.	Brazil	75,588	8,920	8.5
2.	Russia	24,306	11,288	2.2
3.	India (March, 2019)	1,407	1,828	0.8
4.	China	72,690	9,770	7.4
5.	South Africa (proposal to establish DIS* is underway)	-	6,374	-

* DIS- Deposit Insurance System.

Source: IADI, World Bank Database and Websites of Respective Deposit Insurance Agencies.

DICGC settles the claims of liquidated banks, the total premium collected by the DICGC during the year 2018-19 is ₹ 12,040 crore. The details of premium collected from banks are as under:

		(₹ in Crore)
Particulars		2018-19
1.	Premium Received - Commercial Banks	11,190
2.	Premium Received - Co-operative Banks	850
3.	Total (Commercial +Co-operative Banks)	12,040

The aggregate claims of ₹40 crore in respect of 15 co-operative banks were settled during 2018-19 including ₹3.05 crore (on account of two co-operative banks) under expeditious claims settlement policy of the Corporation.

RBI has taken the following measures to protect the interest of the depositors of PMC Bank:

- To enable the bank to improve its position by concentrating on recovery of NPAs /bad loans, RBI imposed All-inclusive Directions on the bank with effect from close of business on September 23, 2019 for a period of six months in terms of which bank is prohibited from making fresh advances. Withdrawals by depositors have been restricted to the notified amount to avoid a run on the bank. These Directions, *inter alia*, restricted payment of deposits beyond a threshold limit and increasing liabilities to prevent the possibility of preferential payment of deposits and prevent reckless lending in the interregnum etc. The bank is also required to take prior approval of RBI before making any payments/expenditures that have not been allowed under these Directions, thus protecting the pool of deposits of the depositors from wasteful expenditures and allowing only for productive/useful purposes.
- The Reserve Bank of India, after reviewing the bank's liquidity position and its ability to pay its depositors and with a view to mitigating the hardship of the bank's depositors has been progressively enhancing from time to time the limit for such withdrawals, which is presently at ₹50,000

effective from November 5, 2019. With the latest relaxation, about 78% of the depositors of the bank will be able to withdraw their entire account balance. The withdrawal ceiling is being monitored *vis-a-vis* the bank's evolving depositor and liquidity profile and further action as deemed fit may be taken in the best interest of depositors of the bank.

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

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

Loans and subsidies given to STs and SCs by banks

†2458. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) ratio of the poor among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, their current status in urban and rural areas;

(b) total amount of loan and subsidy disbursed by nationalized banks with the purpose of supporting Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last three years, scheme-wise and bank-wise; and

(c) the details of the number of accounts of the beneficiaries during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The ratios of poor among Scheduled Castes (SCs) and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Scheduled Tribes (STs), latest available for 2011-12, are given below in the table below:

Ratio of poor among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (in per cent)

	Rural	Urban
Scheduled Castes	31.5	21.7
Scheduled Tribes	45.3	24.1

Source: Estimated by erstwhile Planning Commission based on Tendulkar Committee methodology. Note-The poverty ratios among the social groups are estimated from the percentage distribution of persons of the respective social groups as obtained from the large sample on consumer expenditure survey of the National Statistical Office and the poverty line for all population.

(b) and (c) Number of loan accounts and loan amount disbursed to SCs and STs by Nationalized Banks during the last three years (2017-2019) are given in the Statement (*See* below). Reserve Bank of India informed that they have no information on Scheme-wise loan amount disbursed to SCs/STs and subsidies disbursed by Nationalized Banks to SCs/STs.

Statement

Loans to SC/ST

Sl. No.	Bank	2017		2018		2019	
		No. of Accounts	Amount Disbursed (₹ in Thousand)	No. of Accounts	Amount Disbursed (₹ in Thousand)	No. of Accounts	Amount Disbursed (₹ in Thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	State Bank of India	1110932	104979482	602715	117326262	984057	204008511
2.	Allahabad Bank	135238	17050493	226899	21123246	136803	9860606
3.	Andhra Bank	143778	13698221	209841	19346822	206164	21612115
4.	Bank of Baroda	137615	17949778	189903	28927438	127447	21473821
5.	Bank of India	178256	21387	185283	25073	190170	26052
6.	Bank of Maharashtra	58781	8209446	46583	7896995	49914	8102702

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Canara Bank	294658	35021131	408038	44257273	483914	49431960
8.	Central Bank of India	209156	24313020	225997	25478264	228401	23062199
9.	Corporation Bank	42708	12869173	28208	4025613	28497	4140888
10.	Dena Bank	26241	5692020	31322	7246112	20804	4349361
11.	IDBI Bank Limited	102444	7731799	99664	11147948	96113	13285596
12.	Indian Bank	124117	10948263	126398	11833620	139166	14644838
13.	Indian Overseas Bank	244704	56487927	108956	27817501	117205	26156013
14.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	50807	42684685	32700	8361109	34838	7944975
15.	Punjab and Sind Bank	1969	624212	1729	603282	3120	1201755
16.	Punjab National Bank	178977	32363779	195202	38182272	142559	27954915
17.	Syndicate Bank	134662	67412763	42698	13359386	409021	36054297
18.	UCO Bank	41631	5122529	105725	10308347	133345	13332904
19.	Union Bank of India	100457	12368908	32881	4541615	72942	10096093
20.	United Bank of India	51447	6873455	50683	7218019	40479	6078683
21.	Vijaya Bank	64099	12431116	44225	8585819	38537	60198957
Nationalised Banks		3432677	494853586	2995650	417612017	3683496	563017241

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

Analysis of credit issue with MSMEs

2459. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently issued any guidelines to public sector banks to analyse credit issues with regard to Micro, small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the credit growth to MSMEs in the last three quarters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Government had launched a "Support and Outreach Programme" for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) on 2nd November, 2018. The Programme, *inter-alia*, included initiatives for MSMEs on access to credit, access to market, technology upgradation, ease of doing business, social security for MSME sector employees etc. Further, a Customer Outreach Initiative was conducted in October, 2019 and November, 2019 where loans amounting to ₹ 37,210 crore in October and ₹ 35,775 crore in November were disbursed to MSMEs. Government has also advised Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to designate a Chief General Manager (CGM) / General Manager (GM) level officer to do in-depth analysis of credit issues faced by MSMEs under the supervision of Executive Director (ED) in charge of MSME financing of the bank. Besides, a number of steps have been taken by the Government to enable proper analysis of credit issues of MSME sector, including, *inter-alia*, the following:

- (i) nomination of Nodal Officers at GM level by all PSBs and
 - (ii) periodic monitoring and analysis of performance of the PSBs through video conferencing along with reporting in specified formats.
- (c) As per data reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), outstanding credit to MSMEs by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) as of March, 2019, June, 2019, and September, 2019 was Rs 14.97 lakh crore, Rs 14.84 lakh crore and Rs 15.15 lakh crore respectively.

Loans under Stand-up India Scheme

2460. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the limit and eligibility criteria for loans under Stand-up India Scheme;
- (b) the number of people benefited till now and the amount of fund spent, details thereof, State-wise, city-wise and bank-wise;

(c) the number of Green Field Projects being carried out successfully availing this loans and those which could not perform even after receiving loans; and

(d) the manner in which Government plans to avoid turning loans into Non Performing Assets (NPAs)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The Stand Up India (SUPI) scheme was launched by the Government on 5th April, 2016 to facilitate bank loans between ₹ 10 lakh and ₹ 1 crore to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and women borrowers, for setting up greenfield enterprises in manufacturing, services or trading sectors.

(b) and (c) As on 04.12.2019, a total of 80,126 loans have been sanctioned for greenfield projects under SUPI since its inception, involving a total sanctioned amount of ₹ 17,964.45 crore. Out of these, as per information compiled by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) through the standupmitra portal, 330 accounts have turned into non performing assets (NPAs). State-wise and Bank-wise details of loans sanctioned under the scheme, are given in Statement-I and Statement-II (*See below*) respectively. City-wise details are not maintained.

(d) Details of monitoring mechanism adopted by lenders regarding repayment of loans include, *inter-alia*, the following:

- pre-sanction field visits to verify the details as provided in the loan application by the borrower and post-sanction visits for verification of assets created out of the loan amount.
- collection of stock statement and its periodic verification with the stock lying at the unit of the borrower for fixing Drawing Power (DP) for working capital for a particular period.
- periodic monitoring of cash flow data, to analyse how a unit spends its money (cash outflows) and from where a unit receives its money (cash inflows).
- monitoring of early warning signals (EWS) which throw up alerts for SCBs to respond to immediately.

Statement-I

State-wise details of loans sanctioned under SUPI, as on 04.12.2019, since inception of the scheme

(Amount in ₹crore)

Sl. No.	State Name	Total	
		No. of A/cs	Sanctioned Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	93	17.03
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4866	1165.95
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	142	36.41
4.	Assam	1278	271.8
5.	Bihar	2645	505.67
6.	Chandigarh	310	62.03
7.	Chhattisgarh	2053	491.24
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	29	6.53
9.	Daman and Diu	28	15.38
10.	Goa	312	61.39
11.	Gujarat	5462	1616.85
12.	Haryana	2718	615.14
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1012	197.44
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	356	69.97
15.	Jharkhand	1576	326.01
16.	Karnataka	4313	1001.02
17.	Kerala	2390	492.36
18.	Lakshadweep	1	0.33

1	2	3	4
19.	Madhya Pradesh	3249	739.73
20.	Maharashtra	5798	1328.3
21.	Manipur	129	25.99
22.	Meghalaya	163	37.78
23.	Mizoram	189	46.15
24.	Nagaland	191	37.97
25.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	2655	637.16
26.	Odisha	2316	463.09
27.	Puducherry	163	38.64
28.	Punjab	2689	559.85
29.	Rajasthan	3975	864.29
30.	Sikkim	186	25.55
31.	Tamil Nadu	7204	1656.9
32.	Telangana	5089	1259.11
33.	Tripura	148	27.48
34.	Uttar Pradesh	10074	2038.79
35.	Uttarakhand	1438	321.16
36.	West Bengal	4886	903.99
TOTAL		80126	17964.45

Source: As reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks on Stand Up Mitra portal (www.standupmitra.in)

Statement-II

Bank-wise details of loans sanctioned under SUPI, as on 04.12.2019, since inception of the scheme

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Lender	Total	
		No. of A/cs	Sanctioned Amount
1	2	3	4
1	Private Sector Banks		
1.1	Axis Bank	6	1.91
1.2	Federal Bank	111	30.08
1.3	HDFC Bank	739	156.46
1.4	ICICI Bank	1208	290.35
1.5	IndusInd Bank	1281	288.23
1.6	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	62	9.36
1.7	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	2	0.29
1.8	RBL Bank Limited	2	0.03
1.9	South Indian Bank	25	11.85
1.10	The Nainital Bank Ltd.	7	2.52
1.11	Yes Bank Ltd.	4	0.75
	TOTAL	3447	791.83
2	Public Sector Banks		
2.1	Allahabad Bank	1600	406.87
2.2	Andhra Bank	6814	1278.73
2.3	Bank of Baroda	7689	1710.26
2.4	Bank of India	6316	1188.05

1	2	3	4
2.5	Bank of Maharashtra	1090	242.86
2.6	Canara Bank	7165	1815.37
2.7	Central Bank of India	2834	704.62
2.8	Corporation Bank	1784	465.66
2.9	IDBI Bank Ltd.*	805	175.4
2.10	Indian Bank	2219	477.07
2.11	Indian Overseas Bank	3090	660.81
2.12	Oriental Bank of Commerce	694	235.39
2.13	Punjab and Sind Bank	1669	336.03
2.14	Punjab National Bank	11912	2585.73
2.15	State Bank of India	9666	2250.02
2.16	Syndicate Bank	2880	844.08
2.17	UCO Bank	2661	720.33
2.18	Union Bank of India	919	218.4
2.19	United Bank of India	2736	461.68
TOTAL		74543	16777.36
3.	Regional Rural Banks		
3.1	RRB Andhra Pradesh GVB	4	0.47
3.2	RRB Andhra Pragathi GB	79	14.26
3.3	RRB Arunachal Pradesh RB	1	0.4
3.4	RRB Aryavart Bank	83	18.39
3.5	RRB Assam GVB	60	13.43
3.6	RRB Bangiya GVB	43	10.05
3.7	RRB Baroda Gujarat GB	109	25.94

1	2	3	4
3.8	RRB Baroda Rajasthan KGB	13	2.56
3.9	RRB Baroda Uttar Pradesh GB	319	49.06
3.10	RRB Chaitanya Godavari GB	1	0.24
3.11	RRB Chhattisgarh GB	14	2.32
3.12	RRB Dakshin Bihar GB	154	29.57
3.13	RRB Himachal Pradesh GB	59	8.62
3.14	RRB Jammu and Kashmir GB	28	6.45
3.15	RRB Jharkhand Rajya GB	9	2.15
3.16	RRB Karnataka GB	41	7.03
3.17	RRB Karnataka Vikas GB	156	34.26
3.18	RRB Kashi Gomti Samyut GB	60	11.41
3.19	RRB Kerala GB	159	26.45
3.20	RRB Madhya Pradesh GB	33	7.72
3.21	RRB Madhyanchal GB	5	1.82
3.22	RRB Maharashtra GB	23	4.47
3.23	RRB Manipur Rural Bank	11	1.48
3.24	RRB Odisha GB	10	2.18
3.25	RRB Paschim Banga GB	9	2
3.26	RRB Prathama UP GB	155	23.29
3.27	RRB Puduvai Bharathiar GB	5	0.5
3.28	RRB Punjab GB	84	11.62
3.29	RRB Saptagiri GB	202	35.47
3.3	RRB Sarva Haryana GB	81	16.15
3.31	RRB Saurashtra GB	1	0.24

1	2	3	4
3.32	RRB Tamil Nadu GB	17	3.05
3.33	RRBTripura Gramin Bank	10	2.43
3.34	RRB Uttar Banga KGB	1	0.25
3.35	RRB Uttar Bihar GB	31	3.49
3.36	RRB Uttarakhand GB	33	9.9
3.37	RRB Vidharbha Konkan GB	33	6.15
TOTAL		2136	395.27
GRAND TOTAL		80126	17964.45

Source: As reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks on Stand Up Mitra portal (www.standupmitra.in)

*IDBI Bank Limited was recategorised as a private sector bank by RBI with effect from 21.01.2019

Investment of investors' money in share market by LIC

†2461. SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the money deposited by the investors in Life Insurance Corporation of India and other financial institutions is being invested in the companies running in losses;

(b) names of sectors of share market where the money of investors under savings schemes has been invested by LIC Housing Finance Limited;

(c) the number of the companies out of them are running under loss;

(d) whether there has been a laxity on part of regulatory institutions responsible for safety of savings of investors deposited in financial institutions; and

(e) the steps taken by the Ministry to ensure guaranteed refund of the money of investors deposited in banks and financial institutions?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) 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 and internal norms are reviewed by LIC as per the need and 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 with a long term horizon.

Further, investments of financial institutions are made as per applicable extant statutory provisions, regulatory guidelines, and board approved investment policies framed in line with existing legal provisions and regulatory guidelines in diversified and commercially viable companies with long term view.

(b) and (c) As per LIC Housing Finance Limited, it has no investments in the share market.

(d) and (e) The various statutes under which regulators are set up mandate the protection of interest of investors which is ensured through periodic monitoring and regulatory supervision of financial institutions. In case of any violation of statutory provisions or regulatory guidelines supervisory action is taken against such an institution including levying of penalty, cancellation of registration etc. by the regulator.

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

A Revised Regulatory Framework was issued by RBI in November, 2014 mandating that only investment grade rated NBFCs-D (deposit taking NBFCs) shall accept and maintain public deposits. If any NBFCs-D are found violating guidelines applicable to them, then supervisory action is taken including issuance of Prohibitory Order under Section 45 MB of the RBI Act, 1934 and cancellation of Certificate of Registration (CoR), if necessary.

To help customers recover loss sustained on account of fraudulent transactions, RBI has issued instructions providing zero liability of a customer if she or he informs the bank regarding an unauthorized electronic transaction within three working days of receiving information in respect of the transaction from the bank and the bank shall credit the amount involved in such transaction to the customer's account within 10 working days from the date of information by the customer.

In order to safeguard bank deposits, 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.

Government has taken comprehensive measures to protect the interest of depositors, *inter-alia*, including:

- i. Issuance of "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).
- ii. Enactment of Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 to deter economic offenders from evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts.
- iii. Advising PSBs to obtain certified copy of the passport of the promoters/directors and other authorized signatories of companies availing loan facilities of more than ₹ 50 crore.

- iv. Establishing National Financial Reporting Authority as an independent regulator.
- v. Issuing instructions/advisories to PSBs to decide on publishing photographs of willful defaulters, in terms of RBI's instructions and as per their Board-approved policy.
- vi. Freezing of bank accounts 3.38 lakhs inoperative companies over the last two financial years.

Adverse impact of NPAs on economy

†2462. SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the NPAs amount of various banks in the country that has been written off during the last five years, the details thereof, bank-wise;
- (b) whether any assessment has been made about its adverse effects on economy to find out that as to what extent the economy was adversely hit by banks' NPAs which led to an economic slowdown; and
- (c) the details of the loans taken by farmers and traders which turned into NPAs out of the total NPAs of banks?

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 Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) in their global operations increased from ₹ 25,03,431 crore as on 31.3.2008 to ₹ 68,75,748 crore as on 31.3.2014. As per RBI inputs, the primary reasons for the spurt in stressed assets have been observed to be, *inter-alia*, aggressive lending practices, wilful default / loan frauds /corruption in some cases, and economic slowdown. Asset Quality Review (AQR) initiated in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of Non Performing Assets (NPAs). As a result of AQR and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

subsequent transparent recognition by banks, stressed accounts were reclassified as NPAs and expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were provided for. Further, all such schemes for restructuring stressed loans were withdrawn. Primarily as a result of transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, gross NPAs of SCBs, as per RBI data on global operations, rose from ₹ 3,23,464 crore as on 31.3.2015 to ₹ 10,36,187 crore as on 31.3.2018, and as a result of Government's 4R's strategy of recognition, resolution, recapitalisation and reforms, have since declined by ₹ 97,996 crore to ₹ 9,38,191 crore as on 30.6.2019.

As per RBI guidelines and policy approved by bank Boards, non-performing loans, including, *inter-alia*, those in respect of which full provisioning has been made on completion of four years, are removed from the balance-sheet of the bank concerned by way of write-off. Banks decide on 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. Bank-wise details of NPAs written-off by SCBs in the last five financial years (FYs) are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

The Gross Domestic Produce for the Indian economy has grown at an average annual growth rate of 7.5% over the last five FYs, with growth rate of 6.8% (provisional estimates) in the financial year 2018-19, enabled by growth in gross advances of SCBs of an average of 9.3% over the last five FYs and growth of 13.3% in the financial year 2018-19. Details in this respect are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

With regard to the details of share of loans taken by farmers and traders which turned into NPAs, RBI has apprised that the said information is not maintained. RBI has further apprised that as per RBI data on domestic operations, the share of "Agriculture and allied activities" and "Services—Trade" in gross NPAs of SCBs was 12.71 per cent and 4.56 per cent respectively as on 31.3.2019.

Statement-I*Reduction in NPAs - due to write-offs by Scheduled Commercial Banks*

						Amounts in crore ₹
Bank	FY. 2014-15	FY. 2015-16	FY. 2016-17	FY. 2017-18	FY. 2018-19	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AB Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	9	As per data of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI, aggregate gross advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) in their global operations increased from ₹ 25,03,431 crore as on 31.3.2008 to ₹ 68,75,748 crore as on 31.3.2014. As per RBI inputs, the primary reasons for the spurt in stressed assets have been observed to be, <i>inter-alia</i> , aggressive lending practices, wilful default/loan frauds / corruption in some cases, and
Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank PJSC	-	-	-	-	22	
Allahabad Bank	2,109	2,126	2,442	3,635	4,219	
American Express Banking Corporation	47	82	106	101	166	
Andhra Bank	1,124	814	1,623	1,666	2,280	
AU Small Finance Bank Limited	-	-	-	10	20	
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited	19	-	-	-	-	
Axis Bank limited	1,210	3,234	1,987	11,274	8,278	
Bandhan Bank Limited	-	-	31	51	277	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bank of America, National Association	13	-	-	11	-	economic slowdown. As a result of AQR initiated in 2015 and subsequent transparent recognition by banks, stressed accounts were reclassified as NPAs and were provided for. As a result of Government's 4Rs strategy of recognition, resolution, recapitalisation and reforms, gross NPAs of SCBs have declined by ₹ 97,996 crore to ₹ 9,38,191 crore as on 30.6.2019.
Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.	18	37	5	58	0	
Bank of Baroda	1,563	1,554	4,348	4,948	13,102	
Bank of India	866	2,374	7,346	8,976	7,405	
Bank of Maharashtra	264	903	1,374	2,460	5,127	
Bank of Nova Scotia	-	30	101	160	26	
Barclays Bank PLC	143	120	173	4	-	
Canara Bank	1,472	3,387	5,545	8,310	14,267	
Catholic Syrian Bank Limited	111	142	139	9	301	
Central Bank of India	1,386	1,334	2,396	2,924	10,375	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
Citibank N.A.	971	359	365	460	505	
City Union Bank Limited	148	125	163	195	264	
Cooperatieve Rabobank U.A.	-	-	-	206	80	
Corporation Bank	779	2,495	3,574	8,228	5,989	
Credit Agricole Corporate and	-	-	263	72	251	

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Unstarred Questions

Investment Bank						of the bank concerned by way of
CTBC Bank Co., Limited	-	4	-	' 60	-	write-off. Banks themselves write-
DBS Bank India Limited	867	135	945	144	17	off NPAs as part of their regular
DCB Bank Limited	47	60	44	32	67	exercise to clean up their balance-
Dena Bank	515	760	833	661	4,672	sheet, avail of tax benefit and
Deutsche Bank AG	81	15	16	30	169	optimise capital, in accordance
Equitas Small Finance Bank Limited	-	-	27	179	61	with RBI guidelines and policy
Federal Bank Limited	233	452	236	212	186	approved by their Boards. As
Firststrand Bank Limited	34	-	42	14	-	borrowers of written-off loans
HDFC Bank Limited	1,840	1,854	2,323	3,266	4,568	continue to be liable for
Hongkong And Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	143	87	139	66	359	repayment and the process of
ICICI Bank Limited	1,696	2,955	12,192	8,350	11,557	recovery of dues from the
IDBI Bank Limited	1,609	5,459	2,868	12,515	15,918	borrower in written-off loan
IDFC First Bank limited	-	-	1,371	998	1,272	accounts continues, write-off
Indian Bank	550	926	437	1,606	2,872	does not benefit the borrower.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Indian Overseas Bank	2,087	2,067	3,066	6,908	7,794	
IndusInd Bank Limited	602	281	466	783	1,923	
ING Vysya Bank Limited	393	-	-	-	-	
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Limited	25	12	76	1,564	923	
Jpmorgan Chase Bank National Association	5	-	65	-	-	
Karnataka Bank Limited	219	305	458	712	808	
Karur Vysya Bank Limited	151	943	264	362	447	
KBC Bank NV	38	-	-	-	-	
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	99	289	422	407	220	
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Limited	15	160	92	272	261	
Mufg Bank Limited	-	-	98	-	-	
Nainital Bank Limited	0	0	1	13	1	
Oriental Bank of Commerce	925	1,668	2,308	6,357	6,457	
Punjab and Sind Bank	263	335	491	460	1,635	
Punjab National Bank	5,996	6,485	9,205	7,407	12,253	

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

RBL Bank Limited	5	73	69	159	320
SBM Bank (India) Limited	44	17	13	57	-
Shinhan Bank	-	6	-	-	-
South Indian Bank Limited	43	321	609	629	287
Standard Chartered Bank	185	201	2,813	604	2,309
State Bank of India	21,303	15,955	20,339	39,151	58,905
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	363	643	1,560	Merged into SBI	
State Bank of Hyderabad	355	1,204	1,430		
State Bank of Mysore	740	588	161		
State Bank of Patiala	755	1,156	3,528		
State Bank of Travancore	456	398	556		
Suryoday Small Finance Bank limited	-	-	-	43	34
Syndicate Bank	1,055	1,430	1,271	2,400	6,775
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank limited	55	99	244	594	264
The Dhanalakshmi Bank Limited	180	112	189	2	3
The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC	34	61	-	49	115

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
UCO Bank	-	1,573	1,937	2,735	4,420	
Ujjivan Small Finance Bank Limited	-	-	-	176	178	
Union Bank of India	931	792	1,264	3,477	7,771	
United Bank of India	761	649	714	1,867	5,365	
Utkarsh Small Finance Bank limited	-	-	-	-	30	
Vijaya Bank	791	510	1,068	1,539	1,518	
Yes Bank limited	53	258	142	709	469	

Source: RBI

Statement-II

Details of growth of India's Gross Domestic Produce (GDP) and of the gross advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks in their global operations

Financial year	Growth in gross advances (year-on-year)	GDP Growth
2014-15	9.7%	7.4%
2015-16	8.7%	8.0% *
2016-17	4.5%	8.2% #
2017-18	10.5%	7.2% @
2018-19	13.3%	6.8% \$

Source: RBI (growth in gross advances of SCBs) and Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (GDP)

* Third revised estimates.

Second revised estimates.

@ First revised estimates.

\$ Provisional estimates.

Measures to boost MSME sector's credit growth

2463. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

SHRI AHMED PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite rate cuts and Government's push by providing various incentives, the MSME sector's credit growth is continuously sliding;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons behind this slide; and

(c) the remedial measures Government has taken or proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) As per data reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the outstanding credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) has increased from ₹ 12.96 lakh crore as of March, 2017 to ₹ 13.24 lakh crore as of March, 2018, and further to ₹15.11 lakh crore as

of March, 2019, reflecting a year-on-year growth of 14.08% in financial year (FY) 2018-19 over FY 2017-18.

Several steps have been taken to ensure access of credit to MSMEs, which, *inter-alia*, include the following:—

- (i) Launch of *psbloansin59minutes.com* online portal for grant of in-principle approval for loans to MSMEs upto ₹ 5 crores.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of MSMEs having loan limits up to ₹ 25 crore on 17.03.2016.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) Collateral free loans up to ₹ 10 lakh for units in the Micro and Small Enterprise (MSE) Sector.
- (vi) MSME loans, including service sector MSMEs, classified as Priority Sector Lending (PSL).
- (vii) Implementation of Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS) to resolve the problem of delayed payments to MSMEs and classification of factoring transactions as PSL.
- (viii) Target of 7.5 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC), or Credit Equivalent Amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher, fixed for SCBs for lending to Micro Enterprises.
- (ix) Calculation of working capital requirement up to ₹ 5 crore of MSEs simplified by defining it as 20% of projected annual turnover.
- (x) Banks advised to put in place system for acknowledging MSME loan applications and enabling their on-line tracking.

- (xi) RBI has advised banks to streamline flow of credit to MSEs for facilitating timely and adequate credit flow during their 'Life Cycle'.
- (xii) A Customer Support and Outreach initiative was conducted by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in October and November, 2019 during which loans of ₹ 37,210 crore in October, 2019 and ₹ 35,775 crore in November, 2019 have been disbursed to MSMEs.

Withdrawal of custom duty on newsprint

2464. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI VAIKO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indian Newspaper Society urged Government to withdraw 10 per cent custom duty imposed on newsprint and uncoated paper for printing newspapers;
- (b) if so, the response of Government thereto; and
- (c) whether Government would extend concessions to the media and newspaper industry, in view of their vital role in democracy and service to the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Certain representations have been received from Indian Newspaper Society to withdraw 10 per cent BCD on newsprint and uncoated paper used in printing newspaper.

(b) and (c) At present, there is no proposal to withdraw 10 per cent BCD on these goods.

Abolition of GST on bicycles

†2465. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of GST being levied on an ordinary bicycle being used by a slippers-wearing common man;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the percentage of GST being levied on commercial e-rickshaws, auto rickshaws, taxies and luxury vehicles;

(c) whether Government would consider to abolish GST being levied on bicycles; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Electric-bicycles attract 5% GST. Other bicycles attract GST at the rate of 12%.

(b) 1. All kinds of electrically operated vehicles attract 5% GST.

2. Other categories of vehicles attract GST and compensation cess at the following rates:-

Segment of Vehicles	GST rate	Comp. Cess rate
Auto rickshaws	28%	Nil
Small Cars (length < 4 m; Petrol<1200 CC)	28%	1%
Small Cars(length < 4 m; Diesel< 1500 CC)	28%	3%
Mid Segment Cars (engine < 1500 CC)	28%	17%
Large Cars (engine > 1500 CC)	28%	20%
Sports Utility Vehicles (length > 4m; engine > 1500 CC; ground clearance > 170 mm)	28%	22%
Hybrid small Cars (length < 4 m; Petrol <1200 CC)	28%	Nil
Hybrid small Cars (length < 4 m; Diesel < 1500 CC)	28%	Nil
Hybrid Cars/ Sports Utility Vehicles (other small hybrid cars)	28%	15%

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

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

Loans allocated to Kisan Credit Card holders in Gujarat

†2466. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of loans allocated to Kisan Credit Card holders during the last three years in Gujarat, year-wise;
- (b) the number of loans which carry an amount more than ₹3,00,000;
- (c) whether there is any plan for increasing the limit of loan amount for Kisan Credit Card holders keeping in view the increasing farm expenditure; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) The details of loans outstanding under Kisan Credit Card (KCC) at the end of last three years in Gujarat, as reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in respect of Scheduled Commercial Banks and by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) in respect of Cooperative Banks & Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), are as under:—

(Amount ₹ in crore)	
Year	Amount Outstanding
As on 31.03.2017	38,062.75
As on 31.03.2018	41,944.52
As on 31.03.2019	44,998.70

RBI and NABARD have informed that information regarding number of loans which carry an amount of more than ₹3,00,000 is not centrally maintained.

The credit limit/ loan amount under KCCs is fixed by Banks as per guidelines prescribed in the Master Circular dated July 4, 2018 issued by RBI. The short term credit limit under KCC for the first year is determined based on Scale of Finance for the crop (as decided by District Level Technical Committee) x Extent of area cultivated + 10% of limit towards post-harvest/household/ consumption requirements + 20% of limit towards repairs and maintenance expenses of farm assets + crop

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

insurance and/or accident insurance including personal accidental insurance scheme (PAIS), health insurance & asset insurance. The limit for second and subsequent years (3rd, 4th and 5th year) is arrived based on first year limit for crop cultivation purpose plus 10% of the limit towards cost escalation / increase in scale of finance and estimated term loan component for the tenure of KCC, *i.e.*, five years.

The short term loan limit arrived for the 5th year plus the estimated long term loan requirement will be the Maximum Permissible Limit (MPL) and is to be treated as the Kisan Credit Card limit.

NABARD has informed that the short term production credit limit under KCC is sanctioned taking into account the area under cultivation, crops proposed to be grown and scale of finance for the crop. Thus, there is no upper ceiling prescribed for fixing the limit under Kisan Credit Card.

RBI has informed that keeping in view the overall inflation and rise in agricultural input cost over the years since 2010, the limit for collateral free agricultural loans was raised from the existing level of ₹1 lakh to ₹ 1.6 lakh.

Ban on e-cigarettes

2467. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had sought advice/guidance/inputs from any of the Department-Related Parliamentary Committees before deciding to ban Electronic Cigarettes/Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems;

(b) whether Government proposes to prohibit normal cigarettes and bidis in similar way as that of Electronic Cigarettes/ Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems; and

(c) why did Government ban a tobacco product (Heat not Burn) whereas similar tobacco products like cigarettes are already under control of the provisions of statutes like the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(c) Heat not Burn are battery operated devices and included in the definition of e-cigarettes as per Section 3(d) of The Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes (Production, Manufacture, Import, Export, Transport, Sale, Distribution, Storage and Advertisement) Act, 2019.

Expenditure on public health

2468. DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the GDP spent on public healthcare, in the last five years;

(b) the details of the expenditure towards public health since 2014, State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal to increase spending on public health, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase spending on public health?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per the National Health Accounts (NHA) Estimates, public expenditure on health in India during the last four years, for which data is available is as:—

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) The State-wise details of public expenditure on health since 2014-15 for select States, as per NHA Estimates is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The National Health Policy, 2017 envisages raising public health expenditure to 2.5% of GDP by 2025 in a time bound manner. It also envisages increasing State sector health spending to more than 8% of their budget by 2020.

Statement

*As per National Health Accounts Estimates for India State wise public
Expenditure on Health for select States*

		(₹ in crore)		
Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Assam	1927	2992	3294
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3551	5814	7074
3.	Bihar	3689	4756	5740
4.	Chhattisgarh	2376	2871	3463
5.	Gujarat	6446	7808	9145
6.	Haryana	2410	3033	3584
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1411	1621	1971
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1461	1993	1995
9.	Jharkhand	1631	2339	2494
10.	Karnataka	6011	8227	9159
11.	Kerala	4229	5694	7522
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4799	5662	6323
13.	Maharashtra	9009	13443	14705
14.	Odisha	3233	3354	4988
15.	Punjab	2578	3245	3421
16.	Rajasthan	6511	7980	8445
17.	Tamil Nadu	7696	9378	9800
18.	Uttar Pradesh	12209	14283	16828
19.	Uttarakhand	1534	1607	1558
20.	Telangana	2650	5148	7074

Source: National Health Accounts Estimates, MoHFW 2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17.

Quality of abortion facilities

2469 DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of abortions that were performed in India in the last three years;
- (b) how many abortions have been performed outside the licensed health facilities in the past three years;
- (c) the number of licensed clinics that provide safe abortion services in India, State-wise, the details thereof;
- (d) the number of professionals and care providers who are trained to perform safe abortions, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (e) the steps which have been taken to ensure safe abortions and quality service in Government hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per records entered by the States/UTs in Health Management and Information System (HMIS), a total of 43,25,711 abortions have been recorded in the period from 2016-17 to till date.

(b) Year-wise data of abortions performed outside of licensed health facilities is not available with the Ministry.

However, as per NFHS-4 (2015-16), 27.4% abortions were conducted outside health facility.

(c) As per the records received from the States and UTs, a total of 16,292 private facilities are certified to provide safe abortion services.

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

(d) As per the records received from the States and UTs, 24,678 professionals and care providers are trained to perform safe abortions.

State-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) To ensure safe abortion and quality service in government hospitals following steps have been taken:—

- Provision of funds to States/Union Territories for the operationalization of CAC services including drugs and equipment, at health facilities.
- Capacity building of medical officers in safe MTP techniques.
- Capacity Building of ANMs, ASHAs to provide confidential counseling for safe abortion, post-abortion care and post-abortion contraception.
- Active monitoring of CAC services in the public facilities through Health Management Information System (HMIS) and the quarterly reporting.

Statement-I

State-wise number of private certified facilities providing CAC Services

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total no. of Private Certified Facilities Providing CAC services
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	427
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
4.	Assam	46
5.	Bihar	52
6.	Chandigarh	35
7.	Chhattisgarh	131
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6
9.	Daman and Diu	5
10.	Delhi	786
11.	Goa	175
12.	Gujarat	1904

1	2	3
13.	Haryana	931
14.	Himachal Pradesh	41
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	13
16.	Jharkhand	97
17.	Karnataka	541
18.	Kerala	446
19.	Lakshadweep	Nil Report
20.	Maharashtra	4852
21.	Manipur	19
22.	Meghalaya	2
23.	Mizoram	4
24.	Madhya Pradesh	483
25.	Nagaland	7
26.	Odisha	97
27.	Puducherry	35
28.	Punjab	672
29.	Rajasthan	223
30.	Sikkim	13
31.	Tamil Nadu	2462
32.	Telangana	384
33.	Tripura	4
34.	Uttar Pradesh	965
35.	Uttarakhand	104
36.	West Bengal	437
INDIA		16292

Statement-II*State-wise number of CAC trained providers*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total no. of CAC trained providers
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12
2.	Andhra Pradesh	493
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	18
4.	Assam	572
5.	Bihar	328
6.	Chandigarh	13
7.	Chhattisgarh	310
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8
9.	Daman and Diu	Nil Report
10.	Delhi	33
11.	Goa	80
12.	Gujarat	3024
13.	Haryana	212
14.	Himachal Pradesh	74
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	141
16.	Jharkhand	760
17.	Karnataka	655
18.	Kerala	193
19.	Lakshadweep	5
20.	Maharashtra	7416

1	2	3
21.	Manipur	86
22.	Meghalaya	74
23.	Mizoram	15
24.	Madhya Pradesh	1573
25.	Nagaland	37
26.	Odisha	521
27.	Puducherry	50
28.	Punjab	138
29.	Rajasthan	1183
30.	Sikkim	4
31.	Tamil Nadu	3547
32.	Telangana	970
33.	Tripura	142
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1075
35.	Uttarakhand	261
36.	West Bengal	655
	INDIA	24678

CGHS facilities for Government school teachers

2470. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether CGHS facility is available to all the Government employees working in Government offices;

(b) whether Government contemplates on providing this facility to the teachers teaching in Government schools; and

- (c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) CGHS facility is available to all Central Government employees and pensioners residing in areas covered under the scheme. Their dependent family members are also eligible to avail the facilities under the scheme.

- (b) No.

(c) Central Government Health Scheme is primarily meant for Central Government employees and pensioners, Hon'ble Members of Parliament, ex-Members of Parliament and their dependents. Only few other categories of beneficiaries like Hon'ble Chief Justice of India, Judges and former Judges of Supreme Court of India and former Judges of High Court, etc., and some Autonomous Bodies (on cost to cost basis) have been extended CGHS facility under the scheme.

New medical college at Amravati, Maharashtra

2471. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes/ plans to start a Government medical college in Amravati, Maharashtra;
- (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) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for 'Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals'. Extension of this Scheme to Phase-III has been approved by the Union Cabinet on 28.08.2019. The State/UT Governments have been requested to send their 'Detailed Project Reports (DPRs)', for consideration of this Ministry. So far, no DPR for set-up a new medical college in district Amravati of Maharashtra has been received from State Government of Maharashtra.

Rates for procedures covered under Ayushman Bharat Scheme

2472. DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of rates that insurance companies would pay to hospitals for the 1,350 procedures covered under the Ayushman Bharat Scheme;
- (b) whether there is a clash between Government and hospitals over the rate that insurance companies would pay to hospitals under the scheme; and
- (c) if so, the steps Government has taken in order to overcome the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Under Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) 1392 health benefit packages and their rates have been defined for providing secondary and tertiary healthcare to the beneficiaries at the empanelled hospitals. In addition, there is one unspecified surgical package as well.

Further, additional compounded incentives over and above the base procedure rates are provided to hospitals based on the following criteria:

Sl. No.	Criteria	Incentive
1.	Entry level NABH / NQAS certification	10%
2.	Full NABH accreditation	15%
3.	Situated in Delhi or some other Metro	10%
4.	Aspirational districts	10%
5.	Running PG /DNB course in the empanelled specialty	10%

Details of packages and their rates are available on the website www.pmjay.gov.in.

(b) and (c) No. As on 05.12.2019, treatment amounting to ₹ 9,549 crore for 65,45,733 hospitalizations has been provided under AB-PMJAY. Out of this, treatment

amounting to ₹ 6,133 crore for 35,34,695 hospitalizations has been provided through private hospitals.

However, feedback on various aspects of scheme including the package rates was received from various stakeholders including hospitals and an exercise for rationalization of health benefit packages has been completed to remove anomalies.

Procurement scams in Government hospitals

2473. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of procurement scams in All India Institute of Medical Sciences and other Central Government Hospitals have come to the notice of Government during each of the last three years and the current year, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise, hospital-wise;

(b) whether Government has conducted any enquiry in the said scams;

(c) if so, the details and outcome thereof along with the number of officials found involved in such scams and the punishment awarded to them, so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) No case of procurement scam in all AIIMS and Central Government hospitals at Delhi have come to the notice of the Government during each of the last three years and the current year.

Menstrual Hygiene Scheme for adolescent girls

2474. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and released for the Menstrual Hygiene Scheme, a component of Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram, in the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether training on the usage of sanitary napkins is imparted under the Scheme to adolescent girls;

(c) whether Government plans on introducing sustainable alternatives to sanitary napkins under the scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of adolescents benefited under the scheme in the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The detailed information is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Under Menstrual Hygiene Scheme, ASHA is provided incentive to hold monthly meetings with adolescents to discuss adolescent health issues including menstrual hygiene, use of sanitary napkins and safe disposal of sanitary napkins in an environmentally friendly manner.

A range of IEC material has been developed around maintenance of good menstrual health, using 360 degree approach to create awareness among adolescent girls about safe and hygienic menstrual health practices.

(c) Department of Health Research is carrying out research and studies to look into the newer methods of managing menstrual health and other sustainable alternatives to sanitary napkins for their safety, acceptability, affordability, efficacy and feasibility among women in public health programme setting.

(d) The detailed information is given in the Statement-II.

Statement

Menstrual Hygiene Scheme

Sl. No.	State	Budget Approved under NHM (in lakhs)			
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	202.53	404.05	407.81	NP
2.	Assam	374.47	390.7	254.43	288.62
3.	Bihar	125.16	183.45	NP	957.6
4.	Chhattisgarh	NP	NP	99.75	NP
5.	Delhi	NP	NP	82.08	72.96

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Gujarat	134.59	358.01	NP	NP
7.	Haryana	538.23	489.3	196.9	NP
8.	Himachal Pradesh	96.0	266	385.17	385.17
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	104.0	118.06	212.8	NP
10.	Kerala	64.0	66.5	26.6	119.7
11.	Lakshadweep	1.8	14.4	14.4	NP
12.	Maharashtra	638.4	766.08	531.45	100
13.	Manipur	NP	NP	NP	116.2
14.	Mizoram	6.05	4.53	NP	NP
15.	Madhya Pradesh	NP	NP	NP	107.25
16.	Odisha	682.73	502.95	NP	382.23
17.	Puducherry	NP	NP	36	36
18.	Punjab	136.8	140	139.65	NP
19.	Rajasthan	NP	NP	NP	3000
20.	Telangana	169.3	284.74	273.8	NP
21.	Tripura	41.18	NP	NP	5.16
22.	Uttarakhand	95.84	NP	105.64	134.06
23.	West Bengal	292.8	456.26	684.13	756.65
TOTAL		3703.88	4445.03	3450.61	6461.6

*NP- Not Proposed in NHM PIP.

Statement-II

*Year-wise number of adolescent girls provided sanitary napkin packs**

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (till Nov. 2019)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NA	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2418163	117838	132535
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	12	14
4.	Assam	22366	112920	215076
5.	Bihar	NA	NA	8280
6.	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA
7.	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	214238	50439
9.	Daman and Diu	34893	2414	16898
10.	Delhi	NA	NA	209924
11.	Goa	NA	NA	NA
12.	Gujarat	969844	4800	32913
13.	Haryana	NA	NA	NA
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1216008	83834	761885
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	128352	85	21789
16.	Jharkhand	322938	NA	NA
17.	Karnataka	6377719	21035	2759342
18.	Kerala	25161	24054	24054
19.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA
20.	Madhya Pradesh	34870	1229	98030
21.	Maharashtra	31669	4159	1266041
22.	Manipur	NA	NA	NA
23.	Meghalaya	NA	NA	NA
24.	Mizoram	14532	NA	370
25.	Nagaland	NA	NA	215

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Odisha	1218051	130637	3624748
27.	Puducherry	4594	NA	NA
28.	Punjab	NA	46381	1109420
29.	Rajasthan	629692	605024	3138
30.	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA
31.	Tamil Nadu	17571207	933813	8940129
32.	Telangana	NA	NA	3123
33.	Tripura	16029	582	43935
34.	Uttar Pradesh	82328	229600	991500
35.	Uttarakhand	NA	85346	138281
36.	West Bengal	360413	82905	646485
	ALL INDIA	31478829	2700906	21098564

* This includes number of adolescent girls provided sanitary napkins from NHM & other State/UT owned Schemes as per HMIS records.

Standard code for medical devices

†2475. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the medical devices and medicines are different in medical set up and the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a standard code for medical devices consistent to medicines is not made in India; and

(c) if so, the arrangements being made by Government to provide medical devices consistent to medicines along with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Medical Devices include a

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

broad range of products starting from simple devices employed during medical examination to various instruments, apparatus, machines, appliances as well as In-Vitro Diagnostics, reagents or other similar material intended for human use for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of diseases.

Medical Devices are different from medicines with respect to material of construction, manufacturing process and mechanism of action, etc.

(b) and (c) Medicines and Medical Devices are regulated under Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. Further, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India has notified Medical Devices Rules, 2017 under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 which include comprehensive regulatory provisions to regulate the clinical investigation, manufacture, import, sale and distribution of notified medical devices in the country as per risk based classification.

Categorising mental disorder as a disease

†2476. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of population suffering from mental disorders in India;
- (b) the details of the percentage of population that would be suffering from mental disorders by 2020 in the country;
- (c) whether Government proposes to define mental disorder as a 'disease'; and
- (d) the details of the efforts being made by Government to deal with this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per the National Mental Health Survey, 2016, the prevalence of mental disorders in adults over the age of 18 years is about 10.6%. Estimate of percentage of population suffering from mental illnesses by 2020 is not available.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) As per Section 2(s) of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, mental illness has been defined as a substantial disorder of thinking, mood, perception, orientation or memory that grossly impairs judgement, behaviour, capacity to recognize reality or ability to meet the ordinary demands of life, mental conditions associated with the abuse of alcohol and drugs, but does not include mental retardation which is a condition of arrested or incomplete development of mind of a person, specially characterised by subnormality of intelligence.

(d) To address the challenge of mental illnesses, the Government is implementing the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) in the country since 1982. Under NMHP, implementation of the District Mental Health Programme has been approved for 655 districts of the country. Focus of the programme is on community awareness, prevention, health promotion and mental healthcare through augmenting institutional capacity in terms of infrastructure, equipment and human resource for mental healthcare.

Besides, as per available information, there are 41 Mental Health Hospitals run by State Governments and Union Territories that provide mental healthcare services in the country. Central Government is also running 3 Mental Health Institutions, viz. National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi and Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur, Assam. With a view to further increase mental healthcare facilities in the country, Department of Psychiatry has been set up in each of the 6 newly established All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and similar provision has been made in the upcoming 15 new AIIMS. Similarly, many other Central as well as State Government hospitals also have Psychiatry Departments. The Government is also implementing a Manpower Development Scheme under NMHP to increase the availability of trained manpower in mental health specialities.

Illegal sale of GM foods

2477. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of labelled genetically modified (GM) foods being sold illegally in India;

(b) if so, action taken by Government on the matter and the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is aware of any reports or studies that indicate the availability of GM foods in the Indian market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has informed that they had received a communication from Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) dated 26.07.2018 informing about the results of studies conducted by CSE on processed foods for presence of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs). In this connection, MoEFCC has further informed CSE that following the setting up of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) in 2006, considering that Section 22 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 covers activities related to GM Foods, a notification was issued under Rules 1989 in 2007 exempting GM processed food, ingredients, additives and processing aids from the purview of Rule 11 of the Rules, 1989.

Four laboratories (namely Indian Council of Agricultural Research-National Bureau of Plant Generic Resources, New Delhi; Punjab Biotechnology Incubator, Mohali; Export Inspection Agency, Kochi, Guntur) have been strengthened by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to detect the presence or absence of GMOs, and have been notified as National Referral Facilities by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare under Seed Act, 1966.

Further, report of labeled Genetically Modified (GM) food being sold in India came to the notice of FSSAI through a survey report titled 'qPCR-based Detection of Genetically Modified Processed Foods in India' by Centre for Science and Environment (CSE). On receipt of survey report, FSSAI issued notices in the month of August, 2018 to the concerned Food Business Operators to provide their comments on the findings of the said report. In response to the notices, such Food Business Operators replied that their products did not contain any GM ingredients and supported their claim with National Accreditation Board for Testing & Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accredited lab reports.

Increase in gestation period for abortion stipulated under MTP Act

2478. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a shortage of medical termination of pregnancy kits or medical abortion drugs has been observed in some parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and action taken by Government on the matter;
- (c) whether under the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act (MTP Act), an abortion seeker under 20 weeks of gestation is required to apply to a court;
- (d) whether Government is aware if such cases are occurring; and
- (e) whether Government plans to increase the gestation period for abortion stipulated under this Act, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Procurement of Medical Termination of Pregnancy kits and Medical Abortion drugs are done by the States and UTs. The States/UTs propose their requirement under Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs). Accordingly, funds are provided to States and UTs under National Health Mission (NHM), Government of India.

Medical Methods of Abortion (MMA) drugs has also been included in Essential Medicine List.

(c) and (d) Under Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act (MTP Act), 1971, Medical Termination of Pregnancy is legally permissible upto 20 weeks of gestation under specified conditions. It is not required to apply to court for seeking abortion below 20 weeks.

However, Government is aware that some cases below 20 weeks of gestation also have approached Hon'ble Courts seeking abortion.

(e) The draft Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Bill, 2019 is under consultation.

Complaints against private hospitals

†2479. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received complaints against Private Nursing Homes and Private Hospitals;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof during last three years;
- (c) the number of cases received from Members of Parliament against Apollo Hospital, Delhi during last three years; and
- (d) the action taken by Government in these cases so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) As per constitutional provisions, 'Health is a State subject. It is the responsibility of the respective State Governments to take cognizance of such complaints and take action thereon. Complaints, as and when received, are forwarded to the concerned State/UT Government which regulate the hospitals/clinical establishments as per the provisions of Act and Rules applicable in the concerned State/UT. Details of such complaints are, however, not maintained centrally.

Expenditure on public health

2480. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that between 2009-10 and 2018-19, India's public health spending has gone up by less than 0.2 per cent of the GDP;
- (b) whether there is a plan to increase health spending to 2.5 per cent of GDP, if so, by when; and
- (c) the proposed timeline for this increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per the National Health

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Accounts (NHA) 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) and (c) The National Health Policy, 2017 envisages raising public health expenditure to 2.5% of GDP by 2025 in a time bound manner. It also envisages increasing State sector health spending to more than 8% of their budget by 2020.

Unavailability of organs for transplantation

2481. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether around five lakh people die every year in the country due to unavailability of organs and every 12 minutes, one more patient is added to the waiting list, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has taken lots of initiative for promotion of organ donation in last few years but the results are not satisfactory;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) whether Government has any concrete plan to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The data regarding number of people who died due to unavailability of organs is not maintained by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The number of Patients registered in waiting list with National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisation (NOTTO) during last three years is as under:

Year	Kidney	Liver	Heart	Lung
2016	9094	2669	181	14
2017	11395	3419	307	44
2018	12758	4173	425	75

(b) to (d) To improve access to the transplantation for needy patients, by promoting deceased organ donation, the Government has put in place the National Organ Transplant Programme (NOTP). Under this programme, an apex level National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisation (NOTTO) at New Delhi along with National Bio-material Centre and Five Regional Organ and Tissue Transplant Organizations (ROTTOS) at Chandigarh, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and Guwahati have been set up. The Government has released funds to establish State Organ and Tissue Transplant Organization (SOTTO) in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Rajasthan, Haryana, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Bihar and Gujarat to organize an efficient mechanism for organ and tissue procurement/retrieval to promote deceased organ and tissue donation. A regional bio-material centre has been established at ROTTO, Chennai and funds have been released to the State of Bihar and Maharashtra for establishment of bio-material centres.

Further, to improve infrastructure for human organ and tissue retrieval, storage and transplantation in all parts of the country, following provisions have been made:

- Setting up of National/ Regional/State Bio-material centres;
- Financial support for establishing new Organ Transplant/retrieval facilities and strengthening of existing Organ Transplant/retrieval facilities.
- Training to transplant experts including surgeons, physicians, transplant coordinators, etc.
- Financial support for provision of Transplant Coordinators to medical colleges and trauma centres.

The NOTTO, ROTTOS and SOTTOS disseminate relevant information about organ donation in the public. A website www.notto.gov.in and a 24x7 call centre

with a toll free helpline number (1800114770) have been made operational. A number of activities, for generating awareness and for imparting training to all those associated with transplant activities including doctors and transplant coordinators, such as celebration of Indian Organ Donation Day, seminars, workshops, debates, sports events, walkathons, participation in marathons, nukkad natak, etc. are organized at different places in the Country. Advertisement in print media, audio-visual messages and talks to promote cadaver organ donation are also telecast on Doordarshan and other television channels from time to time.

Medical institutes set up under PMSSY

2482. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) was announced in August, 2003 to correct imbalances in availability of tertiary care hospitals and improve medical education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that under the scheme. Government has decided to set up 20 new AIIMS and 71 Government Medical Colleges/Institutes (GMCIIs) upgraded in phase-wise; and

(d) if so, the present status of the scheme, the number of AIIMS operational and number of GMCIIs upgraded till date, the details thereof, hospital-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d)

1. Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), a Central Sector Scheme, was announced in August 2003 to address imbalances in availability of tertiary care hospitals and improve medical education in the country. It 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 in different phases of the scheme.

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.

2. The present status of the AIIMS and GMC upgradation project under PMSSY is as follows:

i. Six AIIMS at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh are functional.

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.

Further, the academic session for MBBS course at AIIMS Mangalagiri and AIIMS Nagpur with 50 students was started in 2018-19. Further, 1st session of undergraduate MBBS course with 50 seats has also been started in AIIMS Raebareli, Kalyani, Gorakhpur, Bathinda, Deoghar and Bibinagar from the session 2019-20.

ii. Out of seventy-five GMC up-gradation projects approved, construction work in forty-three projects has already been completed.

The detailed status of all the projects under the scheme is given in the Statement.

Statement

A. Status of new AIIMS under PMSSY

Sl. No.	State	Name	Phase	Status/Progress of the Construction
1	2	3	4	5
AIIMS				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	AIIMS Mangalagiri	IV	OPD Block (Substantially completed) Residential Block (75%) Hospital and Academic Campus - Progress (38%)

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Assam	AIIMS Guwahati	V	Progress - 7.22%
3.	Bihar	AIIMS, Patna	I	Functional
4.	Bihar	AIIMS, Bihar		State Govt. yet to identify site
5.	Chhattisgarh	AIIMS Raipur	I	Functional
6.	Haryana	AIIMS Manethi	VIII	State Govt. yet to hand over encumbrance free land
7.	Himachal Pradesh	AIIMS Bilaspur	V	Progress - 14%
8.	Gujrat	AIIMS Rajkot	VI	Executing Agency appointed
9.	Jammu	AIIMS Jammu	V	Master plan finalized. Technical Bids for appointment of construction agency under evaluation by CPWD
10.	Kashmir	AIIMS Kashmir	V	Master plan finalized.NIT for the construction works underpreparation by CPWD.
11.	Jharkhand	AIIMS Deoghar	VI	Progress - 3.5%
12.	Madhya Pradesh	AIIMS Bhopal	I	Functional
13.	Maharashtra	AIIMS Nagpur	IV	OPD Block (Substantially completed) Residential Block (80%) Hospital and Academic Campus - Progress (42.5%)
14.	Odisha	AIIMS Bhubaneswar	I	Functional
15.	Punjab	AIIMS Bathinda	V	Progress - 44.56%
16.	Rajasthan	AIIMS Jodhpur	I	Functional
17.	Tamil Nadu	AIIMS Madurai	V	Pre-investment activities in progress
18.	Telangana	AIIMS Bibinagar	VII	Executing Agency appointed

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Uttar Pradesh	AIIMS Raebareli	II	Residential Block completed Hospital and Medical College- 65%
20.	Uttar Pradesh	AIIMS Gorakhpur	IV	Progress - 52.01%
21.	Uttarakhand	AIIMS Rishikesh	I	Functional
22.	West Bengal	AIIMS Kalyani	IV	OPD Block - Progress (86%) Residential Block (65%) Hospital and Academic Campus (43%)

(B) Status of GMC upgradation projects under PMSSY

Sl. No.	State	Govt. Medical College	Phase	Status/ Progress (%)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Sri Venkateshwara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati	I	Completed
		2. Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada	III	Construction Completed
		3. Govt. Medical College, Anantpur	III	92%
2.	Assam	1. Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati	III	Completed
		2. Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh	III	84%
3.	Bihar	1. Srikrishna Medical College, Muzaffarpur	III	59%
		2. Govt. Medical College, Darbhanga	III	65%
		3. Patna Medical College & Hospital, Patna	V	2%
		4. Government Medical College, Bhagalpur	IV	27%

1	2	3	4	5
		5. Government Medical College, Gaya	IV	29%
		6. IGIMS, Patna	V(B)	Executing Agency appointed
4.	Chhattisgarh	1. Government Medical College, Bilaspur	IV	22%
		2. Government Medical College, Jagdalpur	IV	25%
5.	Delhi	1. UCMS-GTB hospital	V	-
6.	Goa	1. Goa Medical College, Panaji	III	53%
7.	Gujarat	1. BJ Medical College, Ahmadabad	I	Completed
		2. Govt. Medical College, Rajkot	III	Construction Completed
		3. Government Medical College, Surat		DPR approved
		4. Government Medical College, Bhavnagar	IV	39.2%
8.	Haryana	1. Pandit BD Sharma Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak	II	Completed
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Government Medical College, Tanda	II	Completed
		2. Indira Gandhi Govt. Medical College, Shimla	III	58%
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Government Medical College, Jammu	I	Completed
		2. Government Medical College, Srinagar	I	Completed
11.	Jharkhand	1. Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Ranchi	I	Completed

1	2	3	4	5
		2. Patliputra Medical College, Dhanbad	III	93%
12.	Karnataka	1. Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore	I	Completed
		2. Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellary	III	Construction Completed
		3. Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubli	III	Construction Completed
13.	Kerala	1. Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	I	Completed
		2. Kozhikode Medical College	III	77%
		3. T.D. Medical College, Alappuzha	III	75%
		4. SCTIMST, Trivandrum	V(A)	25%
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Govt. Medical College, Rewa	III	Construction Completed
		2. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Medical College, Jabalpur	III	Construction Completed
		3. GR Medical College, Gwalior	III	Construction Completed
		4. Government Medical College, Indore	IV	67%
15.	Maharashtra	1. Grant Medical College & Sir JJ Group of Hospitals, Mumbai	I	Completed
		2. Government Medical College, Nagpur	II	Completed
		3. Govt. Medical College, Aurangabad	III	Construction Completed
		4. Govt. Medical College, Latur	III	Construction Completed
		5. Govt. Medical College, Akola	III	Construction Completed

1	2	3	4	5
		6. Shri Vasant Rao Naik Govt. Medical College, Yavatmal.	III	87%
16.	Odisha	1. MKCG Medical College, Behrampur	III	Construction Completed
		2. VSS Medical College, Burla	III	66.50%
		3. Government Medical College, Cuttack	IV	1%
17.	Punjab	1. Government Medical College, Amritsar	II	Completed
		2. Govt. Medical College, Patiala	III	Construction Completed
18.	Rajasthan	1. SP Medical College, Bikaner	III	Construction Completed
		2. RNT Medical College, Udaipur	III	Construction Completed
		3. Govt. Medical College, Kota	III	Construction Completed
		4. Government Medical College, Jaipur	IV	54%
19.	Tamil Nadu	1. Government Medical College, Salem	I	Completed
		2. Government Medical College, Madurai	II	Completed
		3. Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur	III	Construction Completed
		4. Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli	III	Construction Completed
20.	Telangana	1. Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad	I	Completed
		2. Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Adilabad	III	76%

1	2	3	4	5
		3. Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal	III	96.20%
21.	Tripura	1. Agartala Govt. Medical College, Tripura	III	72%
22.	Uttar Pradesh	1. SGPGIMS, Lucknow	I	Completed
		2. Trauma Centre (TC) in IMS, BHU, Varanasi		Completed
		3. Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College of Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	II	Completed
		4. Govt. Medical College, Jhansi	III	Construction Completed
		5. Govt. Medical College, Gorakhpur	III	Construction Completed
		6. MLN Medical College, Allahabad	III	94%
		7. LLR Medical College, Meerut	III	Construction Completed
		8. Government Medical College, Agra	IV	18%
		9. Government Medical College, Kanpur	IV	33%
		10. SSB at Institute of Medical Sciences, BHU, Varanasi	I	Completed
		11. RIO at Institute of Medical Sciences, BHU, Varanasi	V(B)	40%
23.	West Bengal	1. Kolkata Medical College, Kolkata	I	Completed
		2. BS Medical College, Bankura	III	Construction Completed
		3. Govt. Medical College, Malda	III	Construction Completed
		4. North Bengal Medical College, Darjeeling	III	62%

Private doctors not giving prescriptions

2483. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the private practitioners of medicines are not providing prescriptions to their patients; and
- (b) if so, whether Government is taking any step in this regard and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No such report has been received in the Ministry.

(b) Under Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulations) Act, 2010, National Council for Clinical Establishments has approved Minimum Standards for compliance by the Clinical Establishments. Minimum standards for clinics and hospitals have made provisions for issue of prescription by the medical practitioner to all patients. The implementation and monitoring of the provisions of Clinical Establishments Act is under remit of respective State/UT Governments.

Prevalence data of TB and Malaria

2484. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any prevalence or incidence data of major diseases like TB and Malaria etc.;
- (b) when was the last survey for TB and Malaria diseases taken;
- (c) whether the field post of the above work is fulfilled; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Estimates of the burden of disease caused by TB are measured in terms of incidence, prevalence and mortality annually by WHO using information gathered through surveillance systems (case

notifications and death registrations). Besides, the MoHFW is implementing the National TB Prevalence Survey in collaboration with the Department of Health Research and (Indian Council of Medical Research) ICMR. The survey is planned for the period 2019-20 to 2020-21. The State wise malaria incidence during last three years and current year is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The last survey for prevalence of TB was conducted in 1955-59.

Malaria is acute parasitic disease. There is a well-established system at the state for recording and reporting of malaria cases and deaths on monthly basis from health sub centre, Primary health centre onwards. Hence, no survey carried out to estimate the incidence of malaria.

(c) and (d) The recruitment for the "National Tuberculosis Prevalence Survey of India" has been completed.

Statement

Malaria Cases 2016-2019

State	2016	2017	2018	2019**
Andhra Pradesh	23613	16972	6040	2623
Arunachal Pradesh	3128	1546	625	157
Assam	7826	5281	3816	1045
Bihar	5189	4020	1536	1302
Chhattisgarh	148220	140727	78717	48774
Goa	742	653	377	231
Gujarat	44783	38588	22114	11465
Haryana	7866	5696	3149	933
Himachal Pradesh	106	96	98	105
Jammu and Kashmir	242	226	168	92
Jharkhand	141414	94114	57095	31299
Karnataka	11078	7381	5721	2868
Kerala	1547	1192	908	562

State	2016	2017	2018	2019**
Madhya Pradesh	69106	47541	22279	11510
Maharashtra	23983	17710	10757	7178
Manipur	122	80	12	15
Meghalaya	35147	16454	6394	2058
Mizoram	7583	5715	4296	7625
Nagaland	828	394	113	19
Odisha	444843	347860	66311	33204
Punjab	693	805	624	1102
Rajasthan	12741	10607	5728	1488
Sikkim	15	14	6	3
Tamil Nadu	4341	5444	3758	1592
Telangana	3512	2688	1792	1482
Tripura	10546	7051	13079	11063
Uttar Pradesh	40700	32345	86486	86591
Uttarakhand	961	508	409	284
West Bengal*	35236	31265	26440	18528
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	485	505	259	188
Chandigarh	157	114	44	5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	375	290	221	51
Daman and Diu	48	38	24	7
Delhi	31	577	473	617
Lakshadweep	2	1	5	5
Puducherry	76	60	54	20
TOTAL	1087285	844558	429928	286091

*West Bengal Provisional Data in the Year 2017

**Upto October

Implementing NDSP

2485. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during 2002 to 2012 Government has implemented the National Disease Surveillance Project (NDSP) with World Bank funding, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether information is not triangulated with other data sets and so barely used for policy making or advance policy;

(c) what steps have been taken by Government for getting information and to triangulate the deaths of diarrhoea with availability of safe water and sanitation; and

(d) what steps have been taken to assess impact of the direct and indirect causal factors for systematic approach to analyse programme data information field studies, sentinel surveillance sites and data of social determinants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) A pilot project, National Surveillance Programme for Communicable Disease (NSPCD) was launched during the year 1997-1998 in five district of the country and later on it was extended to 101 districts. The project was coordinated by National Centre for Disease Control (Formerly known as National Institute for Disease Control).

Thereafter, the expenditure finance committee approved the proposal for an Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) on 23rd March 2004 with an outlay of ₹ 408.36 crores with 75% share coming from World Bank through soft credit under International Development Assistance (IDA).

The Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) was launched in November 2004. The World Bank assistance was available for project implementation in all states/UTs in a phased manner. The project development objective was to improve the information available to the Government health services and private health care providers on a set of high priority diseases and risk factors, with a view to improving the on ground response to such diseases and risk factors.

(b) to (d) Health is a state subject and the information is collected by the local health authorities, which include various departments like food, water, hygiene and animal husbandry etc. It is being used for policy making or advancement.

Increase in number of cases of water borne disease in any area, are investigated by the Medical Officers/ Rapid Response Teams. The water samples are collected by the team and tested at designated laboratories to diagnose the outbreaks and the results are shared with the water and sanitation team at local level by the local health authorities. The preventive measures are taken up by the District/State Surveillance Unit with the coordination of other departments like food, water, hygiene and animal husbandry etc. to control such outbreaks.

Unprecedented rise in cases of cancer

†2486. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there is an unprecedented rise in the number of cancer patients during the last five years, if so, the reasons therefor and the action plan proposed for its diagnosis; and

(b) whether Government is formulating any action plan to make the treatment of cancer available at cheaper rates as its treatment is very expensive and out of reach of the common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per National Cancer Registry Program data of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the estimated number of incidence of cancer cases in the country was 13.28 lakh in 2014 and 15.86 lakh in 2018.

Cancer is a multifactorial disease, the risk factors of which interalia, include ageing population, sedentary life styles, use of tobacco products, unhealthy diet and air pollution.

Health is State subject. The Central Government, however, supplements the efforts of the State Governments to prevent and control cancer and to provide

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

affordable and accessible care. The Government is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), 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 NPCDCS. 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 initiative to promote healthy lifestyles through healthy eating and regular physical activity.

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 diagnosed and treated at various levels in the health care system. In Government hospitals, treatment is either free or highly subsidized. Treatment of cancers is also available under Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY). Besides this, Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) Deendayal outlets have been opened at 169 Institutions/Hospitals with an objective to make available Cancer and Cardiovascular Diseases drugs and implants

at discounted prices to the patients. Under the umbrella scheme of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi, financial assistance is provided to families living below threshold poverty line for their treatment, including treatment of cancer, in Government hospitals.

Government contributions for funding Ayushman Bharat Health Scheme

2487. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the share of Government's contribution, in percentage, required in respect of funds for Ayushman Bharat Health Insurance Scheme and that of States in per cent; and

(b) the total amount of funds disbursed by Government to States during the last financial year till date, State-wise in respect of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Under Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY), the ratio of contribution towards premium between Centre and State is 60:40 in all the States except North Eastern States and the Himalayan States, where the ratio is 90:10. In the case of Union Territories, the Central contribution of premium is 100% for UTs without legislature and 60% for UTs with legislature. The Central Government's contribution of premium is subject to a ceiling rate to be decided by the Government from time to time.

(b) State/UT-wise funds released under Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) for the financial year 2018-2019 and 2019-20 are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of funds released under AB-PMJAY

Sl. No.	Name of States to whom Funds are released	In 2018-19 Total Amount (₹ in crore)	In 2019-20 Total Amount (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.15	0.41
2.	Andhra Pradesh	182.85	107.12

1	2	3	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.31	-
4.	Assam	21.08	82.21
5.	Bihar	88.27	-
6.	Chandigarh	0.68	1.50
7.	Chhattisgarh	217.43	23.54
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.25	-
9.	Daman and Diu	1.02	-
10.	Goa	0.64	0.04
11.	Gujarat	77.50	212.33
12.	Haryana	26.81	50.36
13.	Himachal Pradesh	17.18	13.61
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.64	19.26
15.	Jharkhand	170.17	-
16.	Karnataka	159.31	85.90
17.	Kerala	25.00	36.28
18.	Lakshadweep	0.00	-
19.	Madhya Pradesh	72.57	84.60
20.	Maharashtra	266.32	162.03
21.	Manipur	7.18	7.18
22.	Meghalaya	15.57	14.78
23.	Mizoram	17.48	2.58
24.	Nagaland	4.72	-
25.	Puducherry	1.52	-
26.	Punjab	2.24	23.95

1	2	3	4
27.	Rajasthan	0.00	-
28.	Sikkim	1.03	-
29.	Tamil Nadu	304.98	-
30.	Tripura	12.81	5.60
31.	Uttar Pradesh	85.01	72.49
32.	Uttarakhand	12.54	7.96
33.	West Bengal	31.28	-
GRAND TOTAL		1849.55	1013.76

Expenditure requirement of NHA

2488. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount claimed by National Health Agency (NHA), the nodal agency for implementation of Ayushman Bharat Health Insurance Scheme to meet the expenditure requirements of the scheme for FY 2019-20 and total amount sanctioned by Government for the said period.; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per the Budget Estimates for the financial year 2019-2020, National Health Authority has been allocated ₹ 6400 crore for implementation of Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY).

State/UT-wise funds released under Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) for the financial year 2019-20 are given in the Statement.

Statement*State-wise details of funds released under AB-PMJAY in 2019-20*

Sl. No.	Name of States to whom Funds are released	Total Amount (Rupees in Crore)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman Nicobar Islands	0.41
2.	Andhra Pradesh	107.12
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
4.	Assam	82.21
5.	Bihar	.
6.	Chandigarh	1.5
7.	Chhattisgarh	23.54
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-
9.	Daman and Diu	
10.	Goa	0.04
11.	Gujarat	212.33
12.	Haryana	50.36
13.	Himachal Pradesh	13.61
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	19.26
15.	Jharkhand	-
16.	Karnataka	85.9
17.	Kerala	36.28
18.	Lakshadweep	-
19.	Madhya Pradesh	84.6
20.	Maharashtra	162.03
21.	Manipur	7.18

1	2	3
22.	Meghalaya	14.78
23.	Mizoram	2.58
24.	Nagaland	-
25.	Puducherry	-
26.	Punjab	23.95
27.	Rajasthan	-
28.	Sikkim	-
29.	Tamil Nadu	-
30.	Tripura	5.6
31.	Uttar Pradesh	72.49
32.	Uttarakhand	7.96
33.	West Bengal	-
GRAND TOTAL		1013.76

Appointment of custom officers as food safety officers

2489. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Ministry to ensure that NABL accredited and empanelled labs are inspected, monitored and investigated by the FSSAI and Ministry officials;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken steps to reduce duplicity of accreditation and certificates required for the functioning of food testing laboratories;

(c) whether the Ministry is aware of the appointment of custom officers without technical expertise in food safety and technology as food safety officers; and

(d) if so, the steps undertaken by the Ministry to ensure the employment

rules for the FSSAI are followed and the steps taken to correct the employment of these officials?

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 taken following steps in this regard:

- (i) FSSAI has notified Food Safety and Standards (Recognition and Notification of Laboratories) Regulations, 2018 on 8th November, 2018. The *ibid* regulations provide for various types of audit and investigation of the food laboratories to monitor or review their functioning.
- (ii) FSSAI has already undertaken surprise audit of a few food laboratories.
- (iii) An arrangement has been made whereby food laboratories that are suspended by National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) are also suspended by FSSAI and vice-versa.

(b) FSSAI has started recognition of food laboratories only through the unified approach of laboratory accreditation/ recognition/ approval system of National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) with effect from 15th June, 2019. Other regulatory bodies like Export Inspection Council India (EIC), The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), etc. are also on this unified platform. With this, duplicity of recognition of food testing laboratories by different regulatory bodies has been reduced. Under the unified platform, integrated assessment of food testing laboratories is undertaken by a team of assessors and an FSSAI auditor is a part of the assessment team.

(c) and (d) Section 37 of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 empowers Commissioner of Food Safety to appoint a Food Safety Officer having the qualifications prescribed by the Central Government. Qualifications for the post of Food Safety Officer are prescribed in Rule 2.1.3 of Food Safety and Standards Rules, 2011. Commissioner of Food Safety is required to ensure that Food Safety Officer being appointed meets the prescribed qualifications. 74 posts of Central Food Safety Officers have also been recently created in FSSAI and these requirements are being adhered to while filling up the posts. In case of imported articles of food, Section 47(5) of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 provides for appointment of an

authorized officer for taking samples and sending it to the Food Analyst. In Chapter IX of Food Safety and Standards (Import) Regulations 2017, it is mentioned that "The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India shall notify the officers for the purpose of food import clearance to ensure compliance of the provisions of the Act, and it may also notify officers from other Government agencies to maintain the standard operating procedure for food import clearance". Accordingly, vide Order dated 02.05.2018, FSSAI has notified the Customs Officials as Authorised Officer at 396 Points of Entry under Section 25 read with Section 47(5) of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and regulation 13(1) of the aforesaid Import Regulations.

Rapid increase in cases of diabetes, cancer, hypertension and pneumonia

2490. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that according to the latest report of National Health Profile, 2019 released by Government, the cases of cancer, diabetes, hypertension and pneumonia have increased rapidly in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what steps Government proposes to bring down the number of cases of these diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The figures reported in the National Health Profile, 2019 is of number of persons diagnosed with cancer, diabetes and hypertension out of number of persons screened at Non Communicable Disease (NCD) clinics under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), as reported by States/UTs. Under NPCDCS opportunistic screening for common NCDs (Diabetes, Hypertension and three common cancers - oral, breast and cervix) is done for those visiting NCD clinics at the District and Community Health Centres (CHC) levels. As more and more people visit NCD clinics and get themselves screened, the cases of early detection also increase. This is however not an indicator of increase in overall incidence of cancer, diabetes and hypertension. The estimates of cancer in India are based on National Cancer Registry Programme (NCRP) under the Indian Council

of Medical Research. As per NCRP data, the number of new cancer cases in the country was 14.51 lakh in 2016 and 15.86 lakh in 2018. According to the ICMR study "India: Health of Nation's States", Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) have increased by about 80% for diabetes and 24.2% for high blood pressure from 1990 to 2016. It is estimated that 29.8 million cases of childhood (under 5 years) pneumonia occur every year in the country.

(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 and awareness generation, early diagnosis, management and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment.

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 NPCDCS. 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.

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). Besides this, Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) Deendayal outlets have been opened at 169 Institutions/Hospitals with an objective to make available Cancer and Cardiovascular Diseases drugs and implants at discounted prices to the patients. Under the umbrella scheme of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi, financial assistance is provided to families living below threshold poverty line for their treatment, including treatment of cancer, in Government hospitals.

In order to address the issue of Childhood Pneumonia, effective coverage of protective, preventive and treat interventions (PPT interventions) with specific emphasis on exclusive breastfeeding, adequate complementary feeding and Vitamin A supplementation, vaccination against HIB and measles, safe WASH practices are being ensured. In addition to the above initiative, Pneumococcal Conjugate (PCV) vaccine has been added to the basket of vaccines in the five high burden States. In order to accelerate action to address childhood pneumonia, Social Awareness and Actions to Neutralize Pneumonia Successfully (SAANS) Initiative has been launched on 16th November, 2019. The initiative encompasses Revised Childhood Pneumonia Management Guideline, Skill based, training and SAANS campaign for greater awareness.

Comprehensive primary care facility

2491. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to provide comprehensive primary care at a facility near the community for which Government will start 1.5 lakh health and wellness centres by 2022;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the community will also be able to receive free screening and care for common diseases, so that the patients will also receive free medicines and diagnostic support close to their homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per the budget announcement 2017-18, 1.5 lakh Health Sub Centres and Pradhan Health Centres are

to be transformed into Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) for provision of comprehensive primary health care that includes preventive and health promotion at the community level with continuum of care approach.

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 31 st December 2022 = 40,000 (Cumulative 1.50,000)

(c) Under Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWC). Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC) is being provided to include promotive, preventive, curative, palliative and rehabilitative services. Population above 30 years of age is being screened for Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) - Hypertension, Diabetes and three common cancers (oral, cervix and breast) along with communicable diseases like TB and leprosy at functional AB-HWCs. Guidelines for screening of the five NCD conditions have been issued and shared with the States.

These functional AB-HWCs provide free essential medicines under the Free Drugs Service Initiative (FDSI). Similarly. Free and Essential diagnostics list have been expanded to complement all CPHC services, to be provided as point of care or hub and spoke services.

Health promotion and wellness activities like Yoga and other physical activities are also being provided through these functional AB-HWCs.

Poor storage facilities of drugs

†2492. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the national drug regulator, Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO), poor storage management of drugs

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

by the manufacturers, wholesalers and medical stores pose the risk of not only reducing the effectiveness of the drugs but also involves drug reaction;

(b) whether according to the rule there should be 4200 drug inspectors in the country whereas there are only 1200 drug inspectors at present against the 1600 sanctioned posts;

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ensure that the patient get quality drugs; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Bad storage management of drugs may reduce the effectiveness of drugs and also cause drug reaction.

(b) to (d) There is no such rule prescribed under Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 made thereunder. However, the Mashelkar Committee had recommended one inspector for 200 sales outlets and one inspector for 50 manufacturing units.

Further, the Government is committed to ensuring that the quality, safety and efficacy of drugs are not compromised. With this in view, the Government has taken a series of measures including strengthening of legal provisions, workshops and training programmes for manufacturers and regulatory officials and measures such as risk based inspections.

Speeding up the enrollment process for NHM

2493. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the beneficiaries under National Health Mission (NHM), State-wise;

(b) whether there is procedural lapse in enrolling poor beneficiaries under the scheme, if so, the action taken to simplify the process; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for speeding up the drive for enrollment of public in NHM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) "Public Health & Hospital" is a State Subject. Under NHM support is provided to States/ UTs for strengthening of their healthcare system based on the proposal received from them in their annual Programme Implementation Plan.

NHM support is provided for provision of a host of free services related to maternal health, child health, adolescent health, family planning, universal immunisation programme, and for major diseases such as Tuberculosis, HIV/ AIDS, vector borne diseases like Malaria, Dengue and Kala Azar, Leprosy etc.

Other major initiatives supported under NHM include Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) (under which free drugs, free diagnostics, free blood and diet, free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home is provided), Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) (which provides newborn and child health screening and early interventions services free of cost for birth defects, diseases, deficiencies and developmental delays to improve the quality of survival), implementation of Free Drugs and Free Diagnostics Service Initiatives, PM National Dialysis Programme and implementation of National Quality Assurance Framework in all public health facilities including in rural areas.

Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) and Telemedicine are also being implemented with NHM support to improve healthcare access particularly in rural areas.

As part of Ayushman Bharat, the Government is supporting the States for transformation of Health Sub Centres and Primary Health Centres into 1.5 lakh Health and Wellness Centres across the country by December, 2022 for provision of comprehensive primary care that includes preventive healthcare and health promotion at the community level with continuum of care approach.

Services under NHM are universal to all individuals residing in the service area through public health facilities.

Problems faced by CGHS beneficiaries in private hospitals

2494. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that CGHS patients both pensioners and working are

facing problems in availing facilities at empanelled hospitals due to non-payment of pending bills of these hospitals by Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that not only they are denied facilities but if at all entertained, they are getting substandard treatment as compared to the patients who pay cash;

(c) whether CGHS patients are also denied cashless facilities in these institutes;

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to address this issue; and

(e) the amount due to be paid to empanelled hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) Some complaints regarding difficulties in availing treatment at CGHS empanelled hospitals were received. These included non-availability of beds and refusal of credit facility. Suitable action is taken against hospitals as per terms and conditions of Memorandum of Agreement in case of violation of terms and conditions of empanelment. There are no specific complaints about sub-standard treatment. As per terms and conditions of empanelment, the empanelled hospitals are to provide cashless services to central government pensioners. Cashless service is available to serving employees in cases of emergency, otherwise they claim reimbursement from their respective offices. The bills of pensioners are settled by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare under the Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits (PORB) Budget Head. At times, payments to hospitals get delayed on account of fund availability under the said Budget Head. In such situations, immediate steps are taken to allot more funds so as to ensure expeditious clearance of hospital bills. At the central level, rigorous monitoring is done for clearance of hospital bills.

(e) ₹ 827.92 crore.

Specialised hospital at Muzaffarpur, Bihar

†2495. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that following the deaths of newborns, due to "chamki fever" (Acute Encephalitis syndrome) in Bihar, it was planned to establish a

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

specialised hospital at Muzaffarpur, so that provision for research related thereto and treatment thereof could be made;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this regard; and

(c) whether Government will constitute a team of specialist doctors to provide treatment for this disease, so that newborns could be saved from this annually recurring disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The Government of India provides regular financial and technical support to the State Governments under National Health Mission (NHM) and various other tertiary sector schemes. The State Governments submit proposals for availing such support from the Central Government. A proposal for setting up of 100 bedded paediatric ICU at Muzaffarpur, Bihar was received from the State Government of Bihar. State Government of Bihar has been advised to submit a proposal as per CPWD current Schedule of rates.

(c) As per Constitutional provisions, 'Health' is a State subject. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) provides necessary support for containment of disease outbreak in the States. As regards, Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) in Bihar this year, the details of steps taken by Central Government are as under:

- Union Health and Family Welfare Minister (HFM) had reviewed the situation with Health Minister of Bihar and also with officials from Ministry.
- MoHFW had deputed a Central team of experts consisting of Public Health Specialist from various Central Government Institutes to assist the State Government in containment and management measures.
- HFM visited Bihar along with Minister of State (HFW) and team of officers. HFM reviewed the situation and also visited Shri Krishna Medical College and Hospital, (SKMCH), Muzaffarpur.
- MoHFW deployed another high level multi-disciplinary team to Muzaffarpur drawing senior Paediatricians from various central government Institutes to advise state in their efforts to manage the cases. Epidemiologists from National Center for Disease Control (NCDC), senior paediatricians and Laboratory technicians from central level were deployed in Muzaffarpur.

- Strategic Health Operations Centre (SHOC) facility of NCDC was activated to monitor the AES situation in Muzaffarpur and co-ordinate tasks at the field level.
- MoHFW had further deputed 5 teams of Doctors along with technicians from Central Government Hospitals to SKMCH to support clinical management.
- Central team consisting experts from Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) was also deployed at SKMCH. The team scrutinized and reviewed the case records of discharged and deceased patients using a standardized tool to know the reasons for mortality.
- Orientation training of all Paediatricians of SKMCH on clinical case management and treatment protocol of AES was conducted on regular basis by the Central Team of paediatricians.
- The Ministry has also constituted a Committee of Experts in Paediatrics to develop a concise training curriculum to provide hand-on skill based training to doctors of Central Government Hospitals, State Government doctors of Muzaffarpur and adjoining districts for effective management of AES cases well in advance.
- Virus Research and Diagnostic Laboratory at Muzaffarpur has become operational. Serological diagnosis for common pathogens like Dengue (NS1 Antigen detection and Serum IgM) and Japanese Encephalitis Virus is being performed and reports are being sent to Department of Health Research. Weekly data is being uploaded on National Institute of Epidemiology online portal since September, 2019.
- A fully automatic Indian Meteorological Department's observatory has been made operational at Muzaffarpur for daily weather observations. Data is being shared with concerned authorities.

Pass percentage of students under NEET examination

2496. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of students who passed the NEET examination for the years 2017-18, 2018-19, State-wise;

(b) the syllabus that is used to set the question paper for the above mentioned examination; and

(c) the details of average marks secured by students under the NEET examination, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per information provided by National Testing Agency (NTA), State-wise details of the percentage of students who passed the NEET examination for the years 2017-18 and 2018-19 based on the information of State of .Eligibility under 15% All India Quota is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The question papers for NEET UG were based on a Common Syllabus notified by tht Board of Governors in supersession of Medical Council of India.

(c) NTA had collected data from the Candidates of NEET UG 2019 regarding their State Eligibility only for the seats under 15% All India Quota. Based on the information. State-wise details of average marks secured by students under the NEET examination is given in the Statement-II.

Statement

State-wise details of the percentage of students who passed the NEET examination

Sl. No.	Name of the State	NEET UG 2019	NEET UG 2018
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	51.87	49.67
2.	Andhra Pradesh	70.72	72.55
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.57	40.35
4.	Assam	44.23	42.98
5.	Bihar	57.61	60.15
6.	Chandigarh	73.24	71.81
7.	Chhattisgarh	47.94	45.93
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	43.21	41.19

Sl. No.	Name of the State	NEET UG 2019	NEET UG 2018
9.	Daman and Diu	40.06	34.01
10.	Delhi	74.92	73.73
11.	Goa	48.40	45.72
12.	Gujarat	46.35	45.09
13.	Haryana	73.41	72.59
14.	Himachal Pradesh	63.28	61.23
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	53.73	54.21
16.	Jharkhand	60.81	60.92
17.	Karnataka	63.25	63.51
18.	Kerala	66.59	66.74
19.	Lakshadweep	51.91	49.52
20.	Madhya Pradesh	50.15	50.94
21.	Maharashtra	39.26	39.57
22.	Manipur	63.38	63.17
23.	Meghalaya	36.27	41.71
24.	Mizoram	35.79	40.71
25.	Nagaland	34.52	29.34
26.	Odisha	59.44	60.68
27.	Pudducherry	48.70	39.62
28.	Punjab	68.61	65.93
29.	Rajasthan	69.66	74.30
30.	Sikkim	44.16	48.79
31.	Tamil Nadu	48.57	39.56
32.	Telangana	67.44	68.88

Sl. No.	Name of the State	NEET UG 2019	NEET UG 2018
33.	Tripura	45.84	47.49
34.	Uttar Pradesh	58.61	59.83
35.	Uttarakhand	60.67	58.55
36.	West Bengal	59.38	58.58
37.	Others	73.44	69.77

Statement-II

*State-wise details of average marks secured by students under the
NEET examination*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	NEET UG 2019
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	146.67
2.	Andhra Pradesh	220.49
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	121.88
4.	Assam	143.30
5.	Bihar	185.46
6.	Chandigarh	244.24
7.	Chhattisgarh	148.45
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	143.52
9.	Daman and Diu	129.84
10.	Delhi	230.04
11.	Goa	148.75
12.	Gujarat	149.72
13.	Haryana	234.33
14.	Himachal Pradesh	191.68
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	173.87
16.	Jharkhand	188.69
17.	Karnataka	172.41

Sl. No.	Name of the State	NEET UG 2019
18.	Kerala	198.84
19.	Lakshadweep	145.66
20.	Madhya Pradesh	163.60
21.	Maharashtra	135.88
22.	Manipur	181.07
23.	Meghalaya	109.57
24.	Mizoram	99.21
25.	Nagaland	100.23
26.	Odisha	190.25
27.	Puducherry	136.30
28.	Punjab	219.26
29.	Rajasthan	229.18
30.	Sikkim	124.41
31.	Tamil Nadu	144.55
32.	Telangana	202.04
33.	Tripura	141.98
34.	Uttar Pradesh	186.96
35.	Uttarakhand	186.66
36.	West Bengal	189.80
37.	Others	244.66

Upgrading district hospitals into medical colleges

2497. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had taken a decision to upgrade a number of district hospitals into medical colleges to ease the shortage of doctors and provide better medical facilities to the patients;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government had identified 58 district hospitals for upgradation in the first phase, 24 in the second phase and recently added 75 hospitals in the third phase;

(c) whether any timeline has been fixed for these hospitals to start operating as full-fledged medical colleges; and

(d) if so, the details thereof with respect to each of the hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) To meet the shortage of human resource in health, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare administers a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for 'Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals'. Under Phase-I of the Scheme, 58 districts in 20 States/UT have been identified and approved. Total cost of establishment of one Medical College is ₹189 crore to be shared between Centre and State in the ratio of 90:10 for NE/Special Category States and 60:40 for other States. Funds to the tune of ₹7507.70 crore have been released to the State/UT Governments for the approved medical colleges under the Scheme. Out of 58 approved medical colleges, so far 42 medical colleges have become functional. Details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Further, under Phase-II of the Scheme, 24 new medical colleges in 8 States have been identified. The total cost of establishment of one Medical College under this Phase is ₹250 crore. The State Governments have identified the locations on Challenge mode. Out of 24 medical colleges, 22 have been approved till date and funds to the tune of ₹2254.59 crore have been released to the State Governments. Details are given in the Statement-II.

The Phase-III of the Scheme has been approved by the Cabinet on 28.8.2019 to establish 75 more new medical colleges. The State/UT Governments have been requested to send their proposals under this Scheme along with Detailed Project Report as per Scheme guidelines for consideration by the Ministry. As on date, 49 medical colleges have been approved. Details are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

The approved Medical Colleges will be completed by 2021-22.

Statement-I

Funds released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals

						(In ₹ crore)
Sl. No.	State/UT		Districts	Total amount	Central Share 60% (90% for NE)	Total amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	Port Blair	189.00	113.40	113.40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	Naharlagun	189.00	170.10	170.10
3.	Assam	3	Dhubri	189.00	170.10	170.10
		4	Nagaon	189.00	170.10	170.10
		5	North Lakhimpur	189.00	170.10	170.10
		6	Diphu	189.00	170.10	170.10
4.	Bihar	7	Purnia	189.00	113.40	113.40
		8	Saran (Chhapara)	189.00	113.40	113.40
		9	Samastipur	189.00	113.40	80.00

5.	Chhattisgarh	10	Rajnandgaon	189.00	113.40	113.40
		11	Sarguja	189.00	113.40	113.40
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12	Chamba	189.00	170.10	170.10
		13	Hamirpur	189.00	170.10	170.10
		14	Nahan (Sirmour)	189.00	170.10	170.10
7.	Haryana	15	Bhiwani	189.00	113.4	113.40
8.	Jharkhand	16	Dumka	189.00	113.40	113.40
		17	Hazaribagh	189.00	113.40	113.40
		18	Palamu (Daltonganj)	189.00	113.40	113.40
		19	Anantnag	189.00	170.10	170.10
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	20	Baramulla	189.00	170.10	170.10
		21	Rajouri	189.00	170.10	170.10
		22	Doda	189.00	170.10	170.10
		23	Kathua	189.00	170.10	170.10
		24	Datia	189.00	113.40	113.40
10.	Madhya Pradesh					

Written Answers to

[10 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 289

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		25	Khandwa	189.00	113.40	113.40
		26	Ratlam	189.00	113.40	113.40
		27	Shahdol	189.00	113.40	113.40
		28	Vidisha	189.00	113.40	113.40
		29	Chindwara	189.00	113.40	113.40
		30	Shivpuri	189.00	113.40	113.40
11.	Maharashtra	31	Gondia	189.00	113.40	113.40
12.	Meghalaya	32	West Garo Hills (Tura)	189.00	170.10	170.10
13.	Mizoram	33	Falkawn	189.00	170.10	170.10
14.	Nagaland	34	Naga Hospital	189.00	170.10	170.10
15.	Odisha	35	Balasore	189.00	113.40	113.40
		36	Baripada (Mayurbhanj)	189.00	113.40	113.40
		37	Bolangir	189.00	113.40	113.40
		38	Koraput	189.00	113.40	113.40

290 *Written Answers to* [RAJYA SABHA] *Unstarred Questions*

		39	Puri	189.00	113.40	113.40
16.	Punjab	40	SAS Nagar	189.00	113.40	113.40
17.	Rajasthan	41	Barmer	189.00	113.40	113.40
		42	Bharatpur	189.00	113.40	113.40
		43	Bhilwara	189.00	113.40	113.40
		44	Churu	189.00	113.40	113.40
		45	Dungarpur	189.00	113.40	113.40
		46	Pali	189.00	113.40	113.40
		47	Sikar	189.00	113.40	113.40
18.	Uttar Pradesh	48	Basti	189.00	113.40	113.40
		49	Faizabad	189.00	113.40	113.40
		50	Firozabad	189.00	113.40	113.40
		51	Shahjahanpur	189.00	113.40	113.40
		52	Bahraich	189.00	113.40	113.40
19.	Uttarakhand	53	Almora	189.00	170.10	170.10

Written Answers to

[10 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 291

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	West Bengal	54	Birbhum (Rampur Hat)	189.00	113.40	113.40
		55	Cooch behar	189.00	113.40	113.40
		56	Diamond harbour	189.00	113.40	113.40
		57	Purulia	189.00	113.40	113.40
		58	Raiganj, North Dinajpur	189.00	113.40	113.40
TOTAL		10962.00			7541.10	7507.70

Statement-II

Funds released under Phase-II of CSS for Establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals

(in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	State	Location Selected by State Government		Status	Approved Cost	Central Share	Total funds released#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bihar	1	Sitamarhi	Approved	250.00	150.00	50
		2	Jhanjharpur	Approved	250.00	150.00	50

292 Written Answers to
[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

		3	Siwan	Not approved (land not available)	250.00	150.00	-
		4	Buxar	Approved	250.00	150.00	50
		5	Jamui	Approved	250.00	150.00	50
2.	Jharkhand	6	Koderma	Approved	250.00	150.00	127.59
		7	Chaibasa (Singhbhum)	Approved	250.00	150.00	127.59
3.	Madhya Pradesh	8	Satna	Approved	250.00	150.00	127.59
4.	Odisha	9	Jajpur	Approved	250.00	150.00	50
5.	Rajasthan	10	Dholpur	Approved	250.00	150.00	127.59
6.	Uttar Pradesh	11	Etah	Approved	250.00	150.00	95.14
		12	Hardoi	Approved	250.00	150.00	95.14
		13	Pratapgarh	Approved	250.00	150.00	95.14
		14	Fatehpur	Approved	250.00	150.00	95.14
		15	Siddharthnagar (Domariyaganj)	Approved	250.00	150.00	95.14
		16	Deoria	Approved	250.00	150.00	127.59

Written Answers to

[10 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		17	Ghazipur	Approved	250.00	150.00	127.59
		18	Mirzapur	Approved	250.00	150.00	127.59
7.	West Bengal	19	Barasat	Approved	250.00	150.00	127.59
		20	Uluberia	Conditionally approved by EC subject to submission of land documents by State Government	250.00	150.00	-
		21	Arambagh	Approved	250.00	150.00	127.59
		22	Jhargram	Approved	250.00	150.00	127.59
		23	Tamluk	Approved	250.00	150.00	127.59
8.	Sikkim	24	Gangtok	Approved	250.00	225.00	125.4
					6000.00	3675.00	2254.59

294 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Statement-III

List of medical colleges approved under Phase-III of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for 'Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals'

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Districts
1.	Jammu and Kashmir (2)	1. Udhampur
		2. Handwara (Distt. Kupwara)
2.	Ladakh (1)	3. Leh
3.	Rajasthan (15)	4. Alwar
		5. Baran
		6. Bansawara
		7. Chittorgarh
		8. Jaisalmer
		9. Karauli
		10. Nagaur
		11. Shri Ganganagar
		12. Sirohi
		13. Bundi
		14. Sawai Madhopur
		15. Tonk
		16. Hanumangarh
		17. Jhunjhunu
		18. Dausa
4.	Uttar Pradesh (13)	19. Bijnaur
		20. Kushinagar
		21. Sultanpur

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Districts
		22. Gonda
		23. Lalitpur
		24. Lakhimpur Kheri
		25. Chandauli
		26. Bulandshahar
		27. Sonbhadra
		28. Pilibhit
		29. Auraiya
		30. Kanpur Dehat
		31. Kaushambi
5.	Tamil Nadu (9)	32. Tiruppur
		33. Nilgiris
		34. Ramanathpuram
		35. Namakkal
		36. Dindigul
		37. Virudhunagar
		38. Krishnagiri
		39. Tiruvallur
		40. Nagapattinam
6.	Karnataka (3)	41. Chikkamagaluru
		42. Haveri
		43. Yadgiri
7.	Madhya Pradesh (5)	44. Rajgarh
		45. Mandla

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Districts
		46. Neemuch
		47. Mandsaur
		48. Sheopur
8.	Punjab (1)	49. Kapurthala

Developments of new AIIMS

2498. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made as on date with regard to developments of new AIIMS in various States such as Haryana, Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Goa, Tripura, Sikkim and at Madurai (Tamil Nadu); and

(b) whether there is any deadline for the completion of these projects and if hilly constructed, whether all the medical facilities are available to the citizens in these AIIMS, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Current status of the new AIIMS announced by the Hon'ble Finance Minister during the various Budget Speech(es)/Sanctioned by Cabinet is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

AIIMS for the State of Karnataka, Kerala, Goa, Tripura and Sikkim have not been announced in any of the Budget Speech(s) so far.

(b) Deadline for completion of all the new AIIMS is given in Statement-I. When fully constructed, the institution shall have a hospital which will include Emergency/Trauma Beds, AYUSH Beds, Private Beds and ICU Speciality and Super Speciality beds. In addition, there will be a Medical College, AYUSH Block, Auditorium, Night Shelter, Guest House, Hostels and residential facilities.

Six AIIMS *i.e.* AIIMS at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh established under PMSSY are functional. Provision has been made for setting up of 17 Specialties and 18 Super Specialties in these AIIMS. A list of these Specialties and Super Specialties is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I*Status of new AIIMS under PMSSY*

Phase	AIIMS	Date of Cabinet Approval	Approved Cost (₹ in crore)	Approved Timeline/ Deadline for Completion	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ph-I	Functional - (06) Raipur, Patna, Jodhpur, Bhopal, Rishikesh and Bhubaneswar				
Ph-II	AIIMS, Rae Bareli	05.02.2009 [Revised Cost Estimates (RCE) was approved by EFC on 22.06.2017]	823	June, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OPD and Residential block completed. • Medical College / Hospital under construction - Progress - 66%
Ph-IV	AIIMS, Mangalagiri, Andhra Pradesh	07.10.2015	1618	Oct, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress of work: - Phase I - OPD Block and Residential Complex: 80%

Ph-V	AIIMS, Nagpur (Maharashtra)	07.10.2015	1577	Oct, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Phase II - Hospital and Academic Campus: 40% • Progress of work: - Phase I - OPD Block and Residential Complex: 88% - Phase II - Hospital and Academic Campus: 42.5%
	AIIMS, Kalyani (West Bengal)	07.10.2015	1754	Oct, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress of work: Phase I - OPD Block and Residential Complex: 69% - Phase II - Hospital and Academic Campus: 45%
	AIIMS, Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh)	20.07.2016	1011	April, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work in progress- 54.46%
	AIIMS, Bathinda (Punjab)	27.07.2016	925	June, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work in progress- 47.05%
	AIIMS, Guwahati (Assam)	24.05.2017	1123	April, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work in progress- 10.7%
	AIIMS, Bilaspur (H.P)	03.01.2018	1471.04	Dec, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work in progress- 20%
	AIIMS, Madurai, Tamil Nadu	17.12.2018	1264	Sep,2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-investment work in progress. • Process initiated for availing loan through JICA for the establishment work of AIIMS.

Written Answers to

[10 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 299

1	2	3	4	5	6
	AIIMS, Bihar	--	--	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loan agreement likely to be signed by Sep., 2020 subject to approval of Govt. of India and Govt. of Japan. State Government yet to identify land for AIIMS.
	AIIMS, Jammu	10.01.2019	1661	Jan. 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-investment activities in progress. • Design Consultant appointed. • Master plan finalised. • Financial bids received for the tender floated by CPWD.
	AIIMS, Kashmir	10.01.2019	1828	Jan. 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-investment activities in progress. • Design Consultant finalised. • Master plan finalised. • NIT being prepared by CPWD.
Ph-VI	AIIMS, Jharkhand	16.05.2018	1103	Feb. 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executing Agency for main work appointed. • Work in progress- 6%.

300 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

	AIIMS, Rajkot, Gujarat	10.01.2019	1195	Oct., 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-investment activities in progress. • Executing Agency for the main work appointed.
Ph-VII	AIIMS, Bibinagar, Telangana	17.12.2018	1028	Sep., 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-investment work in progress. • Executing Agency for the main work appointed.
Ph-VIII	AIIMS, Manethi (Haryana)	28.02.2019	1299	Feb., 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encumbrance free land yet to be handed over by State Govt.

Statement-II***Specialities and Super Specialities available in six functional AIIMS***

Sl. No.	Specialities
---------	--------------

- | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | General Medicine |
| 2. | General Surgery |
| 3. | Obstetrics and Gynecology |
| 4. | Orthopedics and Traumatology |
| 5. | Pediatrics |
| 6. | Dermatology and STD |
| 7. | Oto-Rhinolaryngology (ENT) |
| 8. | Ophthalmology |
| 9. | Rheumatology |
| 10. | Pathology with Central Lab |
| 11. | Microbiology and Infectious diseases |
| 12. | Radio-diagnosis and Imaging |
| 13. | Radiotherapy |
| 14. | Anesthesiology |
| 15. | Transfusion Med. and Blood Bank |
| 16. | Psychiatry |
| 17. | TB and chest |
| 18. | Dentistry |

Super Specialities

- | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|
| 19. | Cardiology |
| 20. | Cardiothoracic and Vascular Surgery |
| 21. | Gastroenterology |
| 22. | Surgical Gastroenterology |
-

Sl. No.	Specialities
23.	Nephrology
24.	Urology
25.	Neurology
26.	Neurosurgery
27.	Medical Oncology
28.	Surgical Oncology
29.	Endocrinology and metabolic diseases
30.	Clinical haematology
31.	Paediatric Surgery
32.	Burns and Plastic Surgery
33.	Pulmonary medicine and critical care
34.	Nuclear Medicine
35.	Neonatology

Radiation therapy centres for cancer treatment

2499. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cancer patients in the country as on date, State-wise;
- (b) the number of radiation therapy centres in the country, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government would open radiation therapy centres in each districts of the country in view of increasing number of cancer patients in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per the National Cancer

Registry Program of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the estimated number of incidence of cancer cases in the country, State/UT-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) As informed by Department of Atomic Energy, the details regarding number of radiation therapy centers in the country is given in the Statement-II.

(c) to (e) To enhance the facilities for tertiary care for cancer, the Central Government is implementing Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer facilities scheme, under which setting up of 18 State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and 20 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) have been approved. The financial assistance under the scheme is utilised by SCIs/TCCCs for procurement of radio therapy equipment, diagnostic equipment, surgical equipment, enhancement of indoor patient facility for cancer and such other purposes relevant for diagnosis, treatment and care of cancer. Further, oncology is one of the focus areas in all new All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and also in many Government Medical College upgradation projects under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna. At the apex level, National Cancer Institute has been set up at Jhajjar in Haryana and setting up of second campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute at Kolkata has been undertaken.

Statement-I

*Estimated Incidence of cancer cases in India - State/UT - All sites -
(2018) - Both sexes*

States	2018
Jammu and Kashmir	17351
Himachal Pradesh	8679
Punjab	35137
Chandigarh	1398
Uttaranchal	13640
Haryana	33558
Delhi	21821
Rajasthan	90686

States	2018
Uttar Pradesh	270053
Bihar	145051
Sikkim	490
Arunachal Pradesh	1313
Nagaland	1318
Manipur	3168
Mizoram	1723
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

States	2018
Kerala	47382
Tamil Nadu	86180
Puducherry	1783
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	458
TOTAL	1586571

Ref: Three-year Report of the PBCRs: 2012-14, Bengaluru, 2016

Projected cancer cases for India were computed using a projected incidence rates and the population (person-years)

Statement-II

*Radiation therapy centres in India licensed by Atomic Energy
Regulatory Board (AERB)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Private	Government	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26	5	31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1
3.	Assam	3	4	7
4.	Bihar	4	3	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	7	1	8
6.	Delhi	19	3	22
7.	Goa	1	1	2
8.	Gujarat	22	3	25
9.	Haryana	15	3	18
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	4
12.	Jharkhand	4	1	5
13.	Karnataka	42	2	44
14.	Kerala	15	7	22
15.	Madhya Pradesh	17	5	22

Sl. No.	State/UT	Private	Government	Total
16.	Maharashtra	66	6	72
17.	Manipur	0	1	1
18.	Meghalaya	0	1	1
19.	Mizoram	1	0	1
20.	Nagaland	2	0	2
21.	Odisha	4	2	6
22.	Puduchery	1	1	2
23.	Punjab	17	3	20
24.	Rajasthan	13	7	20
25.	Tamil Nadu	45	10	55
26.	Telangana	20	3	23
27.	Tripura	1	0	1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	35	6	41
29.	West Bengal	17	5	22
TOTAL		401	86	487

Illegal sale of Bt. Cottonseed oil

2500. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Bt. Cottonseed oil is being sold illegally to consumers in India; and

(b) if so, how Government is planning to stop this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) No such instance of sale of Bt. Cottonseed oil to consumers in India has come to the notice of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). However, as the enforcement of

Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, Rules and Regulations made thereunder primarily rests with State/UT Governments, regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and sampling of food products are being done by the officials of Food Safety; Departments of the respective States/UTs to check compliance of the norms and standards laid down under the Act and Rules and Regulations made thereunder. In cases where food samples are found to be non-conforming, recourse is taken to penal provisions under FSS Act, 2006.

Further, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has informed that the Generic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) under MoEFCC discharges its responsibilities regarding Environmental release of Genetically Modified Crops on the basis of Scientific evidence. Till date GEAC has approved only cultivation of Bt. Cotton as per Rules 1989 under Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986.

Action on findings of CSE on illegal sale of GM foods in the country

2501. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether actions have been taken on the findings of Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) study regarding labelled Genetically Modified (GM) foods being illegally sold in India in 2018;
- (b) if any action has been taken since then; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has informed that they had received a communication from Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) dated 26.07.2018 informing about the results of studies conducted by CSE on processed foods for presence of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs). In this connection, MoEFCC has further informed CSE that following the setting up of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) in 2006, considering that Section 22 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 covers activities related to GM Foods, a notification was issued under Rules 1989 in 2007 exempting GM processed food,

ingredients, additives and processing aids from the purview of Rule 11 of the Rules, 1989.

Four laboratories (namely Indian Council of Agricultural Research-National Bureau of Plant Generic Resources, New Delhi; Punjab Biotechnology Incubator, Mohali; Export Inspection Agency, Kochi, Guntur) have been strengthened by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to detect the presence or absence of GMOs, and have been notified as National Referral Facilities by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare under Seed Act, 1966.

Further, report of labeled Genetically Modified (GM) food being sold in India came to the notice of FSSAI through a survey report titled 'qPCR-based Detection of Genetically Modified Processed Foods in India' by Centre for Science and Environment (CSE). On receipt of survey report, FSSAI issued notices in the month of August, 2018 to the concerned Food Business Operators to provide their comments on the findings of the said report. In response to the notices, such Food Business Operators replied that their products did not contain any GM ingredients and supported their claim with National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accredited lab reports.

Medical colleges in each district

2502. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is responsible for all health related issues in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is the accepted policy of Government to set up at least one medical college in each district of the country; and

(d) if so, the names of the districts in North Eastern Region States which do not have a single medical college and the steps being taken to set up medical colleges in these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Public Health and

hospitals is a State subject, and the States/UT Governments are primarily responsible for health related issues in their respective States. However, the Centre provides financial and technical support to the States/UTs. The Government has also brought out the National Health Policy in 2017 which clarifies and prioritizes the role of the Government in shaping health systems in all its dimensions.

(c) and (d) Under Phase-I of the Scheme 'Establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals', 58 districts in 20 States/UT have been identified and approved. Details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Of these 42 medical colleges have become functional.

Further, under Phase-II of the Scheme, 24 new medical colleges; in 8 States have been identified. The State Governments have identified the locations on Challenge mode. Out of 24 medical colleges, 22 have been approved. Details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Further, in Phase-III of the Scheme, 75 more new medical colleges are being established, with preference to Aspirational districts, and 49 medical colleges have been approved. Details are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

The names of the districts in North Eastern Region States which do not have a single medical college are given in the Statement-IV.

Statement-I

List of districts under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals

Sl. No.	State/UT	Districts
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1. Port Blair
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2. Naharlagun
		3. Dhubri
		4. Nagaon
3.	Assam	5. North Lakhimpur
		6. Diphu

Sl. No.	State/UT	Districts
4.	Bihar	7. Purnia
		8. Saran (Chhapara)
		9. Samastipur
5.	Chhattisgarh	10. Rajnandgaon
		11. Sarguja
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12. Chamba
		13. Hamirpur
		14. Nahan (Sirmour)
7.	Haryana	15. Bhiwani
8.	Jharkhand	16. Dumka
		17. Hazaribagh
		18. Palamu (Daltonganj)
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	19. Anantnag
		20. Baramulla
		21. Rajouri
		22. Doda
		23. Kathua
10.	Madhya Pradesh	24. Datia
		25. Khandwa
		26. Ratlam
		27. Shahdol
		28. Vidisha
		29. Chindwara
		30. Shivpuri
11.	Maharashtra	31. Gondia

Sl. No.	State/UT	Districts
12.	Meghalaya	32. West Garo Hills (Tura)
13.	Mizoram	33. Falkawn
14.	Nagaland	34. Naga Hospital
15.	Odisha	35. Balasore
		36. Baripada (Mayurbhanj)
		37. Bolangir
		38. Koraput
		39. Puri
16.	Punjab	40. SAS Nagar
17.	Rajasthan	41. Barmer
		42. Bharatpur
		43. Bhilwara
		44. Churu
		45. Dungarpur
		46. Pali
		47. Sikar
18.	Uttar Pradesh	48. Basti
		49. Faizabad
		50. Firozabad
		51. Shahjahanpur
		52. Bahraich
19.	Uttarakhand	53. Almora
20.	West Bengal	54. Birbhum (Rampur Hat)
		55. Cooch behar

Sl. No.	State/UT	Districts
56.		Diamond harbour
57.		Purulia
58.		Raiganj, North Dinajpur

Statement-II

Phase-II of CSS for Establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals

Sl. No.	State	Location Selected by State Government	Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Bihar	1. Sitamarhi	Approved
		2. Jhanjharpur	Approved
		3. Siwan	Not approved (land not available)
		4. Buxar	Approved
		5. Jamui	Approved
2.	Jharkhand	6. Koderma	Approved
		7. Chaibasa (Singhbhum)	Approved
3.	Madhya Pradesh	8. Satna	Approved
4.	Odisha	9. Jajpur	Approved
5.	Rajasthan	10. Dholpur	Approved
6.	Uttar Pradesh	11. Etah	Approved
		12. Hardoi	Approved
		13. Pratapgarh	Approved
		14. Fatehpur	Approved
		15. Siddharthnagar (Domariyaganj)	Approved

1	2	3	4
		16. Deoria	Approved
		17. Ghazipur	Approved
		18. Mirzapur	Approved
7.	West Bengal	19. Barasat	Approved
		20. Uluberia	Conditionally approved by EC subject to submission of land documents by State Government
		21. Arambagh	Approved
		22. Jhargram	Approved
		23. Tamluk	Approved
8.	Sikkim	24. Gangtok	Approved

Statement-III

List of medical colleges approved under Phase-III of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for 'Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals'

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Districts
1.	Jammu and Kashmir (2)	1. Udampur
		2. Handwara (Distt. Kupwara)
2.	Ladakh (1)	3. Leh
3.	Rajasthan (15)	4. Alwar
		5. Baran
		6. Bansawara
		7. Chittorgarh
		8. Jaisalmer

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Districts
		9. Karauli
		10. Nagaur
		11. Shri Ganganagar
		12. Sirohi
		13. Bundi
		14. SawaiMadhopur
		15. Tonk
		16. Hanumangarh
		17. Jhunjhunu
		18. Dausa
4.	Uttar Pradesh (13)	19. Bijnaur
		20. Kushinagar
		21. Sultanpur
		22. Gonda
		23. Lalitpur
		24. LakhimpurKheri
		25. Chandauli
		26. Bulandshahar
		27. Sonbhadra
		28. Pilibhit
		29. Auraiya
		30. Kanpur Dehat
		31. Kaushambi
5.	Tamil Nadu (9)	32. Tiruppur

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Districts
		33. Nilgiris
		34. Ramanathpuram
		35. Namakkal
		36. Dindigul
		37. Virudhunagar
		38. Krishnagiri
		39. Tiruvallur
		40. Nagapattinam
6.	Karnataka (3)	41. Chikkamagaluru
		42. Haveri
		43. Yadgiri
7.	Madhya Pradesh (5)	44. Rajgarh
		45. Mandla
		46. Neemuch
		47. Mandsaur
		48. Sheopur
8.	Punjab (1)	49. Kapurthala

Statement-IV

The District in the North Eastern States which do not have any single Medical College

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Districts	Name of District
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.	Anjaw
		2.	Changlang

1	2	3	4
		3.	East Kameng
		4.	East Siang
		5.	Kamle
		6.	KraDaadi
		7.	KurungKumey
		8.	Lepa-Rada
		9.	Lohit
		10.	Longding
		11.	Lower Dibang Valley
		12.	Lower Siang
		13.	Lower Subansiri
		14.	Namsai
		15.	Pakke-Kessang
		16.	Shi Yomi
		17.	Siang
		18.	Tawang
		19.	Tirap
		20.	Upper Dibang Valley
		21.	Upper Siang
		22.	Upper Subansiri
		23.	West Kameng
		24.	West Siang
2.	Assam	1.	Baksa
		2.	Bishwanath

1	2	3	4
		3.	Bongaigaon
		4.	Charaideo
		5.	Chirang
		6.	Darrang
		7.	Dhemaji
		8.	DimaHasao
		9.	Goalpara
		10.	Hailakandi
		11.	Hojai
		12.	Kamrup
		13.	Kamrup Metropolitan
		14.	KarbiAnglong
		15.	Karimganj
		16.	Kokrajhar
		17.	Majuli
		18.	Morigaon
		19.	Nalbari
		20.	Sivasagar
		21.	South Salmara
		22.	Tinsukia
		23.	Udalguri
		24.	West KarbiAnglong
3.	Manipur	1.	Bishnupur
		2.	Chandel

1	2	3	4
		3.	Churachandpur
		4.	Imphal West
		5.	Jiribam
		6.	Kakching
		7.	Kamjong
		8.	Kangpokpi
		9.	Noney
		10.	Pherzawl
		11.	Senapati
		12.	Tamenglong
		13.	Tengnoupal
		14.	Thoubal
		15.	Ukhrul
4.	Meghalaya	1.	East Garo Hills
		2.	East Jaintia Hills
		3.	North Garo Hills
		4.	RiBhoi
		5.	South Garo Hills
		6.	South West Garo Hills
		7.	South West Khasi Hills
		8.	West Jaintia Hills
		9.	West Khasi Hills
5.	Mizoram	1.	Champhai
		2.	Kolasib

1	2	3	4
		3.	Lawngtlai
		4.	Lunglei
		5.	Mamit
		6.	Saiha
		7.	Serchhip
6.	Nagaland	1.	Dimapur
		2.	Kiphire
		3.	Longleng
		4.	Mokokchung
		5.	Mon
		6.	Peren
		7.	Phek
		8.	Tuensang
		9.	Wokha
		10.	Zunheboto
7.	Sikkim	1.	North Sikkim
		2.	South Sikkim
		3.	West Sikkim
8.	Tripura	1.	Dhalai
		2.	Gomati
		3.	Khowai
		4.	North Tripura
		5.	Sepahijala
		6.	South Tripura
		7.	Unokoti

Obesity problem in the country

†2503. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is the third most obese country in the world as per the reports of WHO;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the most malnourished children are in India also, if so, the manner in which this paradox would be addressed and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) As informed by the Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR), as per the recent WHO report on "World Obesity 2016", India was ranked number three with 47 million children (aged 5-19 years) with overweight or obesity, after China with 84 million and USA with 75 million such children. However, this high ranking is due to the population size of India, which is second only to China. As per the 'Atlas of Childhood Obesity 2019', less than 5% of children aged 5-19 years in India have obesity and is ranked among the 20 countries with lowest risk of acquiring a significant childhood obesity problem in the coming decade. To address the challenge of Non-Communicable Diseases and Obesity, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has taken a number of initiatives, which are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

As per the Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey report stunting is 34.7%, wasting is 17.3% and underweight is 33.4% in under five children. Details of health and nutrition interventions being implemented by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) under the National Health Mission (NHM) are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

Initiatives taken by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) to address the challenge of Non-Communicable Diseases and Obesity

- FSSAI has come up with regulations where edible oils cannot have more than two per cent of trans fat by weight by the year 2022 and final food or bakery product will have not more than 0.5 per cent

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- To enable consumers to have an informed choice, FSSAI has notified the draft Food Safety and Standards (Labelling and Display) Regulations, 2018, for front of pack labelling in respect of parameters such as total energy, total fat, trans-fat, total sugar and also for specifying thresholds for these parameters in different food/categories of food for the purpose of classifying these as "High Fat, Sugar and Salt"(HFSS).
- FSSAI has notified draft Food Safety and School Children Regulations, 2018 so as to have promotion of healthy foods in school.
- FSSAI has also nudged the industry to promote healthier food options and reformulate their products to reduce fat, sugar and sodium.
- FSSAI has also launched infotainment campaign named 'Aaj se Thoda Kam' and 'Trans fat elimination' which focuses on limiting consumption of foods high in Fat, Salt and Sugar and removing trans fat from daily diet.
- FSSAI has launched Eat Right Movement based on three pillars of 'Eat Safe, Eat Healthy and Eat Sustainably' to promote consumption of safe and wholesome food.

Statement-II

Health and Nutrition interventions implemented by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare under the National Health Mission

- 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 Immunisation 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 anemia.
- 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 and 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.

Insufficient Government medical colleges

†2504. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the number of Government medical colleges in the country is negligible *vis-a-vis* the number of students aspiring to get education in medical field;

(b) whether Government is also aware of the fact that the private medical colleges running in the country are charging exorbitant fees from students;

(c) whether Government intends to control the arbitrary fees being charged by the private medical colleges; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) At present, there are 539

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

medical colleges (276 in Government and 260 in private sector) 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. Admission to medical courses is through merit as determined in the NEET.

(b) 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.

(c) and (d) 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. 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.

NMC Act, 2019

2505. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Medical Commission (NMC) Act, 2019 will ensure standardisation and good governance in medical education;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it will pave the way for a medical education system that improves access to quality and affordable medical education and ensure availability of adequate and quality medical professional in all parts of the country;

(c) whether the NMC Act, 2019 will also ensure rapid growth in UG/PG seats in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) The National Commission

Act, 2019 received the assent of the President on 08th August, 2019. The Act provides for constitution of a National Medical Commission (NMC), four Autonomous Boards namely Under Graduate Medical Education Board (UGMEB), Post Graduate Medical Board (PGMEB), Medical Assessment and Rating Board (MARB) and Ethics and Medical Registration Board (EMRB) and a Medical Advisory Council. The Chairman of the NMC, Presidents of four Boards and other members shall be medical professionals of outstanding ability, proven administrative capacity and integrity. Three members in the NMC one member each in MARB and EMRB shall be from diverse background. The Chairman, Presidents, Members and Secretary in the NMC will be selected through a transparent manner. This will bring quality in the governance of medical education. The Commission shall lay down policies for maintaining a high quality and high standards in medical education and make necessary regulations in this behalf and also frame 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 under Section 10 of the NMC Act, 2019. The exit exam for medical graduates to be known as National Exit Test (NEXT) will assess the competency of medical graduates.

By simplification of procedures under the NMC Act, rapid growth in UG/PG medical seats is expected. Availability of more number of UG/PG seats in the country will ensure adequate and quality medical professionals in all parts of the country.

Safe abortions in India

2506. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government conducts any survey to study the number of safe and unsafe abortions taking place in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government is taking any step to expand access to abortion services; 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) National Family Health Survey (NFHS) captures data on safe and unsafe abortions through following indicators:—

- (i) place of abortion (public health sector, private health sector, home, others).
- (ii) person who performed abortion (Doctors, Nurse/ANM/LHV, Dai, Family member/friend, self, other).

(c) and (d) Yes. Provision of Comprehensive Abortion Care (CAC) services is an important component of Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health plus Nutrition (RMNCAH+N) program.

In order to expand access to abortion services, National Health Mission (NHM), provides support to the States and UTs for various activities:—

- Capacity Building of Medical Officers on Safe abortion techniques.
- Capacity Building of ANMs and ASHAs to generate awareness and provide confidential counseling for safe abortion, post-abortion care and post-abortion contraception.
- Provision of funds to States and UTs for procurement of equipments and drugs including pregnancy detection kits (for early detection of pregnancy).
- Provision of funds for Information Education and Communication (IEC) material viz. CAC posters, Flipcharts, Leaflets, Asha/ANM booklets etc.
- Comprehensive Abortion Care Training and Service Delivery Guideline (2010) has been revised in 2018 and issued to all the States and UTs in the country to facilitate quality care.
- Guidance Handbook for ASHA and community health workers on Comprehensive Abortion Care (CAC) has been developed and disseminated to the States/UTs.
- Certification of private and NGO sector facilities by District Level Committees to provide quality MTP services.

CGHS dispensaries in Andhra Pradesh

2507. 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 only seven CGHS dispensaries in Andhra Pradesh (A.P.);
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of criteria being adopted to start new CGHS dispensary;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that proposals have been sent by Government of Andhra Pradesh to start CGHS dispensaries in various districts of the State; and
- (e) if so, the details of such proposals and what the Ministry has done on each of such proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) There are six Allopathic CGHS Wellness Centres in Andhra Pradesh. Opening of one Homeopathy Centre and one Ayurvedic Centre has been approved by the Government. Opening of one Allopathic Wellness Centre at Visakhapatnam has also been approved by the Government. As per the existing norms, opening of a new Wellness Centre in a new city is considered on the basis of 6000 potential card holders, subject to availability of resources.

- (d) and (e) There is no such proposal.

Centrally sponsored healthcare programmes

2508. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE 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 allocations 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 IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Expanding coverage of Ayushman Bharat Yojana

2509. DR. C. P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of implementation of Ayushman Bharat Scheme in the State of Bihar;
- (b) whether Government is contemplating to expand the Ayushman Bharat Yojana to middle class and upper middle class, as the cost of treatment is increasing day by day; and
- (c) whether the cases of misuse have also been reported and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per details provided by State Government of Bihar, 661 Ayushman Bharat-Health and Wellness Centres are operational in the State as on 06.12.2019.

Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) is being implemented in the State from 23rd September, 2018 for 5,55,62,406 beneficiaries. The status of implementation as on 06/12/2019 is as follows:—

- Number of hospitals empanelled-753
- Number of hospital admissions- 1,30,448
- Amount of hospital admissions - ₹ 1,28,63,74,039
- Number of claims submitted - 1,19,327
- Claim submitted Amount - ₹ 1,11,66,34,537

(b) No.

(c) As per the information received from the State of Bihar, a few suspicious cases have been reported in some Empanelled Health Care Providers. Based on this,

the State Health Agency, Bihar has suspended 4 empanelled private healthcare providers. Irregularities are being investigated in respect of few other hospitals.

Shortage of essential medicines

2510. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been a shortage of essential medicines in certain States, if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (b) the steps taken to fix this shortage and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) "Public Health and Hospitals" being a State subject, the primary responsibility of ensuring sufficient supply of essential medicines in public health facilities is that of respective State Governments.

To ensure availability of essential drugs and reduce the Out of Pocket Expenditure (OOPE) of the patients visiting the public health facilities, Government has rolled out the Free Drugs Service Initiative (FDSI) under National Health Mission (NHM).

Under this, financial support is provided to States/UTs for provision of free essential medicines in public health facilities based on the requirements posted by them in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope. This support includes for strengthening/setting up robust systems of procurement, quality assurance mechanism, warehousing, prescription audit, grievance redressal, dissemination of Standard Treatment Guidelines, and IT backed supply chain management systems like Drugs and Vaccines Distribution Management Systems (DVDMS).

All States/UTs have reported that they have notified this policy to provide free essential medicines in public health facilities. The Ministry has also provided illustrative list of essential medicines that should be provided at Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals.

DVDMS is a web-based Supply Chain Management System that deals in purchase, supply, distribution and inventory management of various drugs, sutures, surgical and consumable items. It has an in-built provision of monitoring and

checking the availability of medicine at all facilities at district and State level. DVDMS links various Regional/District Drug Warehouses (DWH), District Hospitals (DHs), their sub stores like Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Primary Health Centres (PHCs). Moreover, it has the functionality for distribution of drugs to patients, thus enabling tracking of consumption till last mile.

1.5 lakh Sub Health Centres and Primary Health Centres across the country are being transformed into Health and Wellness Centres by December, 2022 under Ayushman Bharat for provision of comprehensive primary care that includes preventive healthcare and health promotion at the community level with continuum of care approach.

All these Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs) have the provision of free distribution of medicines to the visiting patients.

On the basis of the proposals received from all States/UTs (except, UT of Delhi), so far, approvals for over 60,000 AB-HWCs have been accorded. Out of those, as reported by the States/UTs, 25,162 AB-HWCs are functional till 06th December, 2019.

Single regulator for drugs, food and medical devices

2511. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on establishing a single regulator to control the three different branches *i.e.*, drugs, food and medicinal devices; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Cases under MTP Act

2512. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases which have been decided by various High Courts and Supreme Court where Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act provisions have been challenged successfully; and

(b) the reasons why women are denied termination of pregnancy when they have severely abnormal fetuses or when they are rape survivors only because they have gone beyond twenty weeks, especially when the law allows them termination for the same reason before twenty weeks and when medical advances have proven that such termination is not risky to life?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per records available with the Ministry, no provisions of MTP Act, 1971 has been challenged successfully in Hon'ble Supreme Court or Hon'ble High Courts.

(b) Abortions are regulated under the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act (MTP Act), 1971.

As per the MTP Act, 1971, MTP is legally permissible upto 20 weeks of gestation in case of foetal anomalies and rape survivors under sub-section (2) of Section 3. As per the MTP Act, 1971, under Section 5, termination of pregnancy is legally permissible beyond 20 weeks of gestation only when it is immediately necessary to save the life of the pregnant women.

Financial assistance for cancer patients

2513. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is providing financial assistance to poor patients *i.e.* patients below poverty line, under the Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund all over the country including the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, details of fund released during last five years, State-wise; 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) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare provides financial assistance for treatment of poor patients suffering from cancer under the "Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund" (HMCPPF) component of Umbrella Scheme of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN). Under the scheme, financial assistance upto ₹15 lakh is provided to patients belonging to families living

below State/UT-wise threshold poverty lines and who are suffering from cancer, to receive medical treatment at Government hospitals.

Under the Umbrella Scheme of RAN, funds are not released to States/UTs, but to the hospitals where eligible patients receive treatment. Details of funds released under Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (HMCPF) component of Umbrella Scheme of RAN during the last five years is as under:—

Year	Amount released (₹ in crore)
2014-15	7.60
2015-16	23.63
2016-17	20.27
2017-18	8.66
2018-19	10.35

Online sale of medicines

2514. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lots of online portals are selling medicines without any qualification, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to the sale of medicines online, registered chemists are facing tough time, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is planning to take any action against the online portals which are selling medicines online without any qualification, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Sale of drugs in the country is regulated under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 thereunder by the State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) through a system of licensing and inspection. SLAs are legally empowered to take stringent action against violation of provisions of the Act and Rules.

It has been noted that there are certain online portals selling medicines. Some concerns have been raised by certain stakeholders against online sale of medicines.

In order to regulate the online sale of medicines comprehensively, the Government has published draft rules *vide* G.S.R. 817 (E) dated 28th August, 2018 for inviting comments from public/stakeholders for amendment to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 for incorporating provisions relating to regulation of sale and distribution of drugs through e-pharmacy.

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

Financial assistance for Malabar Cancer Centre

2515. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether financial assistance for development of Malabar Cancer Centre is under consideration;
- (b) if so, the status of the proposal; and
- (c) the details of the financial assistance considered, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Under the strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer facilities scheme of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), there is no proposal from the Government of Kerala for development of Malabar Cancer Centre.

IMR and MMR status of India

2516. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in India over the past five years, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for the increase or decrease, in the IMR and MMR in the country; and

(c) the plans of the Ministry to further reduce the IMR and MMR in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) As per Sample Registration System (SRS) report of Registrar General of India, the Infant Mortality in the country has declined from 40 per 1000 live births in 2013 to 33 per 1000 live births in 2017.

As per the report of Sample Registration System (SRS) released by Registrar General of India (RGI), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of India reduced from 167 per 100,000 live births in 2011-13 to 122 per 100,000 live births in 2015-17.

The details of Infant Mortality Rate (2013 to 2017) and Maternal Mortality Rate (2011-13 to 2015-17) are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

Government of India is implementing Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent Health and Nutrition (RMNCAH+N) strategy under National Health Mission to reduce the infant and maternal mortality in the country.

The various intervention under RMNCHA+N strategy are as below:—

1. Promotion of institutional deliveries through cash incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free 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 is provided to pregnant women and lactating mothers.
2. Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings established at high caseload facilities to improve the quality of care provided to mothers and children and operationalization of Obstetric ICU/HDU in a high case load tertiary care facilities across country to handle complicated pregnancies.

3. Strengthening essential newborn care at all delivery points, establishment of Special, Newborn Care Units (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small babies. Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) and Home Based Care of Young Children (HBYC) by ASHAs to improve child rearing practices and to identify sick newborn.
4. 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.
5. Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Days (VHSNDs) are observed for provision of maternal and child health services and awareness on maternal and child Health and nutrition education through mass and social media to improve healthy practices and to generate demand for service uptake.
6. Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) have been set up at public health facilities to treat and manage the children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted with medical complications.
7. 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 Rota-viral 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. Intensified Mission Indradhanush (IMI) 2.0 is being planned as per road map for achieving 90% full immunization coverage across the country.
8. All the children from 0 to 18 years of age are screened for 30 health conditions classified into 4Ds - Diseases, Deficiencies, Defects and Developmental delay under "Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakaram" (RBSK). District early intervention centre (DEIC) at district health facility level are established for confirmation and management of the 4D's.

9. National Deworming Day (NDD) is implemented biannually every year for deworming of children (one to nineteen year of age).
10. Name based tracking of mothers and children till two years of age is done through RCH portal to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal, postnatal care and immunization as per schedule.
11. Capacity building of health care providers is regularly done to build and upgrade the skills in basic and comprehensive obstetric care of mother during pregnancy, delivery and for essential new born care.
12. MCP Card and Safe Motherhood Booklet are being distributed to the pregnant women for educating them on dietary diversification and promotion of consumption of IFA.

Besides above programme and scheme, few newer initiatives started under RMNCHA+N are as follows:-

- (i) The Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) - Under PMSMA, all pregnant women are provided fixed day, free of cost assured and quality antenatal care. As part of the campaign, a minimum package of antenatal care services (including investigations and drugs) is being provided to the beneficiaries on the 9th day of every month.
- (ii) LaQshya programme aims to improve the quality of care in labour room and maternity operation theatres to ensure that pregnant women receive respectful and quality care during delivery and immediate post-partum.
- (iii) Surakshit Matratva Ashwasan (SUMAN) a comprehensive multipronged and coordinated policy approach aims for assured, dignified, respectful and quality healthcare at no cost and zero tolerance for denial of services for every women and newborn visiting public health facilities in order to end all preventable maternal and newborn deaths and morbidities and provide positive birthing experience.
- (iv) Midwifery programme has been initiated to create a cadre for Nurse Practitioners in Midwifery who are skilled in accordance to International Confederation of Midwives (ICM) competencies and capable of providing

compassionate women-centred, reproductive, maternal and new born health care services.

- (v) Defeat Diarrhoea (D2) initiative has been launched for promoting ORS and Zinc use and eliminating the diarrhoeal deaths by 2025.
- (vi) Social Awareness and Actions to Neutralize Pneumonia Successfully (SAANS) initiative for reduction of Childhood morbidity and mortality due to Pneumonia.
- (vii) Anaemia Mukht Bharat (AMB) strategy as a part of Poshan Abhiyan aims to strengthen the existing mechanisms and foster newer strategies to tackle anaemia, which include testing and treatment of anaemia in school going adolescents and pregnant women, addressing non nutritional causes of anaemia and a comprehensive communication strategy.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of Infant Mortality Rate

Sl. No.	States	Year				
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	All India	40	39	37	34	33
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39	39	37	34	32
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24	22	20	16	14
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	32	30	30	36	42
4.	Assam	54	49	47	44	44
5.	Bihar	42	42	42	38	35
6.	Chandigarh	21	23	21	14	14
7.	Chhattisgarh	46	43	41	39	38
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	31	26	21	17	13
9.	Daman and Diu	20	18	18	19	17
10.	Delhi	24	20	18	18	16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Goa	9	10	9	8	9
12.	Gujarat	36	35	33	30	30
13.	Haryana	41	36	36	33	30
14.	Himachal Pradesh	35	32	28	25	22
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	34	26	24	23
16.	Jharkhand	37	34	32	29	29
17.	Karnataka	31	29	28	24	25
18.	Kerala	12	12	12	10	to
19.	Lakshadweep	24	20	20	19	20
20.	Madhya Pradesh	54	52	50	47	47
21.	Maharashtra	24	22	21	19	19
22.	Manipur	10	11	9	11	12
23.	Meghalaya	47	46	42	39	39
24.	Mizoram	35	32	32	27	15
25.	Nagaland	18	14	12	12	7
26.	Odisha	51	49	46	44	41
27.	Puducherry	17	14	11	10	11
28.	Punjab	26	24	23	21	21
29.	Rajasthan	47	46	43	41	38
30.	Sikkim	22	19	18	16	12
31.	Tamil Nadu	21	20	19	17	16
32.	Telangana	-	35	34	31	29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33	Tripura	26	21	20	24	29
34	Uttar Pradesh	50	48	46	43	41
35	Uttarakhand	32	33	34	38	32
36	West Bengal	31	28	26	25	24

Statement-II

State-wise details of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

Sl. No.	India/States	2011-13	2014-16	2015-17
	All India	167	130	122
1.	Andhra Pradesh	92	74	74
2.	Assam	300	237	229
3.	Bihar	208	165	165
4.	Jharkhand	208	165	76
5.	Gujarat	112	91	87
6.	Haryana	127	101	98
7.	Karnataka	133	108	97
8.	Kerala	61	46	42
9.	Madhya Pradesh	221	173	188
10.	Chhattisgarh	221	173	141
11.	Maharashtra	68	61	55
12.	Odisha	222	180	168
13.	Punjab	141	122	122
16.	Rajasthan	244	199	186
14.	Tamil Nadu	79	66	63
15.	Telangana	92	81	76

Sl. No.	India/States	2011-13	2014-16	2015-17
16.	Uttarakhand	285	201	89
17.	Uttar Pradesh	285	201	216
18.	West Bengal	113	101	94
19.	Other States	126	97	96

Mission Indradhanush

2517. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under Mission Indradhanush, Government reached 32.8 million children and 8.4 million pregnant women over the last three years while the number of vaccines has been increased from 7 to 12;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India was one of the first country to advocate focussed attention on adolescence and implement an extensive health promotion and prevention programme for adolescents; 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) Under Mission Indradhanush Government has reached 19.3 million children and 4.9 million pregnant women over last three years (2016-17 to 2018-19). During this period, 4 phases of MI and 2 phases of Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan and Extended Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan have been conducted.

Currently, under Universal Immunization Programme vaccines are being administered against 12 vaccine preventable diseases. Diseases covered under vaccination programme are (1) Tuberculosis, (2) Polio, (3) Hepatitis B, (4) Diphtheria (5) Pertussis, (6) Tetanus, (7) Measles, (8) Rubella, (9) Rota virus, (10) Haemophilus Influenzae type b, (11) Japanese Encephalitis, and (12) Pneumococcal Pneumonia. In the last three years five new vaccine added under the programme. These are (i) Rotavirus, (ii) Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV), (iii) Rubella as part of

Measles Rubella (MR) vaccine, (iv) Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV), and (v) Tetanus toxoid with adult Diphtheria (Td) vaccine.

(c) and (d) It is a fact that India was one of the first country to advocate focussed attention on adolescence and implemented an extensive health promotion and prevention programme for adolescents. The programme for adolescence named Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) was launched in 2014 covering 6 thematic areas *i.e.* (1) sexual and reproductive health, (2) nutrition, (3) injuries and violence (including gender based violence), (4) non-communicable diseases, (5) mental health, and (6) substance misuse. The programme for preventive and promotive health services are implemented through: Facility based Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics (AFHC) providing counselling on above 6 thematic areas.

The adolescent in the community are covered through Peer Education (PE) programme. Provision of Weekly Iron Folic Supplementation (WIFS), deworming during National Deworming Day (NDD) and provision of sanitary napkins under "Menstrual Hygiene Scheme" are carried out to both schools going and out of school adolescents.

TB Harega, Desh Jeetega campaign

2518. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of TB cases reported in the country especially in rural and remote villages during the last three years and current year;

(b) whether Government has launched 'TB Harega, Desh Jeetega' campaign with a target of becoming TB free India before 2025, if so, the details thereof along with the various measures being taken; and

(c) whether the TB patients are given ₹ 500 per month for nutritional assistance during the TB treatment throughout the country under the Nikshay Poshan Yojana (NPY), if so, the details thereof along with the beneficiaries benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The total number of TB cases

reported in the country especially in rural villages during the last three years and current year is as under:—

Year	Number of TB patients in rural and remote villages	Total No. of TB patients
2016	Information not available with Programme Division	1754957
2017	396254	18,27,959
2018	762770	21,52,279
2019 (Till November)	998732	21,46,288

(b) "TB Harega, Desh Jeetega" campaign was launched recently with the objectives of :—

- Promoting health seeking behavior in the community for early case detection.
- Preventing emergence of new cases of TB.

An "Accelerator to National Strategic Plan" includes following key components under "TB Harega, Desh Jeetega" campaign:—

1. Community Engagement
2. Advocacy and Communication
3. Health and Wellness centres and TB
4. Inter-Ministerial collaboration
5. Private health sector engagement
6. Corporate sector engagement
7. Latent TB Infection Management

(c) Since April 2018, all TB patients are covered under the Nikshay Poshan Yojana scheme, at the rate of ₹ 500 per month for their entire duration of treatment. Till 30th November 2019, approximately 30 lakh beneficiaries have been paid approximately ₹ 481 crore.

**Service conditions of contractual Assistant Professors
at AIIMS, New Delhi**

†2519. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the contractual Assistant Professors (faculty) are being paid less than the Resident Doctors in All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that contractual Assistant Professors cum Consultant (co-Guide) are being relieved from their responsibilities whereby their role in medical education and research get limited; and

(c) the number of contractual Assistant Professors employed in All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The consolidated salary of Assistant Professor (faculty) on contract basis in AIIMS, New Delhi has now been decided at ₹ 1,42,506/- per month. The Junior Residents and Senior Residents are paid salary as per recommendations of 7th CPC which is at present ₹ 1,00,652/- p.m. and ₹ 1,19,723/- p.m. respectively including all admissible allowances.

(b) Contractual faculty are appointed for a short period of time (six months period not exceeding a total of two years) against vacant posts and their services are terminated when regular faculty are appointed. Thesis for students is of two and a half years' duration and Guides/co-Guides are required to advise students for this duration. Hence, in the interest of the students' education, contractual faculties are not assigned as Guides or Co-Guides.

(c) At present, 18 Assistant Professors are working on contractual basis in AIIMS, New Delhi.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Circulation of unapproved TB drugs

2520. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 110 TB fixed dose combination drugs, only 32 combinations have been approved by Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO);

(b) whether in case of malaria, 8 out of 20 drugs are approved by CDSCO;

(c) whether unapproved drugs raise concern about the safety and efficacy of drugs and health of patients;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the circulation of unapproved drugs is more in the private sector than in Government sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) An article was published in Journal of Tropical Medicine and International Health on 13.11.2018 mentioning that in India, out of 110 available anti-tubercular Fixed Dose Combination (FDC), only 32 were approved and out of 20 anti-malarial FDCs available, 08 were approved.

(c) Yes. However, no drug can be sold in the country without due approval and valid license of the concerned licensing authority as stipulated in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 thereunder.

(d) and (e) CDSCO has not received any such report.

AYUSH treatment packages under PMJAY

2521. SHRI VAIKO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to include certain Ayurvedic, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) treatment packages in the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the guidelines in this connection have been finalised; and

(d) by when the proposal will be implemented and what would be the estimate of beneficiaries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) No.

(c) and (d) In view of the reply to the part (a) and (b) above, question do not arise.

Improvements in Ayushman Bharat Yojana

2522. SHRI VAIKO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jobs that are estimated to be generated in Ayushman Bharat Yojana in the next five years, in the country;

(b) whether any shortcomings are found in the working of the Ayushman Bharat Yojana;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the efforts made to make Ayushman Bharat foolproof and to bring about improvements in the yojana; and

(e) the number of people who got benefits under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY), in the last year and in the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As part of Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs), all the Sub Health Centres (SHCs), Primary Health Centres and Urban Primary Health Centres are to be upgraded into HWCs to deliver Comprehensive Primary Health care (CPHC). The plan is to create 1,50,000 HWCs by financial year 2022, which includes around 102 lakhs 674 Sub Health Centres (SHCs). The primary health team at the SHC level AB-HWCs would

be led by a new cadre of Community Health Officers (CHOs). Therefore, as per the implementation plan, 1,20,000 Community Health Officers will be placed at the SHC level AB-HWCs by 2022.

Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) aims to provide health cover of ₹ 5 lakh per family per annum to around 10.74 crore poor and vulnerable families. The scheme has created impact towards generation of employment, both short term and long term in nature. The hospitals empaneled under the scheme are required to have Pradhan Mantri Arogya Mitras for managing the helpdesk and other related activities.

Further, implementation of AB-PMJAY will lead to increase in demand of healthcare, both in public and private hospitals, resulting in increased demand of doctor, paramedics and all professional jobs which are necessary for setting up and augmentation of health infrastructure.

(b) and (c) No.

However, the challenges in the implementation of AB-HWC are as under :—

- Ensuring adequate, well skilled and well equipped human resources at SHC level and PHC level AB-HWCs.
- To strengthen the infrastructure of targeted SHCs and PHCs for transformation into AB-HWCs especially those public healthcare facilities in rented buildings and dilapidated conditions besides creation of new facilities as per norms.
- Creation of a robust IT system for registration of population covered by AB-HWC, creation of family folder, referral and return services, linkage with screening, diagnosis, treatment and follow up.
- Provision of Comprehensive Primary Health Care services in urban context due to the complexities of migration.
- Availability of financial resources for creation of all the above mentioned services and facilities.

The design of AB-PMJAY is robust and implementation during the first year has been successful. However, awareness under the scheme needs to be increased

to improve the reach of the scheme. The access to quality health care services can be improved by empanelling more private hospitals across all the geographies. Also, capacity needs to be continuously improved at all levels of implementation.

(d) States/UTs are being regularly oriented on the challenges in the implementation of AB-HWCs. The Health Ministers of the States, during the meeting of the Central Council of Health, and Family Welfare, held in October, 2019 passed a resolution to strengthen AB-HWC and Comprehensive Primary Health Care as a measure towards Health for all in their States/UTs. Besides this, National Health Mission conditionality framework and mechanisms of additional incentives encourage States to utilise the resources for transforming PHCs and SHCs as AB-HWCs.

Steps taken for effective implementation of AB-PMJAY are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(e) State/UT-wise number of hospital admissions under Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) in the last year and current year are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Steps taken for effective implementation of AB-PMJAY

1. Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) is being governed on a zero-tolerance approach to any kind of fraud. It covers entire gamut of activities, for prevention, detection, and deterrence of different kinds of fraud that could occur in PMJAY at different stages of its implementation.
2. Strong Policy Framework
 - A comprehensive set of Anti-Fraud Guidelines from the time of launch of the scheme.
 - All packages prone to fraud are reserved for public hospitals or need mandatory pre-authorization and require detailed documentation before claims are paid.
 - As any set pattern of fraud is found, the guidelines are further tightened and additional safeguards are included to plug the loopholes.

- National Anti-Fraud Unit (NAFU) has been created at National level for overall monitoring and implementation anti-fraud framework supported by State Anti-Fraud Units (SAFU) at State level.

3. Beneficiary Empowerment

- Beneficiaries are made aware and educated about their rights, how to avail free benefits, what to expect, and where to report grievance for denial of treatment, charging of money by hospital etc.
- The process involves system-based messages to each beneficiary at the time of - creation of his/her e-card, hospitalisation and discharge. Feedback is captured through outbound calls, and post-paid letters after the treatment.
- Beneficiaries can call 14555 - a 24x7 Toll free helpline if they face any issues during treatment.

4. Regular monitoring of empanelled hospitals

- The transaction data is monitored on real time basis through dashboards.
- Based on the above monitoring, utilization data is analysed for over utilization based on different triggers and results are shared by NHA with State agencies.
- Capacity is being built at the State levels so that they could also undertake similar analyses and almost all, States have created State Anti-Fraud Units.
- Regular joint medical audits of hospitals are undertaken with SHA, both random and purposive, to identify any wrong doing.

5. Action against cases of misuse of scheme

- More than 350 hospitals have been served Show Cause Notice/ suspended/de-empanelled in different States.
- Close watch is also maintained on wrongful enrolment of beneficiary of beneficiary and more than 4000 Common Service Centres and Pradhan Mantri Arogya Mitra IDs have been deactivated in 21 States.

Statement-II*State-wise number of hospitals admissions under AB-PMJAY*

Sl. No.	State	Hospitals admissions Financial Year 2018-2019	Hospitals admissions Financial Year 2019-2020 (as on 06.12.2019)
1	2	3	4
1.	Gujarat	314,275	761,280
2.	Tamil Nadu	302,531	450,730
3.	Chhattisgarh	231,657	481,848
4.	Andhra Pradesh	130,198	406,957
5.	Karnataka	119,828	296,154
6.	Maharashtra	108,415	144,502
7.	Jharkhand	108,131	271,648
8.	Uttar Pradesh	68,271	183,078
9.	Madhya Pradesh	45,572	174,666
10.	Assam	32,712	66,910
11.	Uttarakhand	20,906	87,400
12.	Bihar	19,823	110,798
13.	West Bengal	17,636	-
14.	Haryana	11,254	58,194
15.	Goa	9,723	343
16.	Himachal Pradesh	8,890	33,989
17.	Tripura	7,800	36,894
18.	Mizoram	7,122	20,499
19.	UT of Jammu and Kashmir UT of Ladakh	6,330	43,880

1	2	3	4
20.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6,192	16,796
21.	Daman and Diu	2,292	6,253
22.	Manipur	1,508	7,749
23.	Meghalaya	1,150	86,689
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	377	1,040
25.	Chandigarh	358	2,088
26.	Nagaland	269	6,253
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14	41
28.	Sikkim	9	744
29.	Kerala		646,955
30.	Rajasthan		5^10,737
31.	Punjab	-	77,400
32.	Puducherry	-	207
33.	Lakshadweep	-	1
TOTAL		1,583,243	4,992,723

Tracking system for spurious medicines

2523. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.):

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the spurious drugs which are available in the medicine markets;

(b) whether there is any facility to track, trace and to check the authenticity of the medicines right from the source till the medicine goes into the market; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to curb this medicine crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per the information received from various State/U.T. Drugs Controllers, the number of drugs samples tested, number of drugs samples declared sub-standard and spurious/ adulterated and percentage thereof during the last three years is given in the Statement-I (*See below*) and such data in respect of various Zonal/Sub-zonal offices of Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Further, 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.

Complaints regarding quality of medicines are taken up by Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) in coordination with State Licensing Authorities for action as per provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945.

(b) and (c) The manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs in the country is regulated, under the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 thereunder through a system of licensing and inspection. Licenses for manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs are granted by the State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) appointed by respective State Governments. SLAs are legally empowered to take stringent action against violation of provisions of the Act and Rules.

Track & trace is ensured through physical sampling, inspection & legal procedures as per provision of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945.

However, Department of Pharmaceuticals under the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers vide Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India), Order, 2017 (revised) dated 14.01.2019 had made it mandatory for all medicines procured under Public Procurement to have barcode/ QR code at primary level of packaging from 01.04.2019, in order to enable tracking and tracing of the pharmaceutical formulations, thereby establishing the authenticity of the products.

Subsequently, Department of Pharmaceuticals has decided to give pharmaceutical industry a transition time of one year for universal implementation of such technologies from April 2020.

Statement-I

The details of the no. of samples tested, no. of drug samples declared sub-standard and spurious/adulterated and percentage thereof during the last three years

Year	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	% of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/adulterated	% of drugs samples declared spurious/adulterated
2015-16	74586	3703	4.96	234	0.31
2016-17	76721	2780	3.6	123	0.16
2017-18	82599	2783	3.36	236	0.28
2018-19	76101	2549	3.35	205	0.27

Statement-II

The details of the no. of drug samples tested, no. of drug samples declared not of standard quality, percentage of samples declared not of standard quality, no. of drug samples declared spurious/ adulterated and the percentage of drugs samples declared spurious/adulterated

Year	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	% of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/adulterated	% of drugs samples declared spurious/adulterated
2015-16	2897	115	3.96	5	0.17
2016-17	5207	145	2.80	Nil	0.0
2017-18	7088	381	5.37	2	0.028
2018-19	10382	310	2.98	5	0.048

TB patients compelled to take treatment in private hospitals

†2524. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that tuberculosis patients are being forced to take treatment from private hospitals due to negligence of Government hospitals;
- (b) if so, the number of patients getting treatment in private and public hospitals respectively during the last five years, State-wise; and
- (c) the details of treatment facilities being provided to the tuberculosis patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per programme policy, Revised National TB Control Programme provides free treatment to all TB patients in the country, irrespective of the sector from which the patient is seeking care. However, a large number of patients access private treatment for the first time and most cases which are not notified are still from private sector.

The Programme through its partners is engaging with private sector for TB care & control. Due to intensive programme efforts, reporting from private sector increased by 41% in 2018 as compared to 2017 (542390 from 383784). At the same time the public sector is also being strengthened. The reporting from public sector increased by 12% in 2018 as compared to 2017 (1613504 from 1444175).

(b) As mentioned above, patients are not forced to take treatment from private sector. However, with collaborative efforts, TB patients have been notified from private sector. State-wise number of patients reported in private and public sector during last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) TB patients have been provided free drugs for treatment and treatment adherence support to ensure completion of treatment.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

TB patients are tested for HIV, and drug resistance for early detection and management of comorbidity and drug resistant TB. Additionally, TB patients have been provided ₹ 500/- per month till completion of treatment for nutrition support.

Huge thrust is being given to increasing diagnostic capacity by increasing the number of Designated Microscopy Centres (DMCs). The total number of DMCs has increased from 16,600 in 2017 to 20,045 currently.

All Peripheral Health Institutions (PHIs) have been made sputum collection centres and necessary packaging and logistic support has been made available.

Further, to decentralize TB treatment, all Health & Wellness Centres established under Ayushman Bharat have been earmarked as sputum collection centres and DOTS centres from where TB medicines can be taken.

RNTCP also provides universal Drug Susceptibility Testing (UDS) to all TB patients for early detection and treatment initiation of drug resistant TB patients. Newer drugs like Bedaquiline and Delamanid have also been introduced into the Programme and are available free of cost to all patients under RNTCP.

A call centre, "Nikshay Sampark", having 100 seats has been set up to enable grievance redressal, notification, adherence support - in 14 languages.

The Govt. offers medicines to TB patients through a decentralized mechanism wherein medicines are provided by treatment supporters who may be member of the community residing in the vicinity of the TB patients, health workers such as ASHA, or even members of the patients' family. The patient may also choose to take medicine from the peripheral health facility. Decision on treatment support plan is decided by patient and providers, based on patient convenience and choice.

Statement

State-wise number of patients reported in private and public Sector during the last three years

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2016		2017		2018	
		Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	509	25	270	22	539	19
2.	Andhra Pradesh	64420	9953	67074	16044	65192	25932

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2758	30	3139	15	3417	2
4.	Assam	36724	4127	36720	3454	37936	4960
5.	Bihar	59020	37981	54995	41494	63642	41288
6.	Chandigarh	2980	433	5664	266	5361	335
7.	Chhattisgarh	30821	8663	30593	10679	30119	12912
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	510	42	893	70	794	55
9.	Daman and Diu	368	119	381	76	460	37
10.	Delhi	55657	7049	60772	5121	77175	16405
11.	Goa	1576	390	1563	372	1944	548
12.	Gujarat	89293	37372	109422	39639	106451	48100
13.	Haryana	41389	6156	34104	6647	50311	15437
14.	Himachal Pradesh	14070	891	15715	736	15129	1356
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	9244	693	9420	1056	11708	1187
16.	Jharkhand	35130	4385	36861	7267	37764	10724
17.	Karnataka	59732	8730	69199	11988	68657	14437
18.	Kerala	20969	26324	14522	8232	20990	3567
19.	Lakshadweep	23	0	46	0	19	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	113172	16743	117583	16750	120771	39373
21.	Maharashtra	122172	72967	124900	67558	140068	69574
22.	Manipur	1768	625	1691	1114	2151	776
23.	Meghalaya	3934	652	3353	608	4382	485
24.	Mizoram	2162	43	2201	44	2513	57
25.	Nagaland	2274	547	2284	729	3542	727
26.	Odisha	41807	2044	67162	3969	46629	3674

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Puducherry	1415	6	1601	3	3466	23
28.	Punjab	37093	2743	38977	6336	43975	10426
29.	Rajasthan	90032	16724	84774	21179	113972	46196
30.	Sikkim	1463	76	1232	39	1418	20
31.	Tamil Nadu	82107	13972	74256	19071	75415	29502
32.	Telangana	38829	6174	31828	7395	42084	10246
33.	Tripura	2344	30	1685	8	2575	4
34.	Uttar Pradesh	260572	37174	244074	66967	305626	114808
35.	Uttarakhand	13255	1826	13012	3748	17806	4556
36.	West Bengal	85179	4477	82209	15088	89503	14642
TOTAL		1424771	330186	1444175	383784	1613504	542390

Government Medical College in Darjeeling, WB

2525. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes/plans to start a Government Medical College in Darjeeling, West Bengal (WB);
- (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) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for 'Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals'. Extension of this Scheme to Phase-III has been approved by the Union Cabinet on 28.08.2019. The State/UT Governments have been requested to send their 'Detailed Project Reports (DPRs)' for consideration of this Ministry. So far, no DPR to setup a new medical college in district Darjeeling of West Bengal has been received from State Government of West Bengal.

Reservation in admission to PG medical courses

2526. DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 27 per cent reservation is provided for admission to Postgraduate courses in Medicine, as per the recommendations of Mandal Commission;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has provided 27 per cent reservation as per law for admission to Postgraduate Medical Courses for the year 2020;
- (d) if so, whether it is mentioned in the prospectus for entrance examinations; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has been entrusted with the responsibility to hold on-line counseling for allotment of seats in respect of NEET (PG) for 50% All India Quota seats as per "Modified" scheme approved and devised by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. As per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 31.01.2007 passed in W.P. (C) No. 138 of 2006 - Abhay Nath Vs. University of Delhi & Ors, 15% reservation to SC candidates, 7.5% reservation of ST candidates is being given in 50% All India PG Quota seats. 5% reservation is being given to the candidates belonging to Person with Disability (PwD) category as per the Gazette Notification of Board of Governors in supersession of Medical Council of India. 27% reservation in PG seats is being provided to the candidates belonging to OBC category only in Central Institutions of the country as per provisions of Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006. 10% EWS Quota has also been implemented for PG Medical course in Central Educational Institutions from the academic year 2019-20 as per the provisions of the Constitution (One Hundred And Third Amendment) Act, 2019.

- (c) 27% reservation in PG Medical Courses to OBC candidates is being provided in Central Institutions of the country under Central Educational Institutions

(Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 and the same rules will be followed for Post Graduate Medical Courses - 2020 also as per the existing rules and regulations.

(d) and (e) Yes, the Chapter 13 of information bulletin for NEET PG 2020 provides the details for 27 per cent reservation for admission to Postgraduate courses.

Solar cities

† 2527. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has chalked out a plan to develop many cities as a solar city;
- (b) if so, the details of the works undertaken under this plan;
- (c) the criterion adopted to approve a city as a solar city; and
- (d) the number of cities started functioning as a solar city so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) A total of 60 Cities including 13 Pilot and 5 Model Cities were approved to be taken up under the scheme, "Development of Solar Cities" upto the 12th Five year plan. The scheme was not continued beyond the 12th five year plan (2012-2017). The State/UT-wise details of all approved 60 Solar Cities are given in Annexure. The Master Plans of 50 Solar Cities have been prepared. The stake-holders Committees have been constituted in 21 Cities and Solar City Cells have been created in 37 Solar Cities. In Model and Pilot category cities, solar PV projects with aggregate capacity of around 9.1 MW and Solar Water Heating System with aggregate capacity of around 7894.5 m² collector area have been sanctioned under the programme.

(c) The following criteria were considered for the selection of cities as solar city:-

- City Population, regional setting and prominence in region.
- Political and administrative commitment towards adoption of sustainable energies (Resolution by the City Council/Administration for implementing all the activities specified in the 'Solar cities' programme).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Regulatory measures taken for adoption of energy conservation and renewable energy.
- Potential for adoption of energy conservation and renewable energy in the city activities.
- Initiatives already taken by City Council/Administration/ Private Developers/ Industry/General Public in promoting energy conservation and renewable energy.
- Urban Local Bodies' previous experience in involving public participation and working with all stakeholders.
- Willingness and commitment to provide resources, financial share and sustenance of activities initiated under the program.

(d) The State/UT-wise details of all approved Solar Cities are given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise list of approved solar cities (including Pilot and Model)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Approved Solar Cities (including Pilot and Model)		
		Cities (For DPR, Solar City Cell and for promotional activities)	Pilot	Model
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	• Kakinada • Narsapur Town	• Vijayawada	-
2.	Assam	• Guwahati • Jorhat	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	• Itanagar	-	-
4.	Bihar	• Gaya		
5.	Chandigarh	-	-	• Chandigarh

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Chhattisgarh	• Bilaspur	• Raipur	-
7.	Gujarat	• Surat	• Rajkot	• Gandhinagar
8.	Goa	• Panaji City	-	-
9.	Haryana	• Gurgaon	• Faridabad	-
10.	Himachal Pradesh	• Hamirpur	• Shimla	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	• Leh	-
12.	Karnataka	• Hubli-Dharwad	-	• Mysore
13.	Kerala	• Thiruvananthapuram	-	-
		• Kochi	-	-
14.	Maharashtra	• Kalyan-Dombivli	• Thane	• Nagpur
		• Aurangabad	• Shirdi	
		• Nanded		
		• Pune		
15.	Madhya Pradesh	• Indore	-	-
		• Gwalior		
		• Bhopal		
		• Jabalpur		
		• Rewa		
16.	Manipur	• Imphal		
17.	Mizoram	• -	• Aizawl	-
18.	Nagaland	• Kohima	-	-
		• Dimapur		
19.	Delhi	• New Delhi (NDMC area)	-	-
20.	Odisha	-	-	• Bhubaneswar

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Punjab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ludhiana • SAS Nagar (Mohali) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amritsar 	-
22.	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ajmer • Jaipur • Jodhpur 	-	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coimbatore 	-
24.	Telangana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mahbubnagar 	-	-
25.	Tripura	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agartala 	-
26.	Uttarakhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dehradun • Haridwar & Rishikesh • Chamoli-Gopeshwar 	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agra • Moradabad • Allahabad 	-	-
28.	West Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Howrah • Madhyamgram • New Town Kolkata 	-	-
29.	Puducherry	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puducherry 	-
		TOTAL	42	13 5

Incentives to renewable energy rich States

2528. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Renewable Energy (RE) capacity in the country and whether Government has drawn any plan to boost its capacity by 2022;

(b) whether Government is considering to give incentives to renewable energy resource rich States to add capacity beyond Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO), if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the States having excess renewable energy may be permitted to distribute and trade with those State having less renewable energy, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) As on 31 October 2019, a total of 83,379 Megawatt (MW) of renewable energy capacity has been installed in the country. Source-wise details are as under:

Source	Capacity (MW)
Solar Power	31,696
Wind Power	37,090
Biomass Power	9,806
Small Hydro Power	4,647
Waste to Power	140

The Government has set a target of installing 175 Gigawatt (GW) of renewable energy capacity by the year 2022 which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from Biomass and 5 GW from Small Hydro.

(b) As per the Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) Procedures notified by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), any distribution licensee procuring renewable energy in excess of the specified RPO is eligible for issuance of RECs against such excess renewable energy. RECs can be traded in power exchanges as per regulations notified by CERC for the purpose.

(c) States are permitted to sell excess renewable energy to other States.

Increase in capacity and storage facility of renewable energy

2529. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would be able to fulfill its commitment for 175 GW renewable energy capacity by 2022, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether instead of depending solely on fossil fuels, Government would like to increase the capacity and storage facility of renewable energy, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government would give incentives to State Government to develop renewable energy projects, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The Government has set a target of installing 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by the year 2022 which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from Biomass and 5 GW from Small Hydro. So far, a total of 83.38 GW of renewable energy capacity has been installed in the country as on 31/10/2019. Further, an additional capacity of 30.06 GW is under various stages of implementation and 39.67 GW under various stages of bidding. Thus, out of 175 GW, 153 GW capacity has either been commissioned or is under implementation or at bidding stage and Government is confident of achieving the set target.

(b) The steps taken by the Government to increase the renewable energy capacity in the country *inter alia*, include the following:

- Announcement of a target of installing 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by the year, 2022;
- Waiver of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges and losses for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned up to December, 2022.
- Permitting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100 percent under the automatic route.
- Notification of standard bidding guidelines to enable distribution licensee to procure solar and wind power at competitive rates in cost effective manner.
- Declaration of trajectory for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) up to the year 2022.

- Implementation of Green Energy Corridor project to facilitate grid integration of large scale renewable energy capacity addition.
- Launching of New Schemes, such as, PM-KUSUM, solar rooftop phase II, 12000 MW CPSU scheme Phase II.

The steps taken by the Government to increase the storage facility of renewable energy in the country *inter alia*, include the following:

- Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) has issued a tender for setting up of 1200 MW capacity of ISTS-connected renewable energy projects with assured peak power supply which has the provision of energy storage systems.
- NITI Aayog is implementing the Mission on Transformative Mobility and Battery Storage which *inter-alia* aims to enhance the uptake of renewable energy and storage solutions.
- Further, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is supporting research & development activities in energy storage area.

(c) The details of incentives provided in the form of Central Financial Assistance to State Governments to develop renewable energy projects are given in the Statement.

Statement

Subsidies and Incentives being provided as Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for the installation of major renewable energy programmes

A. Grid-interactive renewable power programmes:

1. Wind Power Projects.

Wind Projects	Accelerated depreciation benefits up to 40%
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2. Solar Power Projects.

(a) Grid Connected Rooftop Solar PV Power Projects	Benchmark cost fixed by MNRE on yearly basis. (i) For Residential Sector • Central Financial Assistance (CFA) up to
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		<p>40% for capacity up to 3 kWp</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CFA up to 20% for capacity beyond 3 kWp and upto 10 kWp • CFA up to 20% for GHS/RWA capacity up to 500 kWp (limited to 10 kWp per house and total upto 500 kWp) <p>(ii) For Discoms</p> <p>Incentives up to 10% of project cost depending upon achievements in capacity addition above baseline.</p>
(b) Grid connected Solar PV Power Projects by Government producers under CPSU scheme Phase II (Government Producers Scheme)	Total size of the scheme 12000MW.	VGF support up to Rs 70 lakhs per MW to the CPSUs/Govt. Organizations entities selected through competitive bidding process.
(c) Solar Park Scheme	—	<p>25 lakh per Solar park for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPRs).</p> <p>20 Lakh per MW or 30% of the project cost including Grid-connectivity cost, whichever is lower.</p>
d) PM-KUSUM scheme	<p>Component A:</p> <p>Setting up of 10,000 MW of Decentralized Ground/Stilt Mounted Grid Connected Solar</p>	Procurement Based Incentive (PBI) to the DISCOMs @ 40 paise/kWh or ₹6.60 lakhs/MW/year, whichever is lower, for buying solar/ other

or other Renewable
Energy based Power
Plants

renewable power under this scheme. The PBI will be given to the DISCOMs for a period of five years from the Commercial Operation Date of the plant. Therefore, the total PBI that shall be payable to DISCOMs will be ₹ 33 Lakh per MW.

Component B:
Installation of 17.50
Lakh Stand-alone
Solar Pumps

CFA of 30% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the stand-alone solar Agriculture pump will be provided. However, in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, CFA of 50% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the stand-alone solar pump will be provided.

Component C:
Solarisation of 10 Lakh
Grid Connected
Agriculture Pumps

CFA of 30% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the solar PV component will be provided. However, in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, CFA of

50% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the solar PV component will be provided.

3. Small Hydro Power (SHP) Projects: (valid for the projects commenced on or before 31-03-2017) **

Support to new SHP projects (producers) in Government sector:

Category	Above 100 KW and up to 1000 KW	Above 1 MW - 25 MW
Special category (J&K, HP &UK) and NE States	75,000 per KW.	7.5 Crores/MW limited to 20 crore per project.
Other States	35,000 per KW.	3.5 Crores/MW limited to 20 crore per project.

Support to new SHP projects (producers) in private / co-operative / joint sector:

Areas	Upto 25 MW
N E Region, Jammu and Kashmir, H.P. & Uttarakhand (Special Category States)	1.5 crore/ MW limited to 5.00 crore per project
Other States	1.0 crore/ MW limited to 5.00 crore per project

Renovation and Modernization:

for Government Sector projects	₹ 1.00 crore/MW limited to 10.00 crores per project.
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** Incentive schemes for the projects commencing between 1st April 2017 and up to the period 31st March, 2025 (commensurate with the duration of 15th Finance Commission) is under preparation.

4. Biomass Based Cogeneration in Sugar Mills and Other Industries in the Country (Up To March 2020)

Type of Project	Rate of CFA
Bagasse Cogeneration in Sugar Mills	₹ 25 lakh/MW calculated on surplus exportable power
Biomass(Non-bagasse) Cogeneration Industries	₹ 50 laks/MW calculated on installed capacity

5. Waste to Energy Projects & Biomass Gasifier Projects:

Type of Project	Type of support/ Incentive	CFA pattern/Incentive
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(A) Waste to Energy Projects:

1. Biogas generation	CFA	₹ 1.0 crore per 12000cum/day, Max. Support 10 Cr. /project.
2. Bio-CNG generation (including setting of Biogas plant)	CFA	₹ 4.0 Crore per 4800Kg/day, Max. Support 10 Cr. /project.
3. Power generation based on Biogas (including setting of Biogas plant)	CFA	₹ 3.0 Crore per MW, Max. Support ₹10.00cr/project.

B. Biomass Gasifier projects

Biomass Gasifier	CFA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹ 2,500 per kWe with duel fuel engines for electrical application • ₹ 15,000 per kWe with 100% gas engines for electrical application • ₹ 2 lakh per 300 kWth for thermal applications
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(C) Concessional Custom Duty for Waste to Energy Projects:

Concessional Customs Duty for initial setting up of grid connected projects for power generation from wastes of renewable nature.

B. Off-grid / decentralized renewable energy programmes:**1. New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme, (NNBOMP) w.e.f. 01.04.2018**

Central Financial Assistance under the New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme, (NNBOMP) w.e.f. 01.04.2018 for the Medium Term Plan of 14th Finance Commission up to March, 2020 for Biogas Plant size from 1 cu.m. to 25 cu.m. per day.

Sl. No.	Particulars of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) and States / UTs, Regions & Categories of beneficiaries	Biogas Plants under NNB OMP (size 1 to 25 cubic metre biogas per day) (In Rupees per plant)				
A	Central Subsidy Rates Applicable (In ₹ per plant)	1 Cubic Metre	2-6Cubic Metre	8-10 Cubic Metre	15 Cubic Metre	20-25 Cubic Metre
	I. NER States, including Sikkim and including SC and ST Categories of NER.	17,000	22,000	24,000	25,000	35,000
	II. Special Category States (Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands) and					
	III. Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes of all other States.	10,000	13,000	18,000	21,000	28,000
	All other States (General Category)	7,500	12,000	16,000	20,000	25,000
B	Additional Subsidy for cattle dung based biogas plants if linked with sanitary toilets, only for individual households (₹ Per Biogas Plant) fixed amount.	1,600	1,600	1,600	Nil	Nil
2. Off-grid/Decentralized Solar Photovoltaic Systems						
(a)	Solar Street Lights/Power packs under Off-grid Phase III program	CFA up to 30% and 90% of the project cost for general category and special category States respectively.				

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- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| (b) | Solar Study lamps packs under Off-grid Phase III program | CFA up to 85% of the lamp cost. |
| (c) | Solar Study lamps under 70 lakh Solar Study lamps scheme | Student contribution Rs 100/- per lamp and balance to be paid as CFA. |
| (d) | Solar Street light under AJAY scheme | CFA up to 75% of the project cost. |
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3. Concentrating Solar Thermal Technology

Subsidy rate:

- @ 20% of the bench mark cost or actual cost whichever is less to all beneficiaries in all states
- @ 40% of the bench mark cost or actual cost whichever is less to non-profit making bodies and institutions in special category states, viz., NE states, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and islands.

Sustainable Rooftop Implementation for Solar Transfiguration of India (SRISTI) scheme

2530. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state

- (a) the total solar power capacity achieved in India under Sustainable Rooftop Implementation for Solar Transfiguration of India (SRISTI) scheme as on date;
- (b) the details of solar power capacity achieved under SRISTI scheme as on date, State-wise; and
- (c) total Central Financial Assistance disbursed by Government under the scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE). is implementing a Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Programme for installing 40 GW of Rooftop Solar capacity by the year 2022. As per

data captured on the SPIN portal of the MNRE, grid connected rooftop solar PV systems of aggregate capacity of 1878.44 MW have been reported installed in the country as on 04.12.2019. State-wise details of this installed capacity is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) State-wise details of funds disbursed to implementing agencies including the expert central public sector undertakings (PSUs) are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of installed capacity

	State/UTs	Capacity installed (MW)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.59
2.	Andhra Pradesh	88.03
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.34
4.	Assam	30.56
5.	Bihar	6.94
6.	Chandigarh	29.98
7.	Chhattisgarh	10.39
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.48
9.	Daman and Diu	0.39
10.	Goa	3.83
11.	Gujarat	299.49
12.	Haryana	117.76
13.	Himachal Pradesh	14.53
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.79
15.	Jharkhand	13.38
16.	Karnataka	131.83
17.	Kerala	41.44
18.	Madhya Pradesh	48.76

	State/UTs	Capacity installed (MW)
19.	Maharashtra	214.90
20.	Manipur	4.39
21.	Meghalaya	0.12
22.	Mizoram	1.40
23.	Nagaland	0.08
24.	NCT of Delhi	107.92
25.	Odisha	13.80
26.	Puducherry	1.92
27.	Punjab	67.85
28.	Rajasthan	119.40
29.	Sikkim	0.07
30.	Tamil Nadu	155.60
31.	Telangana	70.97
32.	Tripura	2.96
33.	Uttar Pradesh	141.32
34.	Uttarakhand	75.61
35.	West Bengal	42.62
	TOTAL	1878.44

Statement-II

State-wise details of funds disbursed to implementing agencies including the expert Central Public Undertakings

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Released Amount (₹ in Crore)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65.20
2.	Assam	47.70

1	2	3
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.53
4.	Chhattisgarh	15.06
5.	Delhi	46.63
6.	Gujarat	227.42
7.	Goa	1.44
8.	Haryana	44.62
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.21
10.	Jharkhand	12.71
11.	Kerala	18.14
12.	Karnataka	2.52
13.	Lakshadweep	0.46
14.	Madhya Pradesh	36.33
15.	Maharashtra	100.31
16.	Odisha	5.35
17.	Puducherry	1.20
18.	Punjab	24.43
19.	Rajasthan	52.09
20.	Tamil Nadu	78.41
21.	Telangana	44.87
22.	Tripura	0.70
23.	Uttarakhand	82.87
24.	Uttar Pradesh	16.86
25.	West Bengal	27.02
26.	Chandigarh	37.56
27.	Manipur	12.80

1	2	3
28.	Himachal Pradesh	15.19
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.06
30.	Mizoram	4.54
31.	Meghalaya	3.47
A.	SUB- TOTAL	1057.69
32.	Expert PSU/Government Department	150.52
33.	Solar Energy Corporation of India	539.73
34.	National Institute of Solar Energy/TERI	5.22
35.	Others (NFDC)	9.40
B.	SUB-TOTAL	704.86
TOTAL (A)+(B)		1762.55

Long term financial support to renewable energy sector

2531. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.):

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has calculated the financial support required in view of the present ambitious renewable energy (RE) targets, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is assessing different policy options for long term financial support to RE sector, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how Government plans to attract large scale private investment in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The Government has set a target for installing 175 GW of Renewable Energy capacity by the year 2022 which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from Biomass and 5 GW from Small Hydro. A cumulative renewable energy capacity of 83.38 GW of has already been

installed in the country up to October, 2019. To achieve the balance target of 91.62 GW, an investment of approx. ₹ 4,14,581 Cr has been estimated as capital cost. The details of the source-wise requirement of funds are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) Most of the grid connected renewable energy projects in the country are being implemented by the private sector developers selected through transparent bidding process.

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA), a Non-Banking Financial Institution under the administrative control of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy finances renewable energy and energy efficiency projects in the country by raising resources from internal and external sources such as bilateral and multilateral agencies, raising masala bonds from international and domestic market, borrowing from banks or financial institutions, etc. Also, loans at lower interest rates are being made available for renewable energy projects by major banks or financial institutions by availing line of credit from World bank, ADB, KfW, etc.

Reserve Bank of India has revised the guidelines for all scheduled commercial banks to include renewable energy in the priority sector, in addition to existing categories. The bank loans for solar rooftop systems are treated as part of home loan/home improvement loan with eligible tax benefits.

Government have created a liberal environment for attracting foreign investment in renewable energy projects. 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under the automatic route has been allowed in the renewable energy sector.

Statement

Details of source-wise amount required to achieve 175 GW target (in MW)

Source	Target to be achieved by 2022	Capacity Achieved as on 31/10/2019	Balance	Average estimated capital cost per MW (in ₹ Cr)	Total amount required in ₹ Cr
1	2	3	4	5	6
Solar Power	100000	31696.26	68303.74	4	273214.96

1	2	3	4	5	6
Wind Power	60000	37090.02	22909.98	6	137459.88
Bio Energy	10000	9946.11	53.89	7	377.23
Small hydro Power	5000	4647.1	352.9	10	3529.00
TOTAL	175000	83379.49	91620.51		414581.07

Power production from renewable sources

2532. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to generate 40 per cent of the total energy requirement of the country from renewable sources, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has formulated any modalities to achieve this, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) As per the Government of India's submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), at least 40% of cumulative installed electric power capacity will be based on non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030.

(b) The measures taken by the Government to promote renewable energy sources in the country *inter alia*, include the following:-

- Announcement of a target of installing 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by the year, 2022;
- Waiver of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges and losses for inter-State sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned up to December, 2022.

- Permitting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100 percent under the automatic route.
- Notification of standard bidding guidelines to enable distribution licensee to procure solar and wind power at competitive rates in cost effective manner.
- Declaration of trajectory for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) up to the year 2022.
- Implementation of Green Energy Corridor project to facilitate grid integration of large scale renewable energy capacity addition.
- Launching of new schemes, such as, PM-KUSUM, solar rooftop Phase II, 12000 MW CPSU Scheme Phase II.

Measures to mitigate impacts of transmission lines on wildlife

2533. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has been recommended by the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) to develop a nationwide strategy for long-term planning of electricity grid networks to prevent electrocution of wildlife due to power transmission lines, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken any action to implement this, along with other recommendations by the NBWL on measures to mitigate impact of power transmission lines on wildlife; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) The Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) in its 54th meeting held on 18.07.2019 under chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change has accepted the report of the Task Force constituted by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) vide its O.M. No. 1-29/2017WL(pt.3) dated 05.02.2019 for suggesting Eco-Friendly Measures to mitigate impacts of Power Transmission Lines

and other Power Transmission Infrastructure on Elephants and other Wildlife. The approved recommendations of the Task Force are to be implemented by the Electricity Supply Utilities, Powergrid Corporation of India Ltd (PGCIL), Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and State Electricity Boards and the same have been circulated to all the stakeholders by the MoEF&CC *vide* their letter dated 29.08.2019.

Power Transmission Lines and other Power Transmission Infrastructure are constructed in accordance with CEA (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010, as amended from time to time. The ongoing revision/ amendment of CEA (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010 would *inter alia* take into consideration the approved recommendations of the Task Force for mitigating the impacts of Power Transmission Lines and other Power Transmission Infrastructures on Elephants and other Wildlife. PGCIL takes technical support/guidance from Wildlife Institute of India (WII) regularly in matters related to reducing impacts on Wildlife and other Wildlife conservation issues.

Thermal power projects in Jharkhand and Gujarat

2534. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether studies have been conducted to explore the feasibility of setting up thermal power projects in the country including Jharkhand and Gujarat;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, including Jharkhand and Gujarat; and
- (c) the details of the thermal power projects under consideration of Government to be set up in these two States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has conducted the studies for identification of large pithead and coastal sites for thermal power plants based on satellite mapping using remote sensing technology during the period 2003 to 2014. A total of 140 Numbers of sites have been identified.

(b) The State-wise details of sites for Thermal Power Project including that of Jharkhand and Gujarat is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) After the enactment of Electricity Act 2003, generation of electricity has been delicensed and Techno-Economic Clearance from Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is not required for Thermal Power Projects. As such proposals for New Thermal Power Projects are not being received in CEA.

Statement

Sites for thermal power projects

1. Pit Head/Near Coal Block Sites - Coal based

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Site	State
1.	Dabra, Janjgir-Champa	Chhattisgarh
2.	Dumarpal, Janjgir-Champa	Chhattisgarh
3.	Garhi, Jashpurnagar	Chhattisgarh
4.	Pathalgaon, Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh
5.	Akaltara	Chhattisgarh
6.	Champa	Chhattisgarh
7.	Loharsi	Chhattisgarh
8.	Katsira	Chhattisgarh
9.	Malhar	Chhattisgarh
10.	Ramanujganj	Chhattisgarh
11.	Lurgi	Chhattisgarh
12.	Mahabirganj	Chhattisgarh
13.	Chutru	Chhattisgarh
14.	Amartipur	Jharkhand
15.	Rajpokhar	Jharkhand
16.	Hathibathan	Jharkhand
17.	Kadma	Jharkhand
18.	Daldali	Jharkhand
19.	Murgi	Jharkhand

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Site	State
20.	Bagchoma	Jharkhand
21.	Deoria	Jharkhand
22.	Kanha	Jharkhand
23.	Tori	Jharkhand
24.	Rengali	Odisha
25.	Angul	Odisha
26.	Babandh	Odisha
27.	Gajmara	Odisha
28.	Joranda	Odisha
29.	Charbatia	Odisha
30.	Khaperkheda Extn. (Nagpur District)	Maharashtra
31.	Umred (Nagpur District)	Maharashtra
32.	Sasan (Sidhi District)	Madhya Pradesh
33.	Lara (NTPC site)	Chhattisgarh
34.	Korba East TPP - Daewoo site	Chhattisgarh
35.	Korba East Extn. TPP	Chhattisgarh
36.	Korba West Extn.TPP	Chhattisgarh
37.	Rakshi, Tehsil Tandwa, Chatra district	Jharkhand
38.	BaluBhang, Tehsil Balumanth, Latehar district	Jharkhand
39.	Masiatu Tehsil Balumanth, Latehar district	Jharkhand
40.	Mashilong, Tehsil Balumanth, Latehar district	Jharkhand
41.	Pakrilytola, Tehsil Patratu, Ramgarh district	Jharkhand
42.	Karmantar, Tehsil Konar, Ramgarh district	Jharkhand
43.	Chinitola, Tehsil Petarwar, Ramgarh district	Jharkhand
44.	Khamar, Tehsi Rengali, Angul district	Odisha

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Site	State
45.	Hathinachlai, Tehsil Banarpal, Dhenkanal district	Odisha
46.	Rajnarainsinghpur, Tehsil Hindol, Dhenkanal district	Odisha
47.	Panchumahala, Tehsil Sadar, Angul district	Odisha
48.	Paranga, Tehsil Sadar, Angul district	Odisha
49.	Tikra (Sendhra) Tehsil Sadar, Angul district	Odisha
50.	Narsinghpur, Cuttack district	Odisha
51.	Tildega, Tehsil Tildega, Sundargarh district	Odisha
52.	Bundapalli, Tehsil Sadar, Sundargarh district	Odisha
53.	Rajpur, Tehsil Rajpur, Sundargarh district	Odisha
54.	Kumar, Tehsil Machida, Jharsuguda district	Odisha
55.	Kantamal, Tehsil Kantama, Bolangir district	Odisha
56.	Titlagarh, Tehsil Titlagarh, Bolangir district	Odisha
57.	Rengalpalli, Pussore Tehsil, Raigarh district	Chhattisgarh
58.	Bangama, Tehsil Kunkuri, Jashpur district	Chhattisgarh
59.	Janjeman, Tehsil Pathalgaon, Jashpur district	Chhattisgarh
60.	Bakurama, Tehsil Dharamjaygarh, Raigarh district	Chhattisgarh
61.	Kerakachahar, Tehsil Pathalgaon, Ambikapur district	Chhattisgarh
62.	Sapos, Tehsil Dabra, Janjgir-Champa district	Chhattisgarh
63.	Salka/Khamariya, Sarguja district	Chhattisgarh
64.	Kanchanpur, Sarguja district	Chhattisgarh
65.	Chirmi, district Korla	Chhattisgarh
66.	Ponri, district Korla	Chhattisgarh
67.	Wani (Yavatmal District)	Maharashtra
68.	Bhusawal Extn. (Jalgaon Distt.)	Maharashtra
69.	Malvan (Sindhudurg Distt)	Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Site	State
70.	Kanpa village, Naghbir Taluka, Chandrapur	Maharashtra
71.	Mandki village, Brahmpuri Taluka, Chandrapur	Maharashtra
72.	Bansagar (Shadol District)	Madhya Pradesh
73.	Shahpura (Jabalpur District)	Madhya Pradesh
74.	Raj ghat (near Chanderi Guna District)	Madhya Pradesh
75.	Malwa (Khandwa District)	Madhya Pradesh
76.	Maithon Left Bank TPP (Burdhman Distt.)	DVC Area, West Bengal
77.	Panchet Coal based TPP	DVC Area, West Bengal
78.	Bokaro Steel TPP (Bokaro Distt.)	DVC Area, Jharkhand
79.	Ramgarh TPP	DVC Area, Jharkhand
80.	KodarmaTPP (Kodarma Distt.)	DVC Area, Jharkhand
81.	Marwa TPP (Distt. Raigarh)	Chhattisgarh
82.	Dumarpal TPP (Distt. Raigarh)	Chhattisgarh
83.	Akaltara TPP (Distt. Janjgir-Champa)	Chhattisgarh
84.	Bhaiyathan TPP (Distt. Surguja)	Chhattisgarh
85.	Udaipur	Chhattisgarh
86.	Lanco Amarkantak site near Pathadi	Chhattisgarh
87.	Kamlang (Angul Distt.)	Odisha
88.	Abandoned FCI Plant at Talcher	Odisha
89.	Nuni (Dhenkanal Distt.)	Odisha
90.	Gajmara (Dhenkanal Distt.)	Odisha
91.	Hirma (Jharsuguda Distt.)	Odisha
92.	Bhedabahal (Sundargarh Distt.)	Odisha
93.	Bhasma (Sundargarh/Jharsuguda Distt.)	Odisha

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Site	State
94.	Talsara (Sundargarh Distt.)	Odisha
95.	Rengali (Sambalpur Distt.)	Odisha
96.	Durgapur (Angul Distt.)	Odisha

2. Pit Head Sites - Lignite based

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Site	State
1.	Valia North/South	Gujarat
2.	Mangrol-II TPP	Gujarat
3.	Riri Block	Rajasthan
4.	Kapurdhi Block	Rajasthan
5.	Jalipa Block	Rajasthan
6.	Devangudi Mine TPP	Tamil Nadu
7.	Jayamkondam South Block TPP	Tamil Nadu
8.	Giral Extn. lignite based power plant	Rajasthan
9.	Kapurdi Extn. Lignite based power plant	Rajasthan
10.	Jalipa lignite based power plant	Rajasthan
11.	Gurha (West) lignite based power plant	Rajasthan

3. Coastal Sites - Coal based

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Site	State
1.	Kuchchh	Gujarat
2.	Jamnagar	Gujarat
3.	Junagarh	Gujarat
4.	Amreli	Gujarat
5.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat
6.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
7.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Site	State
8.	Sindhudurg	Maharashtra
9.	Pedda Ganjam (Prakasam District)	Andhra Pradesh
10.	Alluru (Prakasam District)	Andhra Pradesh
11.	Chintavaram (Nellore District)	Andhra Pradesh
12.	Cheyur(Kanchipuram District)	Tamil Nadu
13.	Nagapattinam	Tamil Nadu
14.	Kilkari (Ramananthapuram District)	Tamil Nadu
15.	Vembar (Ramananthapuram District)	Tamil Nadu
16.	Divigi, Ankola, Uttar Kannda	Karnataka
17.	Honavar, Uttar Kannda	Karnataka
18.	New Ennore (Tiruvallore Distt.)	Tamil Nadu
19.	Tuticorin Annexe (Tuticorin Distt.)	Tamil Nadu
20.	Cheyur (Kanchipuram Distt.)	Tamil Nadu
21.	Cuddalore (Cuddalore Distt.)	Tamil Nadu
22.	Cuddalore Mega Project (Cuddalore Distt.)	Tamil Nadu
23.	Nagapattinam (Tanjore Distt.)	Tamil Nadu
24.	Marakkanam, Villupuram	Tamil Nadu
25.	Thirumullavasal village, Sirkazi, Nagapattinam	Tamil Nadu
26.	Karaikal	Puducherry
27.	Pipavav imported Coal based power project	Gujarat
28.	Sarkhadi Coastal power project	Gujarat
29.	Mundra imported coal based power project	Gujarat
30.	Kandla imported coal based power project	Gujarat
31.	Dholera (Bhavanagar)	Gujarat
32.	Krishnapatnam TPP (Nellore Distt.)	Andhra Pradesh
33.	Simhadri TPP Extn.	Andhra Pradesh

Electrification of every village of the country

†2535. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to provide electricity in every village of the country;

(b) if so, the details of action taken in this regard within the time-line fixed to achieve their target; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to provide electricity to every home after electrification of every village?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) As reported by the States, all the inhabited census villages across the country stand electrified as on 28.04.2019.

Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana - "Saubhagya" in October, 2017, with the aim to achieve universal household electrification by providing electricity connections to all un-electrified households in rural and all poor households in urban areas across the country. All States reported electrification of all households as on 31.03.2019 except few households in LWE affected areas of Bastar region in Chhattisgarh.

Status of Ramagundam unit in Telangana

2536. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has begun work on Ramagundam unit, Karim Nagar, Telangana State recently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) NTPC has a thermal power plant and a floating solar power plant in District Karim Nagar, Telangana, which are under construction. The details of these power plants are as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Project/Capacity/State	Project Completion Target	Type
1.	Telangana-I, (2x800 MW = 1600 MW)	Q1, 2021-22	Thermal
2.	Ramagundam Floating (100 MW)	Q3, 2020-21	Floating Solar

Payment security mechanism for power generators

2537. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State owned power generators have payment security mechanism with the Reserve Bank of India on its board;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no such system for private sector generators; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that in the absence of such system, the private power generators often have to face delay in payments by DISCOMS, which add to their stress and result in defaults on loan servicing, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Power Electricity companies owned by the State Governments are supplying power mainly to State Government owned distribution companies. No such reference has been received in the Central government for any kind of payment security mechanism with the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) Power purchase contracts, including with private generators, have mutually agreed payment security mechanisms to ensure timely payments. Such payment security mechanism may consist of letters of credit, escrow mechanism etc. In case of delay in payments by DISCOMS, provisions like late payment surcharge, regulation of power supply, sale to third party etc. have also been incorporated in the contracts.

(c) Delay in payments by DISCOMS to power generators is faced by all the generators. This impacts cash flow of the generators, who have to make advance payments for fuel, railways etc. Ministry of Power has issued an order in June 2019 that payment security mechanism, as per the contracts, has to be maintained by the Discoms otherwise power supply will be regulated. This has been successfully implemented with effect from 01.08.2019.

Decline in power production

†2538. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there has been a decline of 2 per cent in generation of electricity during the Financial Years 2018-19 and 2019-20;

(b) whether a 2 per cent decline in electricity generation has adversely affected industries and revenue collection on account of Goods and Services Tax, if so, the complete details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to overcome the decline in electricity generation, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) There has been positive growth in generation of electricity of around 5.2% and 1% during the financial year 2018-19 and 2019-20 (up to November, 2019) respectively. So there had not been any decline in generation of electricity during 2018-19 and 2019-20 (up to November, 2019).

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

Regular revision of power tariffs

2539. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Power Ministry has submitted its request to revise regular revision of tariff, if so, the details of subsidy reduced if passed by the cabinet; and

(b) whether Discoms' losses have risen 89% in Financial Year 2019 as compared to FY 2018 which stands at ₹ 28,369 crores, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) As per provisions of Electricity Act 2003, respective State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) determine the electricity tariff for retail

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

supply of electricity to end consumers. Tariff Policy, issued by Central Government, provides that the requisite tariff revision should come into effect from the date of commencement of each financial year. In case of delay in tariff filing by the licensee, Appropriate Commissions should initiate tariff determination and regulatory scrutiny on a *suo-moto* basis.

Section 65 of the Electricity Act, 2003 provides that State Government can provide subsidy to any consumer or class of consumers in the tariff determined by the SERCs. Hence Central Government has no role in providing subsidy to consumers.

(b) DISCOM losses have been reducing during past years. For States/Utilities participating under Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY), the losses for the FY 2017-18 were ₹ 29,235 crore Further as per the provisional data made available by UDAY States, the losses for FY 2018-19 are at ₹ 27,250 Crs.

Status of power generation in the country

2540. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the power generation capacity of the country, plant-wise;
- (b) the details of power generated in the country in November, 2019, plant-wise;
- (c) whether 133 thermal power generation plants have shut down, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) The plant-wise details of power generation capacity and the power generated in the month of November, 2019 is given in the Statement (*See below*). These are all operational power plants and run as per the requirement of power in the electricity grid. It may be noted that the maximum peak demand experienced during the current year was around 183 Giga Watt (GW) whereas the installed generation capacity is around 364 GW.

Statement

Details of plant-wise power generation capacity and the power generated in the month of November, 2019

State Name	Station Name	Fuel	Capacity (MW)	*November, 2019 (MU)
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	I.P. CCPP	Natural Gas	270.00	29.29
	Pragati CCGT-III	Natural Gas	1500.00	275.10
	Pragati CCPP	Natural Gas	330.40	116.30
	Rithala CCPP	Natural Gas	108.00	0.00
Haryana	Indira Gandhi STPP	Coal	1500.00	419.62
	Mahatma Gandhi TPS	Coal	1320.00	182.10
	Panipat TPS	Coal	920.00	0.00
	Rajiv Gandhi TPS	Coal	1200.00	97.17
	Yamuna Nagar TPS	Coal	600.00	0.00
	Faridabad CCPP	Natural Gas	431.59	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	Allain Duhangan HPS	Hydro	192.00	22.55
	Baira Siul HPS	Hydro	180.00	20.72
	Baspa HPS	Hydro	300.00	51.96
	Bassi HPS	Hydro	66.00	12.09
	Bhakra Left HPS	Hydro	594.00	171.49
	Bhakra Right HPS	Hydro	785.00	174.69
	Budhil HPS	Hydro	70.00	8.99
	Chamera- I HPS	Hydro	540.00	77.21
	Chamera- II HPS	Hydro	300.00	52.40
	Chamera-III HPS	Hydro	231.00	35.61
	Chanju-I HPS	Hydro	36.00	5.65

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir	Dehar HPS	Hydro	990.00	138.78
	Giri Bata HPS	Hydro	60.00	13.15
	Karcham Wangtoo HPS	Hydro	1000.00	172.78
	Kashang Integrated HEP	Hydro	195.00	6.67
	Koldam	Hydro	800.00	122.15
	Larji HPS	Hydro	126.00	27.95
	Malana HPS	Hydro	86.00	11.52
	Malana-II HPS	Hydro	100.00	11.75
	Nathpa Jhakri HPS	Hydro	1500.00	310.86
	Parbati-III HPS	Hydro	520.00	20.29
	Pong HPS	Hydro	396.00	133.56
	Rampur HPS	Hydro	412.02	90.05
	Sainj HPS	Hydro	100.00	19.34
	Sanjay HPS	Hydro	120.00	33.30
	Shanan HPS	Hydro	110.00	19.41
	Baglihar HPS	Hydro	450.00	166.82
	Baglihar II HPS	Hydro	450.00	0.00
	Chutak HPS	Hydro	44.00	6.56
	Dulhasti HPS	Hydro	390.00	149.54
	Kishanganga HPS	Hydro	330.00	41.44
	Lower Jhelum HPS	Hydro	105.00	10.50
	Nimmo Bazgo HPS	Hydro	45.00	17.35
	Salal HPS	Hydro	690.00	168.42
	Sewa-II HPS	Hydro	120.00	18.13
	Upper Sindh-II HPS	Hydro	105.00	21.60
	Uri-I HPS	Hydro	480.00	257.52

1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	Uri-II HPS	Hydro	240.00	138.56
	Pampore GPS (Liq.)	High Speed Diesel	175.00	0.00
	GH TPS (Leh. Moh.)	Coal	920.00	0.00
	Goindwal Sahib TPP	Coal	540.00	0.00
	Rajpura TPP	Coal	1400.00	759.73
	Ropar TPS	Coal	840.00	0.00
	Talwandi Sabo TPP	Coal	1980.00	653.70
	Anandpur Sahib-I HPS	Hydro	67.00	7.38
	Anandpur Sahib-II HPS	Hydro	67.00	8.38
	Ganguwal HPS	Hydro	77.65	48.65
	Kotla HPS	Hydro	77.65	51.15
	Mukerian-I HPS	Hydro	45.00	114.20
	Mukerian-II HPS	Hydro	45.00	0.00
	Mukerian-III HPS	Hydro	58.50	0.00
	Mukerian-IV HPS	Hydro	58.50	0.00
Rajasthan	Ranjit Sagar HPS	Hydro	600.00	98.03
	Chhabra TPP	Coal	2320.00	1270.67
	Kalisindh TPS	Coal	1200.00	370.43
	Kawai TPS	Coal	1320.00	731.91
	Kota TPS	Coal	1240.00	523.56
	Suratgarh TPS	Coal	1500.00	293.70
	Barsingsar Lignite	Lignite	250.00	116.88
	Giral TPS	Lignite	250.00	0.00
	Jalipa Kapurdi TPP	Lignite	1080.00	447.96
	Anta CCPP	Natural Gas	419.33	25.93
	Dholpur CCPP	Natural Gas	330.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
	Ramgarh CCPP	Natural Gas	273.80	73.44
	Dae (Rajasthan)	Nuclear	100.00	0.00
	Rajasthan A.P.S.	Nuclear	1080.00	748.83
	Jawahar Sagar HPS	Hydro	99.00	40.94
	Mahi Bajaj-I HPS	Hydro	50.00	7.80
	Mahi Bajaj-II HPS	Hydro	90.00	2.70
	RP. Sagar HPS	Hydro	172.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	Anpara C TPS	Coal	1200.00	433.00
	Anpara TPS	Coal	2630.00	1165.65
	Barkhera TPS	Coal	90.00	0.00
	Dadri (NCTPP)	Coal	1820.00	316.71
	Harduaganj TPS	Coal	605.00	254.70
	Khambarkhera TPS	Coal	90.00	0.00
	Kundarki TPS	Coal	90.00	0.00
	Lalitpur TPS	Coal	1980.00	885.22
	Maqsoodpur TPS	Coal	90.00	0.00
	Meja STPP	Coal	660.00	0.00
	Obra TPS	Coal	1094.00	299.03
	Parichha TPS	Coal	1140.00	284.31
	Prayagraj TPP	Coal	1980.00	695.14
	Rihand STPS	Coal	3000.00	1840.56
	Rosa TPP Ph-I	Coal	1200.00	0.00
	Singrauli STPS	Coal	2000.00	1297.23
	Tanda TPS	Coal	1100.00	373.07
	Unchahar TPS	Coal	1550.00	691.95
	Utraula TPS	Coal	90.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
Uttarakhand	Auraiya CCPP	Natural Gas	663.36	4.46
	Dadri CCPP	Natural Gas	829.78	111.88
	Narora A.P.S.	Nuclear	440.00	316.35
	Khara HPS	Hydro	72.00	22.94
	Matatila HPS	Hydro	30.60	12.42
	Obra HPS	Hydro	99.00	3.38
	Rihand HPS	Hydro	300.00	7.69
	Gama CCPP	Natural Gas	225.00	0.00
	Kashipur CCPP	Natural Gas	225.00	107.79
	Chibro (Yamuna) HPS	Hydro	240.00	38.64
	Chilla HPS	Hydro	144.00	57.21
	Dhakrani HPS	Hydro	33.75	9.44
	Dhalipur HPS	Hydro	51.00	14.25
	Dhauli Ganga HPS	Hydro	280.00	51.36
	Khatima HPS	Hydro	41.40	13.93
	Khodri HPS	Hydro	120.00	17.95
	Koteswar HPS	Hydro	400.00	71.35
	Kulhal HPS	Hydro	30.00	10.39
	Maneri Bhali - I HPS	Hydro	90.00	35.77
	Maneri Bhali - II HPS	Hydro	304.00	57.12
	Ramganga HPS	Hydro	198.00	0.00
	Shrinagar HPS	Hydro	330.00	71.03
	Tanakpur HPS	Hydro	94.20	36.33
	Tehri St-1 HPS	Hydro	1000.00	212.21
	Vishnu Prayag HPS	Hydro	400.00	84.75
Chhattisgarh	Akaltara TPS	Coal	1800.00	791.40
	Avantha Bhandar	Coal	600.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
	Balco TPS	Coal	600.00	319.50
	Bandakhar TPP	Coal	300.00	168.99
	Baradarha TPS	Coal	1200.00	421.93
	Bhilai TPS	Coal	500.00	195.56
	Binjkote TPP	Coal	600.00	194.11
	Chakabura TPP	Coal	30.00	19.82
	Dspm TPS	Coal	500.00	300.76
	Kasaipalli TPP	Coal	270.00	97.43
	Katghora TPP	Coal	35.00	0.00
	Korba STPS	Coal	2600.00	1748.10
	Korba-III	Coal	240.00	119.36
	Korba-West TPS	Coal	1340.00	680.31
	Lara TPP	Coal	800.00	428.67
	Marwa TPS	Coal	1000.00	264.52
	Nawapara TPP	Coal	600.00	95.35
	OP Jindal TPS	Coal	1000.00	150.70
	Pathadi TPP	Coal	600.00	276.07
	Raikheda TPP	Coal	1370.00	582.65
	Ratija TPS	Coal	100.00	68.87
	Salora TPP	Coal	135.00	0.00
	Sipat STPS	Coal	2980.00	2068.12
	Svpl TPP	Coal	63.00	0.00
	Swastik Korba TPP	Coal	25.00	0.00
	Tamnara TPP	Coal	2400.00	369.84
	Uchpinda TPP	Coal	1440.00	166.14
	Hasdeobango HPS	Hydro	120.00	4.64

1	2	3	4	5
Goa	Goa CCPP (Liq.)	Naptha	48.00	0.00
Gujarat	Gandhi Nagar TPS	Coal	630.00	36.25
	Mundra TPS	Coal	4620.00	2567.66
	Mundra UMTTP	Coal	4000.00	2246.20
	Sabarmati (D-F Stations)	Coal	362.00	129.60
	Salaya TPP	Coal	1200.00	560.30
	Sikka Rep. TPS	Coal	500.00	255.01
	Ukai TPS	Coal	1110.00	398.46
	Wanakbori TPS	Coal	2270.00	230.23
	Akrimota Lig TPS	Lignite	250.00	65.29
	Bhavnagar Cfbc TPP	Lignite	500.00	50.57
	Kutch Lig. TPS	Lignite	290.00	79.08
	Surat Lig. TPS	Lignite	500.00	297.09
	Baroda CCPP	Natural Gas	160.00	0.00
	Dgen Mega CCPP	Natural Gas	1200.00	0.00
	Dhuvaran CCPP	Natural Gas	594.72	105.23
	Essar CCPP	Natural Gas	515.00	0.00
	Gandhar CCPP	Natural Gas	657.39	54.99
	GIPCL. Tt Imp	Natural Gas	0.00	20.04
	Hazira CCPP	Natural Gas	156.10	3.20
	Hazira CCPP Ext	Natural Gas	351.00	19.57
	Kawas CCPP	Natural Gas	656.20	68.47
	Peguthan CCPP	Natural Gas	655.00	0.00
	Pipavav CCPP	Natural Gas	702.00	73.61
	Sugen CCPP	Natural Gas	1147.50	519.74
	Unosugen CCPP	Natural Gas	382.50	142.41

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	Utran CCPP	Natural Gas	374.00	90.89
	Kakrapara	Nuclear	440.00	254.42
	Kadana HPS	Hydro	240.00	14.14
	S Sarovar CHPH HPS	Hydro	250.00	81.26
	S Sarovar RBPH HPS	Hydro	1200.00	249.94
	Ukai HPS	Hydro	300.00	88.14
	Amarkantak Ext TPS	Coal	210.00	129.67
	Anuppur TPP	Coal	1200.00	477.24
	Bina TPS	Coal	500.00	206.61
	Gadarwara TPP	Coal	800.00	0.00
	Khargone STPP	Coal	660.00	16.81
	Mahan TPP	Coal	1200.00	202.87
	Nigri TPP	Coal	1320.00	523.72
	Niwari TPP	Coal	90.00	21.96
	Sanjay Gandhi TPS	Coal	1340.00	398.28
	Sasan UMTTP	Coal	3960.00	2869.37
	Satpura TPS	Coal	1330.00	340.26
	Seioni TPP	Coal	600.00	244.41
	Shree Singaji TPP	Coal	2520.00	549.40
	Vindhyachal STPS	Coal	4760.00	2957.36
	Bansagar Tons-I HPS	Hydro	315.00	125.12
	Bansagar-II HPS	Hydro	30.00	12.27
	Bansagar-III HPS	Hydro	60.00	0.00
	Bargi HPS	Hydro	90.00	43.98
	Gandhi Sagar HPS	Hydro	115.00	0.00
	Indira Sagar HPS	Hydro	1000.00	169.69

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	Madhikhera HPS	Hydro	60.00	5.04
	Omkareshwar HPS	Hydro	520.00	86.35
	Rajghat HPS	Hydro	45.00	6.65
	Amaravati TPS	Coal	1350.00	49.47
	Bela TPS	Coal	270.00	0.00
	Bhusawal TPS	Coal	1210.00	542.96
	Butibori TPP	Coal	600.00	0.00
	Chandrapur (Maharashtra) STPS	Coal	2920.00	1206.26
	Dahanu TPS	Coal	500.00	304.91
	Dhariwal TPP	Coal	600.00	216.73
	Gepl TPP Ph-I	Coal	120.00	0.00
	Gmr Warora TPS	Coal	600.00	353.00
	JSW Ratnagiri TPP	Coal	1200.00	606.54
	Khaparkheda TPS	Coal	1340.00	386.96
	Koradi TPS	Coal	2400.00	959.26
	Mauda TPS	Coal	2320.00	322.67
	Mihan TPS	Coal	246.00	0.00
	Nasik (P) TPS	Coal	1350.00	0.00
	Nasik TPS	Coal	630.00	118.81
	Paras TPS	Coal	500.00	0.00
	Parli TPS	Coal	1170.00	292.81
	Shirpur TPP	Coal	150.00	0.00
	Solapur	Coal	1320.00	0.00
	Tirora TPS	Coal	3300.00	2113.49
	Trombay TPS	Coal	750.00	410.81
	Wardha Warora TPP	Coal	540.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
	Mangaon CCPP	Natural Gas	388.00	0.00
	Ratnagiri CCPP	Natural Gas	1967.08	358.14
	Trombay CCPP	Natural Gas	180.00	127.65
	Uran CCPP	Natural Gas	672.00	264.71
	Tarapur	Nuclear	1400.00	602.37
	Bhandardhara HPS ST-II	Hydro	34.00	0.00
	Bhira HPS	Hydro	150.00	59.38
	Bhira PSS HPS	Hydro	150.00	52.52
	Bhira Tail Race HPS	Hydro	80.00	8.13
	Bhivpuri HPS	Hydro	75.00	17.54
	Ghatghar PSS HPS	Hydro	250.00	9.05
	Khopoli HPS	Hydro	72.00	16.85
	Koyna DPH HPS	Hydro	36.00	1.00
	Koyna-I & II HPS	Hydro	600.00	93.13
	Koyna-III HPS	Hydro	320.00	44.30
	Koyna-IV HPS	Hydro	1000.00	106.91
	Pench HPS	Hydro	160.00	21.25
	Tillari HPS	Hydro	60.00	1.62
	Vaitarna HPS	Hydro	60.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	Damodaram Sanjeevaiah TPS	Coal	1600.00	437.70
	Dr. N.Tata Rao TPS	Coal	1760.00	800.34
	Painampuram TPP	Coal	1320.00	882.56
	Rayalaseema TPS	Coal	1650.00	346.87
	Sgpl TPP	Coal	1320.00	342.67
	Simhadri	Coal	2000.00	784.35
	Simhapuri TPS	Coal	600.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
	Thamminapatnam TPS	Coal	300.00	0.00
	Vizag TPP	Coal	1040.00	160.50
	Gautami CCPP	Natural Gas	464.00	0.00
	GMR Energy Ltd. - Kakinada	Natural Gas	220.00	0.00
	Godavari CCPP	Natural Gas	208.00	44.61
	REL CCPP (Rajahmundry)	Natural Gas	768.00	0.00
	Jegurupadu CCPP Ph I	Natural Gas	235.40	45.13
	Jegurupadu CCPP Ph II	Natural Gas	220.00	0.00
	Konaseema CCPP	Natural Gas	445.00	0.00
	Kondapalli Extn CCPP	Natural Gas	366.00	0.00
	Kondapalli CCPP	Natural Gas	350.00	78.71
	Kondapalli St-3 CCPP	Natural Gas	742.00	0.00
	Peddapuram CCPP	Natural Gas	220.00	0.00
	Vemagiri CCPP	Natural Gas	370.00	0.00
	Vijjeswaram CCPP	Natural Gas	272.00	61.14
	Lower Sileru HPS	Hydro	460.00	33.04
	Nagarjun Sgr Tpd	Hydro	50.00	15.65
	Nagarjun Sgr Rbc HPS	Hydro	90.00	18.97
	Srisailem HPS	Hydro	770.00	155.19
	Upper Sileru HPS	Hydro	240.00	78.89
	LVS Power DG	Diesel	36.80	0.00
Karnataka	Bellary TPS	Coal	1700.00	478.96
	Kudgi STPP	Coal	2400.00	5.27
	Raichur TPS	Coal	1720.00	373.01
	Torangallu TPS (SBU-I)	Coal	260.00	89.04
	Torangallu TPS (SBU-II)	Coal	600.00	231.78

1	2	3	4	5
	Udupi TPP	Coal	1200.00	241.91
	Yermarus TPP	Coal	1600.00	0.00
	Kaiga	Nuclear	880.00	500.97
	Almatti DPH HPS	Hydro	290.00	58.05
	Bhadra HPS	Hydro	26.00	9.47
	Gerusuppa HPS	Hydro	240.00	45.60
	Ghat Prabha HPS	Hydro	32.00	4.36
	Hampi HPS	Hydro	36.00	0.00
	Jog HPS	Hydro	139.20	20.35
	Kadra HPS	Hydro	150.00	37.22
	Kalinadi HPS	Hydro	855.00	363.23
	Kalinadi Supa HPS	Hydro	100.00	52.61
	Kodasali HPS	Hydro	120.00	41.30
	Liganamakki HPS	Hydro	55.00	37.73
	Munirabad HPS	Hydro	28.00	15.37
	Sharavathi HPS	Hydro	1035.00	488.31
	Sivasamundrum HPS	Hydro	42.00	36.50
	T B Dam HPS	Hydro	36.00	27.60
	Varahi HPS	Hydro	460.00	79.52
	Bellary DG	Diesel	25.20	0.00
Kerala	Idamalayar HPS	Hydro	75.00	22.89
	Idukki HPS	Hydro	780.00	81.21
	Kakkad HPS	Hydro	50.00	16.94
	Kuttiyadi HPS	Hydro	75.00	12.96
	Kuttiyadi Addl. Extn.	Hydro	100.00	37.12
	Kuttiyadi Extn. HPS	Hydro	50.00	6.52

1	2	3	4	5
	Lower Periyar HPS	Hydro	180.00	54.74
	Nariamanglam HPS	Hydro	45.00	38.30
	Pallivasal HPS	Hydro	37.50	12.72
	Panniar HPS	Hydro	30.00	18.73
	Poringalkuttu HPS	Hydro	32.00	16.09
	Sabarigiri HPS	Hydro	300.00	103.15
	Sengulam HPS	Hydro	48.00	15.02
	Sholayar HPS	Hydro	54.00	17.17
	Bramhapuram DG	Diesel	63.96	0.00
	Kozhikode DG	Diesel	96.00	0.00
	Cochin CCPP (Liq.)	Naptha	174.00	0.00
	R. Gandhi CCPP (Liq.)	Naptha	359.58	0.00
Puducherry	Karaikal CCPP	Natural Gas	32.50	19.75
Tamil Nadu	ITPCL TPP	Coal	1200.00	690.46
	Mettur TPS	Coal	840.00	301.04
	Mettur TPS - II	Coal	600.00	113.85
	Muthiara TPP	Coal	1200.00	386.00
	North Chennai TPS	Coal	1830.00	742.56
	Tuticorin (JV) TPP	Coal	1000.00	390.75
	Tuticorin (P) TPP	Coal	300.00	0.00
	Tuticorin TPS	Coal	1050.00	274.68
	Vallur TPP	Coal	1500.00	465.84
	Neyveli (Ext) TPS	Lignite	420.00	268.98
	Neyveli TPS- I	Lignite	500.00	203.82
	Neyveli TPS(Z)	Lignite	250.00	144.85
	Neyveli TPS-II	Lignite	1470.00	883.71

1	2	3	4	5
	Neyveli TPS-II Exp	Lignite	500.00	112.00
	Karuppur CCPP	Natural Gas	119.80	77.12
	Kovikalpal CCPP	Natural Gas	107.88	23.97
	Kuttalam CCPP	Natural Gas	100.00	0.00
	P. Nallur CCPP	Natural Gas	330.50	0.00
	Valantarvy CCPP	Natural Gas	52.80	27.80
	Valuthur CCPP	Natural Gas	186.20	118.76
	Kudankulam	Nuclear	2000.00	1059.76
	Madras A.P.S.	Nuclear	440.00	154.60
	Aliyar HPS	Hydro	60.00	0.00
	Bhawani Barrage-II HPS	Hydro	30.00	12.79
	Bhawani Barrage-III HPS	Hydro	30.00	5.53
	Bhawani Kattal	Hydro	30.00	11.24
	Kadampari HPS	Hydro	400.00	47.17
	Kodayar-I HPS	Hydro	60.00	12.57
	Kodayar-II HPS	Hydro	40.00	7.86
	Kundah-I HPS	Hydro	60.00	16.80
	Kundah-II HPS	Hydro	175.00	58.93
	Kundah-III HPS	Hydro	180.00	39.97
	Kundah-IV HPS	Hydro	100.00	21.93
	Kundah-V HPS	Hydro	40.00	4.02
	Lower Mettur-I HPS	Hydro	30.00	10.57
	Lower Mettur-II HPS	Hydro	30.00	10.33
	Lower Mettur-III HPS	Hydro	30.00	10.11
	Lower Mettur-IV HPS	Hydro	30.00	8.02
	Mettur Dam HPS	Hydro	50.00	16.38

1	2	3	4	5
	Mettur Tunnel HPS	Hydro	200.00	50.47
	Moyar HPS	Hydro	36.00	14.17
	Papanasam HPS	Hydro	32.00	12.64
	Parsons Valley HPS	Hydro	30.00	0.62
	Periyar HPS	Hydro	161.00	101.87
	Pykara HPS	Hydro	59.20	0.00
	Pykara Ultimate HPS	Hydro	150.00	40.91
	Sarkarpathy HPS	Hydro	30.00	11.96
	Sholayar HPS (TN)	Hydro	70.00	28.25
	Suruliyar HPS	Hydro	35.00	24.82
	Samalpatti DG	Diesel	105.70	0.00
	Samayanallur DG	Diesel	106.00	0.00
	Basin Bridge GT (Liq.)	Naptha	120.00	0.00
Telangana	Kakatiya TPS	Coal	1100.00	398.19
	Kothagudem TPS	Coal	420.00	151.00
	Kothagudem TPS (New)	Coal	1000.00	521.09
	Kothagudem TPS (Stage-7)	Coal	800.00	506.71
	Ramagundem - B TPS	Coal	62.50	21.81
	Ramagundem STPS	Coal	2600.00	1259.77
	Singareni TPP	Coal	1200.00	640.04
	Lower Jurala HPS	Hydro	240.00	68.04
	Nagarjun Sgr HPS	Hydro	815.60	198.50
	Nagarjun Sgr LBC HPS	Hydro	60.00	17.98
	Pochampad HPS	Hydro	36.00	8.60
	Priyadarshni Jurala HPS	Hydro	234.00	59.07
	Pulichintala HPS	Hydro	120.00	43.76

1	2	3	4	5
	Srisailem LB HPS	Hydro	900.00	232.21
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	And. Nicobar DG	Diesel	40.05	10.80
Bihar	Barauni TPS	Coal	710.00	50.44
	Barh II	Coal	1320.00	700.82
	Kahalgaon TPS	Coal	2340.00	1389.28
	Muzaffarpur TPS	Coal	610.00	178.02
	Nabi Nagar TPP	Coal	750.00	465.65
	Nabinagar STPP	Coal	660.00	383.66
Jharkhand	Bokaro "B" TPS	Coal	210.00	0.00
	Bokaro TPS "A" Exp	Coal	500.00	197.52
	Chandrapura (DVC) TPS	Coal	630.00	263.37
	Jojobera TPS	Coal	240.00	128.20
	Kodarma TPP	Coal	1000.00	345.76
	Mahadev Prasad STPP	Coal	540.00	167.98
	Maithon RB TPP	Coal	1050.00	546.53
	Tenughat TPS	Coal	420.00	218.63
	Panchet HPS	Hydro	80.00	8.86
	Subernrekha-I HPS	Hydro	65.00	0.00
	Subernrekha-II HPS	Hydro	65.00	1.02
Odisha	Derang TPP	Coal	1200.00	400.87
	IB Valley TPS	Coal	1740.00	854.24
	ICCL IMP	Coal	0.00	29.08
	Kamalanga TPS	Coal	1050.00	552.44
	Nalco IMP	Coal	0.00	12.76
	Sterlite TPP	Coal	1200.00	0.00
	Talcher (Old) TPS	Coal	460.00	254.23

1	2	3	4	5
Sikkim	Talcher STPS	Coal	3000.00	1611.31
	Utkal TPP (Ind Barath)	Coal	350.00	0.00
	Balimela HPS	Hydro	510.00	91.01
	Chiplima HPS	Hydro	72.00	36.93
	Hirakud HPS	Hydro	275.50	82.97
	Machkund HPS	Hydro	114.75	55.60
	Rengali HPS	Hydro	250.00	59.15
	Upper Indravati HPS	Hydro	600.00	138.07
	Upper Kolab HPS	Hydro	320.00	49.55
	Chuzachen HPS	Hydro	110.00	19.25
	Dikchu HPS	Hydro	96.00	17.45
	Jorethang Loop	Hydro	96.00	26.53
	Rangit HPS	Hydro	60.00	29.09
	Tashiding HPS	Hydro	97.00	27.90
	Teesta V HPS	Hydro	510.00	147.49
West Bengal	Teesta-III HPS	Hydro	1200.00	263.36
	Bakreswar TPS	Coal	1050.00	450.53
	Bandel TPS	Coal	330.00	91.69
	Budge Budge TPS	Coal	750.00	323.29
	D.P.L. TPS	Coal	660.00	161.27
	Durgapur Steel TPS	Coal	1000.00	536.58
	Durgapur TPS	Coal	210.00	48.16
	Farakka STPS	Coal	2100.00	952.81
	Haldia TPP	Coal	600.00	389.20
	Hiranmaye TPP	Coal	300.00	0.00
	Kolaghat TPS	Coal	1260.00	142.27

1	2	3	4	5
	Mejia TPS	Coal	2340.00	912.10
	Raghunathpur TPP	Coal	1200.00	520.47
	Sagardighi TPS	Coal	1600.00	421.90
	Santaldih TPS	Coal	500.00	230.37
	Southern Repl. TPS	Coal	135.00	18.62
	Titagarh TPS	Coal	240.00	0.00
	Jaldhaka HPS St-I	Hydro	36.00	11.40
	Maithon HPS	Hydro	63.20	7.09
	Purulia PSS HPS	Hydro	900.00	78.53
	Rammam HPS	Hydro	50.00	19.85
	Teesta Low Dam-III HPS	Hydro	132.00	29.58
	Teesta Low Dam-IV HPS	Hydro	160.00	39.34
	Haldia GT (Liq.)	High Speed Diesel	40.00	0.00
	Kasba GT (Liq.)	High Speed Diesel	40.00	0.00
Arunachal	PARE	Hydro	110.00	26.86
Pradesh	Ranganadi HPS	Hydro	405.00	68.20
Assam	Bongaigaon TPP	Coal	750.00	339.64
	Kathalguri CCPP	Natural Gas	291.00	160.59
	Lakwa GT	Natural Gas	97.20	41.34
	Lakwa Replacement Power Project	Natural Gas	69.76	42.94
	Namrup CCPP	Natural Gas	161.25	24.76
	Karbi Langpi HPS	Hydro	100.00	46.58
	Khondong HPS	Hydro	50.00	0.00
	Kopili HPS	Hydro	200.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
Manipur	Loktak HPS	Hydro	105.00	50.79
	Leimakhong Dg	Diesel	36.00	0.00
Meghalaya	Kyrdemkulai HPS	Hydro	60.00	14.96
	Myntdu(Leshka) St-1 HPS	Hydro	126.00	17.66
	New Umtru HPS	Hydro	40.00	17.54
	Umiam HPS St-I	Hydro	36.00	10.92
	Umiam HPS St-IV	Hydro	60.00	17.26
Mizoram	Tuirial HPS	Hydro	60.00	27.13
Nagaland	Doyang HPS	Hydro	75.00	21.12
Tripura	Agartala GT	Natural Gas	135.00	75.12
	Baramura GT	Natural Gas	58.50	14.69
	Monarchak CCPP	Natural Gas	101.00	64.57
	Rokhia GT	Natural Gas	111.00	38.44
	Tripura CCPP	Natural Gas	726.60	255.43
Bhutan	Chukha	Hydro	0.00	25.88
	Kurichu	Hydro	0.00	9.93
	Mangdechhu	Hydro	0.00	126.74
	Tala	Hydro	0.00	182.71
GRAND TOTAL			281514.14	93540.75

* Provisional based on Actual-Cum-Assesment

1. Gross Generation from conventional sources (Thermal, Hydro and Nuclear) stations of 25 MW and above only.

Fund allocation for environmentally sustainable technology

2541. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of funds allocated and funds spent in innovation of environmentally sustainable technology in the past five years, year-wise;

(b) whether there is a scheme to fund NGOs or startups working to create environmentally sustainable technologies;

(c) if so, the details of the total funds allocated in the last three years, to such NGOs and startups, year wise; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) Total amount of funds spent by Ministry of Science & Technology [Department of Science and Technology (DST), Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)] in innovation of environmentally sustainable technology in the past five years amounts to Rs 2265.71 crores.

(b) BIRAC, a public sector undertaking of DBT has various schemes to fund NGOs or Start-ups working to create environmentally sustainable technologies, namely; Biotechnology Ignition Grant Scheme (BIG), Small Business Innovation Research Initiative (SBIRI), Biotechnology Industry Partnership Programme (BIPP) and Social Innovation Programme for Products: Affordable and Relevant to Societal Health (SPARSH).

(c) Summary of funds allocated in the last three years to such NGOs and Start-ups is as follows:

Financial year	Funds allocated (only to start-ups) (Rs in lakhs)
2017-18	162.90
2018-19	267.00
2019-20 (till date)	118.58

(d) Not applicable as per the details provided above under point No. (c).

**Ph. D. Level research in science by women
scientists under KIRAN scheme**

2542. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched KIRAN scheme to promote women scientists, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any such scheme has facilitated Ph. D. level research in Science by women scientists;

(c) if so, the details thereof, including any women scientist from Rajasthan, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details regarding number of research projects of women scientists recommended and supported under any such scheme?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir. In the year 2014-15, Department of Science and Technology (DST) started Knowledge Involvement Research Advancement through Nurturing (KIRAN) Scheme to promote women scientists. It is primarily aimed at improving gender parity in Science & Technology sector by inducting more women talent in the research & development domain through various programs, namely, 'Women Scientist Scheme (WoS)' for women scientists having break in career, 'Consolidation of University Research through Innovation and Excellence in Women Universities (CURIE)' program for development of infrastructure and research facilities, 'Mobility' to address relocation issues of working women scientists and 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 & Technologists working in Government Sector' in the fields of research & development, entrepreneurship, managerial skills and leadership.

(b) Yes, 'Women Scientists Scheme' (WOS) facilitates Ph.D. level research in Science by women scientists.

(c) The 'Women Scientist Scheme' of the Department of Science and Technology, provides career opportunities to unemployed women scientists and technologists, especially those who had a break in career, for pursuing research in frontier areas of Science and Engineering. There are three major components of Women Scientist Scheme namely: (i) Women Scientists Scheme-A (WOS-A) for conducting research in Basic & Applied Sciences, (ii) Women Scientists Scheme-B (WOS-B) for S&T interventions for Societal Benefit, and, (iii) Women Scientists Scheme-C (WOS-C) that enables them to become Intellectual Property Rights (LPR) professional. WOS-A and WOS-B programmes facilitate Ph.D. level research. The

age limit to apply in WOS-A and WOS-B is 27-57 years and fellowship amount for M.Sc., M.Phil/M.Tech and Ph.D. categories is ₹31,000/-, ₹40,000/- and ₹55,000/- per month respectively. From 2019-20, House Rent Allowance (HRA) provision has also been included in fellowship of 'Women Scientists Scheme'. The total project cost per women scientist for 3 years duration of these three categories, is ₹20 lakhs, ₹25 lakhs and ₹30 lakhs respectively. Twenty Four (24) women scientists have been supported from Rajasthan during last three years.

(d) During the last three years, 1,055 research projects of Women Scientists (932 in WOS-A and 123 in WOS-B) were recommended and supported under 'Women Scientist Scheme'.

Science and Technology scheme for women in Jharkhand and Gujarat

2543. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Science and Technology (S&T) schemes for women;

(b) the achievements of the said schemes in providing new opportunities for gainful employment of women especially in rural areas;

(c) the status of implementation of these schemes in various States including Jharkhand and Gujarat; and

(d) whether Government has taken initiatives to ensure participation of women in the field of Science and Technology through implementation of suitable gender enabling programmes, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) The Department of Science and Technology (DST) has various Science and Technology programmes for women. The salient features of these programmes are to bring back women scientists in mainstream science after their career break, provide infrastructure support, opportunity of international collaboration, sustain career after relocation and training & skill development. "Science & Technology for Women" Scheme empowers women at grassroots level through inputs of Science and Technology. The broad objectives of this scheme are:

(1) To support research, development and knowledge generation with respect to various stages of life cycle of women.

- (2) To promote research, development and adaptation of technology to create gainful employment potential of women, reduce their drudgery as well as improve working conditions in local areas through inputs of S&T.
- (3) To improve quality of life as well as promote health and nutrition of women through application of S&T.

(b) The S&T for Women Scheme is focused on empowering women in livelihood generation through suitable technologies and available natural resources in their native areas, which has led to income generation and creation of livelihood opportunities for them. The scheme is implemented through grant-in-aid projects to S&T based Government and Non-Government Organizations. Besides individual projects, the scheme also focuses on establishing Women Technology Parks (WTPs) that are envisaged to act as a resource centre to train women in rural technologies based on the natural resources for their livelihood and income generation. Around 7,000 women have been trained over last three years through 42 WTPs and individual projects located in different parts of the country.

(c) In last three years, under S&T for Women Scheme, 82 individual projects have been implemented, including one in Veraval, Gujarat under which around 200 women of Sidi and Kharwa fisherman community have been trained in the field of packaging and labeling as well as improved post harvest methods for producing better quality fish. In addition, 13 WTPs including one in Ranchi, Jharkhand have been established in which about 100 women have been trained in mushroom cultivation and sanitary napkin production. Under Women Scientists Scheme (WOS), 1,377 women scientists and technologists have been supported including 28 in Gujarat and 7 in Jharkhand in last three years. Forty (40) women scientists got opportunity to visit USA under 'Indo-US Fellowship for Women in STEMM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics, and Medicine)'. Further, eight (8) women universities have been supported under 'Consolidation of University Research for Innovation and Excellence in Women Universities (CURIE)' Programme and during 2018-19, Artificial Intelligence facility has also been established in six (6) women universities under CURIE-AI component.

(d) In the year 2014-15, Department of Science and Technology (DST) started Knowledge Involvement Research Advancement through Nurturing (KIRAN) Scheme to promote women scientists. It is primarily aimed at improving gender parity in Science & Technology sector by inducting more women talent in the research & development domain through various programs, namely, Women Scientist Scheme

for women scientists having break in career, Consolidation of University Research through Innovation and Excellence in Women Universities (CURIE) program for development of infrastructure and research facilities, 'Mobility' to address relocation issue of working women scientists and '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 & Technologists working in Government Sector' in the fields of research & development, entrepreneurship, managerial skills and leadership. 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.

Consultants working with the Ministry

2544. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of full time consultants and/advisors who are currently working with the Ministry and its various departments and autonomous bodies/institutions and public sector organisations associated with it as of 31st August, 2019;

(b) since when are they working and what is the total amount of honorarium/salary/fees being awarded to them, the details thereof department/institution-wise; and

(c) the details of mechanism, if any, of assessing their performance periodically?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) and (b) Details of the full time consultants and/or advisors engaged with the Ministry of Science & Technology by its Departments/autonomous bodies/institutions/public sector organisations as on 31/08/2019, including period of engagement and amount of honorarium/ salary/ fees being awarded, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The performance of the consultants and/or advisors engaged by the concerned Departments/ autonomous bodies/ institutions/ public sector organisations is assessed periodically on various parameters by a duly constituted Committee/ Head of the Institution/ Reporting Officer and by linking extension of tenure to satisfactory performance/ services rendered.

Statement

The details of full time consultants and/or advisors engaged with the Ministry of Science and Technology including the period of engagement and the amount of honorarium/salary/fee paid

Sl. No.	Name of the Department/ Autonomous Body/Institution/ Attached Office/ Public Sector Organization	Name of full time Consultants/ Advisors as on 31.08.2019	Since when working	The amount of honorarium/salary/ fees being awarded to them on monthly basis
1	2	3	4	5
A.	Department of Science & Technology	Smt. Radhalekshmy K.V.	07.02.2017	₹ 40,000/-
		Sh. B.S. Bhandari	03.12.2018	₹ 60,000/-
		Sh. Chandra Singh	06.02.2017	₹ 25,000/-
B.	Autonomous Body & Institution/ Attached/ Subordinate Office and Public Sector Organization under DST			
1.	Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Uttarakhand	Shri N.B. Tewari	03.09.2018	₹ 35,000/-
2.	Raman Research Institute, Bengaluru	Mrs. Sharadamani	15.02.2019	₹ 35,000/-
		Mr. K. Sripad Rao	20.06.2019	₹ 35,000/-

		Dr. Jayshree Dharmadhikar	16.04.2019	₹ 50,000/-
3.	Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Kolkata	Shri Dipak Kr. Das	05.05.2016	₹ 56,390/-
		Shri Govinda Kushari	21.02.2017	₹ 50,079/-
		Shri Sudhansu Sekhar Shee	01.02.2019	₹ 40,000/-
		Shri Ashis Dhar	25.01.2016	₹ 51,734/-
4.	Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIA), Bengaluru	Dr. Goutam De	09.02.2018	₹ 1,00,000/-
		Shri Niranjana Singh	18.04.2016	₹ 1,06,480/-
		Shri R.L. Sharma	16.07.2019	₹ 60,000/-
		Shri J.N. Ahuja	01.08.2013	₹ 77,451/-
		Lt. Col. Kuldip Chandar	01.11.2018	₹ 21,200/-
5.	Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram	Mr. Pawan Kumar Srivastava	02.04.2018	₹ 50,000/-
		Mr. Vishnu M V Nair	25.10.2018	₹ 50,000/-
6.	Technology Information, Forecasting & Assessment Council, New Delhi	Shri R.N. Srivastava	09.04.2018	₹ 60,000/-
		Shri Ashok Kr. Panigrahi	15.02.2018	₹ 65,000/-
		Shri Subhash Chandra	02.11.2018	₹ 69,000/-
		Shri Satish Kr. Vashist	18.04.2019	₹ 60,000/-
7.	Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi	Dr. A.K. Moitra	01.12.2016	₹ 70,000/-
		Dr. V.K. Arora	01.12.2017	₹ 70,000/-

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Centre for Nano and Soft Matter Sciences, Bengaluru	Mr. Ravishankar Solanki Mr. Chandrasekhar K S Mr. Noormuthu H Mr. Gururaj R S Mr. Narayan M.G. Mr. Dhasan	01.08.2016 01.05.2016 01.05.2018 01.06.2016 01.04.2016 01.10.2018	₹ 35,000/- ₹ 30,000/- ₹ 22,000/- ₹ 35,000/- ₹ 40,000/- ₹ 10,000/-
9.	International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials (ARCI), Hyderabad	Dr. V. Chandrasekaran Dr. K. Satya Prasad Shri M.V. Bhargavan Shri S.N. Nautiyal Shri P. Sampath Kumar Shri D. Manikya Prabhu	19.11.2010 05.04.2013 04.02.2019 01.12.2017 01.06.2017 23.04.2018	₹ 66,367/- + Transport is provided ₹ 58,828/- + Transport is provided ₹ 36,000/- + ₹ 2000/- for TA ₹ 48,400/- + ₹ 2000/- for TA ₹ 41,600/- + ₹ 2000/- for TA ₹ 22,050/-

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	Shri G. Ramesh Reddy	02.07.2018	₹ 35,750/- + ₹ 2000/- for TA
	Shri B. Uday Kumar	03.07.2019	₹ 32,500/- + ₹ 2000/- for TA
10. Science and Engineering Research Board, New Delhi	Dr. Rita Banerjee	12.06.2017	₹ 1,20,000/-
	Dr. Bhanu Pratap Singh	13.07.2017	₹ 1,30,000/-
	Dr. D.K. Pandey	04.06.2018	₹ 80,000/-
	Shri Anil Kumar Rattan	01.07.2017	₹ 70,000/-
	Shri R K V Nair	07.07.2017	₹ 60,000/-
	Shri Ramesh Chander	02.01.2012	₹ 69,628/-
	Shri K. Vasudevan	01.12.2016	₹ 72,800/-
	Shri N. Ramachandran	01.06.2016	₹ 62,400/-
	Shri Harish Kalra	08.11.2016	₹ 52,500/-
	Shri V.K. Aggarwal	01.10.2013	₹ 60,000/-
	Smt. Usha Devi Saraswat	19.12.2014	₹ 60,000/-
11. Institute of Advanced Study in Science & Technology, Guwahati	Mr. Hiranya Kr. Das	28.02.2019	₹ 50,000/-
12. Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bengaluru	Mr. Savadatti M G	01.08.2005	₹ 20,000/-

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1	2	3	4	5
		Mr. Ramani G V	01.12.2015	₹ 25,000/-
		Mr. Balraj A	21.03.2016	₹ 30,000/-
		Mrs. Usha G. Tumkurkar	01.05.2017	₹ 35,000/-
		Mr. Arun Radhakrishnan	09.08.2017	₹ 25,000/-
		Mr. Lakshmaiah D	02.11.2018	₹ 27,000/-
		Ms. Shruti Kude	15.07.2019	₹ 25,000/-
		Mr. A.N. Jayachandra	02.11.2017	₹ 1,00,000/-
13.	Vigyan Prasar, Noida	Shri Saurav Sen	23.06.2018	₹ 2,00,000/-
		Shri M.L. Mudgel	09.11.2016	₹ 45,000/-
14.	Technology Development Board, New Delhi	Shri B. S. Rawat	05.04.2019	₹ 81,150 + DA + Conveyance (₹ 5000)
		Shri Lekha Ram	08.09.2016	₹ 44,000/- + Conveyance (₹ 2200)
15.	National Atlas & Thematic Mapping Organisation, Kolkata	Dr. Biman Ghose	August, 2019	₹ 75,000/-
		Smt. Anindita Roy	August, 2019	₹ 75,000/-
C.	Department of Biotechnology	Nil	NA	NA

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**D. Autonomous Body & Institution/ Attached/
Subordinate Office and Public Sector
Organization under DBT**

1.	Institute for Stem Cell Science & Regenerative Medicine, Bangalore	Shri K.M. Basavarajappa	01.01.2018	₹ 34,725/- (approx.)
		Shri Nagaraja B S	21.09.2017	₹ 92,310/- (approx.)
2.	National Institute of Plant Research, New Delhi	Shri Sunil Kumar Sharma	Nov. 2013	₹ 60,371/- (approx.)
3.	Translational Health Science & Technology Institute, Gurgaon	Dr. M.K. Lalitha	01.01.2019	₹ 1,03,125/- (approx.)
4.	National Centre for Cell Science Pune	Dr. Vilas P. Shankar (Honorary Consultant)	06.10.2015	₹ 1/- (approx.)
5.	Centre for DNA Fingerprinting & Diagnostic, Hyderabad	Dr. Pramada Sudula	08.01.2015	₹ 60,323/- (approx.)
		Dr. S Harinarayana Rao	05.10.2017	₹ 50,000/- (approx.)
6.	Regional Centre for Bio Technology, Gurgaon	Dr. Nirpendra Singh	01.10.2013	₹ 83,338/- (approx.)
7.	National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi	Shri G R Khetrpal	19.06.2017	₹ 64,000/- (approx.)
		Shri Dinesh Khandelwal	18.06.2017	₹ 58,345/- (approx.)
		Shri L S Vishwanathan	29.06.2017	₹ 55,300/- (approx.)
		Shri Naveen Verma	03.07.2017	₹ 41,740/- (approx.)

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1	2	3	4	5
		Shri Rana Chaudhary	07.06.2017	₹ 34,890/- (approx.)
		Shri Gopalkrishnan	01.10.2017	₹ 35,760/- (approx.)
		Shri Jose J Kunnapally	12.11.2018	₹ 39,277/- (approx.)
		Shri Pradeep K Sarkar	09.01.2019	₹ 40,040/- (approx.)
		Shri Ashok Kumar Basu	17.06.2019	₹ 44,667/- (approx.)
8.	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Bio Technology Kerala	Shri M Babu	16.11.2017	₹ 59,845/- (approx.)
		Shri Jagdish Chandran	06.06.2016	₹ 66,750/- (approx.)
		Shri Shibu S Panicker	01.05.2017	₹ 74,000/- (approx.)
		Shri V Ravindran	01.06.2013	₹ 44,400/- (approx.)
		Shri Muralidhar Kurup	01.01.2016	₹ 53,168/- (approx.)
		Shri K K Narayanan	03.03.2016 & 01.02.2018	₹ 62,950/- (approx.)
9.	Institute of Bioresources and Sustainable Development, Imphal	Md. Abdur Rahman	20.05.2014	₹ 53,850/- (approx.)
		Dr. Namita Agnihotri	06.10.2017	₹ 47,525/- (approx.)
		Dr. Shreeranjana	29.05.2019	₹ 1,80,000/- (approx.)

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10.	Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council, New Delhi	Sh Devatma Nand Verma	24.05.2019	₹ 62,200/- (approx.)
		Ms Uditā Saha	17.06.2019	₹ 57,720/- (approx.)
		Shri Akhilesh Mishra	22.07.2019	₹ 59,516/- (approx.)
E.	Department of Scientific & Industrial Research	Nil	NA	NA
F.	Autonomous Body & Institution/ Attached/ Subordinate Office and Public Sector Organization under DSIR			
1.	Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR), New Delhi	P.S. Swathi	05.08.2019	₹ 75,000/-
		N.K. Indira	05.08.2019	₹ 75,000/-
		Kalyani Devasena	01.05.2019	₹ 75,000/-
		K Mamatha	15.07.2019	₹ 45,000/-
		Shri Vijay Kumar Sharma	17.07.2019	₹ 20,000/-
		Shri Dharam Pal Singh	22.10.2018	₹ 15,000/-
		Dr. Anil Kumar Dwivedi	01.04.2019	₹ 80,000 /-
		Dr. Kamal Ram Arya	01.04.2019	₹ 76,000/-
		Dr. Aaron Wesly	15.07.2019	₹ 28,000/-

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1	2	3	4	5	422
					<i>Written Answers to</i>
		Shri K. Ravindranath	01.08.2019	₹ 65,000/-	[RAJYA SABHA]
		Y. Sridhar Rao	29.05.2019	₹ 50,000/-	
		T. Annamalai	01.7.2019	₹ 45,000/-	
		Wg. Cdr. R. Sridhar	01.8.2018	₹ 1,00,000/-	
		R.S. Rawat	26.08.2019	₹ 60,000/-	
		Consultant from M/s. GAJS & Co.	01.07.2019	₹ 80,000/-	
		Dr. Khuraijam Jibankumar Singh	25.03.2019	₹ 70,000/-	
		Dr. Bhaskar Dutt	13.08.2019	₹ 50,000/-	
		Dr. Anoop Kumar Shukla	17.05.2019	₹ 70,000/-	
		Shri Rajesh Kumar Srivastava	24.05.2019	₹ 25,000/-	
		Ms. Akanksha Khare	30.08.2019	₹ 40,000/-	
		Dr. L. N. Sangolkar	16.04.2019	₹ 55,000/-	
		Dr. D.V. Reddy	03.06.2019	₹ 40,000/-	
		Sh. Shiv Shankar	08.12.2016	₹ 25,000/-	
		Sh. Pramod Kumar Sharma	06.12.2016	₹ 25,000/-	
		Sh. B. K. Grover	02.01.2017	₹ 20,000/-	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>

Sh. Shakeel Ahmed	03.01.2017	₹ 25,000/-
Sh. Shiv Kumar Gulati	10.01.2017	₹ 25,000/-
Sh. R. K. Mehta	28.11.2017	₹ 25,000/-
Dr. Rahul Mishra	16.08.2018	₹ 1,00,000/-
Sh. Mohit Mahajan	20.12.2018	₹ 1,00,000/-
Smt. Meena Grover	12.06.2017	₹ 25,000/-
Sh. Chander Pal	17.03.2017	₹ 20,000/-
Sh. Vijay Kumar Sharma	01.08.2018	₹ 20,000/-
Smt. Mira Mathur	28.02.2017	₹ 55,000/-
Sh. Surender Kumar Sharma	01.09.2016	₹ 20,000/-
Smt. Shanti Popli	01.07.2015	₹ 20,000/-
Sh. Nandan Singh	01.08.2016	₹ 20,000/-
Smt. Harwinder Kaur Bawa	06.01.2017	₹ 20,000/-
Sh. B. S. Dogra	23.03.2018	₹ 20,000/-
Sh. Mahesh Kumar Sharma	07.02.2018	₹ 20,000/-
Sh. Subhash Chander	02.07.2018	₹ 20,000/-
Sh. Duli Chand	18.12.2018	₹ 25,000/-

Written Answers to

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1	2	3	4	5	424
		Sh. Sohan Lal	27.09.2018	₹ 20,000/-	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		Sh. Anil Kumar Sharma	21.12.2018	₹ 20,000/-	
		Sh. Ismail Shaikh	08.08.2018	₹ 20,000/-	
		Sh. Basant Lal	21.06.2018	₹ 20,000/-	
		Sh. K.D. Kodiyal	10.01.2019	₹ 25,000/-	
		Smt. Anuradha Vachani	01.05.2018	₹ 25,000/-	
		Smt. Rameshwari	05.03.2019	₹ 25,000/-	
		Sh. Rajesh Suneri	14.03.2019	₹ 20,000/-	
		Sh. Chander Pal Singh	02.04.2019	₹ 20,000/-	
		Sh. Girdhari Singh	01.04.2019	₹ 20,000/-	
		Sh. Gauri Shankar Sah	01.05.2019	₹ 20,000/-	
		Ms. Shankutla Devi	01.05.2019	₹ 25,000/-	
		Sh. Pradeep Kumar	03.06.2019	₹ 20,000/-	
		Sh. Y. K. Sharma	01.05.2019	₹ 55,000/-	
		Smt. Chanchal Bhatnagar	19.08.2019	₹ 25,000/-	
2.	National Research Development Corporation, Delhi	Dr. Akanksha Jain	29.12.2016	₹ 36,300/-	Unstarred Questions

Shri Mahesh Seethagari Reddy	09.01.2017	₹ 60,000/-
Shri R. Koteswara Rao	09.12.2016	₹ 35,700/-
Shri Shashank Sonal	20.01.2017	₹ 33,880/-
Shri Lalit Kumar Vats	05.08.2016	₹ 24,200/-
Shri A. Pradhan	01.03.2017	₹ 60,000/- + ₹ 3000/- (Transport Allowance)
Shri Aditya Sharma	05.04.2018	₹ 30,800/-
Shri R.K. Anthwal	29.05.2018	₹ 50,000/-
Ms. Bhavya Manjeera Patruni	23.01.2017	₹ 33,880/-
Ms. Senathi Sri Sudha	27.02.2017	₹ 33,880/-
Shri Chandan Kumar Chaudhary	04.01.2016	₹ 30,250/-
Shri Ashutosh Kumar Jha	01.02.2017	₹ 20,570/-
Ms. Shilpi Srivastava	18.04.2018	₹ 30,800/-
Shri Ashwani Kumar	01.05.2018	₹ 29,700/-
Ms. Fatemni Motiwala	14.11.2017	₹ 30,800/-
Ms. Varsha Padhi	21.12.2017	₹ 29,700/-

Written Answers to

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1	2	3	4	5
		Ms. Deepanthy Banerjee	01.05.2018	₹ 36,420/-
		Shri D.V. Singh	01.02.2016	₹ 53,100/-
3.	Central Electronics Limited, Sahibabad	Sh. P.K. Arora	04.08.2015	₹62,158/-
		Sh. Laxmi Narayan Sharma	05.08.2016	₹52,984/-
		Sh. Raj Kumar	11.11.2016	₹70,948/-
		Sh. B.K. Gupta	23.07.2018	₹ 58,370/-
		Sh. SC Dubedi	05.09.2018	₹91,288/-
		Sh. Vijay Kumar Paul	14.02.2019	₹1,29,853/-
		Sh. Yogendra Pal Tyagi	22.02.2019	₹1,00,968/-
		Sh. Amrendra Nath Das	01.05.2019	₹1,11,353/-
		Sh. Surendra Rambilas Purohit	01.05.2019	₹79,043/-
		Mrs. J. Radhamani	02.05.2019	₹ 50,775/-
		Sh. R.K. Kaushik	17.06.2019	₹ 51,481/-
		Sh. Tej Pal Singh	24.06.2019	₹ 51,512/-
		Sh. Anurag Nagar	10.07.2019	₹ 1,22,060/-
		Sh. Rajender Kumar Madan	20.07.2019	₹ 51,282/-

Scheme for basic scientific infrastructure development universities

†2545. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to have any scheme for strengthening the basic infrastructure for Science and Technology in universities and other institutes of higher education;

(b) if so, the numbers of universities/ educational departments identified, for this purpose, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to encourage the young scientists for undertaking serious scientific works in the country?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has recently launched a scheme called SATHI -Sophisticated Analytical & Technical Help Institute to strengthen and develop the infrastructure for science and technology in universities and other institutes of higher education. The scheme envisages equipping identified institution with major analytical instruments to provide professionally managed common services for high-end analytical testing with efficiency, accessibility, open access policy, and transparency of highest order under one roof to deal with the demands of industry, MSMEs, start-ups and academia. Under this new initiative, the Government has supported three institutes in the first phase at (i) Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi, (ii) IIT-Kharagpur, West Bengal, and, (iii) BHU- Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Yes Sir. The Department of Science and Technology is implementing various schemes to encourage young scientists for undertaking serious scientific work in the country. The young scientists are promoted primarily through early career grants, core research grants, doctoral and postdoctoral fellowships etc. Some of the notable programmes targeted at young scientists include; National Postdoctoral Fellowship (N-PDF); Start-up Research Grant (SRG); Early Career Research Award; Overseas Doctoral Fellowship; Overseas Postdoctoral Fellowship; Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) Fellowship; INSPIRE Faculty Fellowship; Science and Engineering Research Board- Scientific and Useful Profound

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Research Advancement (SERB-SUPRA); Bhaskara Advanced Solar Energy (BASE) Fellowship; Building Energy Efficiency Higher & Advanced Network (BHAVAN) Fellowship; Water Advanced Research and Innovation(WARI) Fellowship; and Women Scientist Scheme (WSS) focusing women with career breaks.

Development and promotion of tourism in Odisha

2546. SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes implemented/being implemented by Government for the development and promotion of tourism in Odisha;

(b) the number of tourist places selected/identified in the State of Odisha during the last five years for development and promotion of tourism, the details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred by Government during the last three years for the said purpose;

(c) the details of the projects formulated and implemented so far; and

(d) whether Government has received any proposal for sanction of funds under Swadesh Darshan Scheme, if so, details thereof?

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

Based on the proposal received from the State Government of Odisha the following projects have been sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism.

(i) "Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham- Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit" sanctioned in 2014-15 at

the cost of ₹50.00 Crore, under PRASHAD Scheme. The amount ₹ 10.00 Crore has been released so far.

- (ii) "Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara" as Odisha Coastal Circuit sanctioned in 2016-17 under Swadesh Darshan scheme at the cost of ₹70.82 Crore. The amount ₹37.61 Crore has been released so far.

Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination and as part of its on-going activities, annually releases domestic and international print, electronic and online media campaigns under the 'Incredible India' brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products in the different States and Union Territories of the country including in the state of Odisha. Promotions are also undertaken through the website and Social Media accounts of the Ministry. In addition, the India Tourism Offices in India and overseas undertake various promotional activities with the objective of showcasing the tourism potential of the different States.

Upgradation of Food Craft Institute at Baran in Rajasthan

2547. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to upgrade Food Craft Institute, Baran, Jhalawar to State Institute of Hotel Management in Rajasthan;
- (b) whether any such request has been received from Rajasthan Government, if so, details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any decision to upgrade Food Craft Institute, Baran, Jhalawar to State Institute of Hotel Management; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (d) Yes Sir, based on the proposal received from Government of Rajasthan, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India sanctioned project for establishing of FCI, Baran in November 2015 with Central Financial Assistance of ₹6.45 crores. The construction is under progress.

Subsequently, Ministry of Tourism received request from Government of Rajasthan for conversion of this under construction FCI into a State IHM in March, 2018. The proposal has been examined in the Ministry of Tourism in consultation with National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology. The required details sought by Ministry of Tourism from the Govt. of Rajasthan has not been received.

Ministry of Tourism, Government of India also sanctioned project for establishing of State Institute of Hotel Management, Jhalawar in 2017 with Central Financial Assistance of ₹ 1328.00 lakh. The construction is under progress.

Foreign tourists visiting for Ayurvedic treatment

2548. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tourists who have visited India for Ayurvedic treatment, year-wise, during the past five years; and

(b) what has been the percentage in growth in the country during the past five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Data on Foreign Tourists Arrivals (FTAs) in India specifically for Ayurveda treatment is not maintained in the Ministry of Tourism. However, estimated number of FTAs in India along with percentage growth during last five years for medical purpose which also includes Ayurveda treatment is given below:-

Years	Medical Visa	% Growth
2014	139447	-
2015	233918	67.7
2016	427014	82.5
2017	495056	15.9
2018	640798	29.4

**Economic and environmental impacts of cruise tourism
to the major ports**

2549. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken to promote cruise tourism at the major ports of India;
- (b) whether Government has studied the economic impact of promoting cruise tourism at the major ports;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government has also studied the environmental impacts of cruise tourism to the major ports of India; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) 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 as given under:

- (i) Cabotage waived till 5th Feb, 2029 for foreign flag passenger/cruise ships to call at more than one Indian Port.
- (ii) Simplified standard operating procedures have been put in place for handling cruise ships across the country.
- (iii) New initiatives like e-visa and e-landing card have been introduced by immigration department for quick immigration clearance.
- (iv) Modernization of cruise terminals and construction of new cruise terminals.
- (v) Guaranteed berths to cruise ships, along with attractive concessions in port related charges.
- (vi) Biometrics of passengers exempted in case of e-visa for 3 years for ease of travel.

Central Financial Assistance granted by the Ministry of Tourism for Development of Cruise Tourism Infrastructure in the Country under the Scheme for 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development'.

The Ministry of Tourism has also launched the Swadesh Darshan Scheme for Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits in the country in 2014-15 for development of tourism infrastructure in the country including Coastal Circuits.

Details of projects sanctioned under 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development Ministry of Tourism is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) to (e) A national roadmap for development of cruise tourism has been made through an internationally renowned consultant M/s Bermello Ajamil and Partners jointly appointed by Ministry of Tourism & Ministry of Shipping which would also study the economic impact of promoting cruise tourism at the major ports.

In addition to above, as informed by the Ministry of Shipping, since the cruise ships are required to comply with the MARPOL Regulations, disposal/discharge of garbage or any other pollutants to the sea is restricted. The ports also provide shore reception facility for collecting and disposing of garbage, sewage and oily sludge from these ships.

Statement

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
Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development Scheme				
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

1	2	3	4	5
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

Swadesh Darshan Scheme

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

Tourism infrastructure at Ram Mandir in Ayodhya

2550. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that with the construction of Shri Ram Temple in Ayodhya, the tourism in Ayodhya is going to increase many fold;

(b) if so, whether Government has any plan to increase tourist infrastructure of that area in accordance; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Cannot say in absence of any study or data in this regard.

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

Based on the proposal received from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh the following project has been sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism.

"Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme" was sanctioned in 2017-18 at the cost of ₹ 133.31 Crore. An amount ₹99.21 Crore" has been released by the Ministry for the project till date.

Development of iconic tourist stations in the country

2551. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to develop some world class iconic tourist stations in India to attract foreign and domestic tourists;

(b) if so, the list of such stations, State-wise;

(c) the details of proposed developments to be taken up to match with world class stations; and

(d) the estimated time to complete such developmental projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (d) Pursuant to the Budget Announcements of

2018-19, Ministry of Tourism has identified 17 sites in 12 clusters in the country for development as Iconic Tourist Sites namely Taj Mahal & Fatehpur Sikri (Uttar Pradesh), Ajanta & Ellora (Maharashtra), Humayun's Tomb, Red Fort & Qutub Minar (Delhi), Colva (Goa), Amer Fort (Rajasthan), Somnath and Dholavira (Gujarat), Khajuraho (Madhya Pradesh), Hampi (Karnataka), Mahabalipuram (Tamil Nadu), Kaziranga (Assam), Kumarakom (Kerala) and Mahabodhi Temple (Bihar).

The Ministry shall be developing the above sites in a holistic manner with focus on issues concerning connectivity to the destination, better facilities/experience for the tourists at the site, skill development, involvement of local community, promotion & branding and by bringing private investment. The development of Iconic Tourist sites scheme is awaiting approval of the Ministry of Finance.

Tourism in Kashmir

2552. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of number of tourists visiting Kashmir in the months of August, September and October for the last five years;
- (b) the steps taken by the Ministry to attract more tourists to Jammu and Kashmir over the last five years; and
- (c) the steps that are being taken to increase the influx of tourists in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) As per information provided by the UT of Jammu and Kashmir, the number of tourists for the months of August, September and October of the last five years visiting Kashmir are as under:-

Month	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Aug.	98177	78980	41438	164410	86134
Sept.	15640	58896	31552	135670	83723
oct.	16947	65876	29905	133220	59048

(b) and (c) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration. However, Ministry

of Tourism, Government of India under its schemes of Swadesh Darshan, PRASHAD and Assistance to Central Agencies, provide central financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territories/Central Agencies for development and promotion of tourism infrastructure and facilities in the country including in Jammu and Kashmir. Government of India has also taken various steps including the following to boost tourism in the country:

- Extended E-Visa facility to citizens of 169 countries.
- The Incredible India 2.0 campaign launched with market specific promotional plans and content creation.
- 24x7 Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline 1800111363 launched in 12 International Languages including Hindi and English.
- Promotion of activities in tourist generating markets overseas through the India Tourism Offices abroad with active Participation in International Tourism Events.
- Deployment of Tourist Police in various States / Union Territories.
- Identification, diversification, development and promotion of Niche products like Cruise, Adventure, Medical, Wellness, Golf, Polo, Eco, Film and Meeting Incentives Conference and Exhibition (MICE)

Further, Government of India has taken various measures including the following for development and promotion of tourism specifically in Jammu and Kashmir:

- (i) Six projects under Swadesh Darshan and one project under PRASHAD Schemes have been sanctioned to Jammu and Kashmir.
- (ii) 100% central financial assistance for organizing fairs & festivals is allowed to Jammu and Kashmir.
- (iii) Provision of complimentary space to Jammu and Kashmir in India Pavilions set up at major International Travel Fairs and Exhibitions.
- (iv) The Ministry of Tourism has been releasing special campaigns on Jammu and Kashmir on Doordarshan and Private TV channels to promote tourism in the regions.
- (v) Government of India employees are allowed to avail Leave Travel Concession (LTC) for visiting Jammu and Kashmir in lieu of Home town LTC.

Domestic tourist influx under Swadesh Darshan scheme

2553. SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Swadesh Darshan scheme has increased domestic tourism in India; and

(b) 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 Swadesh Darshan scheme is developing thematic circuits in the country in a planned and prioritized manner with an objective of providing better facilities and experience to the tourists which in turn is expected to lead increased visitation of tourists in these circuits.

Ministry does not maintain circuit wise data of tourist visitation of sites developed under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme. The scheme was launched in January 2015. The domestic tourist visits in different States/UTs during 2016, 2017 and 2018 were 1615.4 million, 1657.6 million and 1854.9 million respectively.

Construction of Yatri-Niwas in North Eastern States

2554. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Yatri-Niwas, especially in backward and rural areas of North Eastern States as on date, location-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct Yatri-Niwas in various North Eastern States during the current fiscal year, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has revived the scheme for providing Central financial assistance for construction of Yatri-Niwas, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Development of tourist accommodation units in the country is primarily undertaken by the private sector. The Ministry of Tourism,

Government of India only classifies operational hotels under its voluntary scheme of classification/approval of hotels.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. At present the Ministry of Tourism does not implement any scheme to maintain or provide Central Financial Assistance for construction of Yatri Niwas in North Eastern States. There is no proposal received or pending for revival of any scheme for construction of Yatri Niwas.

Promotion of tourism in tribal areas of West Bengal

2555. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any project to promote tourism in tribal areas of West Bengal;

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

(c) whether Government is planning to incorporate inclusive policy on tribal area tourism in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism, under the Swadesh Darshan scheme is developing thematic circuits in the country in planned and prioritized manner. Tribal circuit has been identified as one of the thematic circuit for development under the scheme. The projects under the scheme are identified for development in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable Detailed Project Reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier. Ministry has not sanctioned any project under Tribal Circuit theme in West Bengal.

The details of project sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan scheme in West Bengal and under the Tribal Circuit theme of the scheme in the country are as follows:

(₹ in Crores)

Sl. No.	Year of Sanction	Project	Amount Sanctioned
1.	2015-16	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren- Kohima- Wokha, Nagaland	97.36
2.	2015-16	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri- Mainpat- Ambikapur- Maheshpur -Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar- Gangrel- Kondagaon- Nathiya Nawagaon- Jagdalpur- Chitrakoot- Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.00
3.	2015-16	Development of Coastal Circuit: Udaipur- Digha- Shankarpur- Tajpur- Mandarmani- Fraserganj- Bakkhilai-Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39
4.	2016-17	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram- Medavaram- Tadvai- Damaravi- Mallur- Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	83.88
5.	2016-17	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung- Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67

Development of eco-tourism in Odisha

2556. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is including or planning to include more number of tourist destinations for the purpose of boosting eco-tourism and attract more tourists to generate more revenues;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has any proposal to boost the eco-tourism by making development works in the Similipal Sanctuary in Odisha, 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 has launched the

Swadesh Darshan Scheme for the development of tourism related infrastructure and facilities in the country. Recognizing the huge potential for the development of Eco tourism in the country, the Ministry of Tourism has identified "Eco Circuit" as one of the 15 thematic circuits under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

The projects under the Swadesh Darshan scheme are identified for development in consultation with the State Governments / Union Territory Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier. Submission of project proposals by the State Governments and its sanctioning is a continuous process. No proposal has so far been received by the Ministry from Govt. of Odisha for development of under Eco Tourism in Odisha. However the Ministry has sanctioned Development of Coastal Circuit which comprises of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara in Odisha during 2016-17.

The details of projects sanctioned under the Eco Circuit theme and for Odisha under the scheme are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The State Government of Odisha has informed that State Forest & Environment Department has launched a five year scheme from 2016 to 2021 for development of Ecotourism of Odisha. By the end of 2019, Ecotourism facilities for night stay are functioning in different parts of Odisha which are managed by the forest dependent communities and more such facilities are being planned. Presently, 5 Ecotourism destinations are operational in Similipal (WL) Sanctuary which offer various eco friendly activities viz., Cycling, Trekking, Birding, Sports, Photography, Jungle Safari etc. to the tourists visiting these destinations.

Statement

The details of projects sanctioned under Eco Tourism Circuit and for Odisha under the Swadesh Darshan scheme

Sl. No.	State/Year of Sanction	Project
1	2	3
1.	Uttarakhand 2015-16	Development of Eco Circuit: Tehri Lake & Surroundings- Sirain - Koti - Chamba - New Tehri

1	2	3
2.	Telangana 2015-16	Development of Eco Circuit: Somasila Reservoir - Singotam Reservoir - Akka Mahadevi Caves - Kadali Yanam - Srisailem -Farahabad - Mallelateertham - Uma Maheshwari Temple in Mahaboobnagar District.
3.	Kerala 2015-16	Development of Eco Circuit: Angamoozhy - Kochandy Zone -Arnamudi - Echopara - Kochumpamba - Gavi-Vagamon-Thekkady in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts
4.	Odisha 2016-17	Development of Coastal Circuit: Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara
5.	Mizoram 2016-17	Development of Eco Circuit: Aizawl -Rawpuichhip - Khawhphawp - Lengpui - Durtlang - Chatlang-Sakawrhmutuaitlang - Muthee -Beratlawng -Tuirial Airfield - Hmuifang
6.	Madhya Pradesh 2017-18	Development of Eco Circuit: Gandhisagar Dam-Mandleshwar Dam- Omkareshwar Dam- Indira Sagar Dam-Tawa Dam- Bargi Dam- Bheda Ghat- Bansagar Dam- Ken River
7.	Jharkhand 2018-19	Development of Eco Circuit: Dalma- Makulakocha - Pendrabeda -Chandil- Getalsud- Betla National Park- Mirchaiya- koel River point - Netarhat

Developmental activities in Kanchipuram and Velankanni in Tamil nadu

2557. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any step to undertake developmental activities under PRASAD scheme in Kanchipuram and Velankanni in the State of Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Tourism sanctioned the following projects under the scheme "Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)".

- (i) "Development of Kanchipuram" sanctioned in 2016-17 at the cost of ₹ 16.48 Crore. The amount ₹13.18 Crore has been released so far.
- (ii) "Development of Vellankani" sanctioned in 2016-17 at the cost of ₹5.60 Crore. The amount ₹4.48 Crore has been released so far.

Migration of tour and travel operations to online services

2558. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of tour and travel operators have switched over to online services;
- (b) the details of regulations prescribed for them to save common people from fraud; and
- (c) whether any complaint received about the fraud or malpractices by these agents, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) Service providers in Tourism and Hospitality sectors sell their products and services through various platforms including online. However, Government of India, Ministry of Tourism does not maintain any record regarding number of tour and travel operators switching over to online services.

The Government of India, Ministry of Tourism does not have any regulatory powers in this regard. Complaints regarding fraud or malpractices by service providers either from the complainants or through Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring Systems (CPGRAMS) portal. On receipt of such complaints, the matter is taken up with the concerned service providers seeking clarification to facilitate resolution of the issues. In case instances of exploitation or any fraud against tourists are brought to the notice of the Ministry of Tourism, the grievance is taken up with the concerned State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The complainant is also advised to approach the appropriate forum, such as consumer court, for redressal, on case to case basis.

Employment in tourism sector

2559. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted/ proposes to conduct any study on manpower requirement in the tourism sector, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken by Government to bridge the talent gap in tourism industry;

(c) whether Government is aware that the labour participation of women in tourism sector is less than 13 per cent;

(d) if so, what steps has been taken by Government to make this sector more inclusive in nature, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps that has been taken so far by Government to combat seasonal unemployment that plagues the tourism industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) As per a study conducted by Ministry of Tourism to Assess the Requirement of Manpower in Hospitality and Travel Trade Sector in 2012, there is a demand and supply gap in manpower in tourism and hospitality sector especially in the non-managerial level. As per this study, the gap will be 7.55 lakh in non-managerial level and 1.09 lakh in managerial cadre by 2020-21.

(b) to (e) To bridge the talent gap and combat seasonal unemployment, Ministry of Tourism has put in place the Scheme of "Capacity Building for Service Providers" (CBSP) to provide education, training and certification to the tourism service providers at every level. The main objectives of this initiative are to train and upgrade manpower including women at every strata of service in order to i) capitalize on the vast tourism potential of the country to the fullest, and ii) provide professional expertise to the local populace as well as create fresh opportunities for employment generation in the tourism sector both in urban as well as rural areas.

Training programmes including an on-line Learning Management System are undertaken. The major programs including development of a system for Certification are as under:

(i) Skill Development in general for fresh candidates;

(ii) Specialised skill development, including language courses for fresh as well as existing service providers;

- (iii) Training of teachers, administrators and planners;
- (iv) Basic Skill up-gradation in general for existing service providers;
- (v) Training of Trainers programmes;
- (vi) Awareness Programmes;
- (vii) Awareness of tourism benefits / knowledge in the rural areas;
- (viii) Incredible India Tourist Facilitation Certification (IITF).

PRASAD scheme in Chhattisgarh

†2560. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive' (PRASAD) scheme has been implemented in Chhattisgarh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, place-wise;
- (c) whether the other religious places, including Danteshwari temple situated in Dantewada of Chhattisgarh, are considered to be included under the 'PRASAD' scheme;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the actions taken by Government, so far and the results thereof, place-wise; and
- (e) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) On the basis of proposal received from State Government of Chhattisgarh, the site Maa Bamleshwari Devi Temple in District Rajnandgaon has been selected for infrastructure development, under PRASHAD scheme of the Ministry of Tourism.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) and (e) Do not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS CORRECTING ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, there are statements by Ministers correcting answers to questions. Shri Prahalad Singh Patel.

Regarding Promotion of Tourism in Konkan Area

पर्यटन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल): महोदय, मैं "कोंकण क्षेत्र में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा दिया जाना" के संबंध में दो जुलाई, 2019 को राज्य सभा में तारांकित प्रश्न 109 के दिए गए उत्तर के संशोधनार्थ एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ashwini Kumar Choubey.

Regarding Recruitment in CGHS Dispensaries

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अश्विनी कुमार चौबे): महोदय, मैं "सीजीएचएस औषधालयों में भर्ती" के संबंध में 24 जुलाई, 2018 को राज्य सभा में अतारांकित प्रश्न 753 के दिए गए उत्तर के संशोधनार्थ एक विवरण (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल, आपका एक और वक्तव्य है।

Regarding Tourism related facilities in Konkan Region

पर्यटन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल): मैं "कोंकण क्षेत्र में पर्यटन से जुड़ी सुविधाओं" के संबंध में दो जुलाई, 2019 को राज्य सभा में अतारांकित प्रश्न 1249 के दिए गए उत्तर के संशोधनार्थ एक विवरण (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

OBSERVATION BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I rise with pain and agony about what has happened today. I wish the Leader of the Opposition were here. Firstly, some of the Members had not given any notice and they have not even told me anything. I do not know what the issue is. They trooped into the Well and started shouting slogans. I could only hear that they were shouting slogans against the Governor, which is not permitted. If, however, they have any issue, they have to move a substantive motion. I wanted to tell them that, but they didn't hear me. And then, after coming into the Well, they were asking for permission to speak for a minute. I

[Mr. Chairman]

told them to go to their seats. But they didn't. Is shouting slogans going to help anybody? Are we in Parliament or in a bazaar? This has to be understood by all. I am pained because the image of not only of an individual Member but of Parliament also is going down. Secondly, after I have called the next Question, the Member, whether he is satisfied with the reply or not, should sit down. Anand Sharmaji, you are here; I must tell you. I have already told the Minister, "If you don't have the information, collect the information and send it to the hon. Member." Subsequently, what the Member was saying was the same that I said earlier. I don't want to be harsh towards anybody.

You are all like my own children or some of you are my elders. So, please see to it that we maintain decency and decorum. Take advantage of Zero Hour submissions and Special Mentions as I have been very liberal in allowing them. I appeal to the House to cooperate with me. We are getting appreciation across the country that the House is functioning normally. Whatever you want to oppose, you have got every right to oppose it. But please follow the rules. This is what I want to appeal to you all.

At 2.00 p.m., we will be having the Calling Attention Motion. You know the procedure also. The hon. Member has to call the attention of the hon. Minister and the hon. Minister will make a statement and subsequently the hon. Members will seek clarifications. After that, we will take up the Bills.

The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one minute past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Need for completion of National Irrigation Projects to tackle emerging water crisis and to transfer 'Water' to Concurrent List from State List

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao to call the attention of the Minister. Please read the text.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I rise to call the attention of the Minister of Jal Shakti to the need for completion of National Irrigation Projects to tackle emerging water crisis and to transfer 'Water' to Concurrent List from State List.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. माननीय मंत्री जी, I think, you have to read the statement.

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, आपसे मेरी एक रिक्वेस्ट है। Reading the statement will take some time. We can give more time to the Members. Let us take the statement as laid.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That has been the procedure, I think. The Minister can be brief. It is a good suggestion.

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): I think it can be in brief. The rest of the material can be laid on the Table. This is under the provisions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, it is under provisions. That can be done.

SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Sir, water is the basic need of people. If not conserved, this natural resource will dry up. And, the hon. Member has requested for inclusion of water into Concurrent List. So, I am laying the papers, my statement on the Table, for information of the Members of the House. Rest, I can state after the deliberations of the hon. Members.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, धन्यवाद। हाउस इस बात से सहमत है। I think that is a good suggestion.

SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT: * Sir, water is basic need of people. If not conserved, this natural resource will dry up. Already people are suffering from deep water crisis. NITI Aayog's Composite Water Management Index Report indicates that 820 million people in India are facing high to extreme water stress. Keeping the importance of water in view, the Government has declared 16 irrigation projects as National Projects. Major portion of funds for these projects are borne by Central Government. However, some of projects are ongoing since years. Inter-state issues, legal issues, land acquisition problems and majorly funds problems are hampering the progress of these National Projects. If these projects are completed in a time bound manner, the country can reap its benefits apart from escaping cost escalations.

*Laid on the Table.

[Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat]

However, as the water is a state subject, Central Government was not able to pursue the progress of these projects directly, Therefore, the Government shall bring Water into concurrent list and execute these all water projects including these National Projects on war footing basis.

Steps taken by the Government in respect of National Irrigation Projects:

Water Resources Projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priorities. In order to supplement the efforts of State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and Programs.

The Government of India during 2008 approved the scheme of National Projects and 16 projects have been included under this scheme.

Criteria for selection of National Projects are as under:

- (i) International projects where usage of water in India is required by a treaty or where planning and early completion of the project is necessary in the interest of the country.
- (ii) Inter-State projects which are dragging on due to non-resolution of Inter-State issues relating to sharing of costs, rehabilitation, aspects of power production etc., including river interlinking projects.
- (iii) Intra State projects with additional potential of more than 2,00,000 hectare (ha) and with no dispute regarding sharing of water and where hydrology is established.
- (iv) Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) projects envisaging restoration of lost irrigation potential of 2,00,000 ha or more would be eligible for inclusion as a National Project subject to certain conditions.

Status:

Out of 16 National Projects, five projects namely Polavaram, Irrigation Project (Andhra Pradesh), Saryu Nahar Pariyojana (Uttar Pradesh), Gosikhurd Irrigation Project (Maharashtra), Teesta Barrage Project (West Bengal) and Shahpurkandi Dam Project (Punjab) have been taken up for execution after the concerned State Governments obtained the necessary approvals as per guidelines of the scheme. Two National Projects namely Gosikhurd and Saryu Nahar projects are included under 99

prioritised projects and are being funded through NABARD under LTIF. Further, Polavaram Project has been declared as National Project (NP) under provisions of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014.

Details of 16 National Projects are at Annexure-I.

Matter to bring 'Water' in the Concurrent List

The matter to bring 'water' in the Concurrent List was examined by the two Commissions on Centre State Relations chaired by Justice R.S. Sarkaria (1983-88) and Justice M.M. Punchhi (2007-10) respectively. However, the proposal to bring 'water' in the Union/Concurrent list did not find favour with either of the two Commissions.

Further, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (now DoWR, RD & GR) sought comments of Ministry of Law and Justice in August 2016 for shifting of Entry 17, which includes water, from List II (State List) to the List III (Concurrent List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The Legislative Department has opined that since there exists a carefully crafted and delicate balance between the two entries (Entry 56 of List I and entry 17 of List II), it would be wise not to remove/transfer entry 17 from the State List to the Concurrent List. However, it would be pragmatic to have a separate entry under the Concurrent List to deal with matters relating to water conservation, water preservation, water management, etc.

So, in view of the above, rather than any amendments to the existing Constitutional provisions, there may be a provision of appropriate act/regulatory framework/institutional mechanism for executing existing constitutional provisions for regulation and development of inter-State rivers. In this regard, the draft River Basin Management Bill proposes optimum development of inter-State rivers by facilitating inter-State coordination ensuring scientific planning of land and water resources taking basin/sub-basin as unit with unified perspectives of water in all its forms (including soil moisture, ground and surface water) and ensuring comprehensive and balanced development of both catchment and command areas. The draft Bill proposed to establish 13 River Basin Authorities for various river basins of the country. It is expected that enactment of the proposed legislation would result in optimum integrated development and management of inter-State River waters with basin approach and will result in change of environment from the one of conflicts to that of cooperation.

*Annexure-I**Projects Declared National Project (NP)*

Sl. No.	Name of the National Project/State	Benefits: 1) Irrigation (ha.) 2) Power (MW) 3) Storage (MAF)	Central Assistance Released so far (in ₹ Cr)	Status	Target date of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Gosikhurd Irrigation Project/Maharashtra	1) 2.50 lakh 2) 26.50 MW 3) 0.93 MAF	Under AIBP 423.18 Under NP-3350.34	Ongoing	March'23
2	Saryu Nahar Pariyojana/ Uttar Pradesh	1) 14.04 lakh (NP Component: 4.73) 2) Nil 3) Barrage	Under AIBP-828.62 Under NP-1526.59	Ongoing	March'21
3	Polavaram Irrigation Project/Andhra Pradesh	1) CCA-2.91 Lha. Irrigation Potential - 4.36 Lha. 2) 960 MW	Under AIBP-562.47 Under NP-6764.16	Ongoing	Dec'21

		3) 23.44 TMC of water to Vizag city for drinking and industrial purpose and diversion of 84.70 TMC to Krishna basin.			
4	Shahpurkandi Dam Project/Punjab	1) 0.371akh 2) 206 MW 3) 0.012 MAF	Under AIBP-29.85 Under NP-86.04	Ongoing	June'22
5	Teesta Barrage Project/ West Bengal	1) 9.23 lakh (NP component 5.27) 2) 67.5 MW in 03 Nos canal fall power houses @22.5MW each) 3) Barrage	Under AIBP-152.92 Under NP-178.20	Irrigation Potential of 1.97 L.Ha. created. Project is at standstill since 2014-15 due to land acquisition issues. State Govt. has constituted a high level task-force in November, 2015 to suggest the appropriate course of action for the execution of balance work of Teesta Barrage Project. However, the state govt. has not submitted any proposal in this regard.	
6	Lakhwar multi purpose project/Uttarakhand	1) 33,780 2) 300MW 3) 0.267MAF	-	RCE of ₹ 5747.17 (PL 07/2018) accepted by TAC on 11.2.19	

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Renukaji Dam Project/HP	1) Drinking water 2) 40 MW 3) 0.404 MAF	446.96 (One-time special grant)	Appraisal Stage	
8	Kishau multipurpose project/HP and Uttarakhand	1) 0.97 Lakh 2) 660MW 3) 1.07MAF	-		
9	Ujh Multipurpose Project/J and K	1) 0.321akh 2) 196MW 3) 0.63 MAF	-	TAC in its meeting dt 7.1.19 recommended for ₹ 5850 cr.	
10	Ken-Betwa Link Project/Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh	1) 6.35 lakh 2) 78MW 3) 2.18 MAF	-	Appraisal Stage For Phase-II	
11	Kulsi Dam Project/Assam	1) 20,500 ha. 2) 55 MW 3) 0.30 MAF	-	Appraisal Stage	
12	Noa Dihing Dam Project/Arunachal	1) 6955 ha. 2) 72MW 3) 0.26MAF	-	Appraisal Stage	

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13	Bursar HE Project/ J and K	1) 1.74 lakh 2) 800MW 3) 0.5 MAF	-	Appraisal Stage
14	Gyspa HE Project/ Himachal Pradesh	1) 0.50 lakh ha. 2) 300MW 3) 0.74MAF	-	DPR Stage
15	2nd Ravi Vyas Link Project/ Punjab	Harness water flowing across border (about 0.58MAF in non-monsoon period)	-	PFR Stage
16	Upper Siang Project/ Arunachal Pradesh	1) Indirect Irrigation 2) 9750MW 3) 1.44 MAF 4) Flood moderation	-	DPR Stage

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, clarifications.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I am extremely sorry. Sir, water is precious. We all know that no living thing can survive without water. But, it is a finite resource and we have to use it judiciously. Reports indicate that 17 per cent of world population is living in India but India is having only 4 per cent fresh water resources. It is depressing to note that currently 820 million people in 12 major river basins of the country are facing high to extreme water stress situation. Sir, thousands of TMCs of surplus monsoon water is going waste into sea as we fail to store it in ground water reservoir. The present situation indicates that our surface water, ground water and waste water management policies are neither being formulated as per future requirement nor being implemented successfully. As rightly said by many eminent persons around the globe, "future wars will be fought for water", I strongly wish, Sir, that this shall not affect integrity of our great nation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will suggest that you have to only seek clarifications, and not give a speech. That has been the procedure, Dr. Rao.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, I have seven minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, only five minutes. I know, since there are more number of speakers, the time has been reduced by the hon. Chairman. I know that. Please put your queries.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, I request you to give me seven minutes. I strongly feel that merely changing the name of the Ministry of Water Resources to the Ministry of Jal Shakti will not serve any purpose. The commitment and dedication of the Government towards tackling water crisis shall reflect in its policies and actions. We need strong policies and stubborn will for their implementation, for preserving and conserving the water to tackle emerging water crisis.

There are 16 Projects that have been declared as the National Irrigation Projects in eleven States of the country. Since several years, some of them are ongoing, some are in DPR stage and some are in appraisal stage. The delay in execution of these projects is escalating the cost of projects manifold. There is a need to take up and complete all the national projects on war footing to preserve water for future generations.

Among all these National Irrigation Projects, the Polavaram National Irrigation Project has a unique story. It is on the River Godavari, where, on an average, 3,000 TMCs of water goes waste into the sea every year. Polavaram is a multipurpose project. It serves irrigation and drinking water needs of the economically-backward north coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh. It creates additional irrigation potential and also stabilizes existing irrigation potential in other coastal districts. Generation of 960 MW hydel power is part of this project.

Sir, it is the first river-linking project of two major rivers, Godavari and Krishna. Polavaram link diverts 80 TMC of water from Godavari to Krishna. This diversion saves Krishna water upstream of Nagarjuna Sagar to fulfil the drinking water and irrigation needs of chronically-drought prone Rayalaseema area in Andhra Pradesh, apart from allowing additional usage of Krishna waters in Maharashtra and Karnataka.

The Congress Government, led by Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy, a great visionary, had given utmost priority for execution of this Project. During his tenure, major part in the right and left canals of Polavaram were completed and headwork contracts were also awarded. Almost all the statutory clearances were obtained during his tenure, apart from sending necessary proposals to Government for according the national status. The Congress Government had spent ₹5,136 crore on the project till March, 2014.

The erstwhile Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated with the consent of all the political parties in both the Houses of Parliament. Both the Houses of Parliament had echoed with the demand for justice to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh, which lost its financial base including its capital city of Hyderabad. The UPA Government and the NDA, which was in Opposition at that time, had played crucial role in enacting the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act promising several things to the State. Special Status and complete cost bearing of Polavaram project were vital among them.

Polavaram is unique because Section 90 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act mandates that the construction of this project is the responsibility of the Central Government and it shall be executed on expedient public interest. Secondly, probably, for the first time in the country, Polavaram Project Authority (PPA), an exclusive Authority for construction of Polavaram, was constituted.

[Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao]

The then UPA Cabinet, in its meeting held on 01.05.2014, had taken a decision to bear entire cost of Polavaram Project, including its cost escalations due to cost and time overruns and also escalations due to the new Land Acquisition Act and expenditure on rehabilitation and resettlement of project-displaced families. It was also decided to complete the project by December, 2018.

The NDA Government suddenly, to the utter dismay of people of Andhra Pradesh, announced a Special Package in September, 2016. In violation to the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, it accepted the then Andhra Pradesh Government's request, on the advice of the NITI Aayog, and gave execution of Polavaram project to the State due to the reasons best known only to them. *...(Time-bell rings)...* Ignoring the UPA Cabinet's decision, it imposed a condition that it would bear the cost of the project as per the rates prevailing as on 01.04.2014 only. It also stipulated that the State would incur the expenditure on the project initially from its own resources and would later get it reimbursed from Central Government. It is shocking as to how the NITI Aayog advises the Government violating an Act passed by the Parliament and how the Government can accept it.

Entry 56 of the Union List, under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, says that the regulation and development of inter-State rivers is Union's responsibility, but the Union is leaving the fate of these projects also to States claiming that 'Water' is a State Subject. *(Time bell)* Once the project gets declared as a national project, the Central Government shall take entire responsibility of the project.

Also, there is a necessity to bring water into Concurrent List, so that both the Union and the States can work together to avoid water crisis *...(Time-bell rings)...* I urge upon the Government...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am calling the other Member. *...(Interruptions)...* The next speaker is Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy, not present. *...(Interruptions)...* Already, I have given you seven minutes, *... (Interruptions)...* The next speaker is Shri Prashanta Nanda, only your speech will go on record, other than that, nothing will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...* I have already given you seven minutes...*(Interruptions)...* We are wasting time. This has to be concluded in one hour, please.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, let him conclude. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him speak. You cannot give instructions sitting there, Mr. Binoy Viswam. There are Rules and Procedures which need to be followed. Please Prashanta Nandaji, you speak.

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): Sir, I have gone through the criteria for declaring a project as a National Project. I would like to ask or get clarification that while declaring a project as a National Project, if it is an inter-State affair, should the States be called and it be discussed with them or not? This is a very vital point. I can only say about my State. We have problems with Chhattisgarh. As far as Mahanadi is concerned, we have got problems with Polavaram Project. We always think about Polavaram Project that our land will be submerged. Sir, we want that a national project should be there and more water should be conserved, but, it should not be at the cost of the people staying there. Sir, regarding Polavaram Project, I would like to tell you that the Indira Sagar (Polavaram) Multi Purpose Project is being constructed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh on river Godavari. Another project is Inchampalli Project, which was conceived initially on river Godavari in Andhra Pradesh at 280 kilometre upstream. Two rivers mainly Sabari and Sileru at Motu, located on boundary of Odisha territory, flow as one river, namely, Sabari, and join river Godavari at Kunavaram in Andhra Pradesh. Sir, the project is being constructed in contravention of two major decisions taken during conceptualization of the Project, *i.e.*, agreement between Chief Ministers of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh and award of the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal, 1980. This is what I am telling you. Unless, you solve the problem, the speed of the work cannot be increased. Sir, I want to ask some questions which need to be answered. The questions are: Is it a fact that the reservoir operation schedule of Polavaram Project ...(*Time-bell rings*)... prescribed in GWDT Award has been changed by CWC as per revised design flood 50 lakh cusecs? If so, have the details been communicated and discussed with Government of Odisha and Chhattisgarh? It is understood that the embankments are proposed to be constructed by Government of Andhra Pradesh to prevent submergence in Odisha territory. Has the feasibility of the proposal been studied or not? Will any forest land in Odisha territory be affected. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Sir, only one more minute. Will any forest land in Odisha territory be affected due to construction of proactive embankment of Polavaram project? If yes, how has the final forest clearance been given to the project? Is the design flood of Polavaram Project ...(Time-bell rings)... due to existence of Inchampalli Project is 36 lakh cusecs.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The next speaker is Shri Ashok Siddharth.

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Sir, I am just concluding by saying that it is understood that TAC of MoWR has cleared the Polavaram Multi Purpose Project. Has the co-basin state Odisha been consulted during this clearance process or not?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Nanda.

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: What are the standard extent procedures for clearance of inter-State projects by TAC of MoWR?

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, पिछली दफा Calling Attention पर बहस के दौरान, शुरू में हम लोगों ने उसके रूल्स के बारे में बात की थी। Attention call करने वाले माननीय सदस्य को पांच मिनट बोलना है और बाकी सदस्यों को तीन-तीन मिनट में सिर्फ अपनी queries और clarifications पूछने हैं। अगर आप तीन मिनट से अधिक लेंगे, तो मैं बाध्य हो जाऊंगा, क्योंकि as per rules, यह बहस केवल एक घंटे में ही खत्म होनी है।

दूसरा, मैं आपसे पुनः कहना चाहूंगा कि बहस शुरू हो जाने के बाद, दो बजे के बाद, अनेक नाम आ रहे हैं। मैं इन नामों को अब include करने की स्थिति में नहीं हूँ।

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ।

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद, माननीय उपसभापति महोदय। मान्यवर, भारत में जल संकट 21वीं सदी की सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है। आधारभूत पंच तत्वों में से जल हमारे जीवन का एक आधार है। जल के बिना जीवन की कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती है। इसलिए कभी रहीम ने कहा था -

**"रहिमन पानी राखिए, बिन पानी सब सून,
पानी गये न ऊबरे, मोती, मानुष, चून।"**

मान्यवर, यदि जल न होता, तो सृष्टि का निर्माण संभव न होता। मान्यवर, मैं ज्यादा लम्बी-चौड़ी बात नहीं करूंगा। सरकार ने जल शक्ति मंत्रालय गठित किया है, मैं सरकार से

जानना चाहूंगा कि जो हमारी सिंचाई की पुरानी विधियां थीं, क्या सरकार उन विधियों को पुनः ग्रामीण अंचलों में प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कोई कार्य कर रही है? दूसरा, सिंचाई के कार्यों के लिए स्प्रिंकलर और ड्रिप सिंचाई जैसी पानी की कम खपत वाली प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए क्या सरकार के पास कोई योजना है? उस योजना में जो वस्तुएं इस्तेमाल होंगी, उनमें किसानों के लिए सब्सिडी का कोई प्रावधान है, चूंकि किसान हमारे देश का अन्नदाता होता है।

मान्यवर, कुछ समय पहले हमारे देश के माननीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी इज़राइल की यात्रा पर गए थे। इज़राइल जैसा मरुस्थलीय, समुद्री देश उपयोग किए गए पानी का सौ प्रतिशत शोधन करता है और उसे 94 प्रतिशत वापस घरों में उपयोग के लिए भेज देता है। इतना ही नहीं इज़राइल खारे पाने को शोधित करके पेयजल में भी परिवर्तित करता है। वहां के प्रधान मंत्री ने उस शोधित करने वाले संयंत्र को जीवंत हमारे देश के सम्मानित प्रधान मंत्री जी को दिखाने का काम किया था। क्या हमारे देश के सम्मानित प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जल शक्ति मंत्रालय को, जिस नए मंत्रालय की स्थापना हुई है, क्या उस मंत्रालय को कोई निर्देश दिए हैं कि उस तरह के संयंत्र भारत में लगाए जाएं? मान्यवर, जो केंद्रीय भूजल बोर्ड की पिछली रिपोर्ट आई है, उसके अनुसार 2007 से 2017 के बीच देश के भूजल स्तर में लगभग 62 प्रतिशत की कमी आई है। आई.आई.टी., खड़गपुर की तरह कनाडा के अथाबास्का विश्वविद्यालय के संयुक्त अध्ययन से यह तथ्य सामने आया है कि भारत को प्रतिवर्ष केवल 3,000 घन मीटर वर्षा की आवश्यकता होती है। जबकि भारत में प्रतिवर्ष 4,000 घन मीटर वर्षा जल प्राप्त होता है, यानी कि आवश्यकता से अधिक, लेकिन हम इस वर्षा जल का केवल 8 प्रतिशत संचित कर पाते हैं। जल शोधन एवं पुनः उपयोगी बनाने की क्षमता के कारण, यह जल संचयन विश्व में सबसे कम है। क्या सरकार ने अभी इस जल संचयन के संबंध में कोई विशेष नीति बनाने की प्रक्रिया जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के माध्यम से की है या नहीं की है?

मान्यवर, ये चर्चाएं हमेशा से सदन में होती रही हैं, चाहे वह जल संकट की हो, नदी विवाद की हो या फिर गरीबी या महंगाई की हो। सर, मैं बस बीस सेकेंड में अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा। मैंने ज्यादातर देखा है कि ये चर्चाएं सदन और सदन के बाहर की चर्चा तक सीमित रहती हैं। मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन है कि जल संकट जैसी विकराल समस्या को केवल चर्चा तक सीमित न रखकर, जो सम्मानित सदस्यों के द्वारा सुझाव आए हैं, उन सुझावों को अमल करने का प्रयास किया जाए, ताकि हम लोग मिलकर इस आने वाले समय में जल संकट की समस्या से उबर सकें, धन्यवाद। जय हिंद! जय भारत!

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। श्री के.के. रागेश जी।

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (KERALA): Sir, at the very outset, I take this opportunity to oppose the move of the Government to shift 'water' from State List to Concurrent List. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not 'move'. This is Calling Attention Motion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: It is reported in the media. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is already reported in the media. I have seen the statement of the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is Calling Attention Motion. Please understand this and seek the clarification. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, we are witnessing many Interstate River Water disputes. I am requesting the Government not to make it an opportunity to shift water from State List to Concurrent List. I want to know whether the Government will intervene and find an amicable solution to these water disputes. We are facing a severe water crisis. The Composite Water Management Index quoted in the statement was released by NITI Aayog last year. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is aware of the fact that by next year 21 major cities in our country, including Delhi, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Chennai, are going to reach zero groundwater level. I want to know whether the Government is aware of this fact. It is going to affect ten crore people. After ten years, water demand is projected to be twice the available supply. This is what NITI Aayog Report states. It is going to result in severe water scarcity. It is going to affect lakhs of people. It is going to affect the GDP by six per cent, states the Report of NITI Aayog. I want to know from the Government the steps that the Government is taking to resolve this issue. You are saying that by 2024 piped water connection will be provided to all the households. I don't think it will be resolved through piped water connection alone. If water will not be there, then what are you going to supply? That should be the major concern of the Government. I am requesting the Government to address the real issues. One thing is that the groundwater level is getting diminished. Secondly, I am requesting the Government to take steps to preserve local water bodies which is also very important. Our rivers are getting polluted. Why the Ganga alone can be rejuvenated? Why not other rivers? On the one hand, we are facing heavy floods. On the other hand, we are facing serious

droughts. There should be a programme of action for rainwater harvesting. My request to the Government is that laying of pipeline cannot resolve the problem. I am requesting you to address the real issues. Preserve water to develop groundwater level and do rainwater harvesting. Thank you, Sir.

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से तीन प्रश्न पूछना चाहूंगा। मेरा पहला प्रश्न यह है कि किसी स्टेट में, इंट्रा स्टेट में अगर रिवर में काम करना है, खासकर जो नदी जोड़ने की योजना है, उसमें बिहार में कोसी-मेची एक प्रोजेक्ट है। उसका जो पूरा कमांड एरिया है, उससे जिसे फायदा होगा, वह करीब दो लाख हैक्टेयर का है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि यह दो लाख हैक्टेयर सिंचाई की क्षमता का प्रोजेक्ट है, तो क्या इसे केन्द्र सरकार राष्ट्रीय योजना के रूप में स्वीकृत करेगी?

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि बिहार और झारखंड में बहुत सारी नदियां हैं, बहुत सारे प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, जो कई वर्षों से लंबित हैं। उसका कारण यह भी है कि दोनों प्रदेशों का बंटवारा होने के बाद कुछ issues pending रह गए। उसमें खासकर जो नॉर्थ कोयल प्रोजेक्ट है, वह पेंडिंग है, तो क्या इस प्रोजेक्ट को भी केन्द्र सरकार राष्ट्रीय योजना के रूप में लेने की कोई व्यवस्था करेगी?

मेरा तीसरा प्रश्न यह है कि बिहार सबसे ज्यादा तब पीड़ित होता है, जब नेपाल से कोसी नदी में बाढ़ आती है। यह एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्दा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि जो नदियां हमारे बिहार में कोसी से आती हैं, उन पर हाई डैम प्रोजेक्ट बनवाकर, सिंचाई और पावर की सुविधा उपलब्ध करवाने के लिए क्या इसको भी नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट के रूप में लेगी? सर, यही मेरे क्वेश्चन्स हैं, धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह जी। माननीय सदस्यों से इसी तरह के pinpointed clarifications की अपेक्षा की जाती है। श्री जी.वी.एल. नरसिंहा राव।

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I requested to speak in Telugu.

* "Sir, Polavaram Project is one the most discussed national projects in the country. This project is like a life line of Andhra Pradesh. As this project can provide water for cultivation for more than 5 lakh hectares of land and also provide water supply to the city of Visakhapatnam and other areas, this is a very prominent project. This project was declared a national project in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation

*English translation of the original speech made in Telugu.

[Shri G.V.L. Narasimha Rao]

Act, 2014. The total cost of construction of this irrigation project is being borne by the Central Government. Till now, ₹ 6,764 crore was given to Andhra Pradesh against this project. Sir, what I wanted to tell is that, the Ministry of Finance in its reply to a question has stated its acceptance to release ₹ 18,050 crore towards this project. The State Government failed to give accounts for expenditure spent before 2014 towards this project. This has to be considered as the failure of the State Government. There is a need to find a solution for this and release balance funds so as to give justice to the State of Andhra Pradesh. Sir, Andhra Pradesh Government said that it constituted an expert committee and on the basis of the recommendations of this expert committee, the State Government paid an additional amount of ₹ 2,377 crore against this project. There is a need for clarity on this. This should not become an obstacle for further sanction of funds from the Central Government. The State Government and the Central Government should discuss the matter. I visited the Polavaram Project twice or thrice. Rehabilitation is the biggest problem there. Many evacuees and tribals voiced their concerns in a discussion with me. So, I request the Minister to consider my request and visit the project. People are saying Polavaram means Modi 'varam'. They see the project as a gift given by Shri Narendra Modi and the Central Government. But, there was not a single trace of the State Government giving credit or acknowledgement to the Central Government for this project. So, I request the project to be recognised as Prime Minister Polavaram Project and a plaque to be constructed at a suitable place mentioning that the Project was constructed with the Central Government funds. I also request the Central Government to release the balance funds in a timely manner for completion of this project within the stipulated time. Sir, I request the Central Government to discuss with the State Government for speedy completion of Polavaram Project without further delay and fulfil the dreams of the people of Andhra Pradesh. I once again request the Central Government to pay attention to the problems of the people who are affected by this project and address their grievance". Thank you, Sir.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम): माननीय उपसभापति जी, इस कॉलिंग अटेंशन के माध्यम से इस विषय को State List से Concurrent List में लाने का जो प्रस्ताव किया गया है और इस बारे में जो कहा गया है, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

महोदय, यहां देश में जल की कमी और उसकी crisis के बारे में हर वर्ष बातें कही जाती हैं, लेकिन हमारे असम में जल ज्यादा है और वह इसकी वजह से हर वर्ष बाढ़ आती है, उसे कैसे नियंत्रित किया जाए, इस बारे में सोचना चाहिए। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि उसे नियंत्रित करने के लिए जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के अतिरिक्त कोई और दूसरा मंत्रालय इस कार्य को नहीं कर सकता है। अतः मैं आपके जरिए, मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि वहां जो बाढ़ की समस्या है, वहां जितना जल जरूरी है, उससे ज्यादा है और हर छः महीने में वहां बाढ़ आती रहती है। उस जल को नियंत्रित करने के लिए कोई राष्ट्रीय प्रोजेक्ट बनाया जाए और यह प्रयास किया जाए कि उसे किस प्रकार से नियंत्रित किया जा सकता है। असम की तरफ से या राज्यों की तरफ से वहां इस प्रकार से अत्यधिक जल को नियंत्रित करने के लिए प्रोजेक्ट बनाने हेतु, जितने फंड्स की आवश्यकता होती है, वह नहीं होता है, जिससे कि बड़े प्रोजेक्ट को लिया जा सके।

महोदय, ब्रह्मपुत्र को नियंत्रित करना है, वहां सबमर्जिंग हो रही है। इसी तरह से अगर वहां की जमीन का इरोज़न होता रहा, तो आने वाले 50 साल में असम के जो प्लेन एरियाज़ हैं, वहां कोई जमीन नहीं रहेगी, बल्कि वह पानी में बह जाएगी। इसलिए वहां के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय परियोजना बनाने की बहुत जरूरत है। ब्रह्मपुत्र में सारे भूटान के पहाड़ों से नदियां बहकर आती हैं, जो कि सारी जमीन की सबमर्जिंग करके बहाकर ले जा रही हैं। इसके लिए भी बहुत बड़े-बड़े प्रोजेक्ट बनाने की जरूरत है, जिनकी जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारें नहीं ले सकती हैं, क्योंकि उनमें बहुत फंड्स की आवश्यकता होती है और उतने फंड्स राज्य सरकारों के पास नहीं होते हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि भारत सरकार की तरफ से, यानी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से जब तक इस बारे में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया जाएगा, तब तक बाढ़ वहां की बाढ़ की प्रॉब्लम का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है। हम लोग सूखे के बारे में बातें करते रहते हैं, पानी के क्राइसिस को लेकर बातें करते रहते हैं, लेकिन मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूं कि जहाँ पर जल ज्यादा है, वहाँ पर उस ज्यादा जल को कैसे नियंत्रित किया जाए, इस पर विचार करना चाहिए। अगर जरूरत पड़े तो क्या इसको बाकी राज्य तक लाने की कोई व्यवस्था हो सकती है? इसके लिए भी सर्वे करने की बहुत जरूरत है। मैं आज यह अनुरोध करता हूं कि इस पर ध्यान देकर वॉटर वाले सब्जेक्ट की जो लिस्ट है, जो डिपार्टमेंट है, उसको केंद्र की तरफ से Concurrent List में ले आएं, ताकि केंद्रीय सरकार के द्वारा ऐसे राज्यों के लिए कुछ प्रोजेक्ट्स हर समय लिए जा सकें।

सर, ऐसा नहीं है कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय calamity है, यह हर साल आती है। असम के लिए यह प्रॉब्लम होती है कि यह हर साल आती ही है, इसलिए इसके एक स्थायी समाधान की जरूरत है। मैं आपसे इसके स्थायी समाधान के लिए अनुरोध करता हूं। आपने मुझे यहाँ इस विषय पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Sir, large parts of India are reeling under water stress because of erratic monsoons and depleting groundwater tables. Areas such as Vidarbha and Marathwada in Maharashtra face recurring drought like situations causing not only farmers' distress but a large number of farmers' suicides.

Sir, with the limited completion of national irrigation projects, it is necessary to focus on other innovative water management measures, particularly, rain water harvesting at both household and community levels. The current run of loss accounts for 75 per cent of our precipitation and, therefore, rain water harvesting is the only way to avoid this loss.

Admittedly, Justice Sarkaria Commission and Justice Punchhi Commission have not favoured bringing water in the Concurrent List. However, that was before the latest NITI Aayog Report. As has been mentioned here, the NITI Aayog's Composite Water Management Index clearly shows that 21 major cities in India would reach zero ground water level by 2020. In view of this, I think, the Centre needs to take immediate steps to tackle the water crisis. A major impediment currently existing there is that water falls in the category of State List Entry 17, Schedule Seven. Most of the responsibilities relating to water fall on the States. The Centre is confined by Entry 56 of the Union List only to inter-State water disputes.

Sir, the States have immense crunch of financial resources prohibiting them from taking effective measures against water scarcity. Therefore, there is an imperative need to shift the subject of water to the Concurrent List so that the Centre can launch initiatives and establish funds to incentivize States to conserve groundwater.

My questions are two. First, why not shift the subject of water management from the State List to the Concurrent List? Secondly, why not have a national plan so as to encourage rain water harvesting in our country? Thank you, Sir.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, "Neer indri amaiyathu ulagu." This is the great poet Thiruvalluvar. There is no world without water. And, also, innovative projects, innovative schemes are only from Tamil Nadu and that too from hon. Amma. Already, in the whole of India, hon. Amma enacted a separate legislation to harvest rain water and made it compulsory for all the buildings, super structures, to have a structure to harvest the rain water which is in place. Also, now, the present Government headed by Edappadi K. Palaniswami is also

implementing that very effectively. If we go to ancient times, in Chola Kingdom in Tamil Nadu, in Cauvery Delta, a very good robust irrigation system was in place even prior to the time when this Cauvery was flown to Thanjavur Delta area. So, I would humbly request the hon. Minister of Jal Shakti to commission projects. It must be studied as there are a lot of water bodies available in Cauvery Delta, which was properly managed by Chola Kingdom. And, then, my humble submission would be that environment clearance or some other, some preliminary clearance or permission has been granted by the Central Government to the Kerala Government with regard to the construction of a new fresh dam near to Mullaperiyar Dam must be withdrawn immediately. Also, also the existing scheme; the existing Constitutional provisions are very good. From the State List, the water need not be transferred to the Concurrent List. Our all brother Members are well aware of it. The Article 254, Clause (2), very clearly says that whatever the entry in the State List, it becomes redundant and it is meaningless. So, the law passed by the Parliament alone will prevail and the law passed by the Legislative Assembly is of no use. It is declared to be void. So, my humble submission would be that the present arrangement of Interstate Water Disputes handled by the Central government is well and good. But, even then, the Cauvery Tribunal Award was not implemented for decades together in spite of the Supreme Court's Order.

So, my humble submission would be that 820 million people are now going to suffer without water and 256 districts are going to be without water. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... These are all NITI Aayog's Reports. My humble submission is this. I also urge very honestly and humbly to the Central Government to implement the linking of Godavari and Cauvery Rivers and do justice; render justice to the people of Tamil Nadu. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Jal Shakti Minister, through you, certain issues relating to the Polavaram Project.

Sir, the revised DPR has been approved by the Central Water Commission and the Ministry. Then, it has been sent to the Finance Ministry for its approval and the Finance Ministry has constituted a Committee called Revised Cost Committee. And, I understand that the Revised Cost Committee has already met three or four times, so, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what are all the terms

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

of reference given to the Committee; what is the duration of time given to the Committee for submitting its Report and by when it is going to be submitted to the Government.

Sir, the second issue which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is that farmers, Dalits and tribals have been evicted from their villages for construction of the Polavaram Project. And, now, they have to be relocated and rehabilitated. Our hon. Chief Minister, Shri Jaganmohan Reddy Garu, has also written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister on 5th October, 2019, requesting for immediate release of ₹ 16,000 crores for payment of compensation for land acquisition and for resettlement of claims of Dalits, tribals, poor farmers and others who were evicted from the project, pending final approval of the DPR. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when he is going to release ₹ 16,000 crores to Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, my third point is, our CM has aimed to complete the Polavaram Project by 2021, and to complete the project, not only the DPR has to be cleared but also release of funds is also very important. So, what blueprint the hon. Minister has prepared for smooth flow of funds for Polavaram Project?

Sir, my last point is, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is true that ₹ 2,343 crores have been additionally paid to the contractor by the earlier Government of Andhra Pradesh. Is it also true that ₹ 787 crores were paid to Navayuga Company as concluded by the Committee constituted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for Polavaram Power Project? If so, what steps are being taken to recover money from the contractor?

Finally, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether it is true that the Ministry has to pay a balance amount of ₹ 1,200 crores dues, which were spent by the Government of Andhra Pradesh till March, 2014, and I urge the hon. Minister to release the funds immediately. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your pin-pointed clarifications. This is what is supposed to be asked by the hon. Members. Now, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I am very happy to have the Calling Attention motion brought by Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao and the

Statement of the Minister of Jal Shakti to the need for completion of National Irrigation Projects to tackle emerging water crisis. The completion of National Irrigation Projects is very important for the country. Take the example of Polavaram Project in Andhra Pradesh. About 7.2 lakh acres of land will be benefitted if the Polavaram project is completed. Similarly, 960 megawatt of power will be generated and it aims to supply 23 TMC of drinking water to Vishakhapatnam. This is a very important project. My first point is this. About ₹5,000 crore were spent almost two years back by the previous Government. Every day some clarifications were going around and, ultimately, the Ministry of Water Resources agreed to give ₹3,000 crores. Out of this ₹3,000 crores, only ₹ 1,850 crores were released by the Finance Ministry and that also will now go to NABARD. It got stuck with the Jal Shakti Ministry. I would like to know when it is going to be released. How do you expect the project to be completed by 2021? As per the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, it was agreed that the Government of India will bear the expenses and the State Government will be functioning. It was agreed. Now, the issue is, you are not paying ₹5,000 crores, under some excuse, which have already been spent. When are you going to give the further amount and how do you expect to complete this project by 2021? How are you planning it? My feeling is, normally, when the Government of India decides to give funding to any State Government, they are supposed to give it in the Budget. But here, surprisingly, instead of providing it in the Budget and releasing the money, they are sending it through NABARD. The Finance Ministry will release the money, it will come to the Ministry of Water Resources, and from the Ministry of Water Resources, it will come to NABARD, and NABARD will raise some loan from the market and then the money will go. Is this the way of doing it? How do you expect to complete the project by 2021? How is it possible? On one side, the Government is committed to create the irrigation potentiality for the country. You know that there are floods on one side, and droughts on the other. The only solution is irrigation projects. If irrigation project comes, water will be stored. Sir, one minute is still there. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your two minutes are over.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I have three minutes. You allowed three minutes, and I still have one minute left. My question is: How are you going to facilitate the Government of Andhra Pradesh to complete the project by 2021? Is it

[Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy]

possible the way the things are going on? You are a very dynamic and smart Minister. If you apply mind, nothing is impossible. You are not using your power. Lord Shiva should give you power to complete the project and make the people of Andhra Pradesh happy. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, you always follow the time. Thank you. Now, Shri C.M. Ramesh.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I would like to seek a few clarifications from the hon. Minister. Polavaram is an important project for Andhra Pradesh. It has been announced in the A.P. Reorganisation Act. It will be completed just now, as some Members were saying. It will be completed in 2021. The State Government is saying that it will be completed in 2021, but the project approval has to be given by the Central Government for all clearances like forest, environmental, CWC, and total financial approval. The project was completed 60 to 75 per cent in April, 2019. After that, all of a sudden, till now the work is at a standstill. Since the last six months, there is no progress. What is the reason? Why has it been stopped for six months? Who is responsible for that? All of a sudden, the agency has been changed. Money is given by the Central Government. My question to the hon. Minister is: Will it come under CVC guidelines or not? If the agency was doing good work, why have you changed it? If the agency has done anything wrong, have you made any liquidated damages? If any liquidated damages are there, how much it is? Otherwise, there is no reason as to why it has been changed. Now, the agency has been shifted. It is not under the CVC guidelines. I saw this news in the newspaper. All these things had happened. We have taken permission from the hon. Jal Shakti Minister, hon. Home Minister, and hon. Finance Minister. I would like to know whether it is true or not. And every year, permission for environment clearance from the Environment and Forests Minister is being renewed. We have to take clearance from Odisha; we have to take clearance from Chhattisgarh. I would like to know whether these clearances have come or not. Now, Sir, there are lots of allegations against this project. I request the hon. Minister to conduct a thorough audit of this project, and then only, the money should be released. But, the project should be completed in 2021. That is my request.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Hon. Members, मैं पुनः आपसे कहना

चाहूँगा कि आम तौर पर रूल्स के अनुसार, जिस विषय पर बहस होती है, आधे घंटे पहले नाम आने चाहिए। परन्तु 2 बजकर 7 मिनट पर बहस शुरू होने के बाद नाम आने शुरू हुए और अभी तक नाम आ रहे हैं। You can think about the Chair's dilemma and problem. As per Rules, यह बहस including hon. Minister's reply, 1 घंटे में conclude होनी है। एक दल से 4-4, 5-5 लोगों के नाम आ रहे हैं। As per Rules, मैंने बड़े दलों के 2-2 लोगों को, बल्कि कहीं 3 को भी, जो पहले से listed थे, पहले राउंड में मौका दे दिया। अब जो दल बाकी रह गए हैं, जिनका नाम बाद में आया है -- परन्तु आगे इस तरह का नज़ीर न बने, मैं उन्हें आप सबकी सहमति से 1-1 मिनट का मौका देना चाहता हूँ, जिन दलों का representation नहीं हुआ है।

Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar. You are given just one minute. Please seek clarifications.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): As per Section 90 of the A.P. Reorganization Act, Polavaram Project is a multi-purpose project, and a national project. The then Government, under the leadership of Chandrababu Naidu, has completed more than 69.7 per cent of the project work. Unfortunately, the subsequent change of Government, the present Government has abruptly stopped the work on the project for the last six months under the guise of reverse tendering, despite the directions of the Polavaram Project Authority. I would like to know whether it is true that the Polavaram Project Authority directed the Government not to go for reverse tendering, and to continue the project, as it is. I would like to know whether the State Government has violated the directions issued by the Polavaram Project Authority, and whether it had the consent of the Central Government or not. If not, what action has been taken against the State Government?

Another point is, already, more than ₹ 14,000 crores were invested by the then State Government, but, under the guise of reverse tendering, the State Government has appointed a Committee, and comments are being made that excess payments were made, which are far from the truth. The Central Government has no role in it to decide this fact. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether such a fact exists. If it exists, the Minister has to clarify this fact.

Lastly, it is a Central project. I would like to know whether according to Section 90, the Central Government is willing to take up the project in view of all these

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controversies by investing the Central Government funds and complete the project in a stipulated time. ...(*Interruptions*)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. It will not go on record. Now, Shri T.K.S. Elangovan.

SHRI T. K. S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, water is going to be a problem. They say that the third world war will be for water. That should not start in India. That is my wish. See, there were projects earlier, in the early sixties, about linking of national rivers. I do not know whether the Government is pursuing the linking of national rivers. If not, the Government should pursue the linking of national rivers. Earlier, we had the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission used to work on such subjects. Now, the Planning Commission is not there. We do not know where we should go with our projects and consult the Government of India for further funds. This is the problem we are facing. Tamil Nadu has no river which starts from Tamil Nadu itself. Water has to come from our neighbouring States. So, this kind of a protection which the States like Tamil Nadu enjoyed, which was once called a granary of South India, should be extended to them. The Government of India should take steps to protect the States like Tamil Nadu, involve in it, and see that water is available for the farmers in Tamil Nadu. With these words, I thank you, Sir.

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं भी उन लोगों में शुमार हूँ, जिनका जिक्र आपने किया। विलंब से दिया, आगे ऐसी गलती नहीं होगी, माफी चाहता हूँ।

सर, मेरा माननीय मंत्री महोदय से सीधे सवाल है। चूँकि मैं कोसी के इलाके से आता हूँ, वहाँ कोई वर्ष ऐसा नहीं जाता है, जब हम बाढ़ की विभीषिका नहीं झेलते हैं, बल्कि कई गाँवों में यह तय हो जाता है,.... गाँव के गाँव खत्म हो जाते हैं। सर, यह जो इंडो-नेपाल ट्रीटी है, मैं इसके संदर्भ में माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज के दिन उसकी क्या अवस्थिति है? सुना है कि बिल्डिंग है, लेकिन सारे कागजात ठप पड़े हुए हैं, कोई भी पहलकदमी नहीं हो रही है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय, इंडो-नेपाल मसले पर आपकी तवज्जो चाहता हूँ ताकि कोसी को और उस इलाके को बार-बार यह जो predictable pattern of flood है, वह झेलना न पड़े। शुक्रिया सर, जय हिन्द।

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to make just four points. One is the completion of national irrigation projects. Many national

*Not recorded

irrigation projects under implementation haven't even reached their full potential due to lack of funding. In West Bengal, the Teesta Barrage project had reached only 20 per cent of its maximum potential as of January 2019. The Centre has also fallen significantly short of promised funding for the Ghatal Master Plan, Kandi Master Plan and Repair of Cyclone Aila damaged embankments in the Sunderbans. The West Bengal Government has had to spend more than its agreed upon share in these cases.

So, my question is: When will the Government provide States with the necessary funds so that they can complete pending irrigation projects? Sir, I do not think there is any need to move this subject to the Concurrent List. But, I have a suggestion. Why doesn't the Government engage in mobilising domain experts across States to share best practices at the national level? Sir, we have all heard about the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. My question is: Why does such farmer distress prevail despite the PMKSY being in effect for more than 3 years now? Could the Minister please tell us...(Time-bell rings)... I just have my last point.

Sir, there is a need for innovative solution. Will India consider wide-scale use of alternatives like Japanese sub-surface dams to preserve water resources and the environment? Thank you.

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री (गुजरात): महोदय, मेरे दो ही सवाल हैं। 'नर्मदा योजना' एक मल्टी-स्टेट प्रोजेक्ट है और नर्मदा नदी पर जो सरदार सरोवर डैम है, इस साल उसको उसकी अधिकतम ऊँचाई तक भरा गया। इस वजह से काफी गाँवों में मकान भी डूबे और आदिवासियों की जमीन भी डूब गई। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से इतना clarification चाहता हूँ कि सरदार सरोवर डैम के कारण जो लोग डिसप्लेस हुए हैं, उनका rehabilitation और resettlement कब तक पूरा होगा, जिनका मुआवजा बाकी है, उनको वह कब मिलेगा और जिनको लैण्ड देना है, उनको कब तक देंगे?

दूसरा, उसका पानी सभी main canals में गया है, लेकिन main canals में से sub-canals और sub-canals से खेतों तक कब तक जाएगा? इतने साल होने के बावजूद भी आज तक इसका पानी किसानों तक यानी खेतों तक नहीं पहुँचा है। पानी सिर्फ canals में भरा हुआ है और वह पानी इंडस्ट्रीज़ के पास जाता है या तो कहीं नदियों में भी वह पानी जाता है। ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक बार इसको नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट declare करने की भी बातचीत हुई थी, ...(समय की घंटी)... ये छोटे-छोटे sub-canals कब तक पूरे किए जाएंगे और नर्मदा का पानी खेतों में कब तक पहुँचाया जाएगा?

जल शक्ति मंत्री (श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं माननीय के. वी. पी. रामचन्द्र राव साहब का धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर यह *Calling Attention Motion* दिया है। इसके साथ ही मैं के. वी. पी. रामचन्द्र राव साहब से लेकर नदीमुल हक साहब तक जिन सब माननीय सदस्यों ने प्रश्न खड़े किए, उन सबका भी अभिनन्दन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने ऐसे गंभीर विषयों पर अपनी टिप्पणी या *clarification* पूछा है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे भी संरक्षण चाहूँगा, क्योंकि जिस तरह के प्रश्न और जितने सारे प्रश्न खड़े किए गए हैं, यदि मैं उन सारे *clarifications* का *clarification wise* जवाब दूँगा - मुझे सामने घड़ी में सिर्फ पाँच ही मिनट का टाइम दिखाई दे रहा है। आपने एक घंटे का प्रतिबंध लगाया है।

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने नहीं लगाया है। हाउस के रूल्स में है कि कॉलिंग अटेंशन एक घंटे में पूरा होना है।

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: जो आसन का आदेश है, मेरे लिए वही हाउस का रूल है।

श्री उपसभापति: आप सारी *queries* का संक्षेप में जवाब दें, क्योंकि हाउस के सामने और *business* है।

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: आपने जो निर्देश दिया है, आपके आदेश की पालना करते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं सब सदस्यों की इस बात से सहमत हूँ और हम सबने समवेत स्वर से अनेक बार इस बात को स्वीकार भी किया है कि पूरे विश्व के सामने पानी का गंभीर संकट एक चुनौती बनकर उभरा है। न केवल भारत, अपितु क्लाइमेट चेंज का प्रभाव विश्व भर में दिखाई दे रहा है और स्पष्ट रूप से, सब लोग उस डर को महसूस कर रहे हैं। क्योंकि भारत दुनिया का दूसरा सबसे बड़ी आबादी वाला देश है, ऐसा होने के कारण हमारे सामने चुनौती और भी बड़ी है। अलग-अलग *geographical conditions* होने के कारण, वे चुनौतियाँ और भी गंभीर हो गई हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में, निश्चित ही हम सब लोगों की चिंता, सारे माननीय सदस्यों की चिंता और देश की चिंता स्वाभाविक है। माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात की चर्चा की कि देश में कुल मिलाकर 4,000 बीसीएम पानी आता है। माननीय सदस्य, श्री प्रशांत नन्दा साहब ने भी इस बात की चर्चा की और माननीय सदस्य, श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ साहब ने भी चर्चा की कि 3,000 बीसीएम पानी बरसता है, जबकि हम उस पानी को टैप नहीं कर पाते। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यह सत्य है कि हमें हर साल 3,880 billion cubic meter जल वर्षा और बर्फ से मिलता है और जो *internal rivers* भी हैं, उनसे हमें कुल मिलाकर यह पानी उपलब्ध होता है। यह भी सत्य है कि 257 billion cubic meter water कुल मिलाकर *surface* पर हमारी *holding capacity* है, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ जो *water* हर साल *underground replenish* होता है, वह लगभग 457 billion cubic meter है। मैं माननीय अशोक सिद्धार्थ साहब से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि

3.00 P.M.

शायद कहीं आंकड़ों को पढ़ने में चूक हुई है। हमारी आवश्यकता 3,000 billion cubic meter नहीं है, हमारी आवश्यकता आज भी अधिकतम 1,100 billion cubic meter के आस-पास है, लेकिन जितना पानी हमें मिलता है, प्रकृति ने जितना पानी दिया है, यदि हम उसका ठीक से प्रबंधन करें, तो निश्चित ही आने वाले अनेक वर्षों तक इस समस्या का स्थायी रूप से समाधान किया जा सकता है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्यों ने विचार व्यक्त करते हुए कहा कि पानी को Concurrent List में लाया जाए। संविधान सभा में इस पर बहुत विस्तार से डिस्कशन हुआ था और उस डिस्कशन के बाद संविधान निर्माता बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर साहब ने जो व्यवस्था दी थी, उस व्यवस्था के अनुरूप पानी को राज्यों का विषय बनाया गया था। पानी को राज्यों का विषय बनाए जाने के उपरांत -- जैसा अभी माननीय सदस्यों ने चर्चा की है कि पानी को Concurrent List में लाया जाए, कुछ सदस्यों ने इसके पक्ष में, कुछ ने विपक्ष में अपने विचार रखे। सरकारिया कमीशन का उल्लेख किया, Punchhi Commission का उल्लेख किया। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी भी बार इस विषय पर डिबेट हुई है, उतनी बार हमेशा इस बात के लिए कहा गया है कि पानी स्टेट सब्जेक्ट रहे और जहाँ Inter-state river water dispute है, वहाँ भारत की संसद को, सेंटर को Entry 56 में इस बात की पावर है कि अगर वह Expedient in nature और Inter-state dispute है, तो वह Intervene कर सकती है। वर्तमान में ऐसी परिस्थिति में, जिस तरह से Punchhi Commission ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा था कि We do not wish to create any ripple, यानी एक नई ripple create करके एक नई व्यवस्था खड़ी की जाए, आज ऐसी आवश्यकता नहीं है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अधिकांश सदस्यों ने Polavaram को लेकर प्रश्न किया, इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ, Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation के बाद Polavaram Project को नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट डिक्लेयर किया गया था और बाद में राज्य सरकार की माँग पर, नीति आयोग की अनुशंसा पर ऐसा निश्चित हुआ था कि इस प्रोजेक्ट का कंस्ट्रक्शन और operation maintenance राज्य सरकार करेगी। यह सही है कि भारत सरकार ने उस समय यह कहा था कि 01.01.2014 में जो estimated cost है, जो लगभग सोलह हजार कुछ करोड़ आँकी गयी थी, वह भारत सरकार वहन करेगी, लेकिन 2013 में जो Land Acquisition Act पारित हुआ और समय काल बीतने के कारण जो cost escalation हुआ, इसके बाद राज्य सरकार द्वारा उसकी टोटल कॉस्ट 55,548 करोड़ रुपए प्रस्तुत की गई। इसे Advisory Committee ने अप्रूव किया है।

लेकिन Advisory Committee के approve करने के बाद Ministry of Finance ने एक Revised Cost Committee बनाई और जैसा कि चर्चा की गई, Revised Cost Committee

[श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत]

की अब तक दो meetings हो चुकी हैं। लेकिन Revised Cost Committee ने राज्य सरकार से कुछ सूचनाएँ माँगी हैं। आदरणीय सुब्बारामी रेड्डी साहब पूछ रहे थे कि आप कितने दिन में पैसे देंगे? मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि वे सूचनाएँ कितने दिन में आएँगी, उसके ऊपर इस बात का भविष्य निर्भर करेगा। लैंड की क्वालिटी क्या है, लैंड की कैटेगरी क्या है, लैंड की कॉस्ट क्या है, इन सब चीजों के बारे में जब तक राज्य सरकार द्वारा ठीक से सूचना प्रदान नहीं की जाएगी, तब तक इस कॉस्ट को फाइनल कॉस्ट मानते हुए इसके बारे में किसी भी तरह का नीति-निर्धारण नहीं किया जा सकता।

माननीय सदस्यों ने पोलावरम को लेकर जो प्रश्न किए, उन सारे प्रश्नों का संक्षेप में उत्तर यही है कि जिस तरह से राज्य सरकार को, नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट डिक्लेयर करने से पहले जो 5,000 करोड़ रुपये का एक्सपेंडिचर हुआ था, उस 5,000 करोड़ रुपये के audited documents उनसे माँगे गए, लेकिन इतना समय बीत जाने के बाद भी अब तक केवल 3,000 करोड़ रुपये के audited documents ही वहाँ उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं। शेष 2,000 करोड़ रुपये से भी ज्यादा के audited documents जब तक न आ जाएँ, तब तक Ministry of Finance ने -- अभी 1,850 करोड़ रुपये की चर्चा आदरणीय सुब्बारामी रेड्डी साहब ने की, उस आदेश के साथ यह लिखा है कि वह आने तक अभी further कोई और पेमेंट release नहीं हो पाएगी। मुझे लगता है कि राज्य सरकारों को इसमें और ज्यादा pro-active तरीके से काम करने की आवश्यकता है। यदि वे pro-active तरीके से काम करेंगी, तो भारत सरकार निश्चित रूप से उनको सहयोग करने के लिए तैयार है।

श्री सुब्बारामी रेड्डी साहब ने प्रश्न किया कि भारत सरकार बजट में पैसा देने के बजाय, घूम-फिरकर नाबार्ड से पैसे देती है। मैं माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी के लिए आपके माध्यम से यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब Long Term Irrigation Fund बनाया गया था, तभी यह तय किया गया था कि नाबार्ड पैसा raise करेगा। यदि भारत सरकार पैसा दे, तो वह किस हेड से दे और कहाँ से दे, मुझे लगता है कि चिन्ता का विषय यह होने के बजाय, इस बात की चिन्ता करना ज्यादा जरूरी है कि राज्य अपनी responsibilities और duties को कितनी जल्दी पूरा करें। अगर वे अपने क्षेत्र के काम को पूरा करेंगे, तो शायद प्रोजेक्ट को और ज्यादा शीघ्रता के साथ पूरा किया जा सकता है।

माननीय प्रशांत नन्दा साहब ने पोलावरम को लेकर ओडिशा राज्य की चिन्ता व्यक्त की। जितनी चिन्ताएँ आपने ओडिशा और छत्तीसगढ़ राज्यों के विषय को लेकर की हैं, उन दोनों के विषय में मैं सिर्फ एक वाक्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये सारे विषय, जिनकी आपने चर्चा की है, ये सुप्रीम कोर्ट में आपके द्वारा दायर वाद में विचाराधीन हैं। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जब तक वे विषय वाद में विचाराधीन हैं, मुझे लगता है कि मुझे यहाँ से उसके बारे में किसी भी तरह का कमेंट नहीं करना चाहिए।

माननीय अशोक सिद्धार्थ साहब ने सिंचाई की पुरानी विधियों की चर्चा की। हम सब मानते हैं कि पहले हमारे देश में बहुत सारी ऐसी विधियाँ थीं। जैविक कृषि से लेकर, कम पानी का उपयोग करते हुए, खेत में अधिकतम पानी को रोकते हुए हम किस तरह से सिंचाई कर सकें, इसके लिए हमें निश्चित ही लोगों को प्रोत्साहित करने की आवश्यकता है। उन्होंने smart irrigation system पर अपनी बात कही। माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में देश में सरकार बनने के बाद पिछले पाँच सालों में इस दिशा में बहुत गंभीरता के साथ प्रयास हुए हैं, ताकि water use efficacy को बढ़ाया जा सके। हमने राज्यों को केन्द्र की तरफ से अंशदान करते हुए, handholding करते हुए, किसान flood irrigation से smart irrigation की तरफ जाएँ, इस दिशा में गंभीर प्रयास किए हैं और हमने इसके लिए उनको वित्तीय सहायता भी प्रदान की है।

माननीय सदस्य ने इज़रायल की चर्चा की। निश्चित ही इज़रायल की परिस्थितियाँ और भारत की परिस्थितियाँ एक-सी नहीं हैं। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इज़रायल में एक साल में कुल मिलाकर 150 मिलीमीटर बरसात होती है, जबकि हमारा देश 1,068 मिलीमीटर बरसात वाला देश है। मैं उस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ, जहाँ देश में साल भर में शायद सबसे कम बरसात होती होगी। मैं सुदूर पश्चिमी राजस्थान के रेगिस्तान से आता हूँ, जहाँ 150 मिलीमीटर बरसात होती है।

माननीय सदस्य ने किसानों की चिन्ता की, लेकिन मैं आज भी गर्व के साथ यह बात कह सकता हूँ और मैंने वर्ष 2015 के अकाल के समय लोक सभा में भी यह बात गर्व के साथ कही थी कि आज भी पश्चिमी राजस्थान में एक भी farmer's suicide registered नहीं है। हमको जल का प्रबंधन ठीक से करना होगा और वर्षा से जितना जल आ रहा है, उसका संग्रहण करना पड़ेगा। देश के प्रधान मंत्री, माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने इस बार सरकार बनने के बाद 30 जून को अपने "मन की बात" में जिस प्राथमिकता के साथ देश के सामने इस विषय को रखा और वर्षा जल के संग्रहण को लेकर जिस तरह के गंभीर प्रयास प्रारंभ किए, उसे देखकर मुझे लगता है कि हम सभी सदस्यों को उसकी सराहना करनी ही चाहिए। उसके बाद, इस जल के विषय को लेकर एक जनचेतना का भाव इस तरह से उभरा है कि आज देश में छोटे-से-छोटे बच्चे से लेकर प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के मन में जल का संरक्षण निश्चित ही एक प्रमुख विषय बनकर उभरा है। इसलिए इस दृष्टिकोण से निश्चित ही हम सबको भी प्रयास करने की आवश्यकता है। हम सब अपने-अपने क्षेत्र में, अपने-अपने प्रदेश में समाज का नेतृत्व करते हैं, राजनैतिक पार्टियों का नेतृत्व करते हैं, अलग-अलग सरकारों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं - निश्चित ही हम सबको अपने-अपने क्षेत्र में जागरूकता बढ़ानी चाहिए। हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा वर्षा के जल का संधारण करें, इस दृष्टिकोण से काम करने की आवश्यकता है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, एक विषय मैं आपकी अनुमति से कहना चाहता हूँ कि

[श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत]

सभी सदस्य, चाहे इस सदन में हों या उस सदन में हों, जब कभी भी जल के विषय में चर्चा होती है - तो जल राज्यों का अधिकार है, संविधान ने दिया है - इसको लेकर सब लोग अपने अधिकार की बात करते हैं, लेकिन जब responsibility की बात आती है, जल को लेकर काम करने की आवश्यकता होती है - चाहे वह गंगा के घाट की सफाई से लेकर, embankment टूट रहे हैं, उनकी रिपेयर को लेकर, कटाव को रोकने से लेकर, नदी की साफ-सफाई रखने से लेकर, नदी के तट पर कूड़े का प्रबंधन करने से लेकर, उस पर बांध बनाने से लेकर अन्य सभी काम हों - सबके लिए भारत सरकार की तरफ देखते हैं कि जल शक्ति मंत्रालय इस दृष्टिकोण से काम करे। महोदय, जिसके संसाधन हैं, प्राथमिक responsibility उसकी है - पहली responsibility उनकी है, उन्हीं को उस दृष्टिकोण से प्रयास करना चाहिए, ऐसी आवश्यकता है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, के.के.रागेश जी ने पानी को Concurrent List में करने की बात की, मैंने उसके संबंध में अपना स्पष्टीकरण पहले ही दे दिया है। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने नीति आयोग की जो हाल ही में रिपोर्ट आयी थी, उस रिपोर्ट की चर्चा की है। हालांकि मैंने कल प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए आप सब सदस्यों के समक्ष - अधिकांश सदस्य यहां उपस्थित थे - अत्यंत विस्तार से उसका उत्तर देते हुए कहा था कि यह जो 21 शहरों की सूची दी गयी है, मुझे लगता है कि इस सूची के निर्माण में कहीं न कहीं, किसी न किसी स्तर पर जल्दबाजी हुई है क्योंकि 21 शहरों की जो सूची है, उस सूची में, जैसा मैंने कल भी कहा था कि 15 शहर ऐसे हैं, जिन शहरों में dual source of water supply है, ground water पर dependency नहीं है। मैं मानता हूँ कि ground water हम सबके लिए चुनौती का विषय है, हमारी 65 प्रतिशत निर्भरता ground water पर है, लेकिन साथ ही मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि जो हमारी थाती है, जो underground water है, इस पर अगर हम ठीक से काम करें, water holding पर काम करें - घर का पानी घर में, खेत का पानी खेत में और गांव का पानी गांव में रोकने की जिस परम्परा की शुरुआत माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने की है, जिसका आह्वान ग्राम पंचायतों के माध्यम से माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने किया है, यदि उस पर ठीक से हम सब लोग राज्य और स्थानीय स्तर पर काम कर पाएं, तो निश्चित ही उसका परिणाम निकलेगा। यदि मैं भारत सरकार के परिप्रेक्ष्य में बात करूँ तो "मनरेगा" स्कीम के माध्यम से जल के पुनर्भरण और जल को सतह पर रोकने के दृष्टिकोण से केवल पिछले पांच साल में 30 हजार करोड़ रुपए का निवेश देश की सरकार ने किया है। इसके अतिरिक्त Department of Land Resources जो watershed की स्कीम चलाता है, उसके माध्यम से भी पिछले पांच साल में इस दृष्टिकोण से काम हुआ है। अनेक राज्यों ने भी अपने संसाधनों से इस दृष्टिकोण में बहुत बेहतरीन काम किया है। मैं उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र की फडणवीस सरकार ने "जलयुक्त शिविर योजना" चलायी थी, राजस्थान की पूर्ववर्ती भाजपा सरकार ने "मुख्यमंत्री जल स्वावलम्बन योजना"

चलायी थी, आंध्र प्रदेश में "नीरु-चेट्टू योजना" चल रही है, गुजरात में "सुजलाम सुफलाम योजना" माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी जब मुख्यमंत्री थे, तब से चल रही है। इन सारी योजनाओं के प्रभाव उन क्षेत्रों में दिखायी दिए हैं। जैसा मैंने कहा, राजस्थान सबसे सूखा प्रदेश है, लेकिन पांच साल तक जिस तरह के dedicated efforts राज्य की तत्कालीन भाजपा सरकार ने किए, उसका परिणाम था कि उस पांच साल में राजस्थान का जलस्तर, जो सबसे ज्यादा stressed area था, वह भी पांच फुट से ज्यादा प्रति वर्ष की दर से वापस बढ़ने लगा है। हम trend को reverse करने में कामयाब हुए हैं और individual driven, society driven - ऐसी अनेक success stories, राज्यों के द्वारा चलायी गयी success stories हम सबके सामने हैं, हम सबने जमीन पर काम करते हुए उन्हें अनुभव किया होगा। निश्चित ही हम सबको इन्हें promote करने की आवश्यकता है - ये success stories और तेजी से आगे बढ़ें, इस दृष्टिकोण से काम करने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, कुछ मित्रों ने नेपाल से जो पानी आता है, उसकी चर्चा की, आदरणीय मनोज जी ने भी उसकी चर्चा की। जो international rivers हैं, उन international rivers के ऊपर हम लगातार नेपाल की सरकार से चर्चा कर रहे हैं। पंचेश्वर का बांध बनाने को लेकर उच्चस्तरीय मीटिंग्स का क्रम जो एक बार टूट गया था, सचिव स्तर पर पिछले 6 महीने में मैंने दो बार मीटिंग की - एक बार भारत में उन्हें बुलाकर और दूसरी बार हमारे भारत के सचिव को वहां भेजकर की। वहां पर जो प्राइम मिनिस्टर के एडवाइज़र हैं, उनके साथ भी हमने बैठकर, मैंने व्यक्तिगत रूप से बैठकर बातचीत की है। मुझे लगता है कि शीघ्र ही इस दिशा में हम किसी तरह से ठीक-ठीक समाधान प्राप्त कर पाएंगे। मो. नदीमुल हक साहब ने अपनी बात रखी। माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूं, मुझे लगता है कि कुछ माननीय सदस्यों का यह स्वभाव ही बन गया है कि हमको आलोचना करनी है। श्री के.के. रागेश जी ने बात प्रारंभ करते हुए आलोचना का तीर चलाया कि आज सरकार यह प्रपोजल लेकर आ गई। मैं यह प्रपोजल लेकर नहीं आया हूं कि इसको कन्क्रेन्ट लिस्ट में लाया जाए और न सरकार कन्क्रेन्ट लिस्ट में लाने का प्रपोजल लेकर आई है। माननीय नदीमुल हक साहब ने कहा कि तीस्ता बैराज का बांध जो है, वह lack of funding के कारण से पूरा नहीं हो रहा है और भारत सरकार कब funding उपलब्ध कराएगी? मैं माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूं कि आपकी सरकार ने असमर्थता व्यक्त की है कि हम land acquisition नहीं कर सकते हैं, इसलिए इस प्रोजेक्ट को नहीं किया जाए। यहां सदन में खड़े होकर अपने दोष को भारत सरकार के ऊपर मढ़ना बहुत आसान है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SH. MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not allowed. He is not yielding. Please take your seat.

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: मैं यह चाहूंगा कि माननीय सदस्य अपनी सरकार से इस बात का आग्रह करें, जो land acquisition उनको करना है, क्योंकि वह राज्य का विषय है, वह land acquisition करें, ताकि बंगाल के किसान को पानी मिल सके। वह इस तरह से अपनी गलतियों को, अपनी नाकामियों को, अपनी असफलताओं को इस सदन के माध्यम से, सदन को राजनीति का मंच बनाते हुए उपयोग न करें।

उपसभापति महोदय, अपने वक्तव्य को अंतिम स्तर पर ले जाते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मधुसूदन मिश्री साहब ने सरदार सरोवर बांध को पूरा भरने के विषय का यहां उल्लेख किया और कहा कि उसको भरने के कारण से मध्य प्रदेश में कई सारे गांव डूब गए हैं और बहुत सारे लोगों के घर डूब गए हैं। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहते हुए आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि साल 2016 में उच्चतम न्यायालय इस बात को validate कर चुका है कि अब R&R के issues खत्म हो गए हैं और उसके बाद जिन लोगों को शिफ्ट हो जाना चाहिए था, उनको छोड़कर चला जाना चाहिए। Compensation लेने के बाद भी, क्योंकि पानी वहां तक नहीं पहुंचा है और शायद कभी नहीं पहुंचेगा, इस आस में कुछ लोग वहां टिके हुए थे। लेकिन उसके बाद मैं मुझे लगता है कि न तो केंद्र सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है और न ही गुजरात सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि लोग compensation लेने के बाद भी वहां क्यों रुके हुए हैं, बांध पूरा भरा है। माननीय सदस्य ने चिंता व्यक्त की कि खेतों तक पानी कब पहुंचेगा? मैं तो राजस्थान से आता हूँ और इस सदन में खड़े हो कर के धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री और वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री आदरणीय मोदी जी का कि उस बेसिन में राजस्थान का कोई हिस्सा नहीं था, लेकिन फिर भी हमें इस सरदार सरोवर बांध से नर्मदा नदी का आधा एमएएफ पानी दिया। हम सब राजस्थान के तीन करोड़ लोग कृतज्ञ हैं और कृतज्ञता के साथ मैं कहना चाहते हैं कि हमारे यहां राजस्थान में ढाई लाख हैक्टेयर जमीन में नर्मदा के पानी से सिंचाई हो रही है। मुझे लगता है कि हमें दोष लगाने से पहले कुल मिलाकर अपने गिरेबान में झांककर देखना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...जो राज्यों की सरकारों का उत्तरदायित्व था, उसको पूरा किए बिना हम यदि केंद्र की सरकार पर, अन्य लोगों पर इस बात का दोषारोपण करेंगे, तो मुझे लगता है कि ठीक नहीं होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Sir, that was a part of the tribunal award.

...(Interruptions)...

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय के.के. रागेश जी ने, मैं अंतिम विषय पर अपनी बात कहकर, समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ, उसके बाद यदि आप अनुमति दें, तो सहर्ष मैं आदरणीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी की बात सुनूंगा। उन्होंने जल जीवन मिशन की सफलता पर संदेह व्यक्त किया। उन्होंने कहा कि जल जीवन मिशन, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने घोषित किया कि हम देश के प्रत्येक ग्रामीण आवास तक 15 करोड़ घरों तक पानी पहुंचाएंगे। माननीय उपसभापति

महोदय, उन्होंने संदेह व्यक्त किया कि यह शायद पूरा नहीं हो पाएगा, लेकिन आज देश का कोई भी व्यक्ति, माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की किसी भी घोषणा पर संदेह व्यक्त नहीं करता। जब शौचालय बनाने की बात हुई थी, तब से लेकर बिजली देने, गैस का चूल्हा कनेक्शन देने, आवास देने और बैंक का खाता देने, इतनी सारी success stories के बाद मैं आज देश इस बात पर विश्वास करता है कि मोदी हैं, तो मुमकिन है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो घोषणा की है, वह निश्चित ही पूरी होगी। आप सबका सहयोग चाहते हुए, आप सबका आशीर्वाद चाहते हुए कि आप सब लोग सहयोग करें, निश्चित ही हम देश के प्रत्येक घर तक पीने का पानी पहुंचाने में सफल होंगे। आपका बहुत सारा धन्यवाद।

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Regarding India's position in Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)

रेल मंत्री, वाणिज्य मंत्री और उद्योग मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज RCEP के साथ भारत के व्यापार करार पर संक्षिप्त में मैं एक वक्तव्य रखना चाहता हूँ। जैसा कि सम्माननीय सदन अवगत है कि रीजनल कॉम्प्रिहेंसिव इकोनॉमिक पार्टनरशिप (आर.सी.ई.पी.) एक प्रस्तावित 'फ्री ट्रेड एग्रीमेंट' (एफ.टी.ए.) है। जिस पर आसियान के 10 देशों अर्थात् (ब्रुनेई, कम्बोडिया, इंडोनेशिया, लाओस, मलेशिया, म्यांमार, फिलीपींस, सिंगापुर, थाईलैंड एवं वियतनाम) एवं उनके 6 एफ.टी.ए. साथी देशों अर्थात् ऑस्ट्रेलिया, चीन, भारत, जापान, दक्षिण कोरिया एवं न्यूजीलैंड के बीच वार्ताएं की जा रही थीं।

मैं गोपनीयता की सीमाओं में रहते हुए इन वार्ताओं का सार एवं उनकी वर्तमान स्थिति से, कुछ आर.सी.ई.पी. देशों के साथ व्यापार करार द्वारा भारत के संबंधों से जुड़े नतीजों से, तथा माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के दूरदर्शी नेतृत्व में आर.सी.ई.पी. के तीसरे सम्मेलन में आर.सी.ई.पी. में शामिल न होने के हमारे साहसिक निर्णय से सदन के सदस्यों को अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ।

विभिन्न देश, अपने निर्यात के लिए अधिक से अधिक बाजार उपलब्ध कराने के साथ-साथ घरेलू उद्योग को उनके इनपुट्स कॉम्पिटीटिव मूल्यों पर दिलाने हेतु, एफ.टी.ए. में प्रवेश करते हैं। हमने वर्ष 2010-11 की अवधि में आसियान दक्षिण कोरिया, जापान और मलेशिया के साथ एफ.टी.ए. किये। मगर, ये एफ.टी.ए. असमान रहे हैं और हमारे अनुभव से यह पता चला है कि इनसे भारत को अपेक्षित लाभ नहीं हुआ। इसका एक प्रमुख कारण यह है कि भारत ने इनमें से कुछ देशों को अपने बाजार में अत्यधिक पहुंच दी, एक्सेस दिया और भारत को इसके बदले दूसरे देशों में कम पहुंच प्राप्त हुई। उदाहरण के लिए, आसियान-

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भारत एफ.टी.ए. (ए.आई.एफ.टी.ए.) में भारत ने 74.4 प्रतिशत लाइनों पर टैरिफ को समाप्त कर दिया, जबकि कुछ आसियान देशों ने केवल 50.1 तथा 69.7 प्रतिशत लाइनों पर ही टैरिफ को समाप्त किया था।

इन देशों के साथ मर्चेंडाइस ट्रेड की तुलना दर्शाती है कि करार लागू होने की तिथि से भारत के व्यापार घाटे यानी ट्रेड डेफिसिट में लगातार वृद्धि हुई है। उदाहरण के रूप में वर्ष 2010-11 से 2018-19 के बीच आसियान के साथ व्यापार घाटा \$5.0 बिलियन से \$21.8 बिलियन यानी कि 4 गुना हो गया। वास्तव में, सभी आर.सी.ई.पी. देशों के साथ मर्चेंडाइस घाटा 2003-04 में मात्र \$7.1 बिलियन से 9 गुना बढ़कर 2013-14 में \$65.1 बिलियन हो गया।

यह नोट किया जाना चाहिए कि केवल चीन के ही संदर्भ में भारत का व्यापार घाटा वर्ष 2003-04 में, जो बाद में \$1.1 बिलियन था, वह 33 गुना बढ़ा और वर्ष 2013-14 में यानी मात्र 10 वर्ष की अवधि में 33 गुना बढ़कर \$36.2 बिलियन हो गया। यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि वर्ष 2006 में, उस समय की वर्तमान सरकार चीन के साथ एक व्यापार करार की कोशिश कर रही थी, और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री की अध्यक्षता वाली, व्यापार और आर्थिक संबंध समिति (टी.ई.आर.सी.) को चीन के साथ इस तरह के करार करने के लिए सिफारिश की गई थी। हालांकि, व्यापार घाटा अधिक हो जाने की चिंता व्यक्त करते हुए इसे आगे नहीं बढ़ाया गया।

इस बीच, वर्ष 2009-10 में कुछ देशों का एक समूह, आसियान और तीन अर्थात् चीन, जापान और दक्षिण कोरिया एफ.टी.ए. के लिए बातचीत कर रहे थे। दिनांक 2 नवम्बर, 2012 को उच्चतम स्तर पर टी.ई.आर.सी. कमेटी ने भारत के लिए आर.सी.ई.पी. के तहत वार्ता में शामिल होने की मंजूरी दी। मंडेट में व्यक्त किया गया कि आर.सी.ई.पी. से बाहर रहना एक उपयोगी विकल्प नहीं है। महोदय, आर.सी.ई.पी. में शामिल होने का निर्णय पूरी तरह से यह जानते हुए लिया गया था कि भारत के पास 12 आर.सी.ई.पी. देशों (आसियान, जापान और दक्षिण कोरिया) के साथ पहले से ही एफ.टी.ए. मौजूद थे अथवा चीन को छोड़कर अन्य आर.सी.ई.पी. देशों के साथ इस तरह के करारों पर वार्ताएं चल रही थीं। इसलिए, यह जानते हुए भी कि चीनी आयात का घरेलू उद्योग पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा, वर्ष 2012 में आर.सी.ई.पी. वार्ताओं में शामिल होने का यह एक सोचा-समझा निर्णय लिया गया था। इस प्रकार, सात वर्ष पूर्व आसियान +6 देश, जिसमें ऑस्ट्रेलिया, चीन, भारत, जापान, न्यूजीलैंड और दक्षिण कोरिया शामिल हुए, आर.सी.ई.पी. नामक एक एफ.टी.ए. पर वार्ता करने के लिए सहमत हुए।

आर.सी.ई.पी. पर वार्ता करने के लिए मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त और उद्देश्य, जिस पर 2012 में भारत सहित सभी देशों की सहमति थी, उनमें "आधुनिक, व्यापक, उच्च गुणवत्ता और

पारस्परिक रूप से लाभप्रद आर्थिक साझेदारी करार" को प्राप्त करने की मांग की गई थी। इन सिद्धान्तों में से एक सिद्धान्त ए.आई.एफ.टी.ए. सहित आसियान देशों और अन्य आर.सी.ई.पी. भागीदारी के बीच मौजूदा समझौतों को और अधिक उदार बनाने के लिए था। यह वर्ष 2012 में तय हो गया था, आज इस समय एफ.टी.ए. है, उससे ज्यादा उदार एफ.टी.ए., आर.सी.ई.पी. बनेगा।

भारत ने अगस्त, 2013 में ब्रुनेई में पहली आर.सी.ई.पी. मिनिस्टीरियल बैठक में भाग लिया। एक जॉइंट मिनिस्टीरियल स्टेटमेंट में उल्लेख किया गया कि मंत्रियों ने आर्थिक संबंधों को मजबूत करने, रीजनल और ग्लोबल वैल्यू चेन्स में भागीदारी की सुविधा देने और भागीदार अर्थव्यवस्थाओं के बीच बाजार को विशाल बनाने की आर.सी.ई.पी. की क्षमता के प्रति उत्साह दिखाया था। उस समय बड़े उत्साहित थे। उस समय आर.सी.ई.पी. के लिए स्पष्ट उत्साह था, जिसे सभी 16 देशों का भारत समेत समर्थन प्राप्त था।

मई, 2014 के बाद अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक और व्यापार संबंधों में निरन्तरता के लिए हमारे सम्मान को बनाए रखते हुए नई सरकार ने सकारात्मक रूप से आर.सी.ई.पी. में बातचीत जारी रखी। हालांकि, सरकार सेवाओं के क्षेत्र में जिसमें भारत प्रतिस्पर्धी है के लिए अधिक पहुंच, मर्चेन्डाइस गुड्स के लिए अधिक बाजार एवं किसानों, डेयरी, एम.एस.एम.ई., विनिर्माताओं (एंटरप्राइजेज़) और कई अन्य क्षेत्रों के हितों की अनुचित आयातों से सुरक्षित रखने, की अपनी बात पर डटी रही। भारत ने पिछले साढ़े पांच वर्षों में न केवल दृढ़ता से अपने राष्ट्रीय हितों को सामने रखा, बल्कि संतुलित नतीजों को प्राप्त करने विशेषकर घरेलू मुद्दों का समाधान करने की दृष्टि से रचनात्मक तरीके से वार्ताओं के दौरान भाग लिया है।

महोदय, सरकार ने आर.सी.ई.पी. वार्ताओं में भारत की स्थिति तैयार करने हेतु इनपुट लेने के लिए उद्योग, निर्यातकों, व्यापार विशेषज्ञों, संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों और राज्य सरकारों के साथ नियमित स्टेकहोल्डर कन्सल्टेशन आयोजित किए। देशभर में 100 से अधिक ऐसे परामर्श किए गए और कृषि एवं औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों सहित सभी क्षेत्रों के संबंध में लगभग 200 स्टेकहोल्डर ग्रुप्स से इन पिछले पांच-साढ़े पांच वर्षों में इनपुट्स लिए गए। वार्ताएं करते समय स्टेकहोल्डर्स के इन इनपुट्स और मौजूदा व्यापार करारों में पहले ही दी गई रियायतों को ध्यान में रखा गया। मैंने भी कई शहरों में कई प्रमुख स्टेकहोल्डर कौन्सल्टेशन के दौरान अध्यक्षता की।

हालांकि, चूंकि भारत की चिंताओं और बकाया मुद्दों को पूरी तरह से संबोधित नहीं किया जा रहा था, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आर.सी.ई.पी. में शामिल न होने का निर्णय लिया और यह बात भली-भाँति स्पष्ट कर दी कि वर्तमान का आर.सी.ई.पी. स्ट्रक्चर न केवल अपने मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्तों, बल्कि भारत के शेष मुद्दों और चिंताओं का समाधान करने में असमर्थ रहा है। इसके अलावा प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह बात भी स्पष्ट कर दी कि "एक्ट

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ईस्ट" पॉलिसी भारत की आर्थिक नीति का मूल सिद्धांत है और आसियान देशों से भारत की व्यापारिक भागीदारी बनी रहेगी।

व्यापक आधार पर, भारत से संबंधित चिंताओं और बकाया मुद्दों में वार्ता के सभी स्तंभों में संतुलित परिणाम, फेयर ट्रेड प्रैक्टिसिज़, खुले बाजार आधारित संचालन और पारदर्शिता से जुड़े हैं। 2 नवंबर, 2019 को दिए गए साक्षात्कार में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि "भारत वस्तुओं, सेवाओं और निवेश में और प्रत्येक स्तंभ के भीतर भी संतुलन चाहता है।" उन्होंने आगे कहा, "हम भी विन-विन नीति चाहते हैं, दोनों तरफों को फायदा होना चाहिए। हमारा मानना है कि इसके लिए अनसस्टेनेबल व्यापार घाटों पर हमारी चिंताओं का समाधान करना महत्वपूर्ण है। यह पहचानने की आवश्यकता है कि विशाल भारतीय बाजार को खोलने के साथ-साथ कुछ क्षेत्रों को खोला जाना चाहिए, जहाँ हमारे व्यापार को भी लाभ मिल सके। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने "बैकॉक पोस्ट" ..एक पत्र..एक वार्ता में यह बात रखी थी।

आर.सी.ई.पी. जैसे किसी भी व्यापार सौदे में सदस्य देशों के बीच अंतर को समझने की बड़ी आवश्यकता है, चाहे वह इन देशों के क्षेत्रफल एवं जनसंख्या में अंतर हो, आर्थिक विकास और मानव विकास संकेतक के असमान स्तर हों, समृद्धि में असमानता हो, निवेश क्षमता का अंतर हो, सांस्कृतिक विविधता हो या फिर राजनीतिक और न्यायिक प्रणाली में अंतर हो। आर.सी.ई.पी. की बैठकों के दौरान, हमने इस बात को बड़े स्पष्ट रूप से अंकित किया कि अन्य आर.सी.ई.पी. देशों की तुलना में भारत में प्रति व्यक्ति जी.डी.पी. कम है और हमारे किसानों की आजीविका और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, विशेषकर एम.एस.एम.ई. द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली रोजगार सृजन चिंताएं हैं। भारत ने एक लेवल प्लेयिंग फील्ड, फेयर ट्रेड प्रैक्टिसिज़, पारदर्शिता और मार्केट एक्सेस की अपनी मांग पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया। हमने लगातार कई आर.सी.ई.पी. देशों में व्यापार से जुड़े नॉन टैरिफ बैरियर्स और सब्सिडी रेजीम में मौजूद अपारदर्शिता का कोई विश्वसनीय निवारण निकालने की मांग की। इसके अलावा रीजनल वैल्यू चैन का सही मायनों में लाभ तभी लिया जा सकता है, जब सारे सदस्य देश यह सुनिश्चित करें कि रूलस ऑफ ओरिजिन का अनुचित रूप से इस्तेमाल न हो सके। चूंकि, अपने वर्तमान स्वरूप में आर.सी.ई.पी. ने हमारी चिंताओं को पर्याप्त रूप से संबोधित नहीं किया, इसलिए इसमें शामिल होना हमारे हितों के लिए अनुचित पाया गया। सरकार की प्राथमिकता वर्तमान समझौतों में विषमता को ठीक करने और घरेलू उद्योग और किसानों को लाभ पहुँचाने के लिए अपनी निर्यात क्षमता को अधिकतम करने की भी है, ताकि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के 'मेक इन इंडिया' के विज़न को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके और किसानों की आय दोगुनी की जा सके। इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए हम अपने वर्तमान एफ.टी.ए. सहभागियों, जैसे दक्षिण कोरिया और जापान के साथ काम कर रहे हैं, ताकि हमारी चिंताओं को दूर किया जा सके। हमने आसियान-इंडिया एफ.टी.ए. को अधिक यूजर फ्रेंडली, सरल

और व्यापार सुगम बनाने के लिए आसियान-भारत ट्रेड एंड गुड्स एग्रीमेंट की समीक्षा शुरू करने के लिए भी एक करार किया है। प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में भारत पूरे विश्व के साथ समान भागीदार और पारस्परिकता या रेसिप्रोसिटी के सिद्धांत के अनुरूप शामिल होना चाहता है। हम निष्पक्ष, संतुलित और पारदर्शी तरीके से सभी भविष्य समझौतों में भारत के व्यापार हितों को आगे बढ़ाने के प्रति प्रतिबद्ध हैं एवं हमारे किसानों, दुग्ध, घरेलू उद्योग, एम.एस.एम.ई., स्टार्ट अप्स और उद्यमियों के हितों की भी रक्षा करते रहेंगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

* As the august House is aware, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) is a proposed Free Trade Agreement (FTA), which was being negotiated between sixteen countries namely 10 countries of ASEAN (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam) and their 6 FTA partners namely Australia, China, India, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand.

I would like to provide a snapshot of these negotiations and their current status within the limits of confidentiality to enlighten Members of this House of the developments associated with India's engagement with some of these RCEP countries on trade agreements, and our bold decision at the 3rd RCEP Summit under the visionary leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji not to join the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership.

Countries enter into an FTA to provide greater market for their exports as well as to source inputs for their domestic industry at competitive prices. We entered into FTAs in the period 2010-11 with ASEAN, South Korea, Japan and Malaysia. However, these have been asymmetrical and our experience has shown that India has not benefited to its expected potential from these. A major reason has been that India gave much larger market access to some of these countries but received less in return. For example, in the ASEAN-India FTA (AIFTA), we enabled greater market access by eliminating tariffs on 74.4% lines, however, some of the ASEAN countries eliminated tariffs on only 50.1% and 69.7% lines.

A comparison of merchandise trade with these countries reveals that India's trade deficit from the date of implementation has steadily increased. For example, the trade deficit with ASEAN from 2010-11 until 2018-19 increased more than 4 times

* English translation of the original speech made in Hindi

[श्री पीयूष गोयल]

from \$ 5.0 billion to \$ 21.8 billion. In fact, the merchandise deficit with all the RCEP countries increased more than 8 times from 7.8 billion in 2003-04 to \$ 63.1 billion in 2013-14.

It may be noted that in the case of China alone, India's trade deficit rose 33 times, from \$ 1.1 billion in 2003-04 to \$ 36.2 billion in 2013-14. It is interesting that in 2006, the Government was exploring a trade agreement with China, and a recommendation was made to the Trade and Economic Relations Committee (TERC) headed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister for conclusion of such an agreement with China. However, it was not pursued further given concerns over the widening trade deficit.

Meanwhile, a group of countries, ASEAN+3 *i.e.* China, Japan and South Korea were negotiating for an FTA in 2009-10. On 2 November 2012, TERC at the highest levels gave approval for India to join negotiations under RCEP. The mandate stated that staying out of RCEP was not a practical option. The decision to join RCEP was taken knowing fully well that India had existing FTAs with 12 RCEP countries (ASEAN countries, Japan and South Korea) or was negotiating such agreements with the other RCEP countries, except China. Therefore, it was a conscious decision, taken in 2012, to get into RCEP negotiations despite concerns that Chinese imports could adversely impact domestic industry. Thus, ASEAN+6, which includes Australia, China, India, Japan, New Zealand and South Korea agreed to negotiate on an FTA known as RCEP seven years ago.

The Guiding Principles and Objectives for negotiating RCEP, which were agreed by all nations including India in 2012, sought to achieve "a modem, comprehensive, high quality and mutually beneficial economic partnership agreement". One of the principles was to make it more liberal over the existing agreements between the ASEAN countries and other RCEP partners including the AIFTA.

India participated in the 1st RCEP Ministerial Meeting in August 2013 in Brunei. A Joint Ministerial Statement mentioned that the Ministers expressed enthusiasm for RCEP's potential to deepen economic ties, facilitate participation in regional and global value chains and broaden markets among participating economies. Thus, there was clear enthusiasm for RCEP at that time which, was endorsed by all 16 countries.

After May 2014, maintaining our respect for continuity in international economic and trade engagements, the new Government continued to negotiate RCEP in good faith. However, the Government stood its ground on the issue of greater access for services in which India was competitive, continued to persevere for greater market access for our merchandise goods, and protecting the interests of our farmers, dairy, MSMEs, manufacturers, and several other sectors from unfair imports. India has consistently put its national interests to the fore during negotiations in the past five and a half years, but participated in a constructive manner with a view to achieving balanced outcomes, especially addressing domestic sensitivities.

The Government held regular stakeholder consultations with industry, exporters, trade experts, concerned Ministries/ Departments and State Governments for taking inputs for formulating India's position in the RCEP negotiations. More than 100 such consultations were held across various parts of the country, and inputs were taken from around 200 stakeholder groups on several occasions in respect of all sectors including agriculture and industry. These stakeholder inputs and the concessions already made in the existing trade agreements were also taken into account in the negotiations. I also chaired many key stakeholder consultations in several cities.

However, as India's concerns and outstanding issues were not getting fully addressed, Hon'ble Prime Minister took a considered position not to join RCEP, highlighting the fact that the current structure did not reflect the RCEP Guiding Principles or address the outstanding issues and concerns of India. Further, he reiterated that the Act East Policy was the bedrock of India's economic policy and its engagement with ASEAN countries and other trading partners would continue.

On a broad basis, the concerns and outstanding issues relating to India pertain to the need for a balanced market access outcome across all pillars of the negotiations, fair trade practices, open market based operations and transparency. Hon'ble Prime Minister, in an interview given on 2 November, 2019 said that "India seeks balance across goods, services and investment, and also within each pillar". He added, "We too would like a win-win outcome. We believe that for this, addressing our concerns over unsustainable trade deficits is important. It needs to be recognised that opening the vast Indian market must be matched by openings in some areas where our businesses can also benefit."

[श्री पीयूष गोयल]

Any trade deal like RCEP must consider that countries have very different sizes and population, unequal levels of economic development and human development indicators, contrasting levels of prosperity, investment capacity, cultural diversity and significantly different political and judicial systems. During the RCEP meetings, we highlighted that India has a relatively low per capita GDP as compared to other RCEP countries, and there are concerns about the livelihood of our farmers and employment generation provided by the industrial sector, particularly the MSMEs. India focused on its demand for a level playing field, fair trade practices, transparency and market access. We also repeatedly cited serious concerns regarding the non-tariff barriers to trade, and opaqueness in the subsidy regime in some RCEP countries, and sought credible resolution of such issues. In addition, to be able to take advantage of regional value chains, all countries must ensure that the rules of origin are not circumvented. Since, RCEP in its current form did not adequately address our concerns, joining it would be unfair to our interests.

The Government's priority is also to correct the asymmetry in the existing agreements and maximise its export potential to benefit domestic industry and farmers to promote Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of Make in India and doubling farmers' income. In order to achieve this end, we are working with our existing FTA partners like South Korea and Japan to address our concerns. We have also secured an agreement to initiate a review of ASEAN-India Trade and Goods Agreement to make the AIFTA more user friendly, simple and trade facilitative. Under the leadership of PM Modi, India continues to engage with the whole world as equal partner and on the principle of reciprocity. We remain committed to furthering India's trade interests in all future engagements in a fair, balanced and transparent manner, and protect the interests of our farmers, dairy, domestic industry, MSMEs, Startups, and entrepreneurs.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, now it is time for clarifications. I would request you to be specific in seeking clarifications. Please send your names here. Shri Jairam Ramesh.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, first of all, I thank the hon. Minister for this statement which was born out of a conversation that he and I had with the Chairman earlier.

This statement is very comprehensive and very detailed one but adds very little to what the Prime Minister said in Bangkok and what the hon. Home Minister later wrote in an article in one of India's leading newspapers. I have a couple of questions. First of all, I should say that I welcome the 'pause button' that was used in Bangkok, if not the stop button, at least the pause button. I think it was inevitable that the Prime Minister and the Government made a virtue out of necessity as there was opposition to the RCEP in its present form across the political spectrum, including within certain influential circles within the RSS like the Swadeshi Jagran Manch. I don't think anybody has done anybody a great favour by putting the 'pause button'. I think it was inevitable given the political reality.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Clarification.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the Minister made some political statements, so I am responding in the same spirit. My questions are two-fold. First, till the 4th of November the Commerce Minister was gung ho about it. I have statements that he has made in all the newspapers which say that 'Staying out of RCEP would isolate India,' 'would not be in India's interest' and 'we will have to work out something which will enable us to be a member of RCEP'. Something has happened in the last few days in the run-up to Bangkok. All of October, the Commerce Minister was championing the cause of RCEP. But on the 4th of November the climate changed. I would like the Commerce Minister to take us into confidence. What is it at the end point that finally led the Government, the Prime Minister to decide to put a stop button? This is my first question.

My second question is a very simple question. I raised it during Question Hour, but the Minister somehow did not answer it. I had said it then and I repeat it now that the ASEAN-India Ministerial Statement does not provide for a review of the Free Trade Agreement. The Minister himself says this. He says that they have agreed to make the agreement more user-friendly, simple and quick facilitative. It nowhere says that we are going to address India's concern on the growing trade deficit between ASEAN and India. I think the statement which has come after the Ministerial Statement and what the Minister is saying are two contrary interpretations. Nowhere does the statement provide for the type of review that the hon. Minister has alluded to. Thank you, Sir.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मेम्बर्स से मेरा आग्रह होगा कि आप बिल्कुल एक clarification पूछें, क्योंकि हाउस के सामने और business हैं। मधुसुदन मिस्त्री जी।

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, in view of the statement, I would like to know from the hon. Minister: Does India still want to sign this agreement? What exactly does India think about signing it?

SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA (NCT of Delhi): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. Let me congratulate the Minister for giving an exhaustive statement. But, I have a few questions which I would like to ask. I will finish it quickly. Why did our negotiation, as Rameshji has correctly said, change? Why did the climate not change until the final day when you decided to back out? What is the possible impact on India's currency rate compared to countries which have opted for this agreement? Is India in a position or is a roadmap in place to boost domestic demand to a level where it can compete with benefit that members of RCEP will enjoy due to free trade? What is the GDP forecast of India *vis-a-vis* RCEP, which industry may have gained due to RCEP and which sectors were protected by not joining RCEP?

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I thank our hon. Prime Minister for saving the Indian farmers, entrepreneurs and weavers. My doubt is, some articles are appearing in newspapers that because of not joining RCEP, India's economic interests will be affected. Kindly clarify this point.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, through you, I would seek clarifications. Why are we not able to increase our exports? Is our quality not good? Are we not able to match the price with them? What is the reason? Normally, we are a producing and consuming country. When we go for exports, why are we not able to do that?

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, the Minister says that there were 100 consultations and 200 stakeholders were consulted. I know that he is an intelligent leader. After such a long debate and discussion with the stakeholders, why did he fail to understand that this RCEP is running against the interests of our country? I have one more sentence. The soul of the whole affair is the statement by the Prime Minister mentioning Gandhiji's talisman and his conscience. I request him to include that part also in the statement which is very vital. He quoted the Prime Minister extensively but missed the main part. I want it to be included.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have two very important clarifications. I would join Jairam Rameshji that a very comprehensive statement is made by the hon. Minister.

My first query is: Was data localization also one of the stumbling blocks in the process? Secondly, I am told and your statement also says that there is no permanent 'no' to RCEP. Can you assure us that while entering into it again, at any point of time, we shall not compromise on the vulnerabilities of farmers, MSMEs, etc.? Thirdly, has China factor worked behind the scene? I want to seek response to these three clarifications.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister: What were the main bottlenecks that the country had to experience in the Third RCEP Summit compared to the Second Summit?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I have seen the statement of the hon. Minister and I want the Minister to respond to the following queries. Firstly, the Minister's reply on page 2, para 3 states --and I am happy that he referred to the origin and the background — how the trade talks were developing in the region. And there was a push of ASEAN+3, that is, China, Japan and South Korea, which was primarily aimed to keep India out. India, once it reached an understanding with the ASEAN group of countries, pushed for ASEAN+6 and that India should be part of the process because it was a well thought-out strategic engagement not confined merely to trade, beginning with the Look East Policy of India to engage with Asia Pacific, which now, after 2014, has become the Engage East Policy. But, primarily, the engagement, whether you are looking or whether you are engaging, it means the same.

Secondly, the Minister has referred to the trade deficit. RCEP countries and ASEAN countries; we have to make a very clear distinction here because RCEP countries would include China, Australia, Japan and New Zealand. Of course, contrary to the perceptions created, we do not have any such flooding of the New Zealand milk in India. But the main deficit has been with China, Japan and with Australia because of essential imports. When you look at the ASEAN, it also includes CLMV countries, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and Myanmar. These countries have a different categorization for our engagement also because we give assistance and aid too to

[Shri Anand Sharma]

many of these countries. I want the Minister to kindly inform the House, checking the numbers, after the Indian-ASEAN agreement in trade and services, it is not only trade, trade and services, did India's exports --particularly, I am talking of fisheries and seafood — decline or increase? I am talking from my memory. I think they increased three-fold. Three hundred times was the increase of our fisheries and seafood export. Similarly, the increase in the agri-exports is very interesting because farmers' issue is being raised. My last question to the Minister is this. Regarding our imports from ASEAN during the period referred to above, has there been a clear differentiation made between the essential imports and the non-essential imports? Why I say so hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, and the Minister to educate us because there is a wrong perception also. India has to import certain things which India does not have. The basic principle of trade is that you export what you have, you produce and is in surplus. You import what you do not produce yourself or it is not adequately produced. The fact that India is dependent — I am not saying entirely but to a large extent, year after year — on import of pulses. दालों का import होता है, mainly from Myanmar. If we do not get pulses from Myanmar — I am just finishing — then we have to go to Africa. Lastly, our essential imports also include coal from Indonesia, petroleum from Malaysia, palm oil from Indonesia and Malaysia. These are essential imports. This is not trade imbalance. Kindly make a distinction between the essential and the non-essential. Has there been an increase? Is your engagement with the Asia Pacific Region limited only to trade or is there a strategic dimension because this is a much larger issue. When we talk, we have to talk with full degree of responsibility about our country's engagement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Hon. Minister's reply.

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल): उपसभापति जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। बहुत अच्छा लगता है कि ट्रेड जैसे एक तरीके से बड़े बोरिंग विषय पर भी इतना ज्यादा इंटरेस्ट हमारे क्लीगज़ को है, तो मुझे भी आनन्द आता है।

श्री उपसभापति: बोरिंग नहीं है। जीवन की महत्वपूर्ण चीज़ें ट्रेड और बिजनेस से तय हो रही हैं।

श्री पीयूष गोयल: उपसभापति जी, वास्तव में जब मैं इतिहास देखता हूँ-- इसलिए मैंने अपने वक्तव्य में पहले 2009-10 से शुरू किया था, क्योंकि जब मैं देख रहा हूँ कि ये Free Trade Agreements पहले कैसे finalize होते थे.. स्टेकहोल्डर्स कंसल्टेशन का लेवल किस

प्रकार का था या क्या depth थी, देश के कितने ज्यादा लोगों के साथ समझ स्थापित की जाती है कि उनकी क्या समस्याएँ हैं और फ्री ट्रेड का क्या impact होगा, तब मुझे ध्यान में आता है और इंडस्ट्री के लोग बताते हैं कि पहले तो कभी इतना स्टेकहोल्डर्स कंसल्टेशन होता ही नहीं था। हमें कभी confidence में लिया ही नहीं जाता था। Suddenly एक deadline होती थी कि आपको यह एग्रीमेंट करना है। मैंने जैसा कि स्टेटमेंट में भी बताया कि कई विषयों में तो भारत अपनी मार्केट बहुत ज्यादा खोल देता था, उतना ज्यादा access हमें नहीं मिलता था। उसके कारण भारत की डोमेस्टिक इंडस्ट्री, डोमेस्टिक ट्रेड को बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। मैंने इसको आखिर में बताया है कि कहाँ 2003-04 में सात बिलियन डॉलर का इम्पोर्ट होता था और दस वर्ष की अवधि में 2013-14 तक यह बढ़ कर पैसठ बिलियन डॉलर हो गया। मैं आनन्द शर्मा जी के essential, non-essential पर भी सबको जानकारी दूँगा, पर अगर एक-एक करके देखें, तो जयराम रमेश जी ने, अच्छा है, स्वागत किया। उनको थोड़ी देर से ध्यान में आया, उनकी सरकार ने तो, अभी जैसे उस समय के माननीय वाणिज्य मंत्री ने हम सबको बताया कि भारत तो इस पिक्चर में था ही नहीं, भारत को फोर्स किया गया। मैंने यह अपने स्टेटमेंट में इसलिए नहीं लिखा था कि मुझे लगा कि confidential information, टीका-टिप्पणी सरकारों के बीच में नहीं होनी चाहिए। सरकारें बदलेंगी, लेकिन भारत की आर्थिक व्यवस्थाएं, diplomatic outreach तो continue करता है, उसी के कारण हम 2014 से बातचीत में लगे रहे। लेकिन जयराम जी, यह सही बात है, आपको pause button तब दबाना चाहिए था, जब भारत अपने आपको RECP में जबर्दस्ती घुसा रहा था। इसकी जरूरत नहीं थी। भारत ने अपने आपको RECP के अंदर घुसाया। आसियान प्लस थ्री चल रहा था, हमारा already आसियान के साथ, जापान के साथ, कोरिया के साथ करार था और ऑस्ट्रेलिया और न्यूजीलैंड के साथ बातचीत चल रही थी। मैंने पूरी जानकारी दी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, एक मिनट ...(व्यवधान)... पीयूष जी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not conceding. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री पीयूष गोयल: लेकिन मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि हमें जबर्दस्ती घुसाया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: पीयूष जी, इधर देखिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पीयूष गोयल: मैं सम्मान करता था कि हमें respect करना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will you at least look in my direction?
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding...(Interruptions)...

श्री पीयूष गोयल: किसी वजह से उस समय कुछ जबर्दस्ती रही होगी, उस समय की सरकार पर कुछ प्रेशर रहा होगा। उस समय की सरकार इतनी साहसी नहीं होगी कि उस प्रेशर को झेल पाए।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Are you hearing me? ...*(Interruptions)*... ठीक है, मुबारक हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री पीयूष गोयल: अब नरेन्द्र मोदी जी इस टाइप के प्रेशर में आने वाले नहीं हैं, लेकिन उस समय की सरकार में माननीय मंत्री के नाते, अगर मेरे मित्र ने तभी pause button दबाया होता, तो शायद भारत को सात साल तक यह झेलना ही नहीं पड़ता। वास्तव में RCEP का अपोजिशन सबका था, मेरा भी था, स्वदेशी जागरण मंच का भी था, कई लोगों का था, लेकिन मजेदार बात यह है कि जब लगभग जानकारी बाहर निकल गई कि लगता है कि भारत ज्वाइन नहीं करेगा, तो कुछ लोग 3-4 दिन पहले RCEP की आलोचना करने में कूद पड़े। मैं तो उनसे पूछना चाहूँगा कि आपको इसमें घुसने की जरूरत क्या पड़ी? तब आपने क्यों नहीं रोका? उसके बावजूद इतने वर्षों तक चर्चा चली, तब तो एक वक्तव्य भी नहीं आया और आखिर विभाग की जानकारी, जब इतना स्टेकहोल्डर्स कंसल्टेशन किया जाए, सैकड़ों लोगों से बात की जाए, तो बातचीत तो बाहर निकलती है। जब यह तय हो गया कि भारत नहीं जुड़ रहा है, तो suddenly overnight कुछ लोगों को इसको अपोज करने का बड़ा उत्साह आ गया। स्वदेशी जागरण मंच 2012 से अपोज कर रहा था और स्वदेशी जागरण मंच का consistent स्टैंड था। मैं भी स्वदेशी जागरण मंच का सदस्य हूँ और अब मैं बड़ा proud हूँ कि मैं स्वदेशी जागरण मंच के साथ जुड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि भारत एक आत्मनिर्भर देश बने। प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में पूरी सरकार चाहती है कि भारत की साख पूरे विश्व में एक मजबूत देश की बने। एक ऐसा देश, जो आत्मनिर्भर है, जो सबके साथ equal reciprocal terms के ऊपर compete कर सके और जैसा कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने पूछा। मैंने अंत में कहा है कि under the leadership of PM Modi, India continues to engage with the whole world as an equal partner. हम किसी के साथ कमजोरी से बात नहीं करेंगे। And on the principle of reciprocity, जब हमें फायदा होगा, तब हम आपको फायदा देंगे। दो तरफा फायदा होना चाहिए, अब एक तरफा करार करने का ज़माना खत्म। मैंने यह भी लिखा - we remain committed to furthering India's trade interests in all future engagements in a fair, balanced and transparent manner, to protect the interests of our farmers, dairy, domestic industry, MSMEs, start-ups and entrepreneurs. देश के नौजवान, युवा-युवती, किसान, छोटे उद्योग चलाने वाले श्रमिक, मेहनती लोग, जो सालों-साल मेहनत करके, अपनी पूँजी लगाकर देश में कारोबार करते हैं, इनके इंटरेस्ट्स सर्वोपरि हैं। इनके इंटरेस्ट्स की सबसे ज्यादा प्राथमिकता रहेगी। आगे कोई भी engagement हो, हमें आरसीईपी के देशों के साथ बातचीत करने में भी कोई झिझक नहीं है, कोई तकलीफ नहीं है, कोई झगड़ा भी नहीं है, लेकिन भारत के इंटरेस्ट प्राथमिकता रखेंगे। यह जो अनाप-शनाप खाता हो गया है, trade imbalance हो गया है, आज इन आरसीईपी देशों का trade deficit 105 बिलियन डॉलर, सात लाख करोड़ से ज्यादा हो गया है। यह क्यों हुआ है, क्योंकि जिस प्रकार से

हमने एफटीए करके हमारी मार्केट्स को खोला, जिस प्रकार से चाइना के साथ trade deficit, जो 2003-04 में एक बिलियन डॉलर था, वह 2013-14 तक 33 बिलियन डॉलर हो गया, इस प्रकार की चीजों से देश को बहुत नुकसान पहुंचा है और मैं समझता हूँ कि अब समय आया है कि हम यह pause button, जो तब दबाना चाहिए था, इसे दबाने का साहस इस सरकार में था और यह साहस हमने पाँचों वर्ष लगातार दिखाया। पहले जब निर्मला सीतारमण जी समझौते चर्चा करती थीं, बाद में सुरेश प्रभु जी ने की, मुझे तो बहुत थोड़ा समय मिला, लेकिन हमने लगातार भारत के हितों को सामने रखा, भारत के हितों के लिए लड़ते रहे।

उपसभापति जी, एक ज़माना तो ऐसा था, एक दिन ऐसा था, जब 80 के करीब विषयों में मतभेद था, तो 80 में से लगभग 50 तो हमारे भारत के विषय थे, जिनमें मतभेद थे। हम इतनी दृढ़ता से भारत के हितों को संभालते रहे, लेकिन हमने कभी मतभेद को मनभेद नहीं बनने दिया। इन देशों के साथ हमारी Look East policy है और आगे भी रहेगी, इसका भी जिक्र मैंने स्टेटमेंट में किया है। हम इन सबके साथ चर्चा करेंगे, बातचीत करेंगे, बातचीत में हमारे हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस trade imbalance को ठीक करना ही पड़ेगा। यह माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में, Bangkok Post के interview में दो नवंबर को ही बता दिया था। जयराम रमेश जी, जहाँ तक मुझे ध्यान है, आप शायद कॉमर्स मिनिस्टर भी रहे हैं। आप तो जानते ही हैं कि जब विदेशी देशों के साथ engagement होती है, तो रूम के अंदर क्या होता है? वे सब चीजें तो बाहर नहीं बताई जा सकती हैं। कई चीजें non-paper देते हैं, कई ऑफर्स दिए जाते हैं और सामने का ऑफर अच्छा नहीं है, तो वापस ले लिया जाता है। ये international trade negotiations बन्द कमरे में होते हैं, लेकिन जनता ऐसी सरकार को चुनकर भेजती है, जिसमें जनता को विश्वास हो कि यह सरकार देश के हितों को बंद कमरे में सुरक्षित रख सके, संभाल सके और जनता के हितों के साथ कभी खिलवाड़ न करे। हम पूरी जानकारी तो नहीं रख सकते। मैंने शुरू में कहा, within the limits of confidentiality, जितना मैं शेयर करता सकता हूँ, मैंने किया, लेकिन जो आपकी बात है कि something happened in the last few days; nothing happened. You came to know very late. आपको बहुत देर से पता चला कि भारत किस दिशा में जा रहा है। हमारी दिशा सब देशों को दिख रही थी, समझ में आ रही थी। हम बार-बार उजागर कर रहे थे, बार-बार कह रहे थे कि अगर ये विषय sort-out नहीं होंगे, तो आगे बढ़ने की संभावना खत्म हो जाएगी और मैं समझता हूँ कि consistently मोदी सरकार ने इस विषय पर अपना एक दृढ़ संकल्प रखा है और भारत के हितों को संभालने का निश्चय पक्का था।

मैं समझता हूँ कि end point तो यह रहा कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर्स की, लीडर्स की जो summit होती है, second summit कई वर्ष पहले हुई थी, उसके बाद तीसरी Summit चार नवंबर को हुई, तो स्वाभाविक रूप से, ऐसे निर्णय कोई मिनिस्टर लेवल पर नहीं होते। सब

[श्री पीयूष गोयल]

लीडर्स आपस में चर्चा करते हैं और फाइनल डिसीज़न वहीं लिया जाता है। पर हमारे ऊपर जिम्मेदारी होती है कि जिन नेताओं ने हमें आदेश दिया है, उन्होंने जो मार्गदर्शन दिया है, उनके मन में भारत के उद्योग को सम्भालने की, भारत के किसानों को सम्भालने की जो कल्पना है, उस boundary के अंदर हम negotiate करें, बातचीत करें, भारत को अधिक से अधिक लाभ मिले, उसके लिए हम चेष्टा करें। अगर हमारी चेष्टा से ऐसा लगता कि यह win-win solution है, इससे भारत के लोगों को फायदा होगा, तो हम RCEP में जरूर participate करते, लेकिन जब अंत में यह दिखा कि यह हमारे हित में नहीं है, तो हमने उसको छोड़ दिया।

मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ, जो मैं समझता हूँ कि जरूरी है। कॉमर्स मिनिस्टर के नाते जयराम जी भली-भाँति यह जानते हैं कि Ministerial statement हर बिन्दु नहीं लिखता है, बल्कि Ministerial statement एक broad-brush बताता है। Ministerial statement में लिखा है, the Ministers agreed to initiate the review of the ASEAN India Trade and Goods Agreement to make the ASEAN India Free Trade Agreement more user-friendly, simple, and trade facilitator for businesses and to constitute a Joint Committee etc., etc. अब अगर इसमें इतना clearly लिखा है कि review the AITIGA to make the AIFTA, ASEAN India Free Trade Agreement, तो ASEAN India Free Trade Agreement क्या है? वह goods का Agreement है, क्योंकि आपने सर्विसेज़ तो ज्यादा कुछ लिए ही नहीं थे। दीदी, सर्विसेज़ को अंदर लाने को वर्ष 2014 में आपने finalize किया था। चूंकि अभी इन्होंने यह विषय उठाया है, तो मैं पढ़कर बताना चाहूँगा। जयराम जी, उसकी जो enclosed sheet होती है, वह public domain में इतनी detail में नहीं जाती है, लेकिन Scope of the review of the ASEAN India Trade and Goods Agreement मेरे हाथ में है, इसको मैं lay भी कर सकता हूँ। यह normally confidential होता है, इसलिए इसको मैं आपको अलग से दिखा सकता हूँ। इसमें Item-3 कहता है- The proposed scope of the review और उसमें Item-3, sub-clause 3 कहता है- to take into account other negotiations on further liberalisation of trade and goods. यह स्पष्ट review का हिस्सा है।

मधुसूदन जी, हमने भारत के हितों को सम्भाल लिया, हमें जो चाहिए वह सब मिल गया और उससे भारत के निर्यात को और बल मिले, हमारा trade deficit कम हो सके, हमारी local industries को protection हो, जो आयात आता है, वह अनाप-शनाप, गलत पैल्यू पर गलत क्वालिटी का न आ सके, जब मुझे, सरकार को और देश को यह confidence हो जाएगा, तब हो सकता है कि इसमें enter करना हमारे हित में हो। कभी भी रास्ते बन्द करने नहीं होते हैं, बल्कि रास्तों को navigate करना पड़ता है और navigate चतुराई से करना पड़ता है। मैं आपको आश्वस्त करता हूँ कि हम चतुराई से, देशहित में इस रास्ते

4.00 P.M.

को नापेंगे और देशहित में ही निर्णय लेंगे। आगे चाहे जब कभी अंदर जाने की स्थिति भी दिखे, तो हमारे देशवासियों के लिए जो अच्छा हो, वह हम करेंगे। इस तरह, हमारा मन खुला है। जैसा मैंने कहा, RCEP में मतभेद हुआ है, कोई मन नहीं टूटा है, मनभेद नहीं है। एक सरकार ने एक काम शुरू किया था, हमने उसको पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ और पूरी ईमानदार कोशिश के साथ आगे बढ़ाया।

आखिर मैं, किसी ने यह भी कहा कि मैं बड़ा उत्साहित था। यह स्वाभाविक रूप से था। मैं एक नया मंत्री था, मेरे लिए वह पहला engagement था, पहली बार Free Trade Agreement के अंदर घुसा था। मुझे लगा था कि बड़े-बड़े सीनियर नेताओं ने इसमें घुसने का निर्णय लिया है, जो अब आप सबको पता चल गया, मुझे तब बोलने में हिचक थी। जब बड़े लोगों ने, नेताओं ने निर्णय लिए हैं, उस समय की TRC, प्रधान मंत्री, जो कि एक बड़े अर्थशास्त्री हैं, उन्होंने निर्णय लिए हैं, तो स्वाभाविक रूप से देश के लिए कुछ अच्छा ही होगा, इसलिए मेरा उत्साह भी स्वाभाविक था, पर आहिस्ते-आहिस्ते जब मैं एक-एक गहराई में गया, जब एक-एक clause देखा, एक-एक subject की गहराई में गया, देश की जनता के साथ चर्चा की, स्टैकहोल्डर्स से consult किया, तो मेरे ध्यान में आया कि किस तरह से पिछले FTAs ने देश को इतना नुकसान कर दिया है, लेकिन इस FTA को तो करने का सवाल ही नहीं है, क्योंकि यह FTA हमें और नुकसान ही देगा।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, अब conclude करें।

श्री पीयूष गोयल: मैं एक-दो मिनट और लूंगा। सर, कुछ मित्रों ने यह पूछा कि इसे न join करने की कीमत क्या है? न join करने की कीमत यह है कि भारत की economy सुधरेगी, भारत में अनाप-शनाप आयात नहीं होगा, भारत में domestic industry को जब तक equal opportunity and access न मिले, तब तक हमारे बाज़ार दूसरों के सामान के लिए नहीं खुलेंगे और यदि दो टूक देखना है तो कुछ ऐसे देश हैं, जो पूरी पारदर्शिता से व्यापार नहीं करते, कुछ ऐसे देश हैं, जहां से आज भारत में low quality का सामान आता है, सामान इतना सस्ता आता है कि किसी व्यापारी को समझ में नहीं आता है, raw material cost से सस्ता सामान आता है और हमारे पास उसे रोकने के जो साधन हैं, वे पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। तो हम चाहते थे कि ये सब साधन इस agreement में लाए जाएं - हम ये लाएंगे और उसी से भारत की domestic industry को support करेंगे। एक प्वाइंट था कि गांधी जी का जिक्र क्यों नहीं किया तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो लीडर्स का summit होता है, उसमें जो कुछ कमरे में बोला जाता है, वह confidential होता है। अब वह कहां से कैसे बाहर आ गया, मुझे नहीं मालूम, लेकिन official statement में, जो कमरे के अंदर official बात हुई है, वह बताना मेरे लिए संभव नहीं है। माननीय सुखेन्दु जी ने second and third summit का पूछा - हर summit में चर्चा आगे बढ़ती है, लेकिन मैं माननीय आनन्द शर्मा जी

[श्री पीयूष गोयल]

से यह जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारी Look East, Engage East Policy सलामत है, आगे भी रहेगी। अभी-अभी यहां आने से पहले जापान के मिनिस्टर के साथ मैं चर्चा करके आ रहा हूं, वह चर्चा सार्थक हुई, मैंने उन्हें समझाया कि हमारे विषय क्या हैं, जापान के साथ हम इसे और बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन हमारे लिए भी जापान की मार्किट खुले, उसके साथ-साथ हम और व्यापार करेंगे। रही बात, ASEAN FTA की, तो ASEAN FTA करने के बाद भी भारत का trade deficit ASEAN देशों के साथ बढ़ा है, तेज गति से बढ़ा है। हमने जो export बढ़ाया, वह बहुत कम बढ़ा और import बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ा है। यह भी एक कारण था..

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: You can speak after me. ASEAN देशों के साथ भी घाटा बढ़ा है।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I seek your protection here. The hon. Minister is not yielding. Since my name has been taken, I have a right to respond.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding.

श्री पीयूष गोयल: मैं समझता हूं कि ASEAN FTA का review, जो कई साल पहले हो जाना चाहिए था, हमारी सरकार ने आने के बाद उस review के process के संबंध में उनके साथ चर्चा शुरू की और अब तैयारी के साथ review करने के लिए आ गए हैं।

सर, एक आखिरी subject और है। दालों का जिक्र किया गया, कोयले का जिक्र किया गया और essential and non-essential के बारे में कहा गया। मैं समझता हूं कि कई सारे ऐसे imports हैं, जिनके बारे में दुनिया और लोग सोचते हैं तथा पिछली सरकारें सोचती थीं कि वे अनिवार्य हैं, वे समझते थे कि ये essential हैं, ये तो import ही होंगे, भारत में उनके संबंध में कुछ कर ही नहीं सकते हैं। उसके विपरीत मोदी सरकार ने इतने अहम कदम उठाए कि दालों का जो import पहले इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में होता था, वह घटकर अब छोटा-मोटा रह गया है, आज भारत के किसान दाल का उत्पादन करते हैं। इसी प्रकार कोयला है।

श्री उपसभापति: अब conclude कीजिए। माननीय चेयरमैन साहब का आदेश है कि 4 बजे दूसरा बिज़नेस लेना है।

श्री पीयूष गोयल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, भारत को कोयला कभी आयात नहीं करना पड़ता - अगर उस समय की सरकार ने कोयले की खदानों को ईमानदारी से दिया होता, कोयले की खदानों में और तेज गति से उत्पादन बढ़ाया होता तथा हमारे power plants

विदेशी कोयले पर निर्भर न किए होते, तो आज यह essential import, non-essential हो जाता, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री महोदय, क्योंकि आपने माननीय आनन्द जी का नाम लिया था और उनका कहना है कि वे एक सवाल पूछना चाहते हैं।

श्री पीयूष गोयल: सर, मैं उस पर respond करूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief. मंत्री जी, आप भी brief में जवाब दीजिएगा क्योंकि अगला बिज़नेस लेना है।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, हमने बुनियादी प्रश्न किए थे। मेरा प्रश्न करने का उद्देश्य राजनीति करना नहीं था। मंत्री महोदय का response राजनैतिक है। यह उचित नहीं होगा, मेरी अनुभव के आधार पर सलाह है कि कभी भी दोषारोपण से अपनी गलतियों और कमियों को छुपाया नहीं जा सकता। अगर बहुत अच्छा काम हुआ तो ...(व्यवधान)... आप सुनिए।

श्री उपसभापति: आप अपनी बात कहिए।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: जैसा बताया गया, अगर बहुत अच्छा काम होता तो हिन्दुस्तान का export वहीं नहीं खड़ा होता, जहां पांच साल पहले छोड़कर गए थे। दूसरा, हिन्दुस्तान का GDP, actual GBA - वित्त मंत्री महोदय भी यहां बैठी हैं, 3.2 पर गया है and GDP has plummeted to 4.5 per cent. I don't want to get into that. My questions were very specific. It is not a question of essential or non-essential. Since you have sought to ridicule that, I demand, because the House is being misled, a statement from the Minister in this Session along with a complete year-wise breakup. वर्ष 2014 और वर्ष 2019 के बीच में, कितना कोयला, कितनी दाल, कितना कच्चा तेल और कितना पाम ऑयल आया है। अगर आपने देश हित की बात की थी, तो बन्द क्यों नहीं किया और क्या पहले गलती हुई थी? यह सदन में रखा जाए और आप इसे बैन कब करने जा रहे हैं, क्योंकि आप कहते हैं कि जरूरत नहीं है, तो उसे बैन कर दें?

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। मंत्री जी, अब आप अपना briefly जवाब दें।

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल): माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य बहुत उत्तेजित हो गए। उन्होंने मेरी बात का सार ही नहीं समझा, शायद इसीलिए उनकी उत्तेजना बढ़ती जा रही थी। मैंने यह कहा कि ASEAN के साथ भी ट्रेड डेफिसिट बढ़ा है, import ज्यादा बढ़ा है और export कम बढ़ा है। यदि आप चाहेंगे, तो वे डिटेल्स में आपको भेज दूंगा अथवा हाउस में टेबल कर दूंगा। इसमें मुझे कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। वास्तविकता यह है कि ASEAN, FTA करने के बाद, जो एक्सपोर्ट में वृद्धि हुई है, वह

[श्री पीयूष गोयल]

कम हुई है और इम्पोर्ट में ज्यादा हुई है। जहां तक essential or non-essential import की बात है, मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि आज यह essential नहीं है। मैंने जो बात कही, उसे आप समझिए। मैंने कहा अगर पिछली सरकार ने देश को असमर्थ नहीं बनाया होता, तो आज शायद काफी so-called essential imports non-essential होते। उदाहरण के लिए हम इतने वर्षों तक दाल लेते आए। हमने अपने देश में दाल का उत्पादन बढ़ाया, देश के किसानों को प्रोत्साहित किया। उन्हें MSP दी, जिससे दालों का उत्पादन बढ़ा। अब वह essential के बदले non-essential हो गया। कोयले के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस समय की सरकार कभी सोचती और हिम्मत ही नहीं करती थी कि कोयले का उत्पादन इतना बढ़ सकता है। पिछले पांच सालों में हमारे समय में जितनी तेज गति से कोयले का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा, वह देखने लायक था। एक समय तो ऐसा भी आ गया कि हमें उसके प्रोडक्शन को रोकना पड़ा, क्योंकि देश में कई सारे पावर प्लांट लगे हैं, जो ऐसे डिजाइन्ड हैं, क्योंकि आप उन्हें कभी environmental clearance ही नहीं देते थे, इसलिए वे imported coal पर ही चलेंगे। इसलिए जो non-essential था, वह देश में आज essential हो गया है। इसका जवाब तो किसी न किसी को देना ही पड़ेगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, Shri G. Kishan Reddy, move the motion for consideration of the Arms (Amendment) Bill, 2019. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I have a point of order relating to this. My point of order is under Rule 123 which says, "On the day on which the motion for consideration is set down in the List of Business which shall, unless the Chairman otherwise directs, be not less than two days from the receipt of the notice, the Member giving notice may move that the Bill be taken into consideration." सर, कल एक बिल लोक सभा में पास हुआ और आज सुबह सर्कुलेट नहीं हुआ, दोपहर में 2.00 बजे सर्कुलेट हुआ। आज list of business में time allot हुआ था, लेकिन बिल सर्कुलेट हुआ था। बिल 2.00 बजे सर्कुलेट हुआ।

महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान इसलिए आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ पिछले सेशन के अंदर भी पांच बिल ऐसे आए थे, जो वहां से पास होकर एकदम राज्य सभा में सीधे आए और उसी दिन उन्हें पास करना पड़ा। सरकार और मिनिस्टर्स की यह हैबिट हो गई है। इसलिए हम आपका protection चाहते हैं कि भविष्य में ऐसा न हो। जब भी बिल पास करना हो, तो सांसदों को पूरा-पूरा समय पढ़ने, सोचने और उनके ऊपर amendments move करने और अपने आपको तैयार करने के लिए दें। अतः मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ और आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपनी ruling दीजिए मेहरबानी करके सरकार और उसके मिनिस्टर्स इस तरह से उसी दिन बिल लाकर उसे यहां पास कराने का प्रयास न करें।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय चेयरमैन साहब की अनुमति से हुआ है, लेकिन मैं आपकी बात माननीय चेयरमैन तक पहुंचा दूंगा।

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: माननीय उपसभापति जी, जब माननीय सदस्य ने प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाया है, तो उन्हें उस नियम को पूरी तरह पढ़ना भी चाहिए। उसमें बीच में लिखा है कि 'unless the Chairman otherwise directs' ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I am not saying, 'No'; उपसभापति जी, मैं discussion करने के लिए मना नहीं कर रहा हूं। मैं तो सिर्फ यह कह रहा हूं कि मिनिस्टर्स की जो आदत बनी हुई है कि उसी दिन वहां से बिल को पास करा कर, इस सदन में प्रस्तुत करना और दूसरे दिन उसे पास कराना, इस पर अंकुश लगाना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री जी, मैं आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं कि माननीय सभापति जी ने already rule 123 के तहत waiver दिया है। मैंने आपको इस बारे में पहले ही बता दिया था।

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य, हाउस को mislead न करें। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया सीट पर बैठकर न बोला करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, please move the Bill.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Arms (Amendment) Bill, 2019.

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं:

कि आयुध अधिनियम, 1959 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर, लोक सभा द्वारा पारित रूप में विचार किया जाए।

श्री उपसभापति: आप अभी ब्रीफली बोल लीजिए, रिप्लाइ बाद में दीजिएगा। आप पाँच मिनट के लगभग बोल लीजिए।

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: आदरणीय उपसभापति जी, यह छोटा बिल है, मगर बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। सर, arms and ammunition का effective control करना किसी भी देश की सुरक्षा और कानून व्यवस्था के लिए महत्वपूर्ण होता है, जो कि किसी देश के सुरक्षित

[श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी]

वातावरण में प्रभावित करता है। इसका प्रभावी नियंत्रण internal security, कानून व्यवस्था तथा नागरिकों की सुरक्षा दृष्टि से भी महत्वपूर्ण है। भारत में आर्म्स संबंधित एक्ट पहली बार 1878 में "आर्म्स एक्ट 1878" के नाम पर लागू किया गया था। इस एक्ट को ब्रिटिशर्स ने खुद के लिए, उनके समर्थकों के लिए, राज करने वाले व्यक्तियों की सिक्युरिटी के लिए बनाया था, जिसमें लाइसेंस देना था। हमारे देश के आजाद होने के बाद भारत सरकार और इंडियन कांस्टीट्यूशन में इस कानून को रिव्यू करके लोगों की सुरक्षा और जनहित को ध्यान में रखकर नया कानून "आर्म्स एक्ट, 1959" के नाम पर लागू किया गया है। इस एक्ट में arms manufacturing, sale, import, export, etc. के प्रोविजन के साथ-साथ सिटिजन्स को आर्म्स लाइसेंस देने का भी प्रोविजन था। इस एक्ट को फर्स्ट टाइम, लगभग 31 ईयर्स के बाद उस समय की कानून व्यवस्था की दृष्टि से, 1959 का कानून आने के बाद 1988 में रिव्यू किया गया। प्रेजेंट कंडीशन में इसकी आवश्यकता है और वर्तमान स्थिति के अनुरूप ही यहाँ नया अमेंडमेंट प्रस्तावित किया गया है। Firearms ammunition and explosives Constitution के Seventh Schedule में Union List पॉच पर आते हैं। Arms Act, 1959 एक Central law है, जो देश में वैपन्स और फायरआर्म्स की लाइसेंसिंग प्रक्रिया को रेगुलेट और कंट्रोल करता है। मैंने बताया है कि एक्ट को 31 ईयर्स के बाद 1988 में अमेंडमेंट किया गया था। Amendment Law Enforcement Agencies से प्राप्त जानकारी के मुताबिक illegal arms holders and their punishable offences की तरफ से पिछले सालों में आर्म्स मैनुफेक्चरिंग में और उनकी ईजी अवेलेबिलिटी में लाइसेंस मिलना था। इसके साथ-साथ ही illegal arms and smuggling में increase होना भी गंभीर चिंता का विषय है। इसके लिए वर्तमान कानून को और कठिन एवं effective बनाना आवश्यक हो गया है। इसके साथ ही अच्छे लोगों का विश्वास बनाए रखने के लिए arms licensing प्रणाली को और आसान बनाने की आवश्यकता है, जिसके कारण citizens, individuals and sports players की कोई भी disturbance नहीं होनी चाहिए। जो भी Illegal arms ammunitions मिलता है, सरकार कभी-कभी उसको seize करती रहती है। 2014-2017 के दौरान हर साल 35,218 arms and 1,62,648 ammunitions और इल्लिगल आर्म्स को सीज किया गया है। बॉर्डर पर paramilitary forces के द्वारा भी every year भारी मात्रा में arms ammunitions seize किया जाता है। इसलिए मैं माननीय सांसदों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें जो इन्डिविजुअल लाइसेंस है हम उसमें और सुधार ला रहे हैं। अभी जो एक बुक के नाते लाइसेंस देते हैं, उसको एक e-card जैसा देना चाहते हैं। जैसा लाइसेंस है, उस लाइसेंस की तरह ही अभी हम gun license का और आर्म लाइसेंस का कार्ड देना चाहते हैं। पहले इसका 3 साल में एक बार renewal होता था। चूंकि इसके लिए हर 3 साल में जाने से उनका समय भी बर्बाद होता है और ऑफिसर्स का समय भी बर्बाद होता है, इस दृष्टि से हमने 5 साल के बाद इसके renewal की व्यवस्था की है।

इसके साथ-साथ, व्यक्ति के पास पहले तीन guns रहते थे। सरकार पहले यह चाहती थी कि एक ही gun रखना चाहिए, क्योंकि कोई व्यक्ति तीन guns एक ही बार नहीं चला सकता है। लेकिन कुछ सांसदों ने और कुछ civil societies ने सरकार से निवेदन किया कि उनको एक बड़ा gun और एक छोटा gun चाहिए, इसलिए वह दो guns रखने की व्यवस्था करे। सरकार ने इसको मान लिया है और इस बिल में तीन guns की जगह हर व्यक्ति, जिनको छुपा चाहिए, उनके लिए दो guns का लाइसेंस रखने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

दूसरा, जो लोग sports की practice करते हैं और देश के लिए medals लाते हैं, उनके लिए इसमें कोई बदलाव नहीं किया गया है। वर्तमान में sports के लिए जो स्थिति है, उनके लिए जो व्यवस्था है, वही रहेगी। वे training के लिए जितने भी guns use करते हैं, use कर सकते हैं। Rifle Associations के लिए वर्तमान स्थिति जारी रहेगी। इसके साथ-साथ, जो ex-Army personnel हैं, उनके लिए भी इसमें कोई change नहीं किया गया है। वे अपने पास दो guns रख सकते हैं।

सर, इसमें हम कुछ नई punishments लाए हैं। पहले इस तरह की punishments नहीं थीं। फिर इसमें कुछ punishments को बढ़ाया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के कुछ आदेश भी थे। पहले के एक्ट में सेक्शन 27(3) में death penalty की व्यवस्था थी। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सुझाव पर उस death penalty की जगह 'life imprisonment or death penalty', इसमें इस तरह का change किया गया है।

सर, मैं अपना अभिप्राय व्यक्त करने के बाद आपके आदेश से बाद में इसके बारे में detail में बताऊँगा। इसमें किसी व्यक्ति का कोई नुकसान नहीं है। देश के हित के लिए, देश की सुरक्षा के लिए, देश की अखंडता के लिए, कानून-व्यवस्था बरकरार रखने के लिए हमने इसमें कुछ कदम उठाए हैं। हमने international level पर भी United Nations के साथ agreement sign किया है कि illegal arms trafficking को रोकना चाहिए। हमारे देश में भी illegal trafficking हो रही है। कुछ जगह तो small scale industry की तरह, cottage industry की तरह arms बनाए जाते हैं। इसको पूरी तरह से रोकना चाहिए और इसकी punishment बढ़ानी चाहिए। अगर अभी किसी के पास illegal gun मिलता है, तो उसको punishment मिलती है, मगर जो gun बनाता है, उसको कम punishment मिलती है। इसलिए हमने इसको बनाने वाले के लिए punishment को ज्यादा किया है। हमने इसमें इसका transport करने वाले के लिए punishment की व्यवस्था की है। जो व्यक्ति इसको रखता है, उसके लिए punishment की व्यवस्था की है। हम देखते हैं कि लोग पुलिस वालों से gun छीन लेते हैं, कुछ LWE areas में पुलिस के ऊपर attack करके guns ले जाते हैं, कुछ जगह पत्थरबाजी करके पुलिस स्टेशन से guns ले जाते हैं। ऐसे संगठन, जो इसके लिए दोषी हैं, उनको ज्यादा punishment मिलनी चाहिए। इसी दृष्टिकोण से हम

[श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी]

यह Arms and Ammunitions का Amendment Bill आपके सामने लाए हैं। मैं आपके द्वारा सभी महानुभावों से इस Arms and Ammunitions (Amendment) Bill को पूरा समर्थन देने के लिए request करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is one Motion by Shri Digvijaya Singh to refer the Arms (Amendment) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha, to the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha. Are you moving the Motion?

MOTION FOR REFERENCE OF BILL TO SELECT COMMITTEE

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Yes, Sir. I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Arms Act, 1959, as passed by Lok Sabha be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha, consisting of the following Members:-

1. Shrimati Ambika Soni
2. Kumari Selja
3. Shri B.K. Hariprasad
4. Shri Jairam Ramesh
5. Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao
6. Shri Tiruchi Siva
7. Shri Vaiko
8. Shri Sanjay Singh
9. Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha
10. Shri Digvijaya Singh

with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next Session of the Rajya Sabha."

The questions were proposed.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): सर, यह जो बिल आया है, इसका focus illegal arms के ऊपर है। मंत्री महोदय के भाषण से यह मालूम पड़ा कि जो लोग illegal arms रखते हैं, वह बंद होना चाहिए, उसकी manufacturing बंद होनी चाहिए, उसकी sale बंद होनी

चाहिए। ये सारी बातें आपने कहीं, मैं इनसे बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ। यूपी और बिहार में जिस तरह सब्जी बेची जाती है, वैसे ही कट्टे भी बेचे जाते हैं। ये बिकने बंद होंगे, तो अच्छा ही होगा, क्योंकि यही कट्टे हमारे महाराष्ट्र में, मुम्बई में जाते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

एक माननीय सदस्य: पहले तो यह समझाइए कि कट्टा क्या है?

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: हालांकि मैंने कट्टा कभी देखा नहीं है, लेकिन हम सुनते रहे हैं, ऐसा कहा जाता है कि फलां-फलां के पास कट्टा है। कट्टा भी पिस्तौल की तरह होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जैसा आपने बताया कि पुलिस या Armed Forces से गन छीन ली जाती है, उनके लिए आपने जो सजा बढ़ाई है, इसका मैं पूरी तरह समर्थन करता हूँ। यह काम बिल्कुल बंद होना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस कानून के आने के बाद, illegal arms की जो manufacturing रही है, वह बिल्कुल बंद होनी चाहिए। कई जगह जब शादी-विवाह या कोई celebration होता है, तो गोलियां चलाई जाती हैं, यह भी इल्लीगल है। इन सब चीजों को बंद करने की आप कोशिश कर रहे हैं, इसकी मैं सराहना करता हूँ और पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ।

मंत्री महोदय, अब सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि जिनके पास लाइसेंस पहले से ही है, चाहे तीन पिस्तौल का हो या चार का हो, आप इसको कम कर रहे हैं, इसकी क्या ज़रूरत है? आज जो क्राइम हो रहा है, गुनाह बढ़ रहे हैं, उनमें illegal arms का इस्तेमाल होता है, licensed arms का नहीं होता है। अगर किसी ने licensed arm से किसी का खून कर दिया, तो जल्दी ही वह पकड़ा जाएगा, क्योंकि उसके पास लाइसेंस होता है, सर्टिफिकेट होता है। जो unlicensed arms या illegal arms होते हैं, उनकी जांच करना कठिन होता है, इसलिए उनके बारे में आपका जो फोकस है, वह बिल्कुल सही है। मैं आपसे एक बात और जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिनके पास दो या तीन आर्म्स हैं, उनके बारे में भी आपने इस बिल में प्रावधान रखा है, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा, अगर आप हमारे यहां कोल्हापुर में जाएंगे, तो वहां जो राजे-रजवाड़े हुआ करते थे, उनके घरों की दीवारों के ऊपर आज भी आर्म्स टंगे रहते हैं, लेकिन वे उनका इस्तेमाल कभी भी नहीं करते हैं। ये आर्म्स उन्हें अपने पूर्वजों से मिले हैं, इसीलिए वे अपने घर में सिर्फ एक आर्टिकल की तरह उन्हें दीवार पर सजा कर रखते हैं, छुपा कर नहीं रखते। आपको यह बात भी ध्यान में रखनी चाहिए कि जिनके पास unlicensed arms होंगे, उनको हमेशा वे छुपा कर रखेंगे। इस बिल में मेरा खाली इतना ही विरोध है, आप licensed arms को तीन के बजाय, दो या एक करने की जो बात सोच रहे हैं, वह बिल्कुल गलत है। आपने अपने बिल में यह प्रावधान भी किया है कि इनका लाइसेंस तीन साल में रिन्यू होने के बजाय, अब पांच साल में रिन्यू होगा, यह अच्छी बात है। इनकी संख्या को तीन से एक करना या जिनके पास एक तरह से सज्जा की वस्तु के रूप में ये रखे हैं, उनको परमिशन न देना, यह सही नहीं है, क्योंकि यह उनके इमोशंस से जुड़ी हुई

[श्री हुसैन दलवाई]

बात है। अगर मेरे घर में बाप-दादा के जमाने से कोई आर्म रखा है, तो आप उसको निकालने की बात मत कीजिए। लोग इस बात का विरोध करेंगे। आपका जो फोकस illegal arms के बारे में है, वह आप कायम रखिए, इतनी ही विनती करते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.) (Haryana): Sir, I rise to support this Bill. This is a well intended Bill to curb the manufacture, sale, smuggling and use of illegal arms because more arms means more crime. At the same time, it makes the licensing easy in the sense that validity period been increased from three to five years. I welcome it. Also, the issue of license has been made electronic. As far as licences are concerned, holding arms is very big responsibility. I belong to an organization or, say, the profession of arms but for holding arms, an individual has to be trained. In Armed Forces, we say that your arms are rather more dearer than your life and soldiers hold the arms with utmost safety. Still, there may be incidents of fragging or fratricide.

Therefore, just like you do the medical check-up, eye check-up or orthopedics check-up of the individual for issuing a driving licence, in the same manner, before issuing licence for arms, to prevent the misuse of licensed arms, at least, psychological bent of the person should be known especially if there are criminal tendencies or not, if there are suicidal tendencies or not. This should be of prime importance.

Secondly, in licensed arms, show of strength or show of arms prevents the use of arms. Therefore, there are flag marches, there are shows of strength. As far as holding of arms by individuals is concerned, I welcome the Government's move to reduce the number of arms on one licence from three to two. Though Husain Dalwai ji said that we should have been more considerate towards royal vintage armouries but as I mentioned, show of strength prevents the use of arms.

Scientifically, one is for distance and one is for near. As far as small arms, especially, pistols and revolvers, are concerned, they are more of show now because with the automatic weapons and attacking weapons, to defend yourself with pistol is only possible in close quarter battle, which I say is, दस्ती लड़ाई टाइप।

It was mentioned by the Minister that it has become a cottage industry. I

belong to an area where gang wars are rampant and weapons are sold like daily use articles. In Western U.P., a good quality *gur* will be sent to Haryana across Yamuna and in those *gur* tractors and *gur* carts, arms are smuggled. Though there are 36 lakh licences all over India but as far as illegal arms are concerned, there is no count and most of the crimes are because of illegal arms. Therefore, with this cottage industry, we have to be more stringent because deterrent punishment and exemplary punishment is a must. Deterrent punishment is कि क्राइम करने वाले की अक्ल जगे कि अगर उसने दोबारा किया तो ऐसा ही सुलूक दोबारा किया जाएगा और as far as exemplary punishment is concerned, especially, in Armed Forces, when somebody commits a crime, in a short time, in a very requisite time, within two years, we punish him, and, at the same time, we punish him publicly so that others को भी यह example मिले, यह मिसाल मिले कि अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो आपके साथ भी ऐसा ही सुलूक होगा। इसलिए यह जो exeplary and deterrent punishment है, इसको execute करने के लिए हमें judicial system की भी overhauling करनी पड़ेगी। Otherwise, with jail reforms and judicial reforms, if we do not combine the punishment, हमारी जेलें भर जायेंगी।

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY) *in the Chair*]

इसलिए, deterrent punishment के लिए मैं कहूंगा कि सिर्फ जेल में उनको guests की तरह रखा नहीं जाए, अगर rigorous imprisonment है, तो उनसे rigorous काम लिया जाए। पुराने जमाने में, अंग्रेजों के जमाने में तो उनसे नहर खुदवायी जाती थी, क्रैद-ए-बामशक्कत होती थी, मगर अब वह प्रावधान पूरी तरह इस्तेमाल नहीं होता। I welcome कि सज़ा बढ़ा कर एक साल से तीन साल कर दी, तीन साल से पाँच साल कर दी, पाँच साल से सात साल कर दी, सात साल से 14 साल कर दी और 14 साल से life imprisonment or even death. खासकर ऐसे हालात में जब फौज और पुलिस पर हमला किया गया हो, snatching of arms हो, planned gangs हों, एक syndicate हो, इस tendency को curb करने के लिए सरकार ने जो इकदामात किए हैं, उनका मैं इस्तक़बाल करता हूँ, समर्थन करता हूँ। इसके साथ ही मैं सरकार का, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि इन्होंने sportsman, armed forces और security forces को पूरी तरह से spare किया है, क्योंकि those are responsible license holder end-users and even ex-servicemen को भी spare किया है।

सर, मैं आपके नोटिस में एक और बात लाना चाहूंगा और वह यह है, I retired from quite a senior rank but there was much a dearth of non-service pattern weapons कि मुझे एक .30 gun से ही satisfied होना पड़ा। Now once people will be surrendering

[Lt. Gen. (Dr.) D.P. Vats (Retd.)]

their arms, more non-service pattern weapons will be available to other responsible people. इसके साथ ही मैं यह कहूँगा कि Deputy Commissioners को, licensing authorities को....., ऐसा न हो कि एक तरह से दोबारा इंस्पेक्टर राज हो, इसलिए जो online licensing के इक़दामात किए गए हैं, वह भी काबिलेतारीफ है। इसके साथ ही मैं यह जरूर कहूँगा कि न्यायिक सुधार, police reforms सुधार जरूरी हैं। खासकर पुलिस रिफॉर्म के संबंध में मैं कहूँगा कि bureaucratic, police and politician का एक racket न बन जाए और उसमें सारे illegal काम होते रहें। ऐसे अनासिर पर हमें सख्ती से पेश आने की जरूरत है।

In the end, I will say that it is a well-intentioned Bill. It is well comprehended and I support it. Thank you very much.

SHRI SUBHASISH CHAKRABORTY (West Bengal): Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Arms (Amendment) Bill, 2019. I have a few points to make which the Government should consider.

On the usage of un-licensed weapons, according to the Government data, nearly 58,000 offences were recorded in 2017. Only 419 involved had licensed arms. A total of 63,000 firearms were seized. Only 3,500 were licensed. Seven people were arrested every hour with illegal weapons. The Government should take strong action for the recovery of illegal arms and ammunition throughout the country, especially in the borderland of the country. We, the peaceful citizens, are very much afraid as arms are being used in any incident. What is the Government doing to curb smuggling of firearms into the country?

On criteria for licence, because the number of crimes being committed is increasing gradually, the Government has to revisit it and strengthen the criteria for issuing licence so that the arms are not used badly.

On arms manufacturing, the Government has liberalised manufacturing of small arms and allowed Foreign Direct Investment of 49% in its manufacture. But now there is a limit to hold licensed firearms. What will be its impact on arms manufacturing companies? Then comes Armed Forces. What about the Armed Forces misusing weapons? What are the provisions and punishments? How many cases have been recorded? Vintage firearms are family heirlooms which have been passed over generations. Giving them up can lead to heritage erosion. When vintage firearms

will be deposited at the police station who will look after them? What about their maintenance and upkeep? Then comes the point of trafficking of firearms. The Bill proposes trafficking of firearms and ammunition. But the Government has to ensure that the privacy of people holding licensed firearms will be protected. There has to be a holistic mechanism for collection and protection of data, especially when the Government has still not tabled the Data Protection Bill in Parliament. Then comes the point of new offences. The Bill prohibits using firearms in celebratory gunfire. There should be overarching prohibitions, like say, a farmer using a licensed gun to ward off animals from his crops. Sir, the Government had claimed that demonetisation would kill terrorism but it was not done. To counter such things, it requires holistic policies and strong action. What has the Government done to curb terror? Has the access to arms by terrorists been curbed? How were unlicensed firearms funded? The Government should take cognizance of these points. I thank you for giving me the chance to speak on the Bill.

SHRI N. CHANDRASEGHARAN (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Vice-Chairman and the august Members of the illustrious Rajya Sabha, I consider myself as privileged to be part of this wise body of learned experts and statesmen from different parts of our glorious nation. I fondly recall the history of this Sabha which came into existence in April, 1952, chaired by one of the best teachers of the country, the then Vice-President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan. I also recall with pride that the only female Member of the first Rajya Sabha, Shrimati Rukmini Devi Arundale, came from Chennai. It is also a great source of pride for me that I carry the lineage of Perarignar Anna, Puratchi Thalaivar Makkal Thilagam MGR, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, the Iron Lady of India, and now the ever-smiling, our Thalaivar Ayya Makkal Thondar, our hon. Chief Minister Edappadi K. Palaniswami. It is my vision and endeavour to carry the legacy and serve for the welfare of our people with the same dedication, kindness and broadmindedness.

Though as a country we are facing several challenges, I would like to stress five major areas for a concerted, collective and focussed action. First, inclusiveness and bridging the inequality between rich and poor; second, health, sanitation and cleanliness at every level; third, sustainable development with a major stress on conserving natural resources and controlling the damage to the environment; fourth, quality and free education to every child on universal basis; fifth, providing efficient

[Shri N. Chandrasegharan]

governance and services to people at all levels, without their having to struggle to get what they are rightfully entitled for.

I thank our Chief Minister hon. Dr. Edappadi K. Palaniswami, our Deputy Chief Minister, O. Panneerselvam, for giving me an opportunity to be an instrument in carrying their vision to the people. I understand the roles and responsibilities of Rajya Sabha which is primarily to spend time examining various legislations, programmes and Ordinances as forwarded to us and offering our considered and learned views on those proposals.

I assure this august and learned body and the people of our nation that I will do the best in my capability to fulfil my responsibilities without any bias and partiality, and in alignment with the broad vision of the learned statesmen and the welfare of the people. With the support of our hon. Chief Minister, Dr. Edappadi K. Palaniswami, I take this opportunity to dedicate myself for the service of our people in particular and the citizens of our country in general.

While thinking about him, I recollect a couple of phrases in Tirukkural: "*kaatchik keliyan kadunjollan allanael, meekkoolum mannan nilam.*" It means that where the king is easy of access, where no harsh words repels, that land's high praises every subject swells.

Regarding Kudimaramathu work in Tamil Nadu, I would like to mention that our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has allocated a fund of ₹499 crores for desilting 1,829 lakes in the State under "Kudimaramathu" Scheme this year. This scheme has been successfully implemented in most of the lakes. I would like to present the recent official database regarding the water table in Tamil Nadu, which states that water table has gone up by three metres on an average across the State.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Sorry, one second. We are discussing the Arms (Amendment) Bill, 2019. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please help him. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is his maiden speech but it should also be on the Bill because that is the Rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI N. CHANDRASEGHARAN: The average water level was at 14.5 metres below ground level now, compared to a depth of 17.5 metres in May. Groundwater level has improved in several districts, and the southwest monsoon has also contributed to the increase in water levels.

With the satisfying monsoons for the year, almost all the lakes and dams are now at brim level. At this juncture, I am humbled to place the requisition to allocate more funds during the forthcoming financial year for the betterment of water resources. Our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has earmarked ₹1,000 crores to construct the check dams to improve the water resources.

Now, coming to the point, I support The Arms (Amendment) Bill, 2019, which seeks to decrease the number of licensed firearms allowed per person. It also introduces new categories of offences. According to an estimate, India has around 35 lakh gun licenses. Under this Act, a license must be obtained to acquire, possess, or carry any firearm. The Bill reduces the number of permitted firearms from three to one. The Bill also increases the duration of the validity of a firearm license from three years to five years. The Bill bans manufacture, sale, use, transfer, conversion, testing or proofing of firearms without license. The Bill increases the punishment between seven years and life imprisonment along with a fine. A court may impose a punishment of less than seven years with recorded reasons. Celebratory gunfire refers to use of firearms in public gatherings, religious places, marriages or other functions, to fire ammunition. The Bill also defines offences committed by organized crime syndicates and illicit trafficking. My suggestion is that the Central Government may make rules to track firearms and ammunition from manufacturer to purchaser to detect, investigate, and analyse illicit manufacturing and trafficking.

Once again, as conclusion, I want to take this opportunity to thank the hon. Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi for naming the Chennai Central Station after Dr. M.G. Ramachandran Central Railway Station, whose name now could be heard across all the railway stations in India. I also thank the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Edappadi K. Palaniswami who recommended Dr. M.G.R. name for Chennai Central Railway Station. Dr. M.G.R. is a well-known personality across the world, both as a great actor and as the beloved Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. There is a saying: "Preaching is easier than practice" but Dr. M.G.R. did what he promised to the people of Tamil Nadu. Dr. MGR is well-known to everyone as a philanthropist as whatever he had earned was donated to differently-abled persons like blind, deaf and dumb, besides women colleges. Dr. MGR was the first person in India, who entered first in Cine field, then he turned as Chief Minister. The way of his approach towards the people took him to the Chair of Chief Minister, is no wonder. Hon.

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Prime Minister, knowing the credentials of Dr. MGR, decided to name Chennai Central Railway Station after Dr. MGR. Dr. MGR hailed from a very poor family and reached the pinnacle of glory in the life. Our Prime Minister Modiji occupied this great office because of his dedication, devotion, commitment and sincerity and not by inheritance. I humbly thank the hon. Prime Minister at this juncture once again.

Then, regarding the Informal Summit at Mahabalipuram; it is indeed a great pride for the State of Tamil Nadu to host the meeting of our hon. Prime Minister Modiji with the President of China on an informal summit. The historical city of Mahabalipuram, witnessed these proud moments for two consecutive days on 11th and 12th October 2019. Mahabalipuram is a very famous place in India, which is situated on a strip of land between the Bay of Bengal and the Great Salt Lake. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... It is known for its temples and monuments built by the Pallava dynasty in 7th and 8th Centuries.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, fifteen minutes; only one more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Look at the board. Please look at the board.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, fifteen minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Look at the board.

SHRI N. CHANDRASEGHARAN: Thousands of tourists visit all the days to this historical place. In this place, two great and powerful leaders in the World held discussions on various subjects.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): How many pages are left?

SHRI N. CHANDRASEGHARAN: Only one. The uniqueness of this place started to spread now not only in Tamil Nadu and India; but also across the world after the informal summit was over, focusing attention of more number of tourists. I would like to place on record my appreciations and sincere thanks to whole team of officials and Ministers who made elaborate security arrangements, smooth logistics

and mind blowing entertainment and other activities through forming expert committees, which made the summit a grand success.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): All right. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Please conclude.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, one more minute.

SHRI N. CHANDRASEGHARAN: It is pertinent to point out here that the President of China thanked everybody and expressed his full satisfaction.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Sorry; one second. Please stop for a second. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please stop for a second. ...(*Interruptions*)... One second, please stop. Time allotted for discussion on the Bill is only two hours, so fifteen minutes cannot be given to him. Already he has exceeded five minutes.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, it is his maiden speech.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): No; I request you to conclude, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, it is his maiden speech. Give him one more minute.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: It is his maiden speech.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): I know it is his maiden speech. ...(*Interruptions*)... I know that.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, it is because he wants to express everything.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Try to understand; try to appreciate that only two hours have been allotted for discussion on this Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: For the whole Session; he has not got any chance.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Fifteen minutes is the maximum time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Give him one minute more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI N. CHANDRASEGHARAN: It is pertinent to point out here that the President of China thanked everybody and expressed his full satisfaction and happiness of his visit to India, and Tamil Nadu. All these were possible under the able guidance of our hon. Prime Minister and right execution by the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Ch. Sukhram Singh Yadav; you start. Nothing will go on record.

SHRI N. CHANDRASEGHARAN: *

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे आयुध (संशोधन), विधेयक 2019 पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): आप बोलिए।

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव: महोदय, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार दो ऐसे राज्य हैं, जहाँ असलहे का सबसे ज्यादा इस्तेमाल होता है। यह माना जाता है कि अगर असलहा घर में नहीं है तो उस आदमी की कोई हैसियत नहीं है। मैंने अपने बचपन में देखा है कि किस प्रकार से असलहे के लिए लड़ाइयाँ हुआ करती थीं और लोग कैसे चाहते थे कि किस तरह जुगाड़ से असलहा हमारे घर पर आ जाए। अभी हमारे दक्षिण भारत के लोग बोल रहे थे कि वहाँ पर तो लोग जानते ही नहीं हैं कि असलहा क्या होता है। मैं आपको एक किस्सा बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब मेरी शादी हैदराबाद में हुई तो उत्तर प्रदेश से काफी लोग मेरी शादी में गए। हमारे पिताजी उस समय MLC थे और तारुजी MP थे। महोदय, जब मेरी बारात हैदराबाद पहुँची, तो उसमें ज्यादातर लोग राइफल और बंदूक वाले थे। उन्हें देखकर वहाँ के लोग तमाशा देखने लगे और बोले कि ये डकैत कहां से आ गए। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दक्षिण भारत में तो लोग मानते हैं कि राइफल या बंदूक वाला आदमी डकैत होता है। जब हमारे दक्षिण भारत के माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे

*Not recorded

थे, तब भी वे कुछ इसी प्रकार की भाषा में बोल रहे थे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे असलहों के बारे में कुछ नहीं जानते हैं।

महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया है, उसमें उन्होंने एक प्रस्ताव दिया है कि लाइसेंस हथियार का पांच साल renewal का समय करने जा रहे हैं, यह तो स्वागतयोग्य कदम है। बल्कि मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि यदि संभव हो, तो पांच साल से ज्यादा का समय भी कर दिया जाए, तो बेहतर रहेगा। जब तक किसी की तरफ से कोई शिकायत न हो अथवा कोई उसकी complaint न करे अथवा उसके ऊपर कोई मुकदमा न चले, तब तक उसे डिस्टर्ब नहीं करना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं पहले देखता था कि हर तीन साल के बाद लाइसेंस का renewal होता था। कहा जाता था कि लाइसेंस दिखाइए, रिन्यूअल कराइए, पैसा जमा कराइए और पुलिस की रिपोर्ट में बहुत दिक्कतें होती थीं। पुलिस रिपोर्ट लगाने में बहुत परेशान करती थी। ये सारी बातें मैंने देखी हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस अवधि को यदि और बढ़ा देंगे, तो अच्छा होगा।

महोदय, इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने इसमें जो प्रावधान किया है कि दो असलहों से ज्यादा लाइसेंस कोई नहीं ले सकेगा, यह ठीक नहीं है। पहले नियम था कि तीन असलहे रख सकते थे और इसमें भी ऐसा था कि तीन असलहे वही रख पाते थे, जो सम्पन्न होते थे। आम आदमी के बस की बात तो थी नहीं कि वह तीन-तीन असलहे रखे। मैं अब भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की बात मैं कर रहा हूँ और प्रदेशों के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, वहां अभी भी ऐसे-ऐसे गांव हैं कि जहां आप मीलों चले जाइए, आपको कोई आदमी नहीं मिलेगा। वहां डकैती पड़ जाएगी, चोरी हो जाएगी, तो सुरक्षा व्यवस्था का क्या इंतजाम होगा, वहां पीड़ित को बचाने के लिए असलहे ही काम आएंगे। आप वहां सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था कराइए, यदि आप यह नहीं करा सकते हैं, क्योंकि यह आपके वश की बात नहीं है, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि असलहों के लाइसेंस में आप जो कटौती कर रहे हैं, वह ठीक नहीं है। अतः मैं चाहता हूँ कि यदि एक परिवार में किसी के पांच बच्चे हैं और उन्होंने अपने पिता के नाम से तीन लाइसेंस ले रखे हैं, तो उन्हें तीन ही रहने दीजिए। पिता के बाद वे automatically लड़कों के पास चले जाएंगे। जब पिता नहीं रहेंगे, तो स्वाभाविक ही है कि उनके लड़कों के नाम पर ही वे लाइसेंस जाएंगे। इस पर भी आपको विचार करना चाहिए। आपने दो लाइसेंस वाली बात रखी है, कहीं इसका दुरुपयोग न हो और इस की ठीक व्यवस्था हो। जहां इसका उपयोग हो रहा है, बड़े-बड़े गांव हैं और कई क्षेत्रों में ऐसे गांव हैं जहां पहले भीषण डकैतियां होती थीं, वैसी जगहों पर लाइसेंसों को दिए जाने में छूट होनी चाहिए।

[चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव]

महोदय, मैं अगली बात कहना चाहूंगा कि जिस प्रकार से शादी-विवाह में इसका दुरुपयोग होता है, उसके लिए इसमें कानून और सख्त होना चाहिए। जो लोग शादी-विवाह में फायर करें, उनके लाइसेंस तुरन्त प्रभाव से निरस्त किए जाने चाहिए। सबसे ज्यादा मौतें, शादी-विवाह में फायरिंग के कारण ही हो रही हैं। जब दूल्हे और दुल्हन की विदाई होती है, तो अधिकतर लोग फायर करते हैं और इसके कारण बहुत ज्यादा दुर्घटनाएं हो रही हैं। इसलिए ऐसी स्थिति में तुरन्त लाइसेंस निरस्त किए जाने चाहिए। व्यवस्था ऐसी होनी चाहिए कि जो ऐसा करता पाएगा, उसका लाइसेंस तुरन्त जब्त कर लिया जाएगा और इस पर कहीं कोई रोक नहीं होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, जब मैं छोटा था, उस वक़्त की बात बता रहा हूँ। हमारे ताऊ जी के पास एक stick gun थी। वह ऐसी थी कि एक तरह से बेंत जैसी होती है। उसे लेकर आप कहीं भी चले जाइए। उसे कहीं वे भूल जाया करते थे। कभी स्टिक गन कहीं रखी रह जाती थी। ऐसे जो असलहे होते थे, वे समाज के लिए तो अच्छे होते थे, लेकिन कहीं-कहीं उनका दुरुपयोग भी हो जाया करता था। इसलिए ऐसे जो असलहे बनाए जा रहे हैं, उनके ऊपर भी प्रतिबन्ध होना चाहिए। असलहे ज्यादातर ऐसे बनने चाहिए जो समाज के लिए उपयोगी हों, लाभकारी हों और जिनसे समाज को सुरक्षा मिलती हो।

महोदय, मैं अगली बात यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आज जो स्थिति है, उसके अनुसार क्षेत्र में कहीं कोई चुनाव होता है, तो थाने में असलहे जमा हो जाते हैं। जब थाने में असलहे जमा होते हैं, तो कूड़े की तरह जमा होते हैं। आदमी आया, जमा कर गया। उसके लाइसेंसी असलहे का क्या हो रहा है, उसके बारे में उसे कोई पता नहीं लगता। इसकी व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिए कि चुनाव के समय, यह जो प्रतिबन्ध होता है कि आप असलहा नहीं रख सकते हैं, उसमें छूट होनी चाहिए। यह तरीका अच्छा नहीं है कि आप लाइसेंस दे रहे हैं सुरक्षा के लिए, लेकिन झगड़े ज्यादातर चुनाव के समय ही होते हैं। आप लाइसेंसी असलहा रखने वाले को यह कह सकते हैं कि चुनाव के समय आप असलहे को घर से बाहर नहीं निकालेंगे, आप उसे घर के अंदर रखेंगे, घर के बाहर लेकर नहीं जाएंगे। यह प्रतिबन्ध तो हो सकता है, लेकिन अगर आप गांव के आदमी से कह दें कि वह असलहे को जमा कर दे, तो वह रात में खतरे की वजह से सो भी नहीं पाएगा। इस पर भी छूट होनी चाहिए।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं पहली बार तो बोल रहा हूँ। मुझे थोड़ा समय दे दीजिए। इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से राज्यों को लाइसेंस देने का अधिकार था, वह अधिकार राज्यों को ही होना चाहिए। वे चाहें, तो एक हथियार के लिए लाइसेंस दें और चाहें, तो दो हथियारों के लिए लाइसेंस दें अथवा तीन हथियारों के लिए लाइसेंस दें। यह अधिकार केन्द्र को क्यों दिया जा रहा है? यह तो राज्यों का विषय था,

इसमें केन्द्र कहां से आ गया? इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि यह जो नियम पहले था और यह विषय राज्यों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में था, उन्हीं के अधिकार क्षेत्र में रहे और वे आवश्यकतानुसार जहां-जहां समझें, लाइसेंस बांटें। मेरी आपसे यह अपील है। इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि आपने इस बिल में और भी जो बातें कही हैं, वे ठीक हैं, वे उचित बातें हैं, लेकिन आप बस दो ही बातों का ध्यान रखिएगा कि लाइसेंस की जो प्रक्रिया है, इसके लिए हमारी जो रिन्युअल प्रक्रिया है उसमें और सरलीकरण होना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही जो गाँव क्षेत्र का एरिया है, गरीब क्षेत्र हैं, जैसे बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र है, ऐसे क्षेत्रों में अधिक से अधिक लाइसेंस दिए जाएं, ताकि आम आदमी को सुरक्षा का अवसर प्रदान हो। इसी के साथ-साथ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से चाहता हूँ कि इसमें संशोधन करें, क्योंकि उसके बाद ही यह जनता के लिए अच्छा बिल सिद्ध होगा। आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill. Sir, the hon. Minister, while speaking, has very correctly said that though it is a small Bill, it has wider ramifications, big ramifications, and I agree with him, and I think, this is a timely Amendment Bill which the hon. Minister has brought to this House for its approval.

Sir, today, the number of arms licences are increasing in this country, and more and more people are interested in having licensed arms for their protection or for any other reason. If you look at the figure, I think, to me, it seems alarming. According to an estimate, India has a total of around 35 lakh gun licences, if this information is correct, as of now. Thirteen lakh people have licences to carry weapons in Uttar Pradesh alone, though it is a very big province, the largest in the country, and it is followed by Jammu and Kashmir, with 3.7 lakh people possessing arms licences. It is not a small figure. Punjab has around 3.6 lakh active gun licences. So, you see, the huge valid gun-licences are with people who are permitted to use guns when necessary, and who were permitted to hold, carry, and keep these firearms with them. Sir, one very good provision in this Bill, the hon. Minister has made is that this includes licences for inheritors. Nobody should take my statement otherwise. The former princes, the zamindars, if you visit their old houses, you will find a number of firearms exhibited in their drawing rooms, and it has become a fashion nowadays. They carry more than one licence or more than two licences. So, the hon. Minister has restricted it in the Amendment Bill. Now, not more than two licences will be issued. So, it is a good proposition, Sir. I don't think for any

5.00 P.M.

[Shri Prasanna Acharya]

particular family or for any particular individual, so many gun licences are required. Sometimes, I read reports in the newspapers about the incidence going on in America. In America, it is a common thing. In the United States of America and some western countries. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Do not mention any country's name.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: I am not mentioning it in a derogatory way. It is coming in the newspapers, and you see, even the school boys are holding licenced guns, and sometimes, incidents happening in the school premises, one boy killing another boy. I am afraid, lest that culture does not affect our society. So, there has to be some restriction, and we cannot allow people to have so many guns in one family and by one individual.

Sir, another thing is that the extra gun has to be surrendered, and it is to be surrendered with the nearest police station. That is understood. It is a welcome proposition. I don't understand one thing. There is a provision in the Bill which says, either it is to be surrendered in the police station or with the arms dealer, if I am correct. I don't understand why this provision is there. Okay; you have an extra gun; you surrender it with the nearest police station, police will take care of the firearm. Why will it be surrendered to the gun trader? I request the Minister to clarify this point while replying to the debate. My apprehension is that there is a chance of it being misused by the gun dealer. Therefore, one has to be very, very careful about it. The hon. Minister has made a very important provision in the Bill. It is most welcome. I congratulate the Minister for this. It is regarding banning the celebratory gun fire.

It has now become a tradition; particularly, my hon. colleague from Uttar Pradesh was saying that in marriage processions or in other social functions, it has become a fashion, a symbol of aristocracy कि हम बड़े आदमी हैं। They are firing! In some societies, it is done traditionally. So, that too needs to be stopped. Gun can't be a symbol of aristocracy. Gun can't be a symbol, अपने आपको बड़ा दिखाने का कोई symbol नहीं होना चाहिए। This mindset or tendency is very bad. That should be curtailed. We should not encourage such type of things in our society.

It is okay that we are going to have a restriction on these things. The negative point I apprehend is on what could be its impact on illegal affair in the fire arms. Will it have a very bad impact on this? On the one hand, you are going to restrict it; on the other hand, the Government must be very careful on what the negative impact would be on the society, particularly on the illegal things that are going on. That is my last point.

With this, Sir, I support this Bill.

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): वाइस-चेयरमैन सर, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। यह जो Arms Act है, इसमें कई बार संशोधन हुए हैं। इसमें arms रखने की जो संख्या है, उसको भी अब कम कर दिया गया है। मैं इसमें दो-तीन बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहूँगा। जो arms लोगों को दिए जा रहे हैं और इसके साथ-साथ जो ammunitions दिए जा रहे हैं, तो आज की तारीख में ammunitions की कोई expiry नहीं बताई जाती है। सब जगह आप देखते हैं कि यह लिखा रहता है कि वह कितने दिनों तक चल सकता है, उसका expiry period रहता है, लेकिन इस लाइसेंस के तहत जितने भी ammunitions दिए जाते हैं, चाहे 12 बोर के हों, चाहे जो भी हों, उनमें किसी में भी expiry date नहीं लिखी रहती है। उसमें इस चीज को लिखना चाहिए कि कब तक उसका use हो सकता है।

दूसरी बात यह होती है कि आप किसी को gun देते हैं, तो gun की क्या-क्या safety होनी चाहिए, gun की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या-क्या चीजें होनी चाहिए, इसकी भी briefing होनी चाहिए। साथ-साथ gun के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी दी जानी चाहिए। नहीं तो होता यह है कि आप gun का लाइसेंस अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए ले रहे हैं, आप gun की safety के बारे में जानते नहीं हैं, सुरक्षा को समझते नहीं हैं, तो आप खुद सेक्शन 302 के मुलजिम बनते हैं, या आपके पास वाले कोई व्यक्ति सेक्शन 302 के मुलजिम बनते हैं। आपने यह तो अच्छा काम किया कि आपने celebratory fires को खत्म किया है, लेकिन यह जरूरी है कि सब लोगों को इसके बारे में बताया जाए, जब arms दिया जाए। हरेक जिले में राइफल क्लब होता है। वह यह जिम्मेदारी निभा सकता है। वत्स साहब बता रहे थे कि जिनको लाइसेंस दिया जाए, उनको इसकी handling के बारे में training भी जरूर दी जाए। एक तो यह जरूरी है।

दूसरी एक बात बहुत जरूरी है कि जैसे अभी आपने तीन arms से दो arms किए हैं, तो आपके बहुत सारे arms surplus होंगे। अभी प्रसन्न आचार्य जी बता रहे थे कि आप उनको डीलर्स के पास क्यों देते हैं, यह व्यवस्था शुरू से रही है। ये जो weapons आपके पास आएँगे, आप उनको थाने में कहाँ रखेंगे? आप थानों में चले जाएँ, उनका जो मालखाना

[श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह]

है, वह ऐसे पड़ा हुआ है कि ऐसी कोई जगह ही नहीं है। आपके जो ये weapons extra होंगे, उनके disposal का क्या होगा? साथ ही, जब आप यह व्यवस्था बना रहे हैं, तो public के लिए इसकी पूरी publicity होनी चाहिए कि अगर आपके पास तीन fire arms हैं, तो आपको क्या करना चाहिए। उनको यह सलाह भी दी जानी चाहिए कि अगर वे उसको बेचना चाहें, तो बेच दें। उन्होंने कोई अपराध तो किया नहीं कि उन्होंने तीन लाइसेंस ले रखे हैं। इसलिए इसके disposal की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

आपने यह बहुत अच्छी चीज की है कि इसमें आपने कुछ में sentence बढ़ाया है। साथ-साथ, आप खुद वकील हैं। Arms Act एक ऐसा एक्ट है, जिसमें अगर ठीक से समय पर prosecution sanction मिल जाए, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा, क्योंकि इसमें कोई प्राइवेट गवाह नहीं होता है, सिर्फ सरकारी गवाह होते हैं, वे भी पुलिस वाले। जितने भी अपराधी हैं, अगर वे सबसे ज्यादा किसी से डरते हैं, तो Arms Act से डरते हैं। चूंकि Arms Act में आपने यह प्रावधान बना दिया है कि अब तीन साल से ज्यादा सजा भी होगी, अगर आप Arms Act में speedy trial कराएँगे, जैसा हम लोगों ने बिहार में कराया था, तो बहुत सारे अपराधियों को बहुत कम समय में सजा हो जाएगी। इससे कम से कम राजनीति में जो अपराधीकरण की बात होती है, इन अपराधियों के आने पर रोक लग जाएगी। इसलिए हम लोगों को इसमें speedy trial कराना चाहिए और prosecution sanction पर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

साथ ही साथ हमें एक और बात का ख्याल रखना चाहिए कि आखिर हम लोग arms देते क्यों हैं। किसी को arms हम इसलिए देते हैं, क्योंकि उसके पास असुरक्षा की भावना रहती है। हमारे एक मित्र बता रहे थे कि बहुत दूर-दूर के इलाके हैं, वहाँ हम सब जगह पुलिस नहीं दे सकते हैं। जब हम उन्हें आर्म्स देते हैं, तो आप लाइसेंस में साथ-साथ ammunitions लिखते हैं। यूपी में एक समय में मिनिमम 10 ammunitions और मैक्सिमम 25 ammunitions रख सकते हैं। अब आप बताइए, अगर कोई आफत आएगी और वह जान रहा है कि डकैत के पास दस कारतूस हैं, तो वह 10 ammunitions से क्या कर लेगा? इसलिए आप लाइसेंस में 10 से 25 ammunitions लिखिए, जिससे वह 10 से 25 का हिसाब रखे। इसके साथ-साथ हर जगह के लिए इसका स्टैंडर्ड एक ही होना चाहिए। कहीं पर मैक्सिमम संख्या 250 की है, कहीं 25 की है, इसमें एक ही स्टैंडर्ड निर्धारित होना चाहिए। दूसरा, चूंकि आप वैपेंस की संख्या को कम कर रहे हैं, तो ammunitions पर्याप्त मात्रा में दीजिए, जिससे वह सुरक्षित रह सके। अंत में इस Arms Act का समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

SHRI V. LAKSHMIKANTHA RAO (Telangana): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. Sir, this amendment in the Arms Act of 1959, after 60 years, I think,

it is required. It is because in the last 60 years, so many changes have taken place, and this being a weapon, definitely, the person who is handling it, and also the Government or the authority which is issuing it, must also be very careful. It is not that just a license is given, and you purchase a weapon. Weapon is something which may take your life or it may take other's life also. Supposing, if you are not trained to use it, it will take your life also. We have seen so many cases where when cleaning a rifle or revolver or a pistol, there was a round in the Chamber, they thought there is no round, and they happily pressed the trigger, the bullet came out and that person was no more. So, this amendment now is really enhancing the punishment, and also reducing the number of guns one can hold. This is good, because for what do you need three guns? There is no sporting, you can't do any *shikar*. Otherwise, what is it that you will do? It is only a gang war to say, 'I have got three weapons and I have got four weapons in my hand.' I have seen some people who are hanging their guns on their Diwani-i-aam or Diwan-i-Khas or whatever it is. Those days have gone. Diwani-i-aam and Diwan-i-Khas days have gone. Now we are in some other era where development is there. We are seeing it. We are able to reach the Moon. Now we are thinking of hanging those guns! What will you do by hanging those guns? I have my own experience. In my childhood also, during Dussehra, the gun was called muzzleloader gun. So, they were all firing in those days. Those days were like that, and it is all right. You have *barood* loaded in that, and you fire it, but today it is not required. And moreover, I can also say that for safety, you need not have a gun because the Government today is also taking care of individuals. It is not that nobody is taking care of you. You can definitely inform the Government and Intelligence Office about it. They will constitute a Committee, and in that Committee, it will also be decided whether you really deserve to have a gunman with you or not. The gunman is a trained person who can really save your life. It is not that simply possessing a gun will save you when the opportunity comes or when somebody attacks you. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... So, those facilities are also given by the Government. I would like to put one question. During the elections for 45 days or 50 days, we have to deposit our guns. At that time, if somebody comes, then, where is the protection? How are you protected? Whatever protection is there it has gone. So, I fully endorse it, and the way it has been drafted or the amendments have been brought really suit today's life. All care has been taken in this Bill. Punishment, for some, is only death. But, that has been

[Shri V. Lakshmikantha Rao]

relaxed to life imprisonment. And, wherever stringent punishment is required, life imprisonment has also been prescribed. So, it is good. We fully accept, approve and welcome this Arms (Amendment) Bill. I am sure, this amendment does, definitely, good to the country and the people.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): But, you do not approve; the House may approve the Bill. You only support the Bill. Shri T.K. Rangarajan.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill.

Sir, one major issue which resulted in illegal possession and usage of arms and illegal import of arms into India is this. Many times, media reported about thriving illegal arms market in India. What is the methodology through which you are going to curb it? My point is: It was reported that sophisticated small arms entering into India through border States in all four regions. There are reports about illegal weapons being manufactured in some States. Can the hon. Minister tell this House which are the States where illegal arms are being manufactured? The percentage of people owning licenced guns is less as compared to those who own country-made firearms illegally, and locally they are called as Kattas, etc. It is said that some illegal small factories made 10-12 bore short guns and even rifles. Reports say that local guns are used in robbery, kidnapping and extortion. It is also reported that about 40 million people own guns and 85 per cent of these are unregistered illegal firearms. It is all reported in newspapers. Such illegal weapons are responsible for 90 per cent of homicides involving firearms. So, how is the Government proposing to control all these things through the proposed amendment?

There are also reports that competitive shooters who take part in shooting competitions possess firearms. In some cases, fake shooter identity proofs are suspected to have been used to import not only firearms used in sports but also semi-automatic shotguns and pistols that have no use in games recognized by the International Shooting Sports Federation.

Sir, what I would like to know from the hon. Minister is: Are we ill-equipped to curb illegal import and manufacture of fire arms. If so, what methodology that

the Ministry is adopting to stop it? Or, are we failing to curb it? How such arms are coming into India and through which route? We need answer for this. Our authorities, including policing, needs to be strengthened to check illegal import, manufacture and usage of firearms. Our forces at border and Coast Guard need to be made more vigil and equipped to curb illegal import of firearms.

With these words, I conclude. But, I admit that it is a serious amendment. I think, the Government should try to curb illegal arms. And, those who are possessing them without licence have to be reported, at least, after six months. The House can get a report from the Government as to what it has done with this amendment. Thank you.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Thank you Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill. Sir, the DMK wholeheartedly welcome this Bill and appreciate that laws relating to possession, usage of arms and firearms are tightened. We have witnessed the growing gun culture and it is too dangerous in the society. So, it should be curtailed with an iron hand. We have seen kidnapping, abducting, etc., by using guns.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN) *in the Chair*]

The growing nexus between people possessing illegal firearms and commission of criminal offences are often witnessed and are serious crimes against the society. The increase in illegal arms trafficking is alarming. Therefore, there is a threat to the internal security. I have seen the data of the National Crime Records Bureau of India. It gives alarming figures about the seizure of arms. The unlicensed arms seized from the terrorists are 8,777, as on 2017. And, the unlicensed ammunitions seized from the terrorists are 38,533. The total unlicensed arms seized are 62,145 and the total unlicensed ammunitions seized are 90,214. Therefore, while welcoming this Bill, I would only want to point out certain discrepancies in this Bill.

Sir, if you see Clause 5, Clause 9, and Clause 9(vii), you are referring to Arms Rules, which deal with the category of firearms. The Parliament normally legislates a law and leaves the responsibility of framing rules with the Executive. Here, I see you are depending upon the subordinate legislation by saying that whatever category of firearms as mentioned in the Arms Rules, 2016, will be adopted. Therefore, I would like to suggest here that we should legislate and should not fall back on the

[Shri P. Wilson]

subordinate legislation. So, to that extent, kindly incorporate, as a part and parcel of this Bill, whatever details the Arms Rules, 2016, say. Let us not say that we rely upon what the Executive has framed as Parliament is supreme.

Then, I come to Clause 9, which introduces an amendment to Section 25(1)(ab). The Bill says, "Whoever, by using force, takes the firearms from the police or armed forces, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than ten years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life and shall also be liable to a fine". I feel that even without any *mensrea* reor criminality in such an attempt, you cannot impose a punishment of ten years. So, it is too draconian. In a hypothetical case, a law-enforcing authority is indiscriminately opening fire against innocent mob and if he is prevented by someone, this provision will punish an innocent public man who had attempted to stop the said indiscriminate firing by such a law-enforcing person. Therefore, we should penalise if *mensrea* is there. And, only when a person attempts to forcibly take away arms from the law-enforcing authority or the armed forces with a criminal intention to commit any defence, he should be punished under this provision. So, kindly consider that this provision has to be either to be deleted or some other safeguard has to be provided. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Then, I see one more provision in Clause 10, where you have amended Section 27(3). With great respect to you, Sir, I would like to submit here that this Section 27(3) had been struck down by the hon. Supreme Court in the case of Punjab Vs. Dalbeer Singh, while striking down section 27(3) the hon. Supreme Court had observed that Section 27(3) was harsh, unjust, unfair and it did not give any option to the court to impose punishment. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. WILSON: Therefore, Sir, I would only suggest that you can reintroduce Section 27(3) because it had already been struck down by the hon. Supreme Court. There is no such provision as such existing in our statute book today. In such a situation, where does the question of amending a provision, which does not exist at all, arise? So, you will have to necessarily reintroduce that provision. I don't find fault with you. I find fault with the draftsman. You please instruct the draftsman

person and reintroduce that provision. And, when you reintroduce that provision, you should give powers to the court to impose punishment. You cannot say, "Either punishable with death or with a life imprisonment". You are giving only two options to the court. In the words of the Supreme Court, I would say that this provision would become unconstitutional and liable to be struck down if it is challenged in the court. With this, I welcome this Bill. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Now, Dr. Narendra Jadhav. You have two minutes.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to wholeheartedly support the Arms (Amendment) Bill, 2019. The situation of gun-related violence is absolutely dismal in our country. As per a study undertaken in 2016, India ranked third in the world in firearms-related deaths which amounted to 26,500. In addition, in the recently released Report of the National Crime Records Bureau, 2017, two interesting statistics stand out. One, about 98.8 per cent of the total crimes were committed using firearms which were illegal or unlicensed. Secondly, out of 63,000 plus firearms seized under the Arms Act, 94.3 per cent of them were unlicensed, improvised, crude or country made - 'katta' as they are referred to. These numbers paint a dreary picture of the current firearm situation in our country. It reflects the menace of unlicensed guns within the country, poor regulations and poorer implementation. This Arms (Amendment) Bill has several commendable additions and modifications, which seek to address several existing lacuna with gun control laws in India. One, it limits the number of firearms allowed per person from three to two. Two, the punishment prescribed for the contravention of the various provisions has been enhanced. For manufacturing, procuring, obtaining, selling, transferring unlicensed firearms, the punishment has been increased from three to seven years to life imprisonment. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I need one more minute, Sir. The punishment for using force to snatch firearms has also been increased to 10 years.

Another welcome addition in the Bill is the offence of using firearms in a celebratory gunfire, which endangers human life and personal safety. While supporting the Bill, I would like to express some concerns which could be accommodated in the rules. The only concern that I want to highlight is that the conditions for granting licence should be made stricter. Currently, the licensing

[Dr. Narendra Jadhav]

authority only examines the past record of criminal activity of the applicant. There should be additional conditions imposed, including vetting of drug and alcohol use, relationships with potentially dangerous and abusive people. For all prospective firearms owners, there should be a mandatory firearms safety course, and they must pass written and practical exams. With these remarks, I commend the Bill for passing. Thank you.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम): सर, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। इस बिल के जरिए हमारे देश में जो बंदूक की संस्कृति है, उसे सही ढंग में लाने के लिए यह एक सही दिशा जरूर दिखाएगा और कंट्रोल में आ जाएगा। सर, इसके साथ, मैं आपके जरिए हमारे मंत्री महोदय को बताना चाहता हूँ और इसके ऊपर भी विचार करने के लिए अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ - आज हमारे देश में जो बंदूक का व्यवहार है, उसके लिए लाइसेंस किस तरह से मिलेगा, इस विषय पर यह बिल है। लेकिन हमारे देश में जो बंदूकें बिना लाइसेंस के चल रही हैं, सशस्त्र संग्राम के नाम, armed revolution के नाम पर extremist group वाले लोग जो कर रहे हैं, उनके द्वारा जो बंदूकें व्यवहार में लाई जा रही हैं, इसके लिए क्या कानूनी व्यवस्था होगी? आज extremists की तरफ से बंदूक के साथ-साथ बहुत सारी explosive चीज़ें रिकवर की जाती हैं, लेकिन इन चीज़ों के लिए क्या करना है, क्या नहीं करना है, इसके लिए कोई डायरेक्शन नहीं है। कभी-कभी इसको हमारे पुलिस प्रशासन की तरफ से गलत काम में भी यूज किया जाता है, जिसके बहुत सारे प्रमाण हैं। बाकी, जो लोग आज सरकार के साथ आलोचना के नाम पर आए हैं, उनके हाथ में बन्दूकें हैं। उनके द्वारा बन्दूक-व्यवहार के समय वहाँ पर किस तरह का कानून व्यवहार में होगा, इसका कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। यह बन्दूक कल्चर last more than 30 years से चल रहा है। हमारे देश में उग्रवादी हैं और ये उग्रवादी के नाम पर चाहे सरकार से बात करें या न करें, इन्होंने सारे लोगों को आतंकित करके रखा है। ऐसी बहुत-सी घटनाएँ घटी हैं, जिनके कारण unnecessarily बहुत-से लोगों को नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है। इसलिए इस विषय पर भी सोचना बहुत जरूरी है कि इसके लिए क्या किया जाए। आज जो लोग उग्रवादी बनकर, बन्दूक चलाकर आ रहे हैं, उनमें से पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य तक बन चुके हैं। वह भी असम से sitting MP है, जो पहले उग्रवादी था और उसने कभी भी arms surrender नहीं किया, उसके ऊपर केसेज़ हैं। वह पहले बन्दूक पकड़ता था, लेकिन आज हमारे यहाँ ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं है, जो उसे वहाँ से लोक सभा इलेक्शन लड़ने से रोक सकता था। सर, वह इलेक्शन में निर्वाचित हो गया, आज एमपी बनकर बैठा है, लेकिन वह बन्दूक संस्कृति के जरिए आया है और उसने आज तक बन्दूक जमा नहीं की। अगर हमारे देश में ऐसे ही चलेगा, तो फिर इस देश की कैसी हालत होगी? अगर हम इस स्थिति को थोड़ा महसूस करने की कोशिश करें, तो मैं सोचता हूँ कि ऐसे विषय पर भी हम कुछ कानून बनाने की

कोशिश कर पाएँगे। ऐसी बहुत-सी चीजें हैं। इसलिए मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि अगर हम ऐसी चीजों के ऊपर, बन्दूक पर, बन्दूक चलाने के ऊपर, उसको व्यवहृत करने पर, गलत काम करने पर कानून ला सकते हैं, तो फिर जो संग्राम के नाम पर बन्दूकें चला रहे हैं, उनके ऊपर भी कानूनी कार्रवाई करना तथा उनको भी कानून के दायरे में लाना बहुत ही जरूरी है।

सर, अभी नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में सब ceasefire है, लेकिन वहाँ उनके जो कैम्प्स हैं, उनमें बन्दूकें हैं। मैं पहले भी बोल चुका हूँ कि अगर जरूरत पड़ी तो हमारे जो टूरिज्म मिनिस्टर हैं, जो टूरिज्म डिपार्टमेंट है, वह लोगों को वहाँ की बन्दूक संस्कृति दिखाने के लिए उसे टूरिज्म मैप पर भी ला सकता है। वहाँ पर यह designated काम है। वहाँ आप कभी भी जाइए, आप वहाँ घुसकर उग्रपंथियों के साथ चाय पी सकते हैं और आप उनके साथ आराम से बात करके आ सकते हैं। ऐसे सारे sophisticated arms, जो कि हमारे पुलिस डिपार्टमेंट में भी नहीं हैं, वे भी हमारे यहाँ उग्रपंथियों के पास हैं। वह सारा खुलेआम है। अगर उसके ऊपर भी कोई कानूनी अंकुश नहीं होगा, तो फिर इस बात की कोई गारंटी नहीं है कि कब क्या कुछ हो जाए।

सर, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और यह अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इन चीजों पर भी ध्यान दिया जाए। जिस प्रकार से संग्राम के नाम पर आर्म्स व्यवहृत किया जा रहा है, इसके ऊपर भी कुछ न कुछ कानून होना चाहिए, जिसको मानकर उनको चलना पड़े। अभी वे ceasefire में हैं, ताकि वे extortion न कर सकें, किसी को किडनेप न कर सकें। अगर कोई किसी को किडनैप करता है, तो उसके ऑर्गेनाइज़ेशन के हेड को अरेस्ट किया जाए। चाहे उस किडनैपिंग के लिए वह जाए या न जाए, लेकिन अगर वह उस ऑर्गेनाइज़ेशन का हेड है, तो उस नाते उसके लिए responsible वही होगा। इस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

सर, मैं आपके ज़रिये यह बता ही चुका हूँ। आज होम मिनिस्टर यहाँ पर हैं। अगर जरूरत पड़ी तो ये असम में जाकर यह खबर ले सकते हैं कि कैसे एक उग्रवादी नेता बिना बन्दूक जमा किए एमपी बन सकता है। इसको मैं आज इस हाउस के नोटिस में लाया हूँ, धन्यवाद।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Arms (Amendment) Bill, 2019, moved by the hon. Home Minister. Sir, the existing Act has a lot of discrepancies which led to the difficulty in controlling the brutal crimes, organized crimes and crime-related incidents which have been going up year after year. So, on behalf of the YSR Congress Party and our Party President, Y.S. Jaganmohan Reddy Garu, I welcome this Bill. I also welcome this Bill for another reason because it is giving a special status to sportspersons.

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

How can anybody be justified to own three or more firearms in the name of personal security? One needs only one firearm in case it is required because nobody can fire two firearms at a time. Therefore, having more than one firearm is not at all justified. So, I welcome this proposal to amend Section 3 of the Act and restrict the number of arms to one. I did not understand why anybody wants three firearms, except as a status symbol.

My next point that I wish to make is, if you calculate the number of arms licences that are issued for every lakh of people, particularly with reference to Andhra Pradesh, it is very low. On an average, it is about 12-13 for every one lakh population. This does not mean that people in Andhra Pradesh do not have any threat. Threat perception will always be there. But the number of gun licences held by the people in Andhra Pradesh is relatively less when compared to the number in other States.

My next point is related to second-hand arms which are being used for decorative purposes. Though they are real, they are very very old, outdated and obsolete. Their cartridges and firepower are not available in the market; they are only kept for decorative purposes. I request the hon. Home Minister to exclude these from the total number.

The last point which I would like to make to the hon. Minister is that the misuse of even licensed arms is also going up. According to the National Crime Records Bureau's Report of 2016, in Punjab, 48 people were murdered by the use of firearms. Out of these, 22 were by using licensed firearms and 26 were by using illegal firearms. So, the point which I am trying to make is that the crime rate is going up whether it is on account of licensed firearms or otherwise. The latest NCRB Report of 2017 does not give any break-up of murders using firearms. But the unofficial report says that this is definitely on the rise. The Report of 2018 is also not better.

With these observations, I commend and support this Bill.

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आयुध (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019 पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। महोदय, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूँ। जैसा कि पहले लाइसेंस प्रतिष्ठा से जुड़ा था, उन्हीं प्रतिष्ठित लोगों के पास शस्त्र लाइसेंस होते थे। बाद में

यह सुरक्षा और प्रतिष्ठा दोनों से जुड़ा। वर्ष 1980 के दशक में आया कि वह सबसे बड़ा नेता जिसके साथ 10-15 शस्त्रधारी चलते थे, वही बड़ा नेता कहलाता था।

(सभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

महोदय, वर्ष 1959 में जो अधिनियम बना था, उसमें भी अस्त्र-शस्त्र की तस्करी पर और इसे अवैध रूप से रखने वालों के विरुद्ध कानून बना था। कानून बनाने के बाद अवैध हथियारों पर रोक नहीं लग सकी, बल्कि दिन-प्रतिदिन अवैध हथियारों की तस्करी होती रही। चीन के द्वारा और पाकिस्तान के द्वारा हथियारों की तस्करी होती रही, समय-समय पर मीडिया के माध्यम से पता चलता रहा कि अवैध हथियारों का बहुत बड़ा ज़खीरा पकड़ा गया।

महोदय, आयुध (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019 में माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा कड़े कानूनों का प्रावधान किया है। अवैध हथियार रखने वालों और इनकी तस्करी करने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सज़ा व जुर्माने को काफी बढ़ाया गया है। यह बहुत अच्छा कदम है, किन्तु जब अवैध हथियार रखने वाला या बेचने वाला व्यक्ति पुलिस प्रशासन के द्वारा पकड़ा जाता है तो वह एक या दो दिन में जमानत पर छूटकर बाहर आ जाता है। महोदय, हमारे देश में न्यायालयों के अंतर्गत ट्रायल की प्रक्रिया बहुत लंबे समय तक चलती है, न्याय पाने में 10 या 15 साल लग जाते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि ट्रायल जल्दी हो और अपराधियों में डर पैदा हो।

महोदय, बिल के पैरा 25 में दिया गया है कि यदि कोई व्यक्ति बल का प्रयोग करके पुलिस या सशस्त्र बलों से रायफल या किसी प्रकार का कोई शस्त्र छीन लेता है तो उसमें अभियुक्त को 10 वर्ष तक को कारावास या आजीवन कारावास का प्रावधान है। महोदय, इसका नकारात्मक पहलू यह है कि पुलिस बल वाले रंजिश के आधार पर किसी को भी झूठा फंसा सकते हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...** इस संबंध में कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता है, ताकि कोई भी व्यक्ति बिना किसी अपराध के न फंसाया जा सके। सर, शस्त्र लाइसेंस के नवीकरण के लिए **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री सभापति: राइट। एक बार कहने के बाद **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री वीर सिंह: तीन से पांच साल तक बढ़ाया है, मैं इसके लिए धन्यवाद करता हूँ। महोदय, इसको कन्क्लूड करते हुए मेरा एक सुझाव यह है कि यदि किसी व्यक्ति के पास शस्त्र लाइसेंस है और उसकी मृत्यु हो जाती है, तो मृत्यु के उपरांत जब उसके वारिस उसके लाइसेंस के लिए अप्लाई करते हैं कि उसके पिताजी के नाम पर जो लाइसेंस है, वह उसके नाम पर हो जाए, क्योंकि वह उसके बुजुर्गों की निशानी है। सर, शस्त्र लाइसेंस बनने में बहुत समय लग जाता है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, Shri Digvijaya Singh.

श्री वीर सिंह: उस राइफल को हम दुकान पर जमा कर देते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: बस, बस। मेरे कहने के बाद रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। आप इसे support कर रहे हैं, तो किंतु-परंतु क्यों? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वीर सिंह: वह वहां गल जाती है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसी सुझाव के साथ...(व्यवधान)... मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): धन्यवाद, माननीय सभापति महोदय। यदि आप Amendment के Statement of Objects and Reasons देखेंगे, तो पैरा 1, पैरा 2, पैरा 3 और पैरा 4 में इन सभी में illegal arms पर नियंत्रण करने के लिए यह कानून लाया गया है। इसके ठीक विपरीत आप प्रताड़ित किसे कर रहे हैं? जो विधिवत लाइसेंसधारी हैं, उनको आप प्रताड़ित कर रहे हैं, उसका क्या कारण है? विधिवत लाइसेंसधारी के तीन लाइसेंस से घटाकर दो करने का क्या औचित्य है, मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूं। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि अभी अक्टूबर में ही कुर्ग (कोडगु) क्षेत्र में विधिवत रूप से कोई लाइसेंस लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, उनको आपने 2029 तक बढ़ा दिया है, लेकिन बाकी देश के लिए आप तीन से घटाकर दो कर रहे हैं, इसका कोई औचित्य नहीं है। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि चार लाख से ज्यादा जो heinous crimes हुए हैं, जो unlawful acts हुए हैं, जो violent crimes हुए हैं, उनमें केवल 300 लोग ऐसे थे, जो कि लाइसेंसधारी थे, यानी कि 0.08 प्रतिशत। पंजाब के सी.एम. साहब ने भी कहा है कि आप मत घटाइए। अब बात यह है कि मैं उन लोगों की पैरवी कर रहा हूं, जो ex-servicemen हैं, जिनके पास बंदूकें हैं, जिनके heirlooms हैं, ये antique pieces हैं। इनको आप क्यों प्रताड़ित कर रहे हैं? अगर आपको कम करना ही है, तो कम से कम heirlooms और hereditary weapons के लिए आप नियमों में परिवर्तन कर दीजिए और नियमों में परिवर्तन करके आप उनके ammunitions मत दीजिए, लेकिन आप उनको retain करने का तो अवसर दे दीजिए। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि आपने sports आदि के लिए जो सहूलियतें दी हैं, मैं उनका स्वागत करता हूं। इसी के साथ-साथ जितने भी भूतपूर्व राजा-महाराजा हैं, उनकी प्रशंसा स्वयं श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने की थी। उन्होंने कहा था कि इन्होंने बड़ा त्याग किया है, अपनी रियासत का विलय कर दिया। अगर उन्होंने उनकी इतनी प्रशंसा की है और आप उन लोगों के विधिवत आर्म्ड लाइसेंस कम कर रहे हैं, तो कम से कम इस बात का ख्याल रखिए। मैं आपसे ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज, आपको पार्टी ने सात मिनट दिए हैं।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, आप मुझे दो मिनट दे दीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude in two minutes. No problem.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, अभी दो मिनट ही हुए हैं।

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, let me speak. दूसरा, मैं आपसे अनुरोध ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Bill has to be concluded by 6.15 p.m. That is the issue.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: इसी के साथ-साथ माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, अगर आपको illegal arms को रोकना है, तो आप दीमापुर की मंडी में चले जाइए। वह illegal arms की मंडी है। आप जैसे हथियार चाहते हैं, वैसे हथियार वहां से खरीद सकते हैं। यही नहीं, आपने पुलिस के अधिकार और बढ़ा दिए हैं, आपने punishment बढ़ाई है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं, लेकिन आपने अधिक से अधिक हथियार पुलिस वालों के हाथ में दे दिए। ऐसे अनेक उदाहरण हैं, जहां पुलिस वाले कट्टे अपने साथ रखकर किसी को भी फंसा देते हैं और उसके बाद वसूली होती है। हम सब इस बात को समझते हैं। आपने हर्ष फायरिंग पर रोक लगायी है, उसमें दंड का प्रावधान किया है, उसके लिए मैं आपका समर्थन करता हूं, लेकिन Clause 7, Section 13 में कहा है कि air rifle के लिए भी लाइसेंस लेने की जरूरत पड़ेगी। यह तो harmless है, इससे तो आपके license की प्रक्रिया और बढ़ जाएगी, paperwork बढ़ जाएगा, इसलिए इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है। Renewal का आपने तीन से पांच साल किया है, मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं। जब आप तीन से पांच साल कर सकते हैं तो आप इसे lifetime के लिए क्यों नहीं कर सकते? जब आपको किसी के license को कैसिल करना होगा तो वह अधिकार तो आपके पास है ही। महोदय, आज renewal के समय सबसे ज्यादा फायदा अगर किसी को होता है तो जो arms clerk होता है, उसको होता है, इसलिए मैं यह प्रार्थना करता हूं कि इसका जितना सरलीकरण कर सकें, करें। मैं यह भी अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि यह एक प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न है और प्रतिष्ठा उन लोगों की है जिन्होंने नियम और कानून का जीवन भर पालन किया है। जिन्होंने सरकार के नियमों और कानूनों का पालन करते हुए हमेशा अच्छे नागरिक होने का सबूत दिया है, आप उन्हें प्रताड़ित कर रहे हैं, जबकि कानून आप लाए हैं, illegal arms वगैरह के लिए। इसलिए मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है, मैंने इसमें अमेंडमेंट भी दिया है, इस पर बिल्कुल विचार-विमर्श नहीं हुआ है। मैंने इस संबंध में motion भी move किया है। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इसे Select Committee को सौंपा जाए और इस अमेंडमेंट के बारे में मैं अपनी बात, जब मैं अमेंडमेंट मूव करूंगा, तब कहूंगा, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Harshvardhan Singh Dungarpur. Please take five minutes only. I think, the Deputy Chairman was very liberal with others.

SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR (Rajasthan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand here to support all the provisions in the Bill except Clause 3, where I have a few things to say. The main issue is that they have reduced the arms licence

[Shri Harshvardhan Singh Dungarpur]

from three to two arms. Most of the people, who own three weapons, are very responsible people of the society. So, it is wrong to deny them a licence for the third arm. A lot of arms licences are held with old traditional families and they have a lot of sentimental value attached to them. Most of them are like heirlooms and they have been held for centuries. They have been passed from generation to generation, and these people mostly take them out once a year on Dussehra and they do puja. So, there should be a special section. I agree with Shri Digvijaya Singh that there should be a special section for heirloom weapons. So, I suggest that there should be two weapons that a person can keep as an heirloom without destroying the value of the weapon. You may not issue ammunition for the weapon, but a person can keep as an heirloom weapon and have two active arms, for which you can give ammunition. My suggestion is: de-link active arms licence from the heritage arms licence. So, two plus two arms can be allowed. Since my time has been reduced to five minutes, I have to rush through my speech.

The other issue is that most of the crimes are committed with illegal weapons, as the previous speaker has just stated. There are hardly any crimes committed with licensed weapons. A lot of so-called murders committed by licensed weapons are done in self-defence, but they are also registered as murders. If a person tries to defend himself and shoots somebody, it is registered as a murder. Suicides are also counted in this.

So, one has to take this into account when one is actually calculating the figures.

A lot of these old weapons are hand-crafted weapons and they are pieces of art. So, it will be really sad if they are to be deposited with Police, where they will certainly be destroyed. So, we should be allowed to keep these weapons.

Lastly, Sir, we all learn shooting with small arms, like .22 smooth bore. So, I request that if we allow a person to keep a third arm, it should be a .22 smooth bore, so that as children, they can be allowed to start shooting and practising and ultimately become renowned shooters and bring laurels to the country. As you can see, the shooting sport has brought a lot of laurels to the country. So, that is my main suggestion. Sir, I again request the Government to keep it 2+2. I have my reservations. Please, do not reduce the limit of three arms. If not, then, please make it two heritage heirloom weapons that we can retain without reducing the value of

the weapon. That is a very important point and it should be included in the rules. Please do not issue ammunitions. The weapon is deactivated and it cannot be used. So, we should be allowed to keep two active weapons.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They are reducing your number of weapons and I am reducing your time. What can I do? The next speaker is Shri Sanjay Singh, not present. Binoy Viswamji, what do you want to say?

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, this is a welcome step by the Government. But, for the same reasons, for which the Government has introduced here to make two from three, I am asking the Government as to why not one, because the gun culture is spreading all over the world. It is spreading from America to India. Even school children are using the guns. Guns are not a symbol of anything, they are the symbol of a value system propagated by the market fundamentalism. There are no human values, no love, no respect, nothing is there in the market, that is the gun culture. So, to fight the gun culture, I request the Government to think of providing one gun only. I request the Government to think about the proposals made by Shri P. Wilson. They are very valid points. I want to make one more point, Sir. I request the Government to seriously consider that sometimes the law-enforcement agencies use unlawful measures in using the guns. That should be prevented by all means.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made a good point.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. Firstly, I must congratulate hon. Home Minister and Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Kishan Reddyji, a Telugu pride, who has introduced this Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are discussing about weapons and you are not worried. This is noise. Noise and weapons cannot go together.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Sir, the provision of granting license is there under Clause 2(ea). But, guidelines have not been framed, they will be separately framed. But, a minimum criterion has to be incorporated in the Section itself for better control. Sir, illegal trading is growing day by day. In the name of private security agencies, licenses are being misused. Some celebrities, actors and

[Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar]

political leaders are appointing personal assistants like bouncers, who carry weapons, and this could create havoc. A comprehensive law is required for that purpose too. Recently, hon. Supreme Court has categorically stated that in these aspects, the law-enforcing agency is taking lenient view with regard to these types of offences. However, the present trend is gun culture and keeping arms has become a status symbol. Now, under the guise of speedy justice and instant justice, the gun is being misused frequently. Speedy justice and instant justice are totally different. Speedy justice can be permitted, but instant justice cannot be permitted under this system. Persons holding constitutional positions should not get carried away by these emotions. The State police, the Central Police and Armed Forces must also not get carried away by such emotions and use the guns.

Thank you, Sir.

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): सर, इसमें मेरा कोई खास वास्ता नहीं था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं तो कलम वाला आदमी हूँ, सिर्फ तलवार पर आ रहा हूँ। सर, मैं बस दो छोटी-मोटी सलाहें देकर, बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। I would ask both the Union Minister and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs to look at the Statement of Objects and Reasons. They are not in synchronization with the Chapters and Sections. So, you have to re-work on that. Sir, the contribution of the total gun crime is only 2.8 per cent. If you look at the statistics, 95 per cent of murders have been committed from non-licensed guns or firearms. Sir, the third issue is about States like Punjab and Kashmir. About Punjab, the Chief Minister has taken up the matter. Even my colleague, Bajwa sahib has written to the Minister and the hon. Prime Minister.

Finally, Sir, I would like to say that I believe that in cases of celebratory firing, the punishment is still very low. मैं ऐसे इलाके से आता हूँ, जहां कुछ समुदायों में जब शादी होती है, तो शामियाना वाला पूरी कीमत पहले रखवा लेता है, क्योंकि शामियाने में बंदूकों से इतने छेद हो जाते हैं कि पता ही नहीं चलता है कि... धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri B.K. Hariprasad.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, it is a great pleasure to see you smiling and laughing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I rarely laugh at others. Please speak. There is one more Member from your Party.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I will confine myself to the allotted time. Sir, I rise to speak on the Arms Amendment Bill, which has been introduced in this House. There is lot of ambiguity in the Bill. It does not provide rules keeping in mind the special needs of different States. It does not take into account the needs of people living in isolated areas. It does not differentiate between art pieces and the regular combat, as my colleague Shri Digvijaya Singh has said. Sir, in this Bill, they have spoken about arms and ammunition. Sir, arms may be anything. It need not be the firearms only. Even swords or lathis could be arms. The Minister would have brought some issues on this, I could have understood because some of the organizations encourage people to take up swords and fight their enemies. It is illegal.

As far as the Bill is concerned, I will confine to the State of Karnataka. Digvijaya Singh ji has also said about Coorg. It is one of the most beautiful places on the planet. Right from 1878 when the Arms Act was introduced, which was later amended in 1956, in Coorg — 2.5 lakh population is there--each family as a tradition owns the arms and ammunition. It is a sacrament for them. In each festival, whether birth or death, they celebrate and they have to fire some shots in the air to celebrate a birth or mourn a death. In that case, they have reviewed the provisions and after ten years, they are going to review it. I think, they should keep off the Coorg. It is one of the glorified tribes in the country, which has contributed immensely to the Armed Forces. Right from Field Marshal, Kariappa and General Thimayya, a lot of Majors, Lieutenant Generals, Lieutenant Colonels and Brigadiers are from that part of the District. Out of 2.5 lakh population, around 10,000 people are in the Armed Forces. I think, they should be exempted from any kind of licencing because for hundreds of years, no crimes have been reported because of the firearms. It is their tradition and culture. I think, the House and the Government should honour it without interfering in their affairs.

Secondly, Sir, there are large number of farmers and the tribals and others in the country who live in far off and isolated places and need more than one firearm for their protection even from the wild animals. So, I think, this should be considered. Especially people in the tribal areas need to protect themselves not only

[Shri B.K. Hariprasad]

from the wild animals but also from some of the organizations who try to threaten them. So, they have to protect themselves. Sir, I would request the Government to consider these emotional issues before passing this Bill. Thank you.

श्री सभापति: डा. अशोक बाजपेजी जी। कृपया ब्रीफ में केवल पांच मिनट बोलें।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं The Arms (Amendment) Bill, 2019 के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी जो संशोधन लेकर आए हैं, यह बहुत ही व्यावहारिक और सामयिक है। इस समय आर्म्स एक्ट में संशोधन की बहुत आवश्यकता थी, क्योंकि जिस तरह से अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं और विशेषकर महिलाओं के प्रति जो लगातार घटनाएं घटी हैं, उनमें कहीं न कहीं इन वैपन्स का उपयोग हुआ है। इसे लेकर गंभीर चिन्ता रही है कि समाज में अपराधों का बढ़ना और विभिन्न प्रकार के अपराधों का होना जारी है, इसलिए इन आर्म्स के ऊपर अंकुश लगे।

मान्यवर, जिन लोगों के पास ये लाइसेंसी हथियार होते हैं, यह उनकी जिम्मेदारी होती है और वे उसे सुरक्षित रखते हैं और वे प्रयास करते हैं कि उनका कहीं दुरुपयोग न हो, लेकिन जो *unlicensed arms* हैं और जिनके लिए जगह-जगह *cottage industries*, गांव-गांव में बनी हुई हैं, जहां कट्टे बनाए जाते हैं या छोटी-छोटी रिवाल्वर या बन्दूकें बनाई जाती हैं, उन पर रोक लगनी चाहिए। बिहार के मुंगेर में तो इस प्रकार की इतनी छोटी-छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं कि वहां से पूरे देश में इनकी सप्लाई होती है। देश में ये स्थितियां हैं और इन हथियारों के कारण ही इस प्रकार के अपराध होते हैं।

महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो इस प्रकार से *illegal arms* का उद्योग पनप रहा है, उसके ऊपर अंकुश लगाने का इस बिल में कठोर प्रावधान किया है। इस बिल में उनकी सजा भी बढ़ाने का काम किया गया है और इस तरह के हथियारों को जो रखेगा, जो इनका व्यापार करेगा या ट्रांसपॉर्शन करेगा, उन्हें कठोर सजा देने का भी प्रावधान किया गया है।

मान्यवर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो वर्षों से तीन हथियारों के लाइसेंस धारक हैं, उनके लिए भी माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस बिल में अमेंडमेंट के द्वारा दो लाइसेंस का प्रावधान किया है, मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूँ। लेकिन यह किया जाना चाहिए कि जिनके पास वर्षों से तीन लाइसेंस हैं, उनके जीवन काल में वे तीन लाइसेंस बने रहें और उसके बाद फिर कोई नए तीन लाइसेंस नहीं बनाए जाएं। यदि इस तरह का संशोधन मंत्री जी करेंगे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्यों को भी इससे राहत मिलेगी और तमाम सारे लोग भी इस बिल का स्वागत करेंगे।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद डा. अशोक बाजपेयी जी। अब श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी: महोदय, आपने तो मुझे पांच मिनट बोलने के लिए कहा था।

श्री सभापति: फायरिंग करने के लिए उतना समय नहीं चाहिए।

आज सुबह Business Advisory Committee में यह सुझाव दिया गया कि छोटी पार्टीज़ को ज्यादा समय दिया जाना चाहिए। मैंने कहा कि उसके लिए बड़ी पार्टीज़ को थोड़ा बड़ा दिल दिखाना चाहिए। इस सदन में बड़ी पार्टीज़ वर्तमान में कौन हैं-एक आप लोग हैं और दूसरी कांग्रेस पार्टी है। इसलिए यदि दोनों थोड़ा-थोड़ा समय त्याग करें, तो बाकी छोटी पार्टीज़ के माननीय सदस्यों को बोलने के लिए ज्यादा समय मिल सकता है।

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (पंजाब): सर, यह बिल हमारी स्टेट के लिए बहुत जरूरी है। हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी इसके बारे में प्रधान मंत्री जी को लिखा हुआ है। मैं विशेष रूप से होम मिनिस्टर साहब से यह अपील करना चाहूंगा कि वे यह देखें कि एक तो 70 फीसदी पंजाब गांवों में रहता है और वहां से 80 फीसदी हमारे लोग, जिन्हें डेरा कहते हैं या फार्म हाउसेज़ कहते हैं, उन छोटी-छोटी जमीनों पर रहते हैं। वहां जंगली जानवर, नीलगाय और जंगली सुअर होते हैं, उनके लिए राइफल का होना बहुत जरूरी होता है। जब आप शहर में जाते हैं या कहीं और जाते हैं, तो पिस्टल और रिवॉल्वर का होना जरूरी है। अतः मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान इस बात की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं और जैसी कि हमारे बहुत सारे मैम्बरों ने भी यह बात कही है कि जिनके पास लाइसेंस हैं, वे सारे लोग, सोसायटी के eminent लोग हैं। उनमें कोई ऑफिसर्स हैं, कोई पोलिटिशियन्स हैं, कोई डॉक्टर्स हैं, कोई इंजीनियर्स हैं और कोई स्पोर्ट्समैन हैं, उनमें कोई क्रिमिनल आदमी नहीं है। क्रिमिनल आदमी को तो लाइसेंसी हथियार की जरूरत ही नहीं है।

मंत्री जी, आपके जो रिकॉर्ड्स दिखा रहे हैं, उनके मुताबिक भी 98 परसेंट क्राइम तो इल्लिगल वैपन्स से हो रहे हैं। आप बिल लाए, बहुत अच्छा किया और आप बहुत सारे नए कदम उठा रहे हैं, हम उनका समर्थन करते हैं। मगर हमारे डा. अशोक बाजपेयी साहब ने अभी जो बात कही, मैं उनसे सहमत हूं और मेरा भी suggestion यह है कि जो लोग बाकायदा आपके हुक्म की पालना करते हैं, उन्हें सज़ा मत दीजिए। आप तीन से दो लाइसेंस मत कीजिए। एक आदमी के जीवन में अगर तीन लाइसेंसी हथियार हैं, तो उन्हें रहने दीजिए। यदि कोई फ्रेश आए, तो उसे सिर्फ दो allow कर दीजिए।

महोदय, मैं एक और बात कहना चाहूंगा कि सबसे पहले ये एक वैपन का provision लेकर आए। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूं, वे बहुत चतुर हैं, सयाने हैं और काबिल हैं उन्होंने जब देखा कि सारा feel of the House और इनके अपने मैम्बर भी जब इनके खिलाफ हैं, तो उन्होंने लोक सभा में अपनी स्टेटमेंट बदल कर, एक की जगह दो लाइसेंस देने की बात कही। अब मैं आपको मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूं,

6.00 P.M.

[श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा]

क्योंकि आप अच्छे आदमी हैं, इसलिए आप दो से तीन की बात, राज्य सभा में मान जाइए। एक से दो पर आप लोक सभा में आ गए, यहां आप दो से तीन पर मान जाइए, हम भी आपकी तारीफ करेंगे।

महोदय, मैं चाहूंगा, जैसी बात श्री दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने कही है कि थोड़ा सा stakeholders को टाइम दीजिए, इसे सेलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजिए। अगर इस प्रकार से 72 साल चलते रहे, तो अब तीन महीने बाद, अगला बजट सेशन आना है, तब तक सारे स्टेकहोल्डर्स से बात हो जाए, जितने लोग लाइसेंसेज रखते हैं, उनकी बात भी आप सुन लीजिए, अच्छी बात होगी। मैं विशेष तौर पर अपनी कम्युनिटी के लिए कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे लिए, और हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसी बहुत सारी races हैं, जो अपने हथियार को, अपनी जमीन को उतनी ही इज्जत और मान देती हैं, जो अपनी मां को देती हैं।

आप हमारे इमोशन्स के साथ मत खेलिए। Punjab has undergone a lot of turmoil. मेरी आपसे यह गुजारिश है कि आप ऐसे मत कीजिए, थोड़ा-सा वक्त और दीजिए, आप इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजिए। मैं अपने मंत्री जी को यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि मैंने चंद महीने पहले रेड्डी साहब की फोटो देखी। सर, दशहरे से एक दिन पहले शस्त्र पूजा होती है। ये बंदूकें रखकर उनकी पूजा कर रहे थे। मैं आपसे यह कहूंगा कि कम से कम बंदूकें तो मत छीनिए। आप खुद तो शस्त्र पूजा करते हैं, लेकिन बाकियों से कहते हैं कि संख्या कम कर दीजिए। मेरी आपसे हाथ जोड़कर गुजारिश है, आप बहुत काबिल हैं, बहुत नेक हैं, आपने एक बात लोक सभा की मान ली है, इसलिए एक राज्य सभा की भी मान लीजिए। मैं इतना ही कहते हुए आपका बहुत मशकूर हूं। आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी, आपके पास एक मिनट है। ...(व्यवधान)... केवल शस्त्र, अस्त्र नहीं। शस्त्र और भी कुछ हो सकता है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, तब तक मेरा एक मिनट निकल जाएगा।

सभापति जी, मैं दो बातों का समर्थन करता हूं कि इन्होंने एक अच्छा काम तो यह किया है कि इसका रिन्युअल तीन साल से बढ़ाकर पाँच साल तक दिया है। जो लोग शादी-बारात में गोली चलाते हैं, आपने उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने का प्रोविजन रखा है, मैं इसके लिये भी आपको बधाई देता हूं। अगर आप इसमें एक चीज़ और जोड़ देंगे तो मुझे इसके किसी भी क्लॉज पर कोई एतराज नहीं हो सकता है। आप इसमें एक क्लॉज यह जोड़ दीजिए कि थानों में लोगों को फंसाने के लिए जो इल्लिगल आर्म्स रखे जाते हैं, अगर वे पाए जाएंगे तो पुलिस के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की जाएगी?

दूसरा, यह जो 5 (ए) (बी) है.. 25 में (1AB) है, इसको डिलीट कर दिया जाए। क्योंकि हम लोग पॉलिटिकल आदमी हैं, रोजाना प्रदर्शन करते हैं। पुलिस कहेगी कि मेरा असलहा छीन रहे थे, इसलिए लाइफ इम्प्रिज़नमेंट होगी। इसके दुरुपयोग से कोई बच नहीं सकता है, इसलिए मैं यह कहता हूँ कि आप इसको डिलीट कीजिए, बाकी सब ठीक है। आप इसमें पुलिस वाली बात जोड़ दीजिए।

श्री सभापति: यद्यपि अभी दो महिलाएं बाकी रह गई हैं, पर मैं मैम्बर्स की स्पीच को यहीं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। मेरे ख्याल से महिला को उतने शस्त्र की जरूरत नहीं है, बाकी लोग आपकी रक्षा के लिए प्रयास करेंगे। पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर ने कहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली: सभापति महोदय ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: मैंने कहा न कि पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर ने कहा है, इसलिए प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए। रूपा जी, प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

एक माननीय सदस्य: सर, एक महिला को तो बोलने दीजिए। ठीक है, दोनों महिलाओं में से एक महिला बोल सकती है। रूपा जी, आप ही बोलिए।

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली: सभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, एक-दो मिनट की परमिशन मिल सकती है?

श्री सभापति: दो मिनट बोलिए।

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली (नाम निर्देशित): सभापति जी, पहली बात तो यह है कि मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने में बहुत मजा आ रहा है, क्योंकि मैं बचपन से बहुत अच्छा-खासा शूट भी करती हूँ। मुझे बंदूक चलाना आता है और इसको चलाने में बहुत मजा भी आता है। It is a sport. वे सभी लोग, जो बंदूक लेकर रखते थे, वे सारे खराब जमींदार थे, ऐसा नहीं है। मैं यह नहीं मानती हूँ और जिनके पास बंदूकें हैं, उन सभी को तीन की जगह दो बंदूकें करनी चाहिए, मुझे यह जानकर भी अच्छा नहीं लगा है। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस बिल में और बहुत अच्छी बातें हैं। इस बिल में जो सबसे इम्पोर्टेंट बात है, वह illegal weapon की है। सबसे मुश्किल बात पश्चिमी बंगाल की है। वहाँ पर पार्टी के घर के कमरे में इतना ज्यादा arms ammunition रहता है कि इस कानून की वजह से सारे के सारे पकड़े जाएंगे, सब निकल जाएगा। यह एक बहुत अच्छी बात होगी। जिनके पास licensed guns हैं, अगर वे कभी गलत यूज़ नहीं करते हैं, तो उनके पास से कभी भी दूसरा या तीसरा लाइसेंस नहीं निकालना चाहिए। अगर उनके रेकॉर्ड पर कुछ भी ऐसा गलत नहीं हुआ है, तब यह करना उचित नहीं है।

सर, अगला प्वाइंट यह है, यह सच है कि मंत्री जी ने कहा है हमारे राज्य में, खास कर कॉटेज़ इंडस्ट्री हो गई, खास कर हमारे कुछ राज्यों में, मैं उनका नाम नहीं ले सकती

[श्रीमती रुपा गांगुली]

हूं, आप मुझे अभी रोक देंगे। रूलिंग पार्टी ऑफिस में गोला बारूद लिए बैठे रहते हैं। वे संगठन, जो आतंकवादी हैं, जो पूरे देश भर में अलग-अलग जगहों पर हैं, उनके लिए तो यह बहुत अच्छा है कि इसमें लाइफटाइम इमिग्रेशनमेंट है, लेकिन अगर इसमें फांसी हो जाती तो और भी अच्छा होता।

सर, जो गन ऑल्टर करते हैं, नली छोटी करते हैं, उन्हें इसे छोटा करने का मजा इस चीज़ में आता है कि वे ज्यादा लोगों पर छर्छा फेंक सकते हैं। जो ऑल्टर करते हैं, आपने उनके लिए सिर्फ लाइफटाइम इमिग्रेशनमेंट रख दी है, जो कि अच्छा नहीं है। इसकी बजाय उनको खत्म करना ज्यादा अच्छा रहता।

मैं एक बात बताना चाहूंगी कि ये जो पॉलिटिशियन्स हैं, इन्होंने बहुत सालों से ऐसा रूल चलाया है, लेकिन अभी न्यू इंडिया है, इसलिए इस न्यू इंडिया में हमें ऐसा सोचना चाहिए कि सभी पॉलिटिशियन्स गंदे नहीं हैं। अगर politicians को मार दो, तो कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। इसलिए politicians से क्यों ऐसे गोली ले लेंगे, यह सही नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय, सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि इलेक्शन के दौरान बंदूक ले जाना बिल्कुल सही नहीं है। यह बहुत गलत है। फिर इसमें 3 साल के बाद जो renewal था, उसको अभी 5 साल कर दिया गया है। आप मुझे इतना बताइए, यह तो बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन जिन-जिन राज्यों में सरकार के ऑफिस में ही, थाने में ही ये जमा रहती हैं, जिनको दो साल हो गए हैं, उनका हम क्या करेंगे? वे renewal तो देते ही नहीं हैं और चक्कर कटवाते रहते हैं। यह बहुत important है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right, Roopaji.

श्रीमती रुपा गांगुली: सभापति महोदय, बहुत सारी चीज़ें थीं। एक बात यह है कि जो बंदूकें पुश्तैनी रूप में बाप-दादाओं, ठाकुर दादाओं से मिली हैं, उनकी जो heritage है, उनकी जो collection है, जो दिल से जुड़ी हुई रहती है, उन्हें किसी के पास देना अच्छा नहीं लगता है, क्योंकि उनको न बेचना अच्छा लगता है, न थाने में जमा कराना अच्छा लगता है। आप उनके बारे में कुछ करिए।

मैं यह तो जरूर कहूंगी कि अगर मंत्री महोदय इस एक्ट में ये changes चाहते हैं, तो करेंगे। उन्होंने इनको अच्छा समझा, इसलिए उन्होंने किया है। इसलिए मुझे नहीं लगता है कि इस बिल को Select Committee को भेजने की जरूरत है। मंत्री महोदय जो ठीक समझेंगे, हम उसी में राजी हैं।

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, आप reply दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Please keep the suggestions in mind.

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी): माननीय सभापति महोदय, आदरणीय हुसैन दलवाई जी से लेकर सभी माननीय सांसदों ने इसके बारे में सुझाव दिए हैं, इसके लिए मैं सबको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। आज small families हो गई हैं। लोग apartments में रह रहे हैं। आने वाले दिनों में apartment culture होता जा रहा है। इससे लोगों को 3-3 guns रखने में मुश्किल होती है, उनको सँभालना भी मुश्किल होता है।

दूसरा, one is distance gun, one is near gun, जो छोटी gun होती है, इसमें दो guns रखने का प्रावधान रखा गया है। आप चाहें, तो दो बड़ी guns भी ले सकते हैं। जो दादा-परदादाओं से, परिवार से आते हैं, वे भी ऐसी दो guns रख सकते हैं। इसमें two long, two small guns, ऐसा नहीं है। जो guns दादा-परदादाओं से आई हैं, मैं उनके बारे में एक सुझाव देता हूँ। आप उनका deactivation करिए, जिससे वे firing न कर सकें। इस तरह से उनका deactivation करके license से delete करके आप उन guns को रख सकते हैं। आपके पास दो guns तो हैं ही। आपको जो extra guns चाहिए, जो आपको दादा-परदादाओं से मिली हैं, आपको उनका demo करना है, आप उनको किसी को दे नहीं सकते, बेच नहीं सकते, पुलिस को surrender नहीं कर सकते, आपका मन उस gun के अन्दर है, इसके लिए आप उन guns को detachment करके, जिससे वे firing न कर सकें, उनमें वह असुविधा करके आप वे guns रख सकते हैं। इसके लिए आप सब लोगों को Arms Rules, 2016 के प्रावधान के द्वारा अभी यह सुविधा दी जाएगी। आपको इसीलिए यह सुविधा दी गई है। देश भर के जितने भी राजा-महाराजा हैं, उन्हें नरा जो guns दादा-परदादाओं से आई हैं, मैं उनके लिए यह घोषणा कर रहा हूँ। आप लोग ये guns रख सकते हैं, मगर जो firing करने वाली guns हैं, आप वैसी दो guns ही रख सकते हैं। आप बड़ी gun रखिए, छोटी gun रखिए, दो छोटे guns रखिए, दो बड़ी guns रखिए, जो दादा-परदादाओं से आई हैं, उनको रखिए, उसमें कोई बात नहीं है।

तीसरी बात, इसके लिए एक साल का समय दिया गया है कि एक साल के अन्दर उसको पुलिस स्टेशन में surrender करना है, नहीं तो किसी license holder arms dealer के पास रख सकते हैं। सरकार उसको arms dealer के पास से लेगी। Arms dealer उसे permanently नहीं रख सकते हैं। उनको भी हम समय देते हैं। जैसे आप सब लोगों को मालूम है कि इलेक्शन के समय आप उसे पुलिस स्टेशन में दे सकते हैं, नहीं तो arms dealer के पास रख कर रसीद लेकर पुलिस स्टेशन में बता सकते हैं। आपको यह सुविधा इसलिए दी है, क्योंकि कुछ लोग पुलिस स्टेशन नहीं जा सकते हैं। इसी तरह अगर आपके पास तीन गन्स हैं, तो इस बिल का नोटिफिकेशन होने या गज़ट पब्लिकेशन के एक साल के अंदर आप एक गन वापस दे सकते हैं। यहां पर मैं आप लोगों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत कम लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनके पास तीन गन्स हैं। हमारे देश में जितने लोगों के पास गन्स के लाइसेंस हैं, उनमें से सिर्फ 1% लोगों के पास तीन गन्स हैं, 6.2% लोगों के पास

[श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी]

दो गन्स हैं और 78% लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनके पास एक ही गन का लाइसेंस है। जिनके पास तीन गन्स हैं, मैं उन 1% लोगों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमने उनको, इस बिल का नोटिफिकेशन होने के एक साल के अंदर वह गन वापस करने की सुविधा दी है। कुछ लोगों ने यह भी कहा कि हमारे पास पुरानी गन्स हैं, जिनके साथ हमारा मन, हमारे इमोशंस जुड़े हुए हैं। कुछ लोगों ने कहा है कि security forces क्या कर रही हैं, क्योंकि illegal ammunitions पकड़े जा रहे हैं, यह बात भी सही है। जिनके पास भी unauthorised guns हैं, उनके ऊपर हमारी security forces लगातार ध्यान दे रही हैं। Army को छोड़कर Ministry of Home Affairs के अंदर जितनी भी Forces आती हैं, जैसे ITBP, CRPF, CISF, BSF, Assam Rifles और SSB, इन Forces ने 2019 में लगभग 1,438 guns and 30,489 ammunitions को सीज़ किया है। आने वाले दिनों में हम और भी कड़े कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं। हर बुलेट या हर ammunition के ऊपर, जो ammunitions का production करते हैं, उनका नम्बर रहेगा। आर्म्स के ऊपर तो नम्बर होता ही है, लेकिन आने वाले दिनों में बुलेट के ऊपर भी सीरियल नम्बर और आर्म्स का नम्बर दिया जाएगा, ताकि यह पता लगाया जा सके कि यह गन कौन सी शॉप से खरीदी गई है और किसने खरीदी है। आने वाले दिनों में सरकार यह रिकॉर्ड भी रखना चाहती है कि किस बुलेट को किस लाइसेंस होल्डर ने खरीदा है, कौन सी शॉप से खरीदा है, कौन सी फैक्टरी में वह तैयार हुई है और यह सब रिकॉर्ड बुलेट के ऊपर लिखे नम्बर से मिल जाएगा।

मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि हमने कुछ लाइसेंसड गन्स को भी सीज़ किया है, जिन्होंने इनका गलत इस्तेमाल किया था। 2014, 2015, 2016 में लगातार ऐसी लाइसेंसड गन्स को सीज़ किया गया है, जिन लाइसेंस होल्डर्स ने इनका गलत इस्तेमाल किया था। 2014 में 1,198 licensed guns को सीज़ किया गया और 32,319 unauthorised guns को सीज़ किया है। 2015 में, जो guns cottage industries से या बाहर से बनकर आई, ऐसी 32,564 guns को सीज़ किया गया था। 2016 में 36,064 guns को सीज़ किया गया, 2017 में 34,382 guns को सीज़ किया गया। 2017 में 19,107 ammunitions सीज़ किए गए।

मैं आपको एक बात और बताना चाहता हूँ, शायदियों के लिए हाई कोर्ट का जो डायरेक्शन है, उसमें बताया गया है, the Delhi High Court has given direction, 'Action against celebratory gunfire resulting to unavoidable, unwanted injuries or loss of life. The practice has acquired the dimension of social menace and public safety hazard.'

उत्तर प्रदेश में 2016 में 4,848 casualties हुई थीं, जिनमें 1,483 deaths हुईं, जिनमें 181 deaths licensed arms के द्वारा हुई थीं। इसलिए licensed arms से कोई गलत काम नहीं कर रहा है, ऐसा भी नहीं है। Licensed arms के द्वारा भी कुछ गलत काम हो रहे हैं, यह भी मैं आप लोगों को बताना चाहता हूँ। इसी तरह बिहार में भी 959 deaths

firearms के द्वारा हुई हैं, उनमें से 957 illegal firearms के द्वारा हुई हैं। Illegal arms का भी देश में कितना खतरा है, यह भी मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। झारखंड में 792 deaths were reported due to the firearms, out of which 778 deaths were reported due to illegal firearms. ऐसे ही अलग-अलग numbers हैं।

दूसरे new provisions भी हैं। जो ammunitions होते हैं, जैसा अभी मैंने बताया कि उनकी traceability, कि अगर कोई बुलेट किसी private gun से चली है, licensed gun से चली है या non-licensed gun से चली है, हर बुलेट के ऊपर नम्बर लिखा होगा। दूसरा, जो amendment है, जिससे अभी electronic form of license include किया जा रहा है। जैसा driving license होता है, आने वाले दिन में इसकी कोई बुक साथ में रख कर घूमने की जरूरत नहीं है। जिस तरह से driving licence एक electronic licence होता है, वैसा ही लाइसेंस अभी आने वाले दिनों में दिया जाएगा। उसके लिए अपना एक database है, portal है। आप गन का लाइसेंस किसी भी पुलिस स्टेशन में देख सकते हैं। उसके लिए National Database of Arms Licence (NDAL) और Arms Licence Issuance System (ALIS) इसका एक पोर्टल बना रहे हैं। देश में जितने भी licensed guns हैं, जो licensed ammunition हम issue करते हैं, वह पूरा इस पोर्टल में दिखेगा। बुलेट किधर गयी है, किसने यूज की है, इसका ब्योरा इस पोर्टल में रहेगा। आने वाले दिनों में गन किधर है, कौन सी गन यूज की गयी है, उस गन का नम्बर क्या है, वह इस पोर्टल के अन्दर आने वाले दिनों में electronically आ जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

दूसरा, दुनिया में सभी देशों में एक ऑर्गेनाइजेशन ने सर्वे किया है। उस सर्वे के अनुसार दुनिया भर में जो सबसे ज्यादा suicide guns के द्वारा हो रहे हैं, उसमें अपना भारत तीसरे नम्बर पर है। Guns के द्वारा जो suicides करते हैं, उसमें 'Global deaths by arms from 1990-2016' by the Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) covered 195 countries. Homicide deaths and suicides from weapons were recorded in Brazil as 43,200; America, 37,200 and India, 26500. इस मामले में यह देश दुनिया में 3rd place में है। इसलिए ammunition के द्वारा यह जितना कम हो सकता है, कम करना है। हर व्यक्ति का संरक्षण, हर व्यक्ति की सुरक्षा सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। यह पूरा जो लाइसेंस देने का काम है, लाइसेंस रिन्यूअल करने का काम है, लाइसेंस किसको देना है, वह सारा काम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में है। डिस्ट्रिक्ट मेजिस्ट्रेट, डिस्ट्रिक्ट एसपी, पुलिस कमिश्नर्स वे काम देखते हैं। केन्द्र सरकार ने सिर्फ कानून बनाया है। 'Arms, firearms, ammunition and explosives' Constitution के Seventh Schedule में Union List में No. 5 में है। इसके लिए यह कानून पहले था, उसको हम थोड़ा सुधार रहे हैं। यह कानून नया नहीं है, मगर आज के दृष्टिकोण से जो illegal arms बढ़ रहे हैं, terrorists हैं, आप लोगों ने कुछ बताया, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि police station के ऊपर attack करके वे

[श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी]

arms लेकर जा रहे हैं। मैंने जम्मू-कश्मीर में देखा है। जब वे पत्थरबाजी करते हैं, पुलिस को मार कर guns छीन कर ले जाते हैं। उनको कोई सुविधा नहीं है। किसी एक्ट में उनको strict तरीके से punishment नहीं मिलती। इसलिए जो पुलिस से, सुरक्षा बल से, security forces से guns छीन कर ले जाते हैं, उनको कड़ी से कड़ी सजा होनी चाहिए, इसी दृष्टिकोण से हम लोग इस बिल को लाये हैं। इसे politics के दृष्टिकोण से नहीं देखें। आतंकवादी, उग्रवादी पुलिस के जो guns छीन कर ले जा रहे हैं, इस दृष्टिकोण से यह सुविधा इसमें लाये हैं। अगर धरने होते हैं, प्रदर्शन होते हैं, तो इनमें बहुत कम संघटनाएँ होती हैं। इस तरह की जितनी भी संघटनाएँ होती हैं, उनमें 99 परसेंट संघटनाएँ आतंकवादियों के द्वारा की जाती हैं, पुलिस स्टेशन्स के ऊपर अटैक में होती हैं।

श्री सभापति: घटना; संघटना is Telugu, घटना is incident. संघटना और घटना में फर्क है। संगठन means organization भी होता है। ...(व्यवधान)... No, no; a person from south, speaking such a good Hindi, and first time Minister, is an appreciable thing. He responded also. We should really appreciate him.

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: सर, कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने इसमें अमेंडमेंट दिए हैं, मैं आपके माध्यम से उन माननीय सदस्यों से रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि वे अपना-अपना अमेंडमेंट withdraw कर लें, क्योंकि इसमें कोई राजनीति नहीं है। यह बिल सबके हित के लिए, देश के हित के लिए, देश की सुरक्षा के हित के लिए, लॉ एण्ड ऑर्डर के हित के लिए लाया गया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सभी सांसद महानुभावों से इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए विनती करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put the Amendment moved by Shri Digvijaya Singh for references of the Arms (Amendment) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha to a Select Committee of Rajya Sabha to vote.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Arms Act, 1959, as passed by Lok Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee of Rajya Sabha, consisting of following Members:-

1. Shrimati Ambika Soni
2. Kumari Selja
3. Shri B.K. Hariprasad
4. Shri Jairam Ramesh

5. Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao
6. Shri Tiruchi Siva
7. Shri Vaiko
8. Shri Sanjay singh
9. Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha
10. Shri Digvijaya Singh

with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next Session of the Rajay Sabha."

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Arms Act, 1959, 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.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 3, there are two Amendments. Amendment (No. 1), by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is not there. Amendment (No.6) is by Shri Digvijaya Singh. Mr. Digvijaya Singh, are you moving the Amendment?

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Yes. Let me speak for two minutes. I just want to make a point. Sir, the point is that the hon. Minister, in his wise speech, and we laud his effort to speak in Hindi, has not defined what is deactivation of the heirlooms and heritage. Secondly, my request is, this Bill, which you are going to pass, why can't you enforce it prospectively? Allow those who already have three weapons.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you moving the Amendment?

Clause 3- Amendment of Section 3

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I move:

- (6) That at page 2, clause 3 be *deleted*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment (No.6) moved by Shri Digvijaya Singh to vote.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I want division.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Digvijaya Singh, you have got every right to ask for division. But, when you have heard the voice very clearly. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, the point is, the hon. Minister is not responding to my request. What option do I have? If he assures the House, I would consider.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: महोदय, अगर माननीय मंत्री जी यह अश्वस्त कर दें कि जो सुझाव आए हैं, उनका रूल्स में प्रावधान कर दिया जाएगा। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I have two requests. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Digvijaya Singh, you have made your point. Let him respond. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, my point is, define deactivation, and enforce it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी। वन मिनट, श्री किशन रेड्डी जी।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: महोदय, अगर माननीय मंत्री जी सदन को यह आश्वस्त कर दें कि जो सुझाव आए हैं, उनको नियमों में ले आएंगे ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, let the Minister respond. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप लोग मत बोलिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मंत्री जी को बोलने दें। ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप सब मंत्री मत बनिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... मोदी जी बाद में बना देंगे। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति: बीच में मोदी जी का नाम क्यों लाते हैं? ...(*व्यवधान*)... सुबह से शाम तक मोदी, मोदी कहते रहना कुछ लोगों की आदत बन गई है, मैं क्या करूँ? ...(*व्यवधान*)... प्लीज, मंत्री जी।

SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY: In the Arms Rules, 2016, in Section 18, deactivation means render a small arm or light weapon incapable of exploding or launching a short bullet, missile or other projectile, in action of explosive and which can't be readily restored to its original capability. मिलिट्री के अंदर भी ammunition देते हैं, टैंक्स भी देते हैं, पर वे जो काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। उन्हें आप अपने घर में भी रख सकते हैं, अलग-अलग जगह demo भी दे सकते हैं, इसलिए deactivate करके आप अपने मन की गन घर में या बरामदे में लगा सकते हैं।

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, if he wants to bring technology into this, he should put GPS in each and every bullet so that he can trace it to every target!

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now put the Amendment (No.6) moved by Shri Digvijaya Singh to vote.

The motion was negatived.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is the spirit! He had a point and he wanted the Minister's response. The Minister responded.

In Clause 4, there is one Amendment (No.2) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy; he is not present.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 to 7 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 8, there is one Amendment (No. 3) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy; he is not present. This also has to be taken into consideration. You give notice for the Amendment and then you make me ...(Interruptions)... There has to be some reason. It can't be a regular thing.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 9, there are two Amendments, Amendments (Nos. 4 and 5) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy; he is not present. I am not taking it up.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 10 and 11 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

कि विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

***SPECIAL MENTIONS — Contd.**

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Special Mentions. Hon. Members may please lay the Special Mentions on the Table.

**Demand to reduce disability criteria for the physically
disabled for availing benefits from Government**

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA (West Bengal): Sir, in our country, there are huge numbers of physically challenged persons who need all-round support of both the Central Government and the State Governments. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is looking after the problems of physically challenged persons and this Department in collaboration with the State Governments is providing different schemes for the benefits and rehabilitation of the physically challenged persons for their livelihood to continue.

The Central Government has ordered that 80 per cent disability will be the benchmark for identification of physically challenged persons to provide all-round facilities from the Government to the concerned persons. This 80 per cent benchmark is creating acute problems for the physically challenged persons to get the benefits of financial support and other helps from the Government. The Government of India, through National Institute of Orthopedically Handicapped in Bonhooghly, Kolkata, should organize identification camps in West Bengal to identify physically challenged persons to provide handicapped cards and all benefits to them. The Central Government should reduce the benchmark percentage from 80 per cent to 50 per cent for getting these benefits.

**Demand for instruction to DDA to collect Demand Deposit
from SC/ST only after verification of certificates**

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान): महोदय, DDA की आवास आवंटन प्रक्रिया के कुछ बिंदु SC/ST आवंटियों के हितों के अनुरूप नहीं हैं। DDA की आवंटन प्रक्रिया का प्रथम चरण है दस्तावेजों का सत्यापन। इसमें आवंटियों के पैन कार्ड, वोटर कार्ड आदि की प्रतिलिपियों का मूल दस्तावेज से सत्यापन किया जाता है। सत्यापन के बाद आवंटियों को डिमांड लेटर दिया जाता है और आवास की लागत का भुगतान करने के लिए कहा जाता है। भुगतान करने पर उन्हें आवास का कब्जा दे दिया जाता है। SC/ST आवंटियों के मामले में पैन कार्ड, वोटर कार्ड आदि की प्रतिलिपियों के सत्यापन के बाद उनके SC/ST प्रमाण पत्र को सम्बन्धित

*Laid on the Table.

जिलाधिकारी कार्यालय में सत्यापन के लिए भेज दिया जाता है और साथ ही आवंटियों को आवास की लागत का भुगतान करने के लिए कहा जाता है, अर्थात् SC/ST प्रमाण पत्र के सत्यापन से पहले। SC/ST आवंटियों को विवशता में डिमांड राशि का भुगतान करना पड़ता है, जबकि उनके SC/ST प्रमाण पत्र का सत्यापन जिलाधिकारी कार्यालय में महीनों तक लटका रहता है। इस प्रकार SC/ST आवंटी पूरी डिमांड राशि का भुगतान करने के बाद भी आवास का कब्जा नहीं प्राप्त कर पाते और महीनों तक DDA और जिलाधिकारी कार्यालय में चक्कर काटने को विवश हो जाते हैं।

मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में DDA को निर्देश दिया जाए कि SC/ST आवंटियों से डिमांड राशि SC/ST प्रमाण पत्र के जिलाधिकारी कार्यालय द्वारा सत्यापन के बाद ही ली जाए, जिससे उन्हें अनावश्यक वित्तीय हानि न वहन करनी पड़े।

Demand for approval of Medical Colleges in Tamil Nadu

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government the need to provide approval for setting up four medical colleges in Tamil Nadu. The Government of Tamil Nadu has been taking a number of measures for providing healthcare to the people of the State, particularly, in the rural areas. Initiatives like establishment of multispecialty hospitals, Primary Health Centres, expansion of existing hospitals, preventive healthcare, providing advanced diagnosis and treatment facilities by the Tamil Nadu Government have been keeping the State in the forefront in healthcare in the country. The State has an enviable record of over ₹ 1,032 per capita public expenditure on health. The Tamil Nadu Government is also persistently working towards substantive contribution in healthcare sector under India Vision 2020. For achieving this, more doctors and healthcare professionals are urgently required. In order to realize this goal, medical education facilities are the need of the hour. Recently, Tamil Nadu Government has sanctioned ₹ 600 crore for setting up new medical colleges in the State. In pursuit of this objective, the State has requested approval for four medical colleges under the Centrally-sponsored scheme. The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has sought permission of the Union Government for establishing four Medical colleges in Ariyalur, Cuddalore, Kallakurichi and Kancheepuram in the State. All the four towns already have well-established multi-specialty hospitals catering to the need of the people of backward areas. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to grant permission for setting up four medical colleges as early as possible. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sanjay Raut, not present. Shri Jose K. Mani. not present. Tomorrow we will take up the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019 at 12 o' clock. The Minister told me that there is a broad consensus. That being the case, we will take it up at 12 o' clock.

The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Wednesday, the 11th December, 2019.

*The House then adjourned at thirty minutes past six of the
clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the
11th December, 2019.*