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Tuesday,
3 March, 2020
13 Phalguna, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT
(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, 3rd March, 2020/13 Phalguna, 1941 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification of Ministry of Science and Technology

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, under Section 22 of the Science and Engineering Research Board Act, 2008, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Science and Technology (Department of Science and Technology) Notification No. SERB/RR-Admn/02/2018 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2020, publishing the Science and Engineering Research Board (Recruitment, Salaries and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Group 'A' and Group 'B' Posts Administrative and Non-Technical) (Amendment) Regulations, 2020. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2170/17/20]

Annual Report and Accounts (2018-19) of Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth, (National Academy of Ayurveda), 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.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2412/17/20]

I Notifications of Ministry of Finance

II Annual Report and Accounts (2016-17) of NIFM and related papers

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

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

- (1) No. 85/2019-Customs (N.T), dated the 21st November, 2019, notifying the rate of Exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods w.e.f. 22nd November, 2019, along with Delay Statement.
- (2) S.O. 4309 (E), dated the 29th November, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, along with Delay Statement.
- (3) No. 88/2019-Customs (N.T), dated the 5th December, 2019, notifying the rate of Exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods w.e.f. 6th December, 2019, along with Delay Statement.
- (4) S.O. 4460 (E), dated the 13th December, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, along with Delay Statement.
- (5) No. 91/2019-Customs (N.T), dated the 19th December, 2019, notifying the rate of Exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods w.e.f. 20th December, 2019.
- (6) S.O. 4723 (E), dated the 31st December, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) No. 01/2020-Customs (N.T), dated the 2nd January, 2020, notifying the rate of Exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods w.e.f. 3rd January, 2020.
- (8) S.O. 210 (E), dated the 15th January, 2020, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (9) No. 05/2020-Customs (N.T), dated the 16th January, 2020, notifying the rate of Exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods w.e.f. 17 January, 2020.
- (10) S.O. 485 (E), dated the 31st January, 2020, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (11) No. 11/2020-Customs (N.T), dated the 6th February, 2020, notifying the rate of Exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* or imported and export goods w.e.f. 7th February, 2020.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (11) See No. L.T. 2123/17/20]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 50 (E), dated the 24th January, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1066 (E), dated the 25th August, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 58 (E), dated the 30th January, 2020, seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on the imports of "Digital Offset Printing Plates" originating in or exported from People's Republic of China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Taiwan and Vietnam, for a period of six months in the manner prescribed, pursuant to the preliminary findings of the Designated Authority.
- (3) G.S.R. 99 (E), dated the 10th February, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 110 (E), dated the 18th February, 2015, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 2125/17/20]

- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 55 (E), dated the 28th January, 2020, in supersession of Notification No. G.S.R. 1180 (E), dated the 6th December, 2018, determining the rates of drawback as specified in the Schedule therein, subject to the notes and conditions mentioned therein, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962; and sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2124/17/20]

- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 82 (E), dated the 3rd February, 2020, extending the time-limit for furnishing of the annual return, specified under Section 44 of the Central

Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 read with Rule 80 of the Central Goods and Service Tax Rules, 2017, electronically through the common portal, in respect of the period from 1st July, 2017 to 31st March, 2018, for the class of registered person, till the time period as specified in the Table therein, under Section 166 of the said Act, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2126/17/20]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM), Faridabad, Haryana, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2413/17/20]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the way. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no. You can't use the Parliamentary forum for this ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. No comment, no slogan will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why do you waste your energies? You please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... You are shouting like this. ...(*Interruptions*)... Then, I have to adjourn the House. There is no other way. You don't want any Business; you don't want any discussion; you don't want Zero Hour issues, important issues, and five of you stand, and then, argue with me. ...(*Interruptions*)... Message from Lok Sabha, Secretary-General.

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

- (i) **Re. Nomination of seven members to Committee on Public Undertakings.**
- (ii) **Re. Nomination of seven members to Committee on Public Accounts.**
- (iii) **Re. Nomination of ten members to Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.**

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

(I)

"Sir, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Monday, the 2nd March, 2020, adopted the following motion:-

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2020 and ending on the 30th April, 2021 and do communicate to this House the names of the Members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the Members of Rajya Sabha so nominated, may be communicated to this House."

(II)

"Sir, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Monday, the 2nd March, 2020, adopted the following motion:-

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2020 and ending on the 30th April, 2021 and do communicate to this House the names of the Members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the Members of Rajya Sabha so nominated, may be communicated to this House."

(III)

"Sir, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Monday, the 2nd March, 2020, adopted the following motion:-

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2020 and ending on the 30th April, 2021 and do communicate to this House the names of the Members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the Members of Rajya Sabha so nominated, may be communicated to this House."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... प्लीज़। आप लोग अपनी सीट्स पर जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... This is the reason why I am not immediately accepting it for discussion because I know, what is happening, what is likely to happen, and the way things are happening now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Restrictions on banks and financial institutions

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

- (a) the number of banks and financial institutions restricted to do the business during the last three years as per RBI regulations;
- (b) the reasons for restricting these banks and financial institutions;
- (c) the amount of loss incurred by the depositors during the last three years due to ill-functioning of these banks; and
- (d) the steps initiated by Government to keep control and check the wrong doing of these banks and financial institutions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) With regard to banks and financial institutions restricted to do business during the last three years as per the regulations of Reserve Bank of India (RBI), as per RBI inputs, on account of breach of relevant thresholds under RBI's Prompt Corrective Action framework, 13 banks were placed under the framework at different points of time, of which six are currently under the framework, and, opening of new branches by another four banks, which are all in the private sector, has been restricted on account of reasons related to meeting shareholding or listing requirement or compliance with statutory provisions. Further, one of the four banks is also subject to restriction on entry into new lines of business listed under section 6(1) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

With regard to loss incurred by depositors due to the functioning of the said banks, as per input received from RBI, there has been no instance of depositors incurring losses on account of failure of any Scheduled Commercial Bank during the last three years.

With regard to steps initiated by Government in respect of wrongdoing of the said banks, it is stated that banks are placed by RBI under its Prompt Corrective Action framework upon breach of the framework thresholds with the objective of facilitating corrective measures to restore their financial health and make them stronger, and that such placement is not linked to any wrongdoing. Under the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) Reforms Agenda, banks have set up stressed asset verticals to arrest slippages and effect focussed recovery, strengthened their credit appraisal policies and processes, and improved risk management and monitoring, resulting in the number of PSBs placed under the framework reducing from eleven to four over the last three years, accompanied by substantial improvement in various framework parameters in respect of the remaining four PSBs as well.

Research and development activities in medical colleges

*122. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of research journals of international standard being published by both public and private medical colleges in the country;

(b) the names of such journals and their publishers;

(c) the budget of hospitals and medical colleges, allotted for research activities; and

(d) whether there is any mode or agency to coordinate research done by doctors in their respective medical colleges and hospitals, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):
(a) and (b) As per "Science Citation Index", 02 Medical/Research Journals of international standard are being published by medical colleges in the country. Details are as under:-

1. National Medical Journal of India-Published by AIIMS, New Delhi.
2. Journal of Post Graduate Medicine - Published by KEM Hospital and Medical College, Mumbai.

(c) Budget allocation to hospitals and medical colleges is generally as per the requirement indicated by these organizations.

(d) Research done by doctors in their respective medical colleges and hospitals is coordinated through different modes by different medical colleges and hospitals, such as research cell, research committee, research review and ethics committees.

Revitalising local health traditions

*123. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) seeks to revitalise local health traditions and AYUSH so as to strengthen the public health system at all levels;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan adopted to revitalise local health traditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Revitalising local health traditions and mainstreaming of AYUSH into public health system is one of the objective as envisaged in Framework for Implementation for National Health Mission (NHM)/ National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

The Mainstreaming of AYUSH is one of the core strategies in National Health Mission which seeks to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population. Under National Health Mission (NHM), engagement of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) doctors/ paramedics is being supported, provided they are co-located with existing District Hospitals (DHs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) with priority given to remote PHCs and CHCs. The support for AYUSH infrastructure, equipment/ furniture and medicines are provided by Ministry of AYUSH under shared responsibilities. Information Education Communication (IEC)/ Behavior Change Communication (BCC) activities for AYUSH are also being supported under NHM.

NHM also supports Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA), Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device (IUCD) and Post Partum Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device (PPIUCD) trainings of AYUSH doctors to address the shortage of skilled health care personnel in the rural areas. AYUSH doctors are also being engaged under Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK).

The State /UT-wise AYUSH doctors/paramedics engaged under NHM during the current year are given in Statement (*See* below).

North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine (NEIFM), an autonomous organization under the Ministry of AYUSH located at Pasighat, Arunachal Pradesh has been established with a view to revitalize, promote and harness local health tradition. Further, the Quality Council of India (QCI), is implementing a Voluntary Certification Scheme for Traditional Community Health Practitioners (TCHPs) for certifying the knowledge and skill of traditional and folk healers across the country and Total 168 traditional community health practitioners has been certified till date.

Statement

State-wise details of Number of AYUSH doctors/ paramedics recruited under NHM/ NRHM

Sl. No	Name of State	AYUSH Doctors under NHM/ NRHM		AYUSH Paramedics/ Pharmacists
		For Co-located Health Facilities	Under RBSK	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	1384	1399	0
2.	Chhattisgarh	570	516	308
3.	Himachal Pradesh	134	260	0
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	916	427	356
5.	Jharkhand	436	464	10
6.	Madhya Pradesh	456	706	133
7.	Odisha	1479	947	2
8.	Rajasthan	1003	746	247
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1500	2270	569
10.	Uttarakhand	117	272	107
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	84	0
12.	Assam	0	370	0

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Manipur	103	74	78
14.	Meghalaya	92	148	0
15.	Mizoram	24	40	0
16.	Nagaland	38	21	0
17.	Sikkim	9	5	5
18.	Tripura	119	21	33
19.	Andhra Pradesh	387	0	110
20.	Goa	35	30	30
21.	Gujarat	888	1760	880
22.	Haryana	232	392	175
23.	Karaataka	663	816	341
24.	Kerala	0	0	16
25.	Maharashtra	281	1925	94
26.	Punjab	249	375	258
27.	Tamil Nadu	1185	0	460
28.	Telangana	712	368	247
29.	West Bengal	2051	1381	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27	12	17
31.	Chandigarh	18	23	10
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	4	0
33.	Daman and Diu	6	5	4
34.	Delhi	169	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	9	0	7
36.	Puducherry	47	4	63
TOTAL		15352	15865	4560

Source: NHM MIS report as on September, 2019

CGHS facility for Kendriya Vidyalaya teachers

*124. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any CGHS facility is being provided to Kendriya Vidyalaya teachers; and

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

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

(a) and (b) Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) is a contributory health scheme for serving/retired Central Government employees and their families. The CGHS facility is extended to Autonomous Bodies/ Statutory Bodies on cost-to-cost basis on the request of concerned Autonomous body duly approved by the Secretary of the administrative Ministry concerned. At present, CGHS facility is being provided to all serving employees including teachers of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) in the following CGHS covered cities:-

1. Bangalore
2. Chennai
3. Kolkata
4. Hyderabad/ Secunderabad
5. Mumbai
6. Delhi

Further, based on the proposal received from the Ministry of Human Resource Development, CGHS facility has been extended, w.e.f. 6th March, 2019, to retired employees of KVS who were having CGHS cards while in service, in all CGHS covered cities.

Setting up of AYUSH hospitals at Gadag and Mangaluru in Karnataka

*125. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved setting up of two 50-bedded hospitals in Gadag and Mangaluru in Karnataka in 2016-17 under National AYUSH Mission (NAM), if so, the details of the proposal;

(b) the details of amount sanctioned, released and spent so far for setting up of these hospitals; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Mission is going to be completed by March, 2020 and if so, by when the hospitals are going to become operational 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, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), Government of India has approved setting-up of two upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals in Gadag and Mangaluru in Karnataka in 2016-17, as per the proposal submitted by the State Government through State Annual Action Plan (SAAP). Further, Total amount of ₹ 800.00 lakhs and ₹ 841.00 lakhs have been approved for the setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital in Gadag and Mangaluru respectively during different years *i.e.* in 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2019-20. The detailed status of amount sanctioned, released and spent for setting up of these hospitals is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Union Cabinet has approved Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) on 15.09.2014 to implement through States/UTs. Union Cabinet has also approved continuation of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020. Further, Government of India has given interim extension beyond 31st March, 2020 to till 31st March, 2021 or till the date of recommendations of 15th Finance Commission come into effect, whichever is earlier. As informed by the State Government of Karnataka, the Civil works have been completed and these hospitals are to be made functional by June, 2020 after procurement of equipments and recruitment of manpower.

Statement

Detailed status of amount sanctioned, released and spent for setting up of upto 50 bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospitals

(₹ in lakhs)

Location	Amount approved (including State share)	Amount released (Central Share)	Expenditure reported by State Government (including State share)
Gadag	800.00	480.00	700.00
Mangaluru	841.00	504.60	699.98

Banking frauds and action against fraudsters

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

(a) the details of banking frauds detected during 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 till 1st March, 2020 along with the money involved therein, year-wise and bank-wise;

(b) whether there is steep rise in banking frauds during recent years; if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of FIRs registered during 2016-17 till date against fraudsters and bank officials along with the cases where fraudsters have been convicted/ chargesheeted, separately, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Government, in 2015, issued "Framework for timely detection, reporting, investigation etc. relating to large value bank frauds" to Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for dealing with frauds in accounts exceeding ₹ 50 crore, if classified as NPA, and instituted wide-ranging structural and procedural reforms through the framework and other steps to check frauds in banks. Systematic and comprehensive checking, including of legacy stock of NPAs, for frauds under the framework has been taken note of by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in its Financial Stability Report of December 2019, in which RBI has observed that this has helped unearth frauds perpetrated over a number of years. While this is reflected in the increased amount involved in frauds of ₹ 1 lakh and above, reported by scheduled commercial banks (SCBs) and select financial institutions, increasing from ₹ 10,171 crore in the financial year (FY) 2013-14 to ₹ 1,43,068 crore in first three quarters of F.Y. 2019-20, as result of the comprehensive measures taken to check bank frauds there is perceptible decline in the amount involved in fraud by year of occurrence, which has reduced sharply from the peak of ₹ 50,329 crore in F.Y.2013-14 to ₹ 5,244 crore in the first three quarters of F.Y. 2019-20. Year-wise and bank-wise details of the amount involved in frauds by the years of occurrence and reporting are given in Statement (*See* below). As regards details in respect to frauds for the period from 1-1-2020 to 1.3.2020, RBI has informed that data on the same are not available.

Comprehensive measures to address these and for checking frauds in banks include, *inter-alia*, the following:

- (1) An online searchable database of frauds reported by banks, in the form of Central Fraud Registry, has been set up to enable timely identification, control and mitigation of fraud risk and carrying out due diligence during the credit sanction process.
- (2) The Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 has been enacted to provide 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) Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have been advised to—
 - (i) obtain certified copy of the passport of the promoters/directors and other authorised signatories of companies availing loan facilities of more than ₹ 50 crore;
 - (ii) decide on publishing photographs of wilful defaulters, in terms of the instructions of RBI and as per their Board-approved policy; and
 - (iii) strictly ensure rotational transfer of officials/employees.
- (4) Heads of PSBs have been empowered to issue requests for issue of Look-Out Circulars.
- (5) For enforcement of auditing standards and ensuring the quality of audits, has been established the National Financial Reporting Authority as an independent regulator.
- (6) In order to bring transparency and accountability in the larger financial system, bank accounts of 3.38 lakh inoperative companies have been frozen.

With regard to the details of First Information Reports (FIRs) registered against fraudsters and bank officials, as per inputs received from the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), during the period from F.Y. 2016-17 to F.Y. 2019-20 (till 31.1.2020), 626 cases were registered with CBI by banks, in which accused persons numbering 2,111 have been charge-sheeted. With regard to bank-wise details, CBI has informed that bank-wise data are not maintained as more than one bank may be involved in a particular case and one accused person may figure in a number of cases registered.

Statement

Details of amount involved in frauds reported by scheduled commercial banks and select financial institutions, by the year of occurrence and reporting (where the amount involved is ₹ 1 lakh and above)

Amounts in crore ₹

Bank	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	occurrence	reported*												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank PJSC	0.51	0.51	0.07	0.07	24.89	24.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aditya Birla Idea Payments Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.45	1.45	-	-
Allahabad Bank	425.32	618.06	1,419.31	75.98	1,326.16	290.91	4,008.51	895.09	1,143.71	1,525.33	1,444.08	2,586.55	18.43	6,779.43
American Express Banking Corporation	10.25	21.22	6.86	10.08	5.69	6.42	7.09	5.59	10.89	11.76	7.48	6.86	3.85	6.43
Andhra Bank	356.90	214.30	993.98	511.48	86.37	250.46	1,517.80	245.60	1,340.30	1,345.18	746.27	1,012.27	52.05	2,725.61
AU Small Finance Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	1.36	-	1.45	-	0.25	2.86	0.92	0.55	0.28	0.85
Axis Bank Limited	127.15	473.74	2,056.89	337.14	1,354.31	338.36	1,121.19	2,020.38	719.11	599.58	955.81	1,192.00	41.11	2,268.59

Written Answers to

[3 March, 2020]

Starred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bandhan Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	3.06	0.12	5.67	1.56	2.03	2.49	2.61	2.50	0.31	7.02
Bank of America, National Association	0.11	0.11	-	-	0.04	-	0.01	-	0.36	0.40	0.30	0.24	0.02	0.09
Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait B.S.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.23	0.07	-	-	-	0.16	-	-
Bank of Baroda (BoB)	1,772.67	453.16	5,452.28	1,226.02	4,112.72	1,668.10	3,360.05	1,164.85	2,353.07	3,700.29	1,333.34	4,099.82	28.09	11,166.09
Dena Bank	317.52	162.81	734.29	400.16	567.74	71.02	40.25	468.09	232.57	102.07	2.71	2,719.48	Amalgamated into BoB	
Vijaya Bank	429.57	61.87	165.03	351.74	185.07	104.65	16.58	132.72	145.96	31.02	0.94	385.14		
Bank of India	4,898.39	226.90	2,183.38	92.44	1,634.67	1,217.58	1,181.81	2,774.01	1,476.53	2,619.77	56.52	4,166.54	19.42	6,626.06
Bank of Maharashtra	131.06	21.54	1,177.71	239.06	171.26	1,307.73	1,463.15	425.02	1,063.08	1,082.55	1,876.49	1,565.86	972.61	3,223.89
Bank of Nova Scotia	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.13	0.13	-	-	-	-	-	-
BARCLAYS Bank PLC	1.24	1.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Limited	-	-	0.05	-	0.50	-	-	0.55	-	-	-	-	-	-
BNP Paribas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.98	4.98
Canara Bank	4,474.56	180.30	540.66	175.63	617.57	1,589.78	308.29	610.17	300.10	181.67	84.90	1,571.15	46.77	4,893.68

Capital Small Finance Bank Limited	0.18	-	-	0.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catholic Syrian Bank Limited	22.27	25.82	31.16	1.79	62.66	9.17	7.88	20.45	118.48	116.88	1.51	85.17	0.81	30.31
Central Bank of India	595.19	823.29	1,642.20	2,149.72	1,688.44	177.30	699.68	867.86	390.69	1,400.17	3.02	2,892.93	0.16	2,987.93
Citibank N.A.	4.41	13.07	8.91	8.49	9.14	5.11	8.86	11.72	8.89	22.12	31.41	9.99	5.09	31.83
City Union Bank Limited	0.70	2.27	1.17	6.44	24.54	12.09	6.89	23.03	48.50	44.06	0.54	8.43	0.12	3.12
Coastal Local Area Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.13	-	-	0.13
Cooperatieve Rabobank U.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61.53	20.00	-	41.53	-	-
Corporation Bank	1,400.63	278.28	261.93	1,222.09	45.50	1,321.99	127.87	694.08	103.86	1,292.56	3.29	1,954.49	0.01	3,731.22
CTBC Bank Co., Ltd..	111.65	4.75	-	111.65	-	20.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DBS Bank India Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.36	0.36
DBS Bank Limited	28.58	143.56	2.06	34.42	0.01	71.12	116.82	0.08	-	-	0.16	145.43	-	0.03
DCB Bank Limited	0.21	0.30	0.88	0.04	1.09	4.59	0.11	-	1.51	2.77	33.21	33.31	8.73	8.77
Deutsche Bank AG	0.06	0.14	95.61	0.15	0.02	0.02	-	0.06	0.13	95.56	0.04	0.07	15.03	15.03

Written Answers to

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Starred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Doha Bank QSC	0.33	-	-	-	-	-	2.76	8.98	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equitas Small Finance Bank Limited	1.92	-	-	-	1.62	-	0.19	2.02	2.23	1.99	1.29	2.26	0.96	1.95
ESAF Small Finance Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.18	0.04	0.39	0.19	0.12	0.45
Export Import Bank of India	220.31	100.00	1,047.91	134.74	28.40		183.98	108.79	81.91	19.86		336.97		1,886.70
Federal Bank Limited	103.68	9.57	137.68	81.74	16.01	82.00	12.36	259.13	71.42	5.29	105.10	175.38	0.31	190.69
Fincare Small Finance Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.05	0.69	0.48	0.05	0.26
Fino Payments Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.90	0.90	0.77	0.64	1.51	1.64
Firststrand Bank Limited	-	-	27.10	-	-	-	0.02	27.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
HDFC Bank Limited	92.99	15.26	31.00	17.53	30.85	97.29	42.83	160.35	71.18	137.53	492.66	478.88	54.86	145.97
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	3.07	80.17	1.27	26.46	1.00	86.12	0.94	0.99	6.59	5.77	3.89	14.59	2.72	3.45

HSBC Bank Oman S.A.O.G.	0.33	-	-	0.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICICI Bank Limited	69.11	763.06	807.04	269.77	1,044.73	347.72	197.88	412.70	903.14	580.16	86.79	2,312.19	37.86	8,134.01	
IDBI Bank Limited	2,288.13	625.54	388.11	557.95	1,411.54	262.05	1,704.67	1,136.84	799.91	1,337.97	3,384.17	1,226.42	689.06	8,343.57	
IDFC Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.05	0.39	0.19	0.02	42.51	41.90	0.62	6.07	
IDFC First Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.78	-	0.89	-	0.23	1.91	
India Post Payments Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	-	0.30	0.41	
Indian Bank	1,337.01	43.49	124.00	91.04	383.85	138.06	180.73	480.23	211.10	27.54	101.92	808.94	178.17	1,927.90	
Indian Overseas Bank	3,035.41	484.73	2,690.84	575.64	3,444.52	598.33	1,709.47	1,372.11	567.36	1,025.48	2,285.18	7,019.89	97.55	5,556.58	
IndusInd Bank Limited	6.78	29.64	136.23	133.41	679.48	5.29	1.68	2.90	128.64	21.93	15.02	108.82	289.15	990.48	
ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	4.03	39.58	1.48	6.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Limited	3.10	6.62	158.54	902.87	13.67	8.67	2.69	311.48	266.82	215.10	22.38	182.15	-	199.87	
Jana Small Finance Bank Limited	-	-	0.06	-	0.01	-	1.16	-	0.99	-	1.09	2.96	1.99	2.36	
Karnataka Bank Limited	196.63	15.48	2.95	22.13	103.00	91.96	87.52	31.04	28.61	214.55	18.75	122.75	101.74	187.06	
Karur Vysya	21.41	1.49	273.85	123.16	120.16	182.43	33.18	17.82	73.23	19.21	149.61	86.54	72.61	466.81	

Written Answers to

[3 March, 2020]

Starred Questions

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bank Limited															
KEB Hana Bank		-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited		279.27	115.28	12.53	58.97	111.23	45.02	256.05	111.55	98.71	56.77	13.66	14.08	55.99	567.38
Krishna Bhima Samruddhi Lab Limited		0.01	-	0.03	0.01	-	-	0.02	-	-	0.03	-	0.02	-	
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Limited		28.41	70.73	65.65	54.49	106.00	22.01	114.02	109.95	129.00	157.47	234.30	195.59	23.93	161.70
Mashreq Bank Psc		0.04	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nainital Bank Limited		0.45	0.80	1.99	0.55	0.12	1.88	0.48	0.36	0.33	0.28	-	0.94	-	0.02
North East Small Finance Bank Limited		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.33	0.18	0.21	0.36
Oriental Bank of Commerce		2,999.69	53.52	391.79	764.84	1,303.42	807.30	509.72	162.77	131.71	652.22	25.58	2,159.01	17.70	4,898.89
Paytm Payments Bank Limited		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01

PT Bank Maybank Indonesia TBK	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.78	17.78	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab and Sind Bank	83.13	69.79	96.85	39.16	413.06	131.94	356.45	178.78	35.66	90.33	0.99	458.54	6.45	334.93
Punjab National Bank	4,421.40	558.38	1,841.94	2,309.73	4,384.69	352.85	16,185.05	2,808.27	742.51	15,501.50	693.71	6,027.33	64.53	14,928.39
RBL Bank Limited	22.72	15.19	6.43	9.05	11.75	3.84	1.73	3.15	8.77	2.26	2.32	19.94	1.25	1.65
SBM Bank (Mauritius) Limited	83.78	46.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	72.53	83.78	144.95	217.48	-	-
Shinhan Bank	-	-	5.83		0.01	5.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Industries Development Bank of India	24.02	6.74	93.76	11.09	33.82	45.32	16.11	11.31	62.31	63.50	5.08	192.52	-	-
South Indian Bank Limited	16.53	11.51	2.75	17.07	356.71	1.58	150.66	313.96	44.99	94.53	90.35	36.15	15.52	215.13
Standard Chartered Bank	711.90	480.28	58.95	87.38	140.50	3.66	316.05	6.52	71.09	16.52	12.00	518.93	19.81	829.38
State Bank of India (SBI)	13,040	906.92	8,018.93	1,618.54	3,766.42	1,895.51	1,222.46	2,422.37	416.25	2,541.98	4,860.03	12,316.32	42.14	30,285.91
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	93.86	148.93	5.68	461.81	0.79	147.73	0.24	132.87		Merged into SBI				
State Bank of Hyderabad	186.11	365.08	77.83	68.65	72.18	673.67	7.65	112.16						

Written Answers to

[3 March, 2020]

Starred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
State Bank of Mysore	106.38	92.83	21.75	90.75	22.01	21.73	4.24	279.77						
State Bank of Patiala	12.85	98.85	21.04	290.30	3.00	413.20	0.45	35.83						
State Bank of Travancore	25.03	116.48	121.95	236.23	3.23	138.88	0.67	57.09						
Subhadra Local Area Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-
Suryoday Small Finance Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.20
Suryodaya Small Finance Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.25	-	0.13	0.31	-	0.07	-	-
Syndicate Bank	1,572.90	132.72	1,770.89	793.10	2,190.11	1,640.68	379.35	376.23	727.41	541.07	91.96	1,833.80	4.73	4,570.93
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Limited	39.96	52.30	347.76	12.63	87.38	5.72	64.86	74.79	105.50	194.92	103.22	62.42	0.83	386.05
The Bank of Tokyo- Mitsubishi UFJ Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.24	1.24	0.19	0.19	0.03	0.03	-	-
The Dhanalakshmi Bank Limited	46.19	63.20	77.17	72.84	1.08	5.56	0.20	90.85	69.23	11.76	66.16	161.52	-	134.98

The Industrial Finance Corporation of India Limited	182.65	-	296.20	98.18	-	253.36	23.92	214.86	-	81.34	-	23.92	-	-
The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC	0.32	0.41	0.19	0.19	0.12	0.11		0.01	-	-	-		-	-
UCO Bank	1,852.91	364.24	1,473.22	1,410.98	323.87	248.15	1,553.28	695.48	521.60	1,232.78	4.79	2,461.31	0.33	4,600.54
Ujjivan Small Finance Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	0.29		0.31		0.23	0.76	0.38	0.41	0.12	0.16
Union Bank of India	1,401.38	92.09	1,064.40	369.83	3,253.72	1,297.73	1,453.46	920.72	795.60	1,148.03	228.88	6,815.69	1,912.25	5,604.09
United Bank of India	502.78	348.98	2.87	680.35	14.01	142.67	427.61	83.82	128.06	881.37	2,135.73	427.83	319.75	2,601.78
Utkarsh Small Finance Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.22	-	0.31	0.18	0.32	0.43	0.01	0.27
Yes Bank Limited	101.50	17.36	0.55	0.58	35.25	1.55	40.14	17.38	169.83	0.68	3.16	194.50	10.20	385.92

*Frauds reported may have occurred in prior years.

Source: RBI

**Supplementing high cost treatment of PMJAY
beneficiaries**

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

- (a) whether there is any plan to supplement high cost treatment of Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) beneficiaries from the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) While the overall health cover under Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) remains at ₹ 5 lakh per family per year for the entitled households, as per the revised guidelines issued in January, 2020, the AB-PMJAY beneficiaries can also avail treatment in public hospitals as per Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) terms and conditions.

Norms for opening of bank accounts

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to review the norms for opening of bank accounts;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that people were not able to open a bank account after shifting from a city or locality because he/she could not change his/her address in the documents;
- (c) whether the bankers have brought this issue to the notice of the Government; and
- (d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken up by Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Norms for opening of bank accounts, including Know Your Customer (KYC) norms, are issued to banks by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The norms are issued in the form of Master Direction on KYC in accordance with the provisions laid down in the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PML Act) and the Prevention of Money Laundering Rules, 2005 (PML Rules) as notified by the Government of India from time to time. RBI has informed that, after the recent amendment made by it on 09.01.2020 to its Master Direction on KYC in the light of the amendment in the PML Rules dated 13.11.2019, no proposal for review of the norms is pending with RBI at present.

(b) In order to facilitate people and address any difficulties faced by them in opening bank accounts after shifting from a city or locality, an amendment dated 13.11.2019 was made to the PML Rules, so that where a client has provided his Aadhaar number for identification, and wants to provide a current address which is different from the database as per the identity information available in the Central Identities Data Repository, the client may give a self-declaration to that effect. RBI has also incorporated the same in the instructions issued by it, *vide* amendment dated 09.01.2020 to its Master Direction on KYC for opening of bank accounts.

(c) and (d) No bankers have brought such issue to the notice of the Government.

Power generation from clean energy sources

†*129. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of present power generation capacity and its sources and target alongwith the future action plan in the clean energy sector; and

(b) the measures adopted to attain self-reliance towards the pollution free power generation while getting rid of pollution being caused by coal and other substances?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) As on 31.01.2020, the installed generation capacity in the country is 368689.82 MW. The source-wise breakup of All India Installed Capacity is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Government of India have set a target of 1,75,000 MW installed capacity from renewable sources by the end of 2021-22.

(b) Some of the measures adopted to attain self-reliance towards pollution free power generation are:-

- (i) Hydro power capacity is being increased. Hydel power plants with a capacity of 12,409.5 MW are under various stages of construction and are expected to yield benefits by the year 2024-25.
- (ii) Government of India on 8th March, 2019, issued an OM containing a number of measures for promoting hydropower sector in the country.
- (iii) Government has also taken the following steps to promote renewable energy through various schemes/programmes:-
 1. Issued guidelines for procurement of solar and wind power through tariff based I competitive bidding process;
 2. Declared Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) up to the year 2021-22.
 3. Notified National Offshore Wind Energy Policy;
 4. Notified policy for Repowering of Wind Power Projects;
 5. Waiver of the Inter State Transmission System charges and losses for inter-State sale of solar and wind power applicable to the projects to be commissioned by 31.12.2022.

- (iv) Establishment of Renewable Energy Management Centres in Renewable Energy rich States.
- (v) A Nuclear capacity of 7000 MW is likely to yield benefits during the next five years.
- (vi) A capacity of about 14694.24 MW of old and inefficient coal based power generating units have already been retired till date.
- (vii) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) issued a notification on "Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2015" dated 07.12.2015 regarding Particulate Matter (PM), Sulphur dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x), Mercury emissions and Water Consumption. This will help to reduce pollution from thermal power plants.

Statement

Details of source-wise installed generation capacity

Source/ Fuel	Generation Capacity (MW)
1	2
Thermal	
Coal	197964.50
Lignite	6760.00
Gas	24955.36
Diesel	509.71
THERMAL TOTAL	230189.57
Hydro	45399.22
Nuclear	6780.00
Renewable Energy Sources (RES)	
Small Hydro Power	4676.56
Wind Power	37607.70
Bio Power	

1	2
- BM Power/Cogen.	9861.31
- Waste to Energy	139.80
Solar Power	34035.66
RES TOTAL	86321.03
TOTAL	368689.82

High costs of treatment in private hospitals

†*130. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of treatment in private hospitals is higher as compared to Government hospitals;

(b) the number of complaints received regarding unreasonable charges collected from patients by private hospitals;

(c) under which provisions private hospitals collect the charges from patients for their treatment;

(d) whether Government is considering to devise any cost-effective formula for the fixation of charges for treatment by private hospitals; and

(e) if so, by when and if not, whether Government considers that the leeway of over charging from patients by private hospitals is in interest of people at large?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):
 (a) and (b) Health is a State Subject. Hospital services are part of the integrated health services which are regulated by the State Government concerned. As per the report of National Sample Survey 71st Round conducted by National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) from January to June 2014, the average medical expenditure per hospitalization in private hospitals was more as compared to Government Hospitals. It is however, the responsibility of the State Government to take cognizance of instances of unreasonable charges by the private hospitals and take action to prevent and control such practices. Details of such cases are not maintained centrally.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) to (e) The Government of India has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 (CE Act, 2010) and notified Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 thereunder to provide for registration and regulation of Government (except those of Armed Forces) as well as private clinical establishments belonging to recognized systems of medicine. The States/Union Territories (UTs) which have adopted CE Act, 2010, are primarily responsible for regulating their hospitals including private hospitals as per provisions of the Act and rules thereunder to ensure provision of affordable and quality healthcare to patients. As per the Act, the clinical establishments are required to fulfil the conditions of minimum standards of facilities and services, minimum requirement of personnel, maintenance of records and reports and other conditions including ensuring compliance to Standard Treatment Guidelines (STGs) issued by the Central/State Government and display of rates charged by them at a conspicuous place. The National Council for Clinical Establishments, a statutory body provided under the Act, has approved a standard list of medical procedures and a standard template for costing of medical procedures and the same has been shared with the States and Union Territories, where the CE Act, 2010 is applicable, for appropriate action by them.

Currently, the CE Act, 2010 has been adopted by 11 States (Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Assam and Haryana) and five UTs (all UTs except Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh). 16 States and NCT of Delhi have their own Act and 3 others have neither adopted CE Act, 2010 nor have their own Act. The Central Government is pursuing with the States/UTs to ensure strict implementation of legislation pertaining to clinical establishments in order to maintain standards, provide good quality of service and to take action on complaints of poor service delivery or overcharging.

Fixing of uniform charges for diagnostic procedures in all the AIIMSs

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to fix uniform charges for all diagnostic procedures across all the AIIMSs institutions in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has received details from these institutions, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) AIIMS are autonomous institutions and the Ministry does not decide user charges for them. These decisions are taken by the GB/IB of AIIMS. After approval of Central Institute Body of AIIMS, AIIMS, New Delhi has set up a committee consisting of all the Directors of new AIIMS to consider the desirability or otherwise of having uniformity of rates across all AIIMSs Institution of the country. Recommendation of the Committee will be considered by the CIB for decision.

Innovative measures to improve work culture

*132. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any kind of new and innovative measures have been undertaken by the Ministry in general and/or its various departments or PSUs and autonomous bodies associated with it to improve work culture, bring more transparency and accountability and also enhance result orientation during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the impact of these efforts?

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

(b) The innovative measures undertaken to improve work culture, bring transparency and accountability during the last five years by the Ministry and the autonomous institutes are enumerated as under:-

I. The Ministry and its subordinate offices in general

(i) Admissions to both graduate and post-graduate courses in AYUSH systems have been rigorous by making National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) and All India Post Graduate Entrance Test (AIPGET) mandatory for admission to respective courses.

- (ii) A minimum 15% seats in all Government, Government Aided, Private/ Deemed Universities/Central Universities/National Institutes have been set aside as All India quota and online counselling is started from academic session 2019-20.
- (iii) A new e-AUSHADHI portal has been launched by the Ministry of AYUSH for promoting online system of license applications of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathy and related matters.
- (iv) To make AYUSH clinical data intelligible to the world, Ministry of AYUSH has standardised the terminologies of AYUSH system for International Classification of Diseases. National AYUSH Morbidities and Standardized Terminologies Portal (NAMASTE) has been launched for wider dissemination and integration of these terminologies.
- (v) Ministry of AYUSH has conceptualized AYUSH GRID, an IT backbone of entire AYUSH sector and initiated various projects like, AYUSH- Health-Management Information System (A-HMIS), yoga locator app bhuvan app, yoga portal, projects under digital literacy.
- (vi) National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) has launched e-charak mobile app for online knowledge sharing and virtual market place, establishment of raw drug repositories at National and regional level.
- (vii) AYUSH Award Scheme was introduced by three autonomous organisations under the Ministry viz. Central Council for Research in Ayurveda Sciences (CCRAS), Central Council for Research in Homeopathy (CCRH), and Central Council for Research in Unani Medicines (CCRUM) in the year 2016-17 for giving awards in four different categories namely Best Research Paper Award, Young Scientist Award, Life Time Achievement Award and Best Teacher Award to encourage and recognise Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy fraternity and other scientists for outstanding contribution in the field of Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy.
- (viii) Ministry, its subordinate offices and autonomous organisations under it have been propagating Yoga for general fitness. Specifically, a five-minute Yoga protocol at work place has been initiated in 6 metro cities by the Ministry on trial basis.

- (ix) Many IEC activities have been taken up, like successfully webcasting and live streaming of the main IDY event, mass communication with electronic media like e-mail and webcasting of video on yoga to 20,000 villages through CSC. Autonomous organisations have taken up activities like developing IEC material in the form of Comics named "Hum Sath Sath Hain" for educating children regarding Dengue fever and role of Ayurveda in its management.

II. Initiatives of the statutory bodies under the Ministry

- (1) Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) has started online visitation Reporting system, Online application for Central Registration Certification and Implemented the Biometric attendance system for Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha colleges which is monitored with CCTV.
- (2) Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH) has started the following measures:-
- (i) A Teacher Code Portal of CCH is aimed to bring all homoeopathy teachers of the country under a single digital platform issuing each of them a Unique Code.
- (ii) The State Registration Portal of CCH is a single window access to all State Registrars for providing information online about Homoeopathic practitioners registered in a State. A system of Digitize Data of Central Register of Homoeopathy wherein all data related to homoeopathy practitioners supplied by respective states is digitized and preserved in searchable format.

III. Initiatives of the autonomous research councils

- (1) Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) has formulated CCRAS Research Policy, CCRAS Policy for commercialization of technologies.
- (2) Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) has undertaken following innovative measures:-
- (i) Outcome of the completed IMR projects have been translated as development of monograph, android applications, website and IT tools.
- (ii) CCRS is maintaining the research articles pertaining to clinical research, preclinical research, drug standardization and fundamental research through AYUSH Research Portal.
- (iii) EMR Web-application has been developed for inviting new proposals under EMR Scheme.

- (3) Central Council for Research in Unani Medicines (CCRUM) has started a system of monitoring its research activities on a regular basis at different levels like local monitoring at institute's level, central monitoring at Headquarters level with involvement of the Bio-statistical monitoring unit of the Council. The progress made in the research activities are being monitored on monthly, quarterly and annual basis. The research activities of the Council are being appraised by Scientific Advisory Committee and different Scientific Advisory Groups, as appropriate, from time to time. An Executive Committee of the Council has been constituted with a view to monitor the activities of the Council.
- (4) Initiatives taken by other autonomous organisations
1. All India Institute of Ayurveda (AHA) has undertaken following initiatives:-
 - (i) Facilitated development of software for mission of Ayurveda Research project, AYUSH Games (android platform) for popularising Ayurveda among children, Links for both applications are available on AHA official website (www.aiaa.gov.in).
 - (ii) Started a Personalised diet and lifestyle OPD where Diet and Lifestyle counselling is done based on Prakriti and Avastha (Disease based/ Therapeutic diet and Lifestyle). Also developed an Ayurveda Nutrition Assessment scale.
 - (iii) To develop entrepreneurship by nurturing the innovative ideas, AHA is now recognized as a Host Institute to undertake business incubation under Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME).
 2. National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur has obtained Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) Certification for Hospital Kitchen, ISO Certification for Hospital Laboratory, Automation of Library Facilities with advanced RFIF technology.
- (c) By the introducing above steps following impact have been observed:
- (i) More number of meritorious students have been admitted to ASU&H courses by allowing students from different parts of the country to choose renowned ASU&H Institutes, thereby improving the admission standards.
 - (ii) Due to the uniform entrance test for getting admission to UG & PG courses increased scale efficiencies are achieved and exam stress on students has come down.

- (iii) With unique teacher code, the problem of duplicate teachers in homoeopathy colleges has decreased. Through Web site, Homoeopathic Practitioners can check/search their name/registration no., details etc. online.
- (iv) The number of projects undertaken by the Research Councils has increased. Further, Councils have undertaken various projects in collaboration with reputed institutes/organizations like AIIMS, ICMR-NITM Belagavi, Tata Memorial Centre, Mumbai etc. after the implementation of the CCRAS research policy.
- (v) The CCRAS has commercialized AYUSH 64 for Malaria, AYUSH 82 for Diabetes Mellitus and Ayush SG for rheumatoid Arthritis by technology transfer through NRDC and generated resources.
- (vi) Monitoring /review of research studies by CCRUM enhanced the quality of the data and publication in scientific journals.

Sale of stake in LIC through IPO

*133. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is going to sell its stake in Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) through IPO, which is going to be the biggest in the country's IPO history;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of assurance about safeguard given by Government to more than 33 crore policy holders;
- (d) whether the LIC is losing the market share due to the wrong policies; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) In the Budget speech 2020-21 it was announced that "listing of companies on stock exchanges disciplines a company and provides access to financial markets and unlocks its value. It also gives opportunity for retail investors to participate in the wealth so created The Government now proposes to sell a part of its holding in Life Insurance Corporation of India by way of Initial Public Offer (IPO)". The IPO would be brought

out after necessary legislative changes and regulatory approvals. The Government will remain the majority shareholder and will continue to retain management control safeguarding the interest of policy holders.

(d) and (e) LIC is not losing its market share. As on 31.03 2019, Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) had a market share of 74.71% in number of policies and 66.24% in first year premium income. As per data published by Life Insurance Council, Life Insurance Corporation of India has market share of 77.61% in number of policies and 70.02% in first year premium income as on 31.01.2020.

India's rank in Corruption Perception Index

*134. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a study conducted by an international organisation on 180 countries, India is ranked 80 in Corruption Perception Index;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no satisfactory improvement in elimination of corruption after demonetisation and steps taken towards elimination of corruption; and

(c) whether Government has conducted any study as to know why prevention of corruption is not succeeding; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per the information available in the open source, in the report published by the agency 'Transparency International' on Corruption Perception Index (CPI) for the year 2019, India is placed at 80th position among 180 countries surveyed in 2019. This survey/report by Transparency International was not conducted at the behest of the Government of India.

(b) There is no evidence to show that there is a rise in corruption after demonetisation. On the contrary, demonetisation, besides serving other objectives of eliminating fake currency, stopping terror financing, promoting formalisation of economy, promoting digital payments, also succeeded in unearthing black money.

Eliminating black money was one of the objectives of demonetisation. During the period from November 2016 to March 2017, the Income-tax Department conducted search and seizure actions in around 900 groups leading to seizures of around

₹ 900 crore, including cash of ₹ 636 crore 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 demonetisation period. The cash deposit data was analysed to identify those persons whose cash transactions did not appear in line with their profile. These exercises promoted compliance, which has resulted in increase of income tax returns filer base and direct tax collections also.

The Government of India, in pursuance to its commitment to "Zero Tolerance against Corruption" has taken several measures to combat corruption, which, *inter alia*, include the following:-

- (i) Systemic improvements and reforms to provide transparent citizen-friendly services and reduce corruption. These include:
 1. Disbursement of welfare benefits directly to the citizens under various schemes of the Government in a transparent manner through the Direct Benefit Transfer initiative.
 2. Implementation of E-tendering in public procurements.
 3. Introduction of E-Governance and simplification of procedure and systems.
 4. Introduction of Government procurement through the Government e-Marketplace (GeM).
- (ii) Discontinuation of interviews in recruitment of Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) and Group 'C' posts in Government of India.
- (iii) The All India Services (Disciplinary and Appeal) Rules and Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules have been amended to provide for specific timelines in the procedure related to disciplinary proceedings.
- (iv) The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 has been amended on 26.07.2018 to bring a paradigm shift in tackling corruption in as much as clearly criminalising the act of giving bribe and to help checking the big ticket corruption by creating a vicarious liability in respect of senior management of commercial organisations.
- (v) Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) through various orders and circulars recommended adoption of Integrity Pact to all the organisations in major procurement activities and to ensure effective and expeditious investigation wherever any irregularity/misconduct is noticed. In addition, the CVC, as an apex

integrity institution, has adopted a multi-pronged strategy and approach to combat corruption, which encompasses punitive, preventive and participative vigilance.

(vi) The institution of Lokpal has been operationalised by appointment of a Chairperson and Members. Lokpal is statutorily mandated to directly receive and process complaints as regards alleged offences against public servants under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

(c) No, Sir.

CGHS empanelled hospitals in Tamil Nadu

*135. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of empanelled private hospitals under CGHS in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of such empanelled hospitals in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) whether there is any due to be paid to these empanelled hospitals, if so, how much?

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

(a) 33 Private Hospitals including 17 Multi Speciality hospitals, 14 Eye Care Centres and 2 Dental Clinics are empanelled under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) in Tamil Nadu. Apart from this, 6 Diagnostic Laboratories are also empanelled under CGHS in Tamil Nadu.

(b) Empanelment of private Hospitals under CGHS is a voluntary process. Intending private Hospitals apply for empanelment under CGHS. The private hospitals fulfilling the eligibility criteria and terms and conditions of empanelment get empanelled under CGHS. CGHS is open to empanel more hospitals in CGHS covered cities of Tamil Nadu.

(c) There is always some time lag between submission of the hospital bills and their actual payment. The bills are settled on first come first served basis. The hospital bills pending for payment under CGHS in Tamil Nadu amount to ₹4.94 crore.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Sanctioned posts of Advisers and Joint Advisers**

1281. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of sanctioned posts of Advisers and Joint Advisers in each of the system, namely Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy and the number of Advisers and Joint Advisers in position;
- (b) whether there is a sanctioned post of Adviser in Siddha system;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps proposed to be taken to provide each post of Adviser to each system?

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

1. There are no specific number of posts of Adviser and Joint Adviser sanctioned in Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Siddha streams. However there is Total combined sanctioned strength of the Total number of posts in the Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Siddha streams *i.e.* Medical Officer/Research Officer, Senior Medical Officer/Assistant Adviser, Chief Medical Officer/Deputy Adviser, Chief Medical Officer (Non functional Selection grade)/Joint Adviser and Chief Medical Officer (Senior Administrative Grade)/Adviser which is also subject to variation depending upon workload. These posts are operated within the Total combined sanctioned strength in these streams respectively.
2. The Total combined sanctioned strength of the posts in Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Siddha streams are as under:-

Sl. No.	Stream	No. of TOTAL posts
(i)	Ayurveda	121
(ii)	Unani	25
(iii)	Siddha	5
(iv)	Homoeopathy	110
	TOTAL	261

3. DOPT *vide* its OM No.5/25/2017-EO(SM-U) dated 26.03.2018 and 11.10.2019 has temporarily upgraded the post of Joint Adviser (Yoga) in Level-13 to that of Adviser (Yoga and Naturopathy) in Level-14 of the Pay Matrix as per 7th CPC. for a period of 03 years from the dated of assumption of charge by the incumbent. The process of filling up the post is underway.
4. As per recruitment rules dated 06.06.2018, the Chief Medical Officer (SAG Scale) of Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Unani and Siddha when posted from CGHS Dispensaries to Ministry of AYUSH will be designated as Adviser for functional purposes.
5. As and when required depending upon the workload, the Chief Medical officers in the SAG scale (Level-14 of the pay matrix) are posted in the Ministry of AYUSH as Advisers in the respective streams.
6. The present incumbency status of Adviser and Joint Advisers in the Ministry of AYUSH streamwise is as under:

Sl. No.	Stream	Incumbency position	
		Adviser	Joint Adviser
(i)	Ayurveda	2	1
(ii)	Unani	1	1
(iii)	Siddha	-	1
(iv)	Homeopathy	-	-
(v)	Yoga and Naturopathy	-	-
	TOTAL	3	3

7. In Siddha Stream, as there is no Officer in the SAG scale *i.e.* Level-14 of the revised pay matrix, therefore no officer could be posted as Adviser in Ministry of AYUSH.

Siddha system of medicine

1282. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to allow individuals' practically experienced in Siddha treatment to practice in Siddha medicines/ treatment;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to popularize Siddha system of medicine more effectively;

(c) whether Siddha system of medicine is popular only in few States in the country; and

(d) whether Government is considering to allow all personnel of Government to go in for Siddha system of medicine and/ or treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Govt. is not considering to allow individuals practically experienced in Siddha treatment to practice in Siddha medicine/treatment. Under graduates (BSMS) and post graduates (MD) courses are available. Siddha medical practitioners registered under Tamil Nadu Siddha Medical councils (to practice inside Tamil Nadu) and Central Council for Indian Medicine (to practice all over India) are allowed to practice Siddha Medical treatment for the beneficiary of the public.

(b) The Government is actively involved in popularizing Siddha system of medicine through various measures like conduct of Siddha Day, conducting Arogya fairs all over the country, with the representation from all the AYUSH systems, Siddha System. In Arogya Melas/ exhibition, IEC materials, pamphlets are distributed related to various diseases. The govt, is promoting Siddha by Several activities like (i) conducting OPD at Tribal Area, (ii) conducting relief/awareness camps during calamities, (iii) various IMR projects are granted for research, (iv) Swasthya Rakshan Programmes (SRP) and (v) conducting disease specific special OPDs for the beneficiary of the public.

(c) Siddha System of Medicine is more popular in Tamil Nadu and Kerala since it has originated in Tamil Nadu. By the efforts of Government, the system is propagated in other part of the country. Through various apex bodies, Institutes, eight peripheral institutes/units conducts research in Siddha system of medicine and provides health care facilities for various diseases.

(d) Yes. All Central Govt. employees can opt for siddha system of medicine. Presently Central Govt. Health Scheme (CGHS) Siddha wellness centers are available in Chennai and Delhi where all Central Government employees can take siddha treatment. In addition to this Government has established research Institutes/units, hospitals,

dispensaries and through them provide treatment for various diseases with a universal access through upgrading AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries, co-location of AYSUH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs). Health care under Siddha system of medicine is provided with a nominal registration cost is open to all, including Government personnel.

AYUSH medicines for preventing corona virus infection

1283. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) the basis on which the Ministry issued advisory for Homoeopathy, Unani and Ayurveda medicines for prevention of Coronavirus infection; and
- (b) the details of scientific data on the safety and efficacy of these medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Homoeopathy. Unani and Ayurveda are advocated for health promotion prevention of diseases. As such, the advisory in terms of Homoeopathy. Unani and Ayurveda is general in nature. People should also follow general measures as per health advisory.

However, in view the positive results from the genus epidemicus as prophylactic during epidemic outbreaks of various diseases during recent past. Scientific Advisory Board of the Council discussed to find out possible genus epidemicus for recent outbreak of corona virus in China. "The sign and symptoms of the patients were referred from the recent publication from the clinical history of patients of Wuhan, China in Lancet titled, "Clinical features of patients infected with 2019 novel corona virus in Wuhpan, China".

Analysis of these symptoms was made to find out the genus Epidemicus and following recommendation were made:

- Arsenicum album 30C could be advised as genus Epidemicus as preventive against Corona virus infection.
- Moreover. Arsenic album is a common prescription in the cases of respiratory infections in day to day practice.

Further, No such study has been conducted for the safety and efficacy for prevention in corona virus infection by the Homoeopathy, Unani and Ayurveda Systems.

Remedies to combat the spread of coronavirus

1284. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scientific basis for the treatments and precautions given to combat the new Coronavirus through a notification;

(b) whether there has been any research done by the Ministry of AYUSH on the effectiveness of the treatments and precautionary methods suggested; and

(c) if so, the details of such research and backing for the treatment and precautionary measures suggested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy and Siddha are advocated for health promotion prevention of diseases. As such, the advisory in terms of Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy and Siddha is general in nature. People should also follow general measures as per health advisory.

However, in view the positive results from the genus epidemicus as prophylactic during epidemic outbreaks of various diseases during recent past. Scientific Advisory Board of the Council discussed to find out possible genus epidemicus for recent outbreak of corona virus in China. The sign and symptoms of the patients were referred from the recent publication from the clinical history of patients of Wuhan, China in Lancet titled, "Clinical features of patients infected with 2019 novel corona virus in Wuhan, China".

Analysis of these symptoms was made to find out the genus Epidemicus and following recommendation were made:

- Arsenicum album 30C could be advised as genus epidemicus as preventive against Corona virus infection.
- Moreover, Arsenicum album is a common prescription in the cases of respiratory infections in day to day practice.

Further, No such study has been conducted on the effectiveness of the treatment and precautionary methods suggested for Corona virus infection by the Ayurveda Unani, Homoeopathy and Siddha Systems.

Making yoga compulsory for students in schools

1285. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether proper facilities have been provided in Government and aided schools for Yoga education to the students;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has any proposal under consideration to make Yoga education compulsory in schools; and
- (d) if not, why such a step should not be taken in view of effectiveness of Yoga to have checks on several serious diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Education, is a subject in the Concurrent List, and majority of the schools are under the jurisdiction of the State Governments. Accordingly, it is for the respective State Government to provide proper facilities for Yoga education to the students. The Ministry of AYUSH, through its Autonomous body namely Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY) has provided a range of Technical inputs relevant to Yoga education to school students to the Ministry of Human Resource Development and different agencies engaged in school education, whenever called for.

(c) and (d) The government has no plans to make yoga compulsory in schools. However, National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 recommended Yoga as an integral part of Health and Physical Education. This recommendation thus capitalises on the effectiveness of Yoga to check the spread of diseases. Further, in NCF, Health and Physical Education is a compulsory subject from Class I to Class X and optional from Class XI to XII. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has already developed integrated syllabi on Health and Physical Education from Class I to Class X.

Promoting AYUSH practice internationally

1286. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Health bodies are not accepting AYUSH practice system, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the efforts taken to familiarise AYUSH practice system in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Many countries have recognized AYUSH systems of medicine. Ayurveda is recognized in Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri-Lanka, UAE, Colombia, Malaysia, Switzerland, South Africa, Cuba, Tanzania. Romania, Hungary, Latvia, Serbia and Slovenia are 5 countries of European Union (EU), where Ayurvedic treatment is regulated.

Unani system is recognized in Bangladesh and Siddha system is recognized in Sri Lanka.

(b) As of now, Ministry of AYUSH has signed 22 Country to Country MoUs for Cooperation in field of Traditional Medicine and Homoeopathy. 22 MoUs for undertaking Collaborative Research / Academic collaboration and 13 MoUs for setting up AYUSH Academic Chairs have been signed with foreign Universities.

Under Central Sector Scheme for promotion of International Cooperation, (IC Scheme), the Ministry of AYUSH undertakes various measures to promote/ popularize and familiarise AYUSH systems of medicine across the globe.

Ministry of AYUSH deputed AYUSH experts to foreign countries to participate in international meetings, conferences, training programmes, seminars and on special assignment of the Government of India for promotion and propagation of AYUSH Systems. Financial assistance is also provided for presentation of AYUSH related scientific research papers in international conferences, workshops, seminar etc.

Incentives are provided to AYUSH drug manufacturers/ entrepreneurs/ AYUSH institutions, AYUSH drug and Hospitals etc. for (a) participating in International exhibitions/ conferences/ workshops/ seminars/ road shows/ trade fairs, etc. for

generating awareness amongst the participating public about the AYUSH systems of medicine and; (b) registration of AYUSH products with regulatory authorities of the foreign countries USFDA/EMA/UK-MHRA/ NHPD (Canada)/ TGA etc. There is a provision of financial support up to ₹ 1.00 Crores for strengthening of Health Centre(s)/ Institution(s) in the foreign host country.

Ministry of AYUSH offers 104 scholarships every year to the eligible foreign nationals from 98 countries for pursuing undergraduate (UG), postgraduate (PG) and Ph. D courses in premier Institutes in India. The Scholarship Scheme of the Ministry is implemented through Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR).

Ministry of AYUSH has set up 33 AYUSH Information Cell in 31 countries to disseminate authentic information about AYUSH systems of Medicine.

Promoting commercial farming of medicinal plants in Jharkhand

†1287. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being run by Government to promote commercial farming of medicinal plants;

(b) whether in view of an ample scope of farming of medicinal plants, available in Jharkhand, the Government would consider to setup a unit of the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) there; and

(c) whether Government would consider to setup/develop a special medicinal plant/herb park in Jharkhand under National Medicinal Plants Board 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) The Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India under its Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) provides financial assistance to farmers to encourage farming/cultivation of herbs/medicinal plants throughout the country. Under NAM scheme, there is a component on 'Medicinal Plants' which is primarily aimed at supporting cultivation of herbs/medicinal plants on farmer's land with

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

backward linkages through establishment of nurseries for supply of quality planting material, and forward linkages for post-harvest management. Presently, 140 medicinal plants species have been prioritized for supporting cultivation throughout the country for which the subsidy is provided to farmers @30%, @50% and 75% of cost of cultivation.

Till Now, Ministry of AYUSH has supported an amount of ₹ 11650 lakh for cultivation of medicinal plant to cover an area of 48379 hectare under NAM scheme since 2015-16 to 2019-20. The detail is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) National Medicinal Plants Board, Ministry of AYUSH has supported 7,927 hectare area with a budget of ₹ 986.12 lakh to the Jharkhand state for cultivation of medicinal plants under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on Medicinal Plants". However, Government has not taken any step to setup a unit of the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) in Jharkhand.

(c) National Medicinal Plants Board, Ministry of AYUSH has supported 02 projects for establishment of Herbal Garden and the Nursery and ₹ 22.325 lakh has been allocated to the Jharkhand state.

Statement

*Details of Area covered under Cultivation of medicinal plants under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM),
Ministry of AYUSH (2015-16 to 2019-20)*

Sl. No.	State Name	TOTAL	
		Physical (In hectare)	Financial (₹ In lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	4703.35	739.48
2	Arunachal Pradesh	266.4	116.83
3	Assam	623.6	169.34
4	Bihar	175	74.49
5	Chhattisgarh	400	103.70

1	2	3	4
6	Goa	113.22	36.84
7	Gujarat	936.3	348.23
8	Haryana	419.8	106.80
9	Himachal Pradesh	236	198.28
10	Jammu and Kashmir	116	97.07
11	Karnataka	2825.9	653.21
12	Kerala	1938.5	486.68
13	Madhya Pradesh	8281	1632.29
14	Maharashtra	1290.43	745.48
15	Manipur	616.2	182.83
16	Meghalaya	178	51.35
17	Mizoram	344.28	96.81
18	Nagaland	541.5	163.67
19	Odisha	866.504	192.61
20	Puducherry	50.27	6.14
21	Punjab	598	154.23
22	Rajasthan	4112.5	1238.03
23	Sikkim	179	70.56
24	Tamil Nadu	3931	1053.94
25	Telangana	1674.18	297.73
26	Tripura	332.6	71.94
27	Uttarakhand	801.53	479.28
28	Uttar Pradesh	10064.4	1690.93
29	West Bengal	1763.8	391.19
	TOTAL	48379	11650

New AYUSH hospitals

1288. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to set up Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) hospitals in all the districts of the country in the next five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of such hospitals set up in the last five years in different parts of the country;

(d) whether it is also a fact that there is acute shortage of doctors in these hospitals; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to fill up the vacancies in these hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Public health being a State subject, setting up of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) hospitals in all districts in the next five years comes under the purview of respective State/UT Government. However, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), there is a provision for setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH hospital and State/UT Governments may avail the financial assistance by submitting the proposal through State Annual Action Plans as per the NAM guidelines. Further, Ministry of AYUSH has approved 85 units of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH hospitals in last five years under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) as per the proposals received from State/UT Governments through State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs). State/UT wise details of the upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH hospitals approved in last five years under NAM are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) As public health is a State subject, the information on shortage of AYUSH doctors is not maintained by Central Government. The primary responsibility to appoint doctors in hospitals lies with the respective State/UT Governments. However, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), the components

for setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH hospitals and upgradation of stand-alone AYUSH hospitals are having provisions for contractual deployment of AYUSH Doctors in State/UT Government AYUSH hospitals. No shortage of AYUSH doctors reported from States/UTs in hospitals supported under NAM. In this regard, the State/UT Governments are required to submit their proposal through State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) as per the guidelines of the scheme.

Statement

State/UT-wise number approved upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH hospitals under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) in last five years (from the year 2014-15 to 2018-19).

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of 50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospitals
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	2
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4	Assam	2
5	Bihar	1
6	Chandigarh	1
7	Chhattisgarh	0
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
9	Daman and Diu	0
10	Delhi	0
11	Goa	2
12	Gujarat	2
13	Haryana	1
14	Himachal Pradesh	2
15	Jammu and Kashmir	4
16	Jharkhand	0

1	2	3
17	Karnataka	2
18	Kerala	1
19	Lakshadweep	1
20	Madhya Pradesh	5
21	Maharashtra	4
22	Manipur	4
23	Mizoram	0
24	Meghalaya	1
25	Nagaland	3
26	Odisha	2
27	Puducherry	2
28	Punjab	2
29	Rajasthan	5
30	Sikkim	1
31	Tamil Nadu	3
32	Telangana	3
33	Tripura	2
34	Uttar Pradesh	21
35	Uttarakhand	3
36	West Bengal	2
TOTAL		85

Funds released under NAM

1289. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds released to various States including Bihar under National Ayush Mission (NAM) in FY 2019-20; and

(b) the number of district hospitals in Bihar having been integrated with National Ayush Mission till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Ministry of AYUSH is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) through State/UT Governments and providing financial assistance to them as per the proposals received in their State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs). The details of funds released to various States including Bihar under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) in the financial year 2019-20 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) State Government of Bihar has not projected the proposal for Co-location of AYUSH facilities at District Hospitals till date in their submitted State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM).

Statement

Details of funds released to States/UTs including Bihar under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) in the financial year 2019-20

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Funds released during the year 2019-20 as on 27/02/2020
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	288.872
2	Andhra Pradesh	1900.594
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.000
4	Assam	1601.322
5	Bihar	2661.298
6	Chandigarh	65.750

1	2	3
7	Chhattisgarh	0.000
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	63.854
9	Daman and Diu	0.000
10	Delhi	0.000
11	Goa	118.651
12	Gujarat	0.000
13	Haryana	2050.624
14	Himachal Pradesh	2045.892
15	Jammu and Kashmir	1848.539
16	Jharkhand	1522.312
17	Karnataka	1791.709
18	Kerala	0.000
19	Lakshadweep	426.878
20	Madhya Pradesh	4012.347
21	Maharashtra	4308.643
22	Manipur	907.075
24	Mizoram	199.510
24	Meghalaya	348.210
25	Nagaland	950.580
26	Odisha	726.096
27	Puducherry	238.416
28	Punjab	1155.493
29	Rajasthan	1987.595

1	2	3
30	Sikkim	179.973
31	Tamil Nadu	1993.913
32	Telanagana	934.178
33	Tripura	0.000
34	Uttar Pradesh	194.820
35	Uttarakhand	0.000
36	West Bengal	1849.740
	TOTAL	36372.884

Expenditure on International Yoga Day

1290. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has spent 114 crore celebrating the International Day of Yoga between 2015 and 2020, if so, the details thereof since 2015; and

(b) the details of the major expense heads such as calorie-laden snacks and sweets, the supply of drinking water, mementos, stationery, setting up tents and other equipment, hiring transport and providing lodging and boarding for guests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The cumulative expenditure made by the Ministry of AYUSH for the observation of International Day of Yoga (IDY) during the last five years is around ₹ 136 crore. The detail of the same is given in the Statement (See below). However, this Ministry does not have any information about the expenditure made separately on calorie-laden snacks and sweets, the supply of drinking water, stationery etc.

Statement
Details of IDY Expenditure form 2015 to 2019

Sl. No.	Activity	Year				
		2015 (₹)	2016 (₹)	2017 (₹)	2018 (₹)	2019 (₹)
1	Advertisement through electronic Media including TV/Radio/digital Cinema etc	7,09,71,839	9,08,90,722	12,92,93,819	20,02,07,337	5,91,53,400
2	Outdoor Publicity through DAVP/ Newspaper advertisement & print activity	1,74,00,000	2,43,15,547	3,28,78,002	4,61,05,186	1,45,00,680
3	Other activities like arrangement of event at Delhi through NDMC/CPWD/MDNIY /Event Management etc	7,02,68,768	56,44,257	50,00,000	4,27,73,000	8,83,49,646
4	National Event of IDY at Chandigarh		5,00,00,000			
5	National Event of IDY at Lucknow			8,50,00,000		
6	Main Event of IDY at FRI Dehradun				3,10,00,000	
7	Main Event of IDY at Ranchi, Jharkhand					3,00,00,000
8	Yoga Olympiad organized by NCERT		25,85,000			
9	Yoga Award			50,00,000.00	1,00,00,000	
10	Publicity through Postal Stationary	21,18,919			18,06,812.00	6,12,000
11	Mats & T- shirts for participants	53,01,450	65,14,673	99,21,730	1,21,81,447	1,64,94,300
12	Development of Yoga Locator Application					16,65,591
13	Miscellaneous	27,280	3,78,286	0	3,77,85,068	22,07,75,617
	TOTAL	16,39,69,337	18,03,28,485	26,42,12,470	37,68,58,850	38,23,97,834

Identification of lands for growing medicinal plants

1291. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified lands in different parts of the country to grow herbal medicinal and other Ayurvedic medicines, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) the amount allocated to encourage cultivation of medicinal plants as above during last three years and amount spent in this regard, 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) Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India under its Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) and the Central Sector Scheme (CSS) on "Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants" of NMPB provides financial assistance to the stakeholders for growing medicinal plants.

Under NAM scheme, there is a component on 'Medicinal Plants' which is primarily aimed at supporting cultivation of herbs/medicinal plants on farmer's land with backward linkages through establishment of nurseries for supply of quality planting material, and forward linkages for post-harvest management. For cultivation, the support is provided as subsidy to farmers @ 30%, 50% and 75% based on cost of cultivation. The cultivation programme is implemented through the identified implementing agency of concerned state and the financial assistance is provided as per the State Annual Action Plan approved for concerned state. The Ministry of AYUSH has supported an amount of ₹ 6,962 lakh for cultivation of medicinal plants on farmers land under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) scheme during the last three years (2017-18 to 2019-20). The detail is given in the Statement.

Statement

Area supported for Cultivation of medicinal plants during last three years along with financial assistance

(Area in hectare and ₹ In lakhs)

Sl. No.	State Name	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		TOTAL	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	897	128.38	508.05	69.279	1338	220.41	2743.05	418.069
2	Arunachal Pradesh	71	38.432	9	9.36	44	26.255	124	74.047
3	Assam	224.6	55.3499	138	28.12213	0	0	362.6	83.47203
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	175	74.4872	175	74.4872
5	Chhattisgarh	72	27.96	108	28.1066	0	0	180	56.0666
6	Goa	30.36	9.44	30.36	9.437	30	9.7421	90.72	28.6191
7	Gujarat	85.23	71.453	518.47	178.67	0	0	603.7	250.123
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	7	8.0433	0	0	70	54.4443	77	62.4876
10	Jammu and Kashmir	21	19.2163	24	21.504	28	18.2877	73	59.008
11	Karnataka	769	154.213	469	86.485	352.6	114.673	1590.6	355.371
12	Kerala	736	171.30892	409.5	115.3028	0	0	1145.5	286.61172

13	Madhya Pradesh	2030	317.275	1262	249.3592	790	287.873	4082	854.5072
14	Maharashtra	443.8	265.5083	0	0	520	285.3558	963.8	550.8641
15	Manipur	142	30.2481	60	17.58	30	15.8287	232	63.6568
16	Meghalaya	22	7.051	0	0	108	31.5264	130	38.5774
17	Mizoram	65	41.2601	187	39.6404	6	0.9543	258	81.8548
18	Nagaland	250	65.891	102.5	38.0415	0	0	352.5	103.9325
19	Orissa	0	0	378	85.0639	0	0	378	85.0639
20	Puducherry	0	0	2.43	0.393	4.84	0.7827	7.27	1.1757
21	Punjab	0	0	16	9.46909	340	66.1536	356	75.62269
22	Rajasthan	1341	473.603	519	203.2388	760	327.8477	2620	1004.6895
23	Sikkim	84	24.98	0	0	0	0	84	24.98
24	Tamil Nadu	673	222.918	765	173.0889	900	260.9946	2338	657.0015
25	Telangana	457	75.044	236.7	36.87398	341.3	65.7482	1035	177.66618
26	Tripura	0	0	210.6	42.8969	77	22.9836	287.6	65.8805
27	Uttarakhand	182.53	105.9909	110	55.6669	208	133.595	500.53	295.2528
28	Uttar Pradesh	1345	241.1979	3633.44	564.0512	0	0	4978.44	805.2491
29	West Bengal	417	104.98	261.42	62.201	748.38	160.9332	1426.8	328.1142
TOTAL		10366	2660	9958	2124	6871	2179	27195	6962

The State Implementing Agencies have not furnished the details of expenditure of funds for last three years.

Written Answers to

[3 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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Research in traditional and ethno-medicines

1292. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/being taken by Government to promote research in traditional and ethno-medicines in the country;

(b) the types of traditional medicinal plants found in the North Eastern States of the country along with their medicinal value;

(c) the States where most of the ethno or traditional medicines are found across the country; and

(d) the details of agreements/MoUs signed with foreign countries for research and development of traditional medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The Research Councils *viz.* Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM), Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) and Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) under the Ministry of AYUSH have been established to promote research in traditional and ethno medicines in the Country. The Government has also established North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine, Pasighat, Arunachal Pradesh as a premier research Institute in all aspects of Folk Medicine knowledge with linkages & collaboration with other research Institutions.

CCRAS has been documenting the Ethno Medical claims across the Country through Medico-Ethno-Botanical Survey Programme (MEBS) and Tribal Health Care Research Programme (THCRP) in 17 states which includes North Eastern states. CCRAS has been documenting the Ethno Medical claims in north eastern states through its research institutes *viz.* Regional Ayurveda Research Institute of Gastro Intestinal Disorders Guwahati (Assam), Regional Ayurveda Research Institute Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh) and Regional Ayurveda Research Institute Gangtok (Sikkim). These institutes publish the Ethno medicinal claims in a prescribed validated document from time to time. The details of Sikkim have been published in the monograph entitled "Medico-

Ethno-Botanical Exploration of Sikkim Himalayas" covering 430 plant species of medicinal importance which includes 160 traditionally used drugs.

Under the Center Sector Scheme on Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants, National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) has supported research projects on ethno-medicinal documentation and exploration to identify the traditional and ethno medicinal plants with their traditional uses. In North Eastern Region, NMPB has supported 01 R&D project in Mizoram to document the ethno medicinal plants and their traditional uses. The list of 242 ethno medicinal plant species documented in this project along with their traditional uses is available on the website of the Ministry <http://ayush.gov.in/circulars/list-ethno-medicinal-plants-mizoram-state-uses>.

(c) The practice of traditional medicines has been observed maximally in the regions with rich biodiversity like the Western Ghats, North-East and the Himalayas. Other states where ethno or traditional medicines are found include Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha.

(d) Ministry of AYUSH has signed 22 Country to Country MoUs for Cooperation in field of Traditional Medicine and Homoeopathy with Nepal, Bangladesh, Hungary, Trinidad and Tobago, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mongolia, Turkmenistan, Myanmar, WHO Geneva, Germany (Joint declaration), Iran, Sao Tome and Principe, Equatorial Guinea, Cuba, Colombia, Japan, Bolivia, Gambia, Republic of Guinea, China and St. Vincent and The Grenadines.

22 MoUs have been signed for undertaking collaborative research in AYUSH systems of medicine with various foreign universities in countries such as Germany, United Kingdom, Canada, United States, Argentina, Israel, Brazil, Australia, Austria, Tajikistan and Ecuador.

13 MoUs have been signed for setting up AYUSH Academic Chairs with foreign institutes in Hungary, Trinidad and Tobago, South Africa, Thailand, Russia Indonesia Slovenia, Armenia, Latvia, Argentina, Malaysia, Bangladesh and Mauritius.

Schemes launched by the Ministry

1293. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes launched by the Ministry during the last three

years along with the targets set and the achievements made under each of the said schemes, year-wise;

(b) the details of the proposals received from various States along with the proposals approved by the Union Government under these schemes of the Ministry, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the funds allocated and utilised for implementation of various schemes of the Ministry during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme/State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The details of the schemes implemented by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) during last three years is as under:

(i) Condonation of Delay Scheme, 2018 ("CODS") was introduced by MCA on 29th December, 2017 (vide General Circular No. 16/2017 on the 29th day of December, 2017) as a relief to those companies who had not filed its financial statements or annual returns for the last three financial years or more which were due for filing till 30.06.2017 as required under the Companies Act 2013 and/or the Companies Act, 1956. This scheme was in force from 1st January 2018 to 1st May 2018. The defaulting companies were allowed to file the overdue documents (financial statements or annual returns) which were due for filing till 30.06.2017, in the respective prescribed e-Forms paying the statutory filing fee and additional fee payable as per section 403 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Registration Offices and fee) Rules, 2014 for filing these overdue documents under the scheme.

(b) No such information is available with MCA.

(c) As far as MCA is concerned, no such funds have been allocated and utilised for implementation.

Study on implementation of CSR in West Bengal

1294. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any specific study on implementation of CSR policy in West Bengal;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of expenditure incurred by Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under CSR in West Bengal during the last three years;
- (d) whether Government has undertaken steps to ensure CSR expenditure by corporate entities in last three years; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) No such study has been carried out by this Ministry.

(c) to (e) 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 enlisted in Schedule VII of the Act. CSR is a Board driven process and the Board of the company is empowered to plan, decide, execute and monitor the CSR activities of the company based on the recommendation of its CSR committee. The entire CSR architecture is disclosure based and CSR mandated companies are required to file details of CSR initiatives annually in MCA21 registry which is available in public domain and can be accessed at www.csr.gov.in. 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. The details of expenditure incurred by Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in West Bengal are not specifically maintained by this Ministry. However, as per the filings made by the companies in the MCA21 registry, the CSR spend by all the companies including PSUs in West Bengal for the financial year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are as follows:

State	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
West Bengal (In ₹ crores)	415.42	290.34	280.25

(Data upto 30.06.2019)

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

New and innovative measures to improve working

1295. SHRI (DR.) VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any kind of new and innovative measures have been undertaken by the Ministry in general and/or its various departments or PSUs and autonomous bodies associated with it to improve work culture, bring more transparency and accountability and also enhance result orientation, during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the impact of these efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) To achieve the Vision of being a facilitator of world class governance of corporates and Mission of easing compliance, balancing interest of stakeholders and achieving excellence in service delivery, several initiatives have been taken by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs They include:

1. **Ease of Doing Business:** Ministry of Corporate Affairs has significantly contributed towards achieving the goal of Ease of Doing Business and is focused on improving corporate governance practices as the objectives of raising corporate governance standards and ease of doing business go hand in hand. In order to facilitate Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) in India and to improve India's ranking, the Ministry has strengthened effective enforcement of Companies Act 2013, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016, Competition Act 2002, Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2008 and other allied Acts.
2. **MCA-21:** It is an end-to-end holistic e-Governance project which has been running successfully and has enabled the Ministry to achieve very high standards of service delivery, besides providing the Government with a comprehensive National Corporate Information Database. MCA21 system is also integrated with registration of EPFO, ESIC, GST, PAN and TAN at the time of incorporation of companies.
3. **"RUN":** Introduction of new web service facility called "Reserve Unique Name" (RUN) for name reservation for companies and LLPs which dispenses

with the need for filing a detailed six page application form, (erstwhile e-form INC-1) and replaces it with a simple web service wherein only three fields are required to be filed after login.

4. Central Registration Center (CRC): A Central Registration Centre is been set up at Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA), Manesar for processing applications for name reservation and incorporation of companies & Limited Liability Partnership (LLPs), within 1-2 days as opposed to an average of an average of at least 15 days earlier.
5. SPICe and SPICe+: The Ministry introduced an Integrated Incorporation Form - a Simplified Proforma for Incorporating Company Electronically (SPICe) which extends over 8 different services from three Ministries in a single form. Recently, the Ministry has notified a new Web Form christened 'SPICe+' (pronounced 'SPICe Plus') and AGILE - PRO replacing the existing SPICe form. SPICe+ would offer 10 different services by three Central Government Ministries and Departments (Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Ministry of Labour and Department of Revenue in the Ministry of Finance), One State Government (Maharashtra) and Banks. The services provided are: (i) Name reservation, (ii) Incorporation, (iii) PAN, (iv) TAN, (v) DIN, (vi) EPFO, (vii) ESIC, (viii) GST number, (ix) opening of bank account (x) Profession Tax (Maharashtra), at the time of incorporation itself. This shall greatly reduce the number of procedures, time and cost in Starting a Business as measured in Doing Business Report, 2021 and ultimately improve work culture in the country. It would be applicable for all new company incorporations. Also, all new companies incorporated through SPICe+ would also be mandatorily required to apply for opening the company's Bank account through the AGILE-PRO linked web form.
6. A Call Centre with Helpline No. 1800-114-667 was inaugurated by Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (IEPFA) in order to facilitate investors with smooth information flow that helps speeding up the process of addressing the queries of claimants.
7. In addition to the above systemic changes, other initiative taken by the Ministry include: Introduction by CCI of an automatic system of approval for Combinations under Green Channel, de-criminalization of 16 compoundable offences under the Companies Act, revised De-Minimis

exemption under Competition Act 2002 for speeding up Mergers and Acquisitions of companies in the country, launch of Independent Director's databank, setting up of Cyber Forensic Lab by CCI, institution of National CSR awards etc.

CSR spending monitoring mechanism

‡1296. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds spent by corporate companies under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during last three years, State-wise and development area-wise;

(b) whether Government has set up any mechanism to monitor the utilisation of CSR funds, if so, the details of functions of such mechanism along with the achievements so far; and

(c) the number of cases with regard to violation of the provisions registered in last three years and action taken in these cases, the details thereof, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) All data related to CSR as filed by companies in MCA21 registry is available in public domain which can be accessed at www.csr.gov.in. On the basis of filings made by the Companies in the MCA 21 registry, the State/UT-wise and development Sector-wise details of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) spend by Companies during financial years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below).

(b) and (c) CSR is a Board driven process and the Board of the company is empowered to plan, decide, execute and monitor the CSR activities of the company based on the recommendation of its CSR committee. Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) enlists the activities which may be included by companies in their CSR policy. The entire CSR architecture is disclosure based and CSR mandated companies are required to file details of CSR initiatives 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 and following due process of law. So far, sanction for prosecution has been accorded

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in 366 cases. All CSR related offences are compoundable. So far 121 applications for compounding have been made and 37 cases have been compounded.

Statement-I

Details of State/UT-wise CSR expenditure (in ₹ Crores)

State/UTs	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.55	0.83	0.76
Andhra Pradesh	1,294.28	753.53	269.11
Arunachal Pradesh	1.48	24.05	11.94
Assam	164.60	269.92	86.23
Bihar	124.62	100.77	42.17
Chandigarh	5.34	21.99	20.51
Chhattisgarh	241.16	84.94	71.61
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12.03	7.58	6.93
Daman and Diu	2.43	2.63	20.09
Delhi	493.34	520.66	540.79
Goa	30.15	37.89	53.34
Gujarat	551.43	870.84	768.96
Haryana	375.62	389.60	262.02
Himachal Pradesh	52.29	24.03	60.53
Jammu and Kashmir	107.81	42.74	14.75
Jharkhand	117.04	95.69	45.88
Karnataka	784.66	886.36	950.92
Kerala	148.12	135.47	158.06
Lakshadweep	0.30	-	2.07

1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	185.51	286.60	147.43
Maharashtra	2,052.23	2,487.94	2,527.04
Manipur	6.28	12.35	4.03
Meghalaya	5.59	10.97	5.49
Mizoram	1.07	0.08	0.23
Nagaland	0.96	0.92	0.36
Odisha	624.05	316.71	469.34
Puducherry	6.46	7.43	6.51
Punjab	69.93	75.83	88.51
Rajasthan	501.45	327.15	263.33
Sikkim	1.98	6.83	6.84
Tamil Nadu	633.24	550.94	619.42
Telangana	265.40	259.88	291.14
Tripura	1.47	1.25	1.83
Uttar Pradesh	423.79	327.48	298.40
Uttarakhand	73.17	101.52	82.51
West Bengal	415.42	290.34	280.25
NEC/ Not mentioned	-	7.63	132.04
PAN India*	4,741.95	4,988.17	5,009.16
Grand TOTAL	14,517.19	14,329.53	13,620.51

(Data upto 30.06.2019)

[Source: National CSR Data Portal].

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

Statement-II*Details of development sector-wise CSR expenditure (in ₹ Crores)*

Development Sector	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
1	2	3	4
Agro Forestry	57.85	43.45	12.18
Animal Welfare	66.67	78.65	59.48
Armed Forces, Veterans, War Widows/Dependents	11.14	37.86	27.72
Art and Culture	119.17	305.57	283.81
Clean Ganga Fund	32.82	24.37	4.44
Conservation of Natural Resources	49.85	119.09	212.74
Education	4,057.45	4,500.82	4,594.64
Environmental Sustainability	796.69	1,076.46	1,076.42
Gender Equality	73.85	72.60	20.48
Health Care	2,569.43	2,484.05	2,192.16
Livelihood Enhancement Projects	393.38	515.47	658.18
NEC/Not Mentioned	1,051.16	388.96	0.76
Other Central Government Funds	334.35	419.99	255.40
Poverty, Eradicating Hunger, Malnutrition	1,252.08	606.55	635.93
Prime Minister's National Relief Fund	218.04	158.80	158.20
Rural Development Projects	1,376.16	1,554.78	1,477.29
Safe Drinking Water	180.16	147.76	180.16
Sanitation	631.80	421.71	291.69
Senior Citizens Welfare	21.87	26.91	32.94
Setting up Homes and Hostels for Women	29.28	61.97	67.73
Setting up Orphanage	16.90	16.80	36.86
Slum Area Development	14.10	51.49	35.11

1	2	3	4
Socio-Economic Inequalities	77.97	148.01	134.70
Special Education	125.84	164.83	122.56
Swachh Bharat Kosh	325.52	184.06	213.79
Technology Incubators	26.34	23.09	15.54
Training to Promote Sports	140.12	180.33	227.50
Vocational Skills	344.39	373.46	391.73
Women Empowerment	122.79	141.62	200.37
GRAND TOTAL	14,517.19	14,329.53	13,620.51

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

Review on working of IBC

1297. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry made a review on the working of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code being implemented in the last two years;

(b) if so, any shortcomings found in the implementation of the Code and regulations made thereunder;

(c) whether any provision is to be made for priority in repayment to last-mile funding, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any safeguard provided to check frivolous insolvency applications; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 is evolving and developing as a result of various judicial pronouncements and amendments to the Code. Any difficulty and issues faced in the smooth functioning and implementation of the Code are discussed in the Insolvency Law Committee which is mandated to review the Code on a continuous basis. Based on recommendations of

the ILC, the Code has been amended few times in last two years to remove bottlenecks and to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the Code.

(c) Section 5(15) of the Code, as amended by Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019, provides for interim finance to include such other debt as may be notified by the Central Government.

(d) and (e) Section 65, 75, 76, 77 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 provides necessary safeguard to check frivolous Insolvency applications and the applications are admitted by the Adjudication Authority as per the provisions of the Code.

New guidelines for winding up of companies

1298. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is proposing to issue new guidelines for winding up of companies, making it easier for smaller business firms to go for hassle free winding up; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (b) The Ministry has notified the Companies (Winding Up) Rules, 2020 vide notification no. G.S.R. 46(E) dated 24.01.2020. The said rules shall come into force with effect from 01st April, 2020 and are available at www.mca.gov.in/Ministry/pdf/Rules_28012020.pdf. Part V of the said Rules provides for Summary Procedure for Liquidation of a certain class of companies and Rule 190 (2) of the said Rules for the purpose of clause (ii) of sub-section (i) of Section 361 provides that the class of companies shall be as under, based on the latest audited Balance Sheet:-

(a) the company which has taken deposit and Total outstanding deposits is not exceeding twenty-five lakh rupees; or

(b) the company of which the Total outstanding loan including secured loan does not exceed fifty lakh rupees; or

- (c) the company of which turnover is upto fifty crore rupees; or
- (d) the company of which paid up capital does not exceed one crore rupees.

Transfer of archival papers to India from foreign archives

1299. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government ensures to bring back archival papers of utmost historical importance to India from foreign archives;
- (b) whether Government is aware of hundreds of the files of the colonial regime related to the RSS are still lying in the British archive;
- (c) how much time Government will take to digitalise archival papers; and
- (d) the number of private archives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Under the Public Records Act of 1993, Section 3 (2) (b) read with Section 10 of the Public Record Rules 1997, the Director General of Archives has been mandated to accept records from any private source either way of gift or purchase or otherwise. As part of an ambitious programme to acquire micro-copies of all rare publications on India, National Archives of India (NAI) has acquired approx. 8000 microfilms from foreign archives and cultural institutions abroad, through Cultural Exchange programmes, gift and purchase.

- (b) Information is yet to be collected.
- (c) Out of approx. 8000 microfilms acquired from foreign archives and cultural institutions abroad as mentioned at para (a) above, 1109 microfilms have been digitized. Remaining microfilms will be digitized in a phased manner.
- (d) The Private Archives section of National Archives of India has approx. 125 collections and 10,000 microfilms (including the microfilms acquired from foreign archives and cultural institutions abroad as mentioned at para (a) above and from archival and other custodial institutions within the country).

Proposal to setup Indian Institute of Culture

1300. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is planning to establish Indian Institute of Culture (IIC) by merging institutions and research centres under it;

(b) if so, whether the proposed IIC is an institute of national importance and issue degrees and diplomas;

(c) whether the issue has been taken before the Cabinet for its approval; and

(d) if not, when Ministry is likely to get it approved and bring Bill before Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (d) In pursuance of an announcement in the Union Budget 2020, Ministry of Culture is planning to establish Indian Institute of Cultural Heritage and Conservation Management (IICHCM) to impart higher education/research/training in the field of Cultural Heritage of the country. Courses being run by the Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts (IGNCA) National Archives of India (NAI), National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property (NRLC), and Institute of Archaeology (ASI) have been proposed to be merged with the National Museum Institute (Deemed to be University) for establishing new Institute *i.e.* IICHCM. Establishment of Indian Institute of Heritage and Conservation Management is at conceptual stage.

Effects of pollution on national monuments

1301. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry is aware of the detrimental effects of pollution on national monuments especially in Delhi, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to ensure that national monuments are saved from the effects of pollution, if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry has chalked out any plan or guidelines to safeguard the monuments from air pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir, regular watch is kept of the pollution effects on the national monuments in to the country including Delhi. The pollution levels are monitored and need based conservation and preservation processes are applied for the cleaning

and preservation. The conservation programme is reviewed regularly to incorporate required actions for reduction of pollution effects.

New and innovative measures undertaken by the Ministry

1302. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any kind of new and innovative measures that have been undertaken by the Ministry in general and/or its various departments or PSUs and autonomous bodies associated with it to improve work culture, bring more transparency and accountability and also enhance result orientation during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the impact of these efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) There is no PSU in the Ministry of Culture. The Ministry, its autonomous bodies, attached and subordinate offices have under taken a number of new and innovative measures to improve work culture, productivity, transparency and accountability during the last five years. It has resulted in higher satisfaction among all stakeholders including the customers and employees. Details of measures are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of New and Innovative Measures undertaken by the Ministry

1. As part of the Prime Minister's Digital India initiative to showcase information about the rich cultural heritage of the country, Indian Culture web portal was launched. It has resulted in creating awareness among the citizens about the diverse heritage of our country.
2. To liberalize and ease access to records in its custody a dynamic portal has been launched by the National Archives of India (NAI). Currently it is being accessed by researchers from over 180 countries and has 11480 registered use` Online search portal is also helping the NAI to ensure physical longevity of records.
3. Under "Financial Assistance for Allied Cultural Activities" scheme assets are created for enhancing the audio-visual spectacle for allied cultural activities to give firsthand experience of live performances.

4. Under "Seva Bhoj Yojana" Scheme financial assistance is given to charitable/religious institutions like gurudwaras, temples, dharmik ashrams, mosques, dargahs, churches, math, monasteries, etc (within the territory of India) for providing reimbursement of CGST and Central Government's share of IGST spent by trust/society/institute on purchase of specific raw food items for serving free food to at least 5000 people in a calendar month.
5. National Council Science Museums (NCSM) opened 36 Innovation Hubs across the country.
6. World Robot Olympiad 2016 was organised in Delhi with participation of more than 2400 participants from 51 countries. It gave exposure to our scientists best practices of the world in the field.
7. NCSM introduced the first digital panorama at Science City, Kolkata in 2016 on the theme "Human Evolution".
8. NCSM launched a 23 metre Dome Theatre at Science City, Kolkata, the first of its kind in 2019.
9. 25 new mobile science exhibition (MSE) buses have been introduced for the aspirational districts of the country.
10. Numerous recordings lying in the archives of Sangeet Natak Akademi and Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts (IGNCA) have been brought to public as a musical application called Sangam. This application gives access to 250 hours of recording (2500 tracks featuring 400 artists in 20 languages).
11. Vedic Heritage portal is now online with 550 hours of recitations and about 10 lakh hits per month.
12. All technical estimates of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) are being processed online.
13. Ticketing of all ASI monuments has been made online.
14. All kinds of permissions to citizens by ASI have been made online.
15. Under Digital India mission mode project, e-office has been implemented in the Ministry. This has resulted in enhanced transparency and accountability in the work culture.

16. All applications received under Right to Information Act (RTI) are monitored online by the CPIOs.
17. All the payments are made online through Public Financial Management System (PFMS) which has resulted in transparency and accountability.
18. All the court cases of the Ministry, its autonomous bodies, attached and subordinate offices are being monitored through Legal Information Management & Briefing System (LIMBS), an innovative tool for digital monitoring.
19. The Ministry has implemented e-Samiksha where all important decisions of the Cabinet, Committee of Secretaries (CoS) are uploaded and monitored.
20. All public grievances received from PMO, President Secretariat, Department of ARPG, Cabinet Secretariat, Ministers, Members of Parliament (MP) are uploaded in the portal and monitored regularly.

National heritage sites in Maharashtra

1303. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of historical sites in Maharashtra that have been declared as national heritage sites, details thereof;
- (b) whether forts of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj have also been included in it, if so, details thereof; and
- (c) whether any further demand for the same has been received from the people or State Government of Maharashtra, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) There are 286 monuments/sites declared as of national importance in Maharashtra under the protection of Archaeological Survey of India, the details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The list of forts associated with Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj included as monument of national importance from the State of Maharashtra and under protection of Archaeological Survey of India is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

- (c) There is no such proposal.

Statement-I*List of Centrally Protected Monuments in Maharashtra*

Sl. No.	Name of Monuments/Sites	Location	District
1	2	3	3
1.	Damri Masjid	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar
2.	Gate near Niyamat Khan's Place	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar
3.	Kotla of Twelve Imams	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar
4.	Mucca Masjid	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar
5.	Old tomb near Changiz Khan's palace	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar
6.	Tomb of Nizam Ahmedshah	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar
7.	Hemadpanthi Temple	Bemini	Ahmednagar
8.	Dhokeshwar Caves	Dhoke	Ahmednagar
9.	Building Known as Faria Bagh	Ghotan	Ahmednagar
10.	Jain Temple	Bhingar Cantonment	Ahmednagar
11.	Temple of Mallikarjuna	Ghotan	Ahmednagar
12.	Cave and Temple	Harishchandragad	Ahmednagar
13.	Jarasangh Nagari	Jorve	Ahmednagar
14.	Temple of Mallikarjuna	Karjat	Ahmednagar
15.	Temple of Shiva called Naktichedeul	Karjat	Ahmednagar
16.	Old Temple	Kokamthan	Ahmednagar
17.	Temple of Devi	Mandavagaon Katrabad	Ahmednagar
18.	Salbathan's Tomb	Mohekari	Ahmednagar
19.	Temple of Shiva on the futher side of the stream	Parner	Ahmednagar
20.	Baleshwar Temple	Pedgaon	Ahmednagar
21.	Temple of Laxmi Narayan	Pedgaon	Ahmednagar
22.	Temple of Amritheshwar	Ratanwadi	Ahmednagar
23.	Triple shrined temple of Bhavani	Tahakri	Ahmednagar

1	2	3	3
24.	Five Stone Gates	Tisgaon	Ahmednagar
25.	Temple of Devi	Toka	Ahmednagar
26.	Temple of Siddheshwar Mahadev	Toka	Ahmednagar
27.	Temple of Vishnu and Five Ghats at attached thereto	Toka	Ahmednagar
28.	Ancient sites and remains at Daimabad	Daimabad (Ladgaon)	Ahmednagar
29.	Ancient site locally known as Ladmod	Newasa	Ahmednagar
30.	Dahihanda gate of outer city wall.	Akola	Akola
31.	Khirki gate in the outer city wall	Akola	Akola
32.	South-East bastion of the outer city wall together with 10 years of the adjacent wall on each side, variously known as panch Burj Hasrath Yab and containing a person inscription	Akola	Akola
33.	Balapur fort	Balapur	Akola
34.	Chhatri near Dak Banglow	Balapur	Akola
35.	Black stone temple of Bhawani	Barsi Takil	Akola
36.	Narnala Fort (i) Akot Gateway, (ii) Ambar Mahal (iii) Delhi Gateway, (iv) Large and Two smaller Guns (v) Mahakali Gateway, (vi) Mendheao Gateway (vii) Shahapur Gateway, (viii) Sirpur Gateway (ix) Small Mosque, (x) Tank buikt to contain Oil and Ghee	Patur	Akola
37.	Patur Cave (Two Cave)	Patur	Akola
38.	Tank in front of tomb of Lalkhan	Amner	Akola
39.	Tomb of Lalkhan	Amner	Amaravati
40.	Gawilgarh Fort (The walls and the whole area contained by them)	Chikalda	Amaravati

1	2	3	3
41.	City wall of Nawab Ismail Khan	Bllichpur (Achalpur)	Amaravati
42.	Dula Gate	Bllichpur (Achalpur)	Amaravati
43.	Haripura Gate	Bllichpur (Achalpur)	Amaravati
44.	Hauz Katora	Bllichpur (Achalpur)	Amaravati
45.	Jiwanpura Gate	Bllichpur (Achalpur)	Amaravati
46.	Temple of Anandeshwar	Lasur	Amaravati
47.	Ajanta Caves	Ajanta	Aurangabad
48.	Aurangabad Caves	Aurangabad	Aurangabad
49.	Tomb of Rabia Daurani (Bibi-Ka-Maqbara)	Aurangabad	Aurangabad
50.	Daulatabad Fort and Monument therein (<i>i.e.</i> Chand Minar)	Daulatabad	Aurangabad
51.	Ellora Caves	Ellora	Aurangabad
52.	Tomb of Aurangazeb	Khultabad	Aurangabad
53.	Tomb of Malik Ambar	Khiltabad	Aurangabad
54.	Ancient Site/Mound	Paithan	Aurangabad
55.	Pitalkhora Caves	Paitalkhora	Aurangabad
56.	Ghrishneshwar Temple, chattries and other ancient sites	Verul (Ellora)	Aurangabad
57.	Area containing the old remains of two temples consisting of a collection of Massive stones in two separate heaps, One immediately outside padampur to the north and the other immediately to the south of Ganeshpur	Padampur	Bhandara
58.	Remains of the temple to the North of the Village	Padampur	Bhandara
59.	Remains of the temple to the North-west of the village	Padampur	Bhandara

1	2	3	3
60.	Remains of the temple close to the south of the village Ganeshpur	Padampur	Bhandara
61.	Remains of the temple locally known as Nath Bawa	Padampur	Bhandara
62.	Fort	Pratapgrah	Bhandara
63.	All the remains of the circumambulation wall of Pauni Fort	Pauni	Bhandara
64.	Ancient mounds on which the modern temple of jagannath stands	Pauni	Bhandara
65.	Mound known as Hardulala-ki-Tekri	Pauni	Bhandara
66.	Cromlesh known as 'Tillota' (Frying Pan)	Pipalgaon	Bhandara
67.	Ukkadeshwar Mahadev Temple	Ukkad Pimpri	Bheed
68.	Moti Samadhi	Deulgaon Raja	Buldhana
69.	Three old Temples	Dhotra	Buldhana
70.	Mosque	Fathekheyda (Sakharkheda)	Buldhana
71.	Two old Temple	Kothali	Buldhana
72.	Dharmasala locally called chhatri	Lonar	Buldhana
73.	Fifteen Temple	Lonar	Buldhana
74.	Gaimukha Temple and Tank	Lonar	Buldhana
75.	Gaimukha Temple No. 1 of Daitya Sudana	Lonar	Buldhana
76.	Square Kunda on the East of the Town	Lonar	Buldhana
77.	Temple of Daitya Sudana	Lonar	Buldhana
78.	Dharmasala at North-East corner of the town	Mehkar	Buldhana
79.	Mosque	Rohinkhed	Buldhana
80.	Temple of Mahadev	Sakegaon	Buldhana
81.	Temple of Vishnu, remains of an old building to the east of that	Satgaon	Buldhana

1	2	3	3
	temple and remains of small temple		
82.	Tank	Sindhkhed Raja	Buldhana
83.	Temple of Mahadev	Sindhkhed Raja	Buldhana
84.	Lakhuji Jadhavrao's Samadhi	Sindhkhed	Buldhana
85.	Fort Wall	Ballarpur	Chandrapur
86.	Fort	Bhandak	Chandrapur
87.	Large high knoll immediately to the east of Bhandranath temple with remains of a temple, with huge stone carved blocks and a figure of Ganapati	Bhandak	Chandrapur
88.	Pandavas caves containing three images	Bhandak	Chandrapur
89.	Achaleshwar Temple and another small temple within an enclosure	Chandrapur	Chandrapur
90.	Enclosure and buildings of the Gond Raja's Tomb just outside the Achaleshwar gate the city.	Chandrapur	Chandrapur
91.	Fort Wall	Chandrapur	Chandrapur
92.	Lalpeth monoliths consisting of the sixteen colossal stone images. i. Anna Purna, ii. Bhim, iii. Fish, iv. Ganga v. Ganpati, vi. Hanuman, vii. Hanuman, viii. Kali, ix. Mahadev, x. Mahadev xi. Nandi, xii. Rawan, xiii. Snake, xiv. Tortoise xv. Ganpati xvi. Ganga	Chandrapur	Chandrapur
93.	Mahadev Temple close to the Municipal office	Chandrapur	Chandrapur
94.	Temple of the Mahakali	Chandrapur	Chandrapur
95.	Temple of Keshavanath	Churul	Chandrapur
96.	Ancient Temple	Deotek	Chandrapur
97.	Hemadpanthi Temple containing images of Dattatraya, Mahadev and Laxminarayan	Dhanora	Chandrapur

1	2	3	3
98.	Old Bridge	Ghutkala	Chandrapur
99.	Old Temple of Chandikadevi	Ghutkala	Chandrapur
100.	Remains of an old Fort	Khatora	Chandrapur
101.	Temple of Mahadev	Mahadwari	Chandrapur
102.	Temple of Mahadev	Neri	Chandrapur
103.	Ramdigi temple and Ramdigi pool	Nimdhela Forest	Chandrapur
104.	Old Hemadpanthi Temple	Palebaras	Chandrapur
105.	Old Temple of Mahadev	Rajgarh	Chandrapur
106.	Math	Balsana	Dhulia
107.	Small Temple on Survey No.141	Balsana	Dhulia
108.	Temple of Durga	Balsana	Dhulia
109.	Temple of Shiva	Balsana	Dhulia
110.	Temple of the left side of Shiva's Temple in Survey No. 418	Balsana	Dhulia
111.	Temple in front of the above in Survey No. 418	Balsana	Dhulia
112.	Temple between Durga's Temple and Math in Survey No. 141	Balsana	Dhulia
113.	Old gateways in the ruined fort and caves	Bhamer	Dhulia
114.	Seven Mohammedan Tombs	Thalner	Dhulia
115.	Three Mohammedan Tombs	Thalner	Dhulia
116.	Ancient site and remains	Prakasha	Dhulia
117.	Old Temple	Armori	Gadchiroli
118.	Stone Circle	Arsoda	Gadchiroli
119.	Group of twenty cromlechs or Kistvaens	Chamurshi	Gadchiroli
120.	Rock Caves	Jharapapra	Gadchiroli
121.	Group of Temple	Markanda	Gadchiroli
122.	Fortress of Tipagarh	Murumgaon	Gadchiroli

1	2	3	3
123.	Large Temple	Thanegaon	Gadchiroli
124.	Fort wall	Waira	Gadchiroli
125.	Temple of Bhandareshwar	Waira	Gadchiroli
126.	Ancient mound and monument known as Pawar's Gadhi	Bahal	Jalgaon
127.	Temple of Changdev	Changdev	Jalgaon
128.	Temple of Debi and Sambha	Dighi	Jalgaon
129.	Maheswara Temple	Patan	Jalgaon
130.	Temple of Chandika Devi	Patan	Jalgaon
131.	Temple of Nagarjun	Patan	Jalgaon
132.	Temple of Shringer Chavdi	Patan	Jalgaon
133.	Mahadev Temple	Sangameshwar	Jalgaon
134.	Mudhai Devi Temple	Vaghli	Jalgaon
135.	Old Temple of Siddheshwar with three inscriptions slabs	Vaghli	Jalgaon
136.	Ancient site and remains	Tekwada	Jalgaon
137.	Archaeological site and remains	Bhokardan	Jalna
138.	Remains of an old fort on the hill	Bhiwagarh	Nagpur
139.	Fort	Dpnagartal	Nagpur
140.	Temple of Mahadev	Ghogra	Nagpur
141.	Stone Circle	Junapani	Nagpur
142.	Stone Circle	Ghorar	Nagpur
143.	Ancient Buddhist remains comprising monastery, stupas, Rock-cut inscription etc.	Mansar and Kahari	Nagpur
144.	Stone circle	Nildho	Nagpur
145.	Kalimata's Temple	Ramtek	Nagpur
146.	Remains of a very old shrines upon the western ride at the end of the	Ramtek	Nagpur

1	2	3	3
	Remtek hill consisting of a portion of porch of a temple and the mutilated image of Trivikram Avatara of Vishnu		
147.	Tank and Mandapa opposite to the Dattatraya's Temple	Ramtek	Nagpur
148.	Stone Circle	Takalghat	Nagpur
149.	Old High Court Building	Nagpur	Nagpur
150.	Brahmanical caves locally known as a Pandevlena	Mahoor Village	Nanded
151.	Hindu Temple	Ambegaon	Nasik
152.	Old Temple	Anjaneri	Nasik
153.	Caves	Ankai	Nasik
154.	Hindu Temple	Deothan	Nasik
155.	Old Matichi-Gadhi	Nasik	Nasik
156.	Pandev Lena Caves	Pathardi	Nasik
157.	Temple of Aeshwar	Sinnar	Nasik
158.	Temple of Gondeshwar Mahadev	Sinnar	Nasik
159.	Trimbakeshwar Temple	Tringalwadi	Nasik
160.	Jain Temple	Tringalwadi	Nasik
161.	Hemadpanthi Temple of Mahadev	Zodge	Nasik
162.	Fort	Paunar	Wardha
163.	Hemadpanthi Temple of Mahadev	NNeir	Yeotmal
164.	Temple of Goddess Pandardevi	Pandhardevi	Yeotmal
165.	Temple of Kamaleshwar	Pathrot	Yeotmal
166.	Mahadev Temple	Rant Swangi	Yeotmal
167.	Mahadev Temple	Rui-Wai	Yeotmal
168.	Hemadpanthi Temple of Shree Mahadev (Taponeshwar)	Tapona	Yeotmal

1	2	3	3
169.	Mahadev Temple	Yelabara	Yeotmal
170.	Ancient site at Brahamapuri	Kolhapur	Kolhapur
171.	Panhala Fort (i) Ambarkhana, (ii) Andhra Vav (iii) Dharma Kopthi, (iv) Naikinicha Sajja (v) Teen Darwaja, (vi) Wagh Darwaja (vii) Tatabani together with bastions	Panhala	Kolhapur
172.	Buddhist Caves	Panhala	Kolhapur
173.	Whole hill fort of Sion together with all ancient Protugese remains of buildings situated to the north, east and south- east sides of the hill	Sion	Mumbai
174.	Monolithic bass relief depicting Siva	Parel village	Mumbai
175.	Old Portuguese Churches, tower and caves	Mandapeshwar	Mumbai Suburban
176.	Buddhist Caves	Kanheri	Mumbai Suburban
177.	Jogeshwari Caves	Majas	Mumbai Suburban
178.	Kondivate Caves	Kondivate	Mumbai Suburban
179.	Mandapeshwara Caves	Mandapeshwar	Mumbai Suburban
180.	Portuguese Monastery over the cave and the large watch tower on the adjoining hill	Mandapeshwar	Mumbai Suburban
181.	Songad	Achloli	Raigad
182.	Cathedral	Agarkot	Raigad
183.	Chouaburji-Castle or Factory of Cheul	Agarkot	Raigad
184.	Church and Convent of the Augustinians	Agarkot	Raigad
185.	One Dominican Church and Covent	Agarkot	Raigad
186.	Jusuit Monastery	Agarkot	Raigad
187.	Kothi	Agarkot	Raigad
188.	Buruj	Agarkot	Raigad

1	2	3	3
189.	St. Francis Xavier's Chapel	Agarkot	Raigad
190.	Satkhani St. Barbara's Tower	Agarkot	Raigad
191.	Two gates-Potra Da Mar and Pota da Terra	Agarkot	Raigad
192.	Hirakota old Fort	Agarkot	Raigad
193.	Kolaba Fort Containing (i) Manik Chawada, (ii) Nanisahib's Palace (iii) North Causeway, (iv) Padmavati Shrine (v) Reservoir Apsaras, (vi) Sarja Kot (vii) Shrine of Bhawani, (viii) Shrine of Maruti (ix) Shrine of Yashvantadari, (x) Talghar (xi) South causeway, (xii) Temple of Bopdec (xiii) Temple of anpati-pen-Chyaten(xiv) Temple of Gulabai or Mahtshuri (xv) Temple of Kanoba, (xvi) Thorle wada, (xvii) Temple of Mahadev (xviii) Tomb of a Mahammadan saint	Agarkot	Raigad
194.	Cave	Ambivli	Raigad
195.	Birwadi Fort	Birwadi	Raigad
196.	Barber's Mahel	Cheul	Raigad
197.	Dader (Stair Case)	Cheul	Raigad
198.	Kaman (Arch)	Cheul	Raigad
199.	Mosque	Cheul	Raigad
200.	Rajkot	Cheul	Raigad
201.	Tomb of Angre	Cheul	Raigad
202.	Wada of Dancing Girls	Cheul	Raigad
203.	Chandragad	Dhavala	Raigad
204.	Elephanta Caves	Gharapuri	Raigad
205.	Ghereagad or Surgad Fort	Ghera Surgad	Raigad

1	2	3	3
206.	Ghosalgad Fort	Ghosale	Raigad
207.	Old Fort containing a temple of the God Kangormel and Two tanks	Kadasari Kangori	Raigad
208.	Buddhist Caves	Gomashi	Raigad
209.	A precipitous hill near Raigad Fort Containing one rock-cut cistern of water. It was formerly used as a Jail for prisoners.	Kadasari Lingana	Raigad
210.	Caves	Kol	Raigad
211.	Caves in Survey No.49 & No. 50	Kol	Raigad
212.	Caves	Kondhane	Raigad
213.	Old Fort	Korlai	Raigad
214.	Awchitgad	Medhe	Raigad
215.	Caves	Kuda	Raigad
216.	Kasa (Kamsa) Fort	Murud	Raigad
217.	Thanala Caves	Nadsur	Raigad
218.	Nagothana Bridge	Nagothana	Raigad
219.	Khadsamla Caves	Nenawali	Raigad
220.	Jijamata's Samadhi consisting of four tower	Pachad	Raigad
221.	Jijamata's Wada comprising four dilapidated houses and three wells surrounded by a stone wall	Pachad	Raigad
222.	Caves	Pale	Raigad
223.	Caves Near the Kotali Fort	Peth	Raigad
224.	Kotali Fort with two iron guns and one bronze gun	Peth	Raigad
225.	Janjira Fort	Rajapuri	Raigad
226.	Tombs at Kholkar Najik Ghumaj (Khokeri Ghumaj)	Rajapuri	Raigad

1	2	3	3
227.	Fort of Raigad	Raigad	Raigad
228.	Tala Fort	Tala	Raigad
229.	Ancient Bricks stupa at Elephanta Islands	Gharapuri	Raigad
230.	Kondane caves	khapoli	Raigad
231.	Aga Khan Palace Building	Pune	Pune
232.	Cave Temple of Bhamburada	Poona	Pune
233.	Old Citadel known as Shaniwar Wada	Poona	Pune
234.	Old European Tombs	Poona	Pune
235.	Fort	Rajmarchi	Pune
236.	Excavations and Inscriptions	Shelarwadi	Pune
237.	Fort	Visapur	Pune
238.	Small Dargah near Habsi Gumaz	Agar	Pune
239.	Cave Temple and Inscription	Bedsa	Pune
240.	Cave temple and Inscription	Bhaja	Pune
241.	Caves and inscription at the Nana Pass (Naneghat)	Ghatghar	Pune
242.	Caves, Temple and Inscription	Junnar	Pune
243.	Fort of Shivneri	Junnar	Pune
244.	Habsi Gumbaz	Junnar	Pune
245.	Caves, Temple and inscription	Karla	Pune
246.	Ancient dam with lock and sluice gates	Khed	Pune
247.	Dilawar Khan's Masjid	Khed	Pune
248.	Dilawar Khan's Tomb	Khed	Pune
249.	Lohagad Fort	Lohagad	Pune
250.	Bhuleshwar Mahadeo Temple	Malsiras	Pune
251.	Mohammed Tughlak's Mosque	Khanapur	Sangli
252.	Mosque	Dabhol	Ratnagiri
253.	Rock cut Caves (Ganesh lena group)	Dapoli	Ratnagiri

1	2	3	3
254.	Suvarnadurga fort	Harnai	Ratnagiri
255.	Jaygad fort	Jaydgad	Ratnagiri
256.	Vijaydurg fort	Vijaydurg	Ratnagiri
257.	Panta's Kot or Got open space	Karad	Satara
258.	Old Temple of the River Krishna	Old Mahabaleshwar	Satara
259.	Jhabreshwar Mahadev Temple	Phaltan	Satara
260.	Buddhist caves	Jakhinwadi	Satara
261.	Tomb of Begami	Ghodeshwar	Sholapur
262.	Aurangzeb's Fort	Machnur	Sholapur
263.	Old Temple of Sri Siddeshwar (enclosed in a paved court)	Machnur	Sholapur
264.	Covered colonnade (to the south of the well)	Mahalung	Sholapur
265.	Hemadpanthi Temple of Mahadev	Mahalung	Sholapur
266.	Hemadpanthi Temple of Vithoba	Mahalung	Sholapur
267.	Hemadpanthi Well	Mahalung	Sholapur
268.	Mahadev Stones	Mahalung	Sholapur
269.	Temple of Devi (Yamai)	Mahalung	Sholapur
270.	Old Fort	Sholapur	Sholapur
271.	Gateway and old Maruti temple with Viragal stones on either side.	Velapur	Sholapur
272.	Old doubled shrined temple	Velapur	Sholapur
273.	Old Temple and Viragals or sculptural memorial stones	Velapur	Sholapur
274.	Old Temple of Sarkarvada locally known as Parasnath temple	Velapur	Sholapur
275.	Temple of Haranarishwar and Ardhanarineshwar, one Hemadpanthi tank (small square kunda) and Vinagal stone kept in the comound.	Velapur	Sholapur
276.	Sindhurg fort	Malvan	Sindhurg

1	2	3	3
277.	Temple of Ambarnath	Ambarnath	Thane
278.	Fort	Arnala	Thane
279.	Fort and portuguese remains	Bassein	Thane
280.	Tank by the west side of ther road from Umarale village to Bolinj	Bolinj	Thane
281.	Mound locally known as "Sonar Bhat"	Gas	Thane
282.	Caves on Burud Hill	Khunwada	Thane
283.	Mahuli Fort	Mahuli	Thane
284.	Mound locally known as " Burud kot" Mardes	Mardes	Thane
285.	Brahmanical Caves	Polu Sonala	Thane
286.	Carved Stones	Vada	Thane

Statement-II

List of Forts associated with Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj within the jurisdiction/protection of Archaeological Survey of India in Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name of Fort/ Monument	Locality	District
1	2	3	3
1.	Panhala Fort	Panhala	Kolapur
2.	Shivneri Fort	Junnar	Pune
3.	Lohgad Fort	Lohgad	Pune
4.	Rajmachi Fort	Rajmachi	Pune
5.	Suvarana Durg	Dapoli	Ratnagiri
6.	Sindhudurg	Malvan	Sindhudurg
7.	Vijaydurg	Vijaydurg	Sindhudurg
8.	Mahuli Fort	Mahuli	Thane
9.	Arnala Fort	Vasai	Thane
10.	Alibag (Kolaba) Fort	Alibag	Raigad

1	2	3	3
11.	Birwadi Fort	Birwadi	Roha
12.	Ghosalgad Fort	Roha	Raigad
13.	Avchitgad Fort	Medhe/Roha	Raigad
14.	Raigad Fort	Mahad	Raigad
15.	Tala Fort	Mangaon	Raigad
16.	Kangori Fort	Kangori	Raigad

World heritage sites

1304. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of World Heritage sites in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of budget allocated and expenditure incurred on their maintenance development during the last three years along with the action plan chalked out for proper and better maintenance of those sites and the progress made therein, State/UT wise;
- (c) the Total number of requests received by Government for inclusion in World Heritage sites along with the number of requests approved/pending therefrom; and
- (d) the steps taken or being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) At present, India has 38 World Heritage Sites. The details of World Heritage Sites are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The details of budget allocation and expenditures incurred on world heritage sites under jurisdiction of ASI are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). All the world heritage sites are well conserved and in good shape. All these sites are conserved as per ASI's Conservation Policy.

(c) At present, India has 42 sites listed under Tentative List which is pre-requisite condition for inscription as World Heritage Sites. The Glorious Kakitya Temples and Gateways, Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple and Gateways, Rudreshwara (Ramappa)

Temple at Palampet has been submitted for nomination of World Heritage Site in 2019. This year, dossiers of 'Monuments Forts of Deccan Sultanate' and 'Dholavira: A Harappan City' have been submitted to UNESCO.

(d) Augmentation of sites on the World Heritage List/Tentative List is a continuous process and sites are selected on the basis of their potential for fulfilling criteria under Operational Guidelines and demonstration of Outstanding Universal Value.

Statement-I

Details of World Heritage Sites in India (38)

Cultural Sites:

Under Protection of Archaeological Survey of India (22)

Sl. No.	Name of Site	State
1	2	3
1.	Agra Fort (1983)	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Ajanta Caves (1983)	Maharashtra
3.	Ellora Caves (1983)	Maharashtra
4.	Taj Mahal (1983)	Uttar Pradesh
5.	Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram (1984)	Tamil Nadu
6.	Sun Temple, Konarak (1984)	Odisha
7.	Churches and Convents of Goa (1986)	Goa
8.	Fatehpur Sikri (1986)	Uttar Pradesh
9.	Group of Monuments at Hampi (1986)	Karnataka
10.	Khajuraho, Group of Temples (1986)	Madhya Pradesh
11.	Elephanta Caves (1987)	Maharashtra
12.	Great Living Chola Temples at Thanjavur, Gangaikondacholapuram and Darasuram (1987 and 2004)	Tamil Nadu
13.	Group of Monuments at Pattadakal (1987)	Karnataka
14.	Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (1989)	Madhya Pradesh
15.	Humayun's Tomb, Delhi (1993)	Delhi

1	2	3
16.	Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi (1993)	Delhi
17.	Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (2003)	Madhya Pradesh
18.	Champaner-Pavagarh Archaeological Park (2004)	Gujarat
19.	Red Fort Complex, Delhi (2007)	Delhi
20.	Hill Forts of Rajasthan (Chittaurgarh, Kumbhalgarh, Jaisalmer and Ranthambhore, Amber and Gagron Forts) (2013)(Amber and Gagron Forts are under protection of Rajasthan State Archaeology and Museums)	Rajasthan
21.	Rani-ki-Vav (The Queen's Stepwell) at Patan (2014)	Gujarat
22.	Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara (Nalanda University) at Nalanda (2016)	Bihar
Under Protection of Ministry of Railways (2)		
23.	Mountain Railways of India (Darjeeling,1999), Nilgiri (2005), Kalka-Shimla(2008)	West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh
24.	Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus) (2004)	Maharashtra
Under Protection of Bodhgaya Temple Management Committee (1)		
25.	Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya, (2002)	Bihar
Under Protection of Rajasthan State Archaeology and Museums (1)		
26.	The Jantar Mantar, Jaipur (2010)	Rajasthan
Under Protection of Chandigarh Administration (1)		
27.	The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement (2016)	Chandigarh
Under Protection of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (1)		
28.	Historic City of Ahmedabad (2017)	Gujarat
Under Protection of Bombay Municipal Corporation (1)		

1	2	3
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29. Victorian and Art Deco Ensemble of Mumbai (2018) Govt. of Maharashtra
Under Protection of Jaipur Municipal Corporation (1)

30. Jaipur City, Rajasthan (2019) Govt. of Rajasthan
Natural Sites: (7)

Under Protection of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Changes

31. Kaziranga National Park (1985) Assam

32. Keoladeo National Park (1985) Rajasthan

33. Manas Wildlife Sanctuary (1985) Assam

34. Sunderbans National Park (1987) West Bengal

35. Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks (1988, 2005) Uttarakhand

36. Western Ghats (2012) Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu

37. Great Himalayan National Park (2014) Himachal Pradesh

Mixed Site: (1)

Under Protection of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Changes

38. Khangchendzonga National Park (2016) Sikkim

Statement-II

Details of budget allocation made for World Heritage Sites in India

Sl. No.	Name of Site	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5

Cultural Sites:

Under Protection of Archaeological Survey of India

1. Agra Fort (1983) 15385718 11751596 6737808

2. Ajanta Caves (1983) 10918708 15092329 6719804

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Ellora Caves (1983)	961848	10646936	7623383
4.	Taj Mahal (1983)	38324148	29857553	53059765
5.	Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram (1984)	4253222	2353133	10656551
6.	Sun Temple, Konarak (1984)	10489295	8575855	15225857
7.	Churches and Convents of Goa (1986)	7371074	12847911	5473171
8.	Fatehpur Sikri (1986)	14871420	16246126	5087845
9.	Group of Monuments at Hampi (1986)	64640501	52492376	84785491
10.	Khajuraho, Group of Temples (1986)	9068308	5366659	9434521
11.	Elephanta Caves (1987)	17314783	11276692	9880898
12.	Great Living Chola Temples at Thanjavur, Gangaikondacholapuram and Darasuram (1987 and 2004)	4776134	5412715	8043043
13.	Group of Monuments at Pattadakal (1987)	2139330	1481080	19738442
14.	Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (1989)	2756429	3590194	3446179
15.	Humayun's Tomb, Delhi (1993)	3298780	3487525	2544686
16.	Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi (1993)	3650781	13629359	19881674
17.	Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (2003)	3308464	1419623	1637517
18.	Champaner-Pavagarh Archaeological Park (2004)	8551874	13452569	9510724
19.	Red Fort Complex, Delhi (2007)	19392110	38256738	188982767
20.	Hill Forts of Rajasthan (Chittaurgarh, Kumbhalgarh, Jaisalmer and Ranthambhore, Amber and Gagron Forts) (2013)(Amber and Gagron Forts are under protection of Rajasthan State Archaeology and Museums)	17612078	12935082	21813589
21.	Rani-ki-Vav (The Queen's Stepwell)	10619810	465508	722163

1	2	3	4	5
	at Patan (2014)			
22.	Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara (Nalanda University) at Nalanda (2016)	1161024	5669250	1447456

Cultural development in Karnataka and Jharkhand

1305. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Karnataka for development of culture during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the status of such proposals;

(c) the details of proposals not approved, sanctioned by Government as on date along with the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of funds sanctioned/ allocated for development of culture in Jharkhand during the last three years, work-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (d) Details of proposals received from the State Government of Karnataka for development of culture and details of funds sanctioned/allocated for development of culture in Jharkhand during the last three years are given in the Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

Details of proposals received for Cultural Development from Karnataka and Jharkhand Government

Sl. No.	Details of Proposals	Number of Proposals			Amount Sanctioned/ Approved (₹ in Lakh)		
		Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Financial Assistance for	7	12	20	45.50	85.00	233.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Development of Buddhist/ Tibetan Culture and Art						
2	Financial Assistance under Schemes of Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation	27	7	414.08	37.40		
3	Financial Assistance to Cultural Institutions	10	21	9	3.90	11.50	4.20
4	Creation of Cultural Infrastructure	7	2	116.00	39.00		
	TOTAL	17	67	38	49.40	626.58	314.05

The Ministry could not approve the following proposals as they were incomplete and did not meet the prescribed criteria for financial assistance.

Sl. No.	Details of Proposal	Number of Proposals		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	Financial Assistance under Schemes of Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation	1	-	4
2	Setting up of a Sub-Regional Science Centre at Old DC building, Kolar, Karnataka in June, 2018	-	1	-

Statement-II

*Details of funds allocated/released for Cultural Development in
Karnataka and Jharkhand*

Sl. No.	Subject	Fund Released/Allocated Year wise		
		2016-17 (₹ in Lakh)	2017-18 (₹ in Lakh)	2018-19 (₹ in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Annual repair/ special repair of ASI Sites	45.14	198.50	107.36

1	2	3	4	5
2	Culture Festival/ Programme	42.00	32.00	46.40
3	Rural Development Jharkhand for Training of Gram Panchayat Members on sanitation under Centenary Champan Satyagrha		219.83	
4.	Financial assistance to Seminar etc./books	17.79	74.88	11.25
5	Financial assistance to cultural Institutions	0.65	1.75	0.90
TOTAL		105.58	526.96	165.91

Fund allocation for Andhra Pradesh

1306. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated/released under various schemes to the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the details of funds spent/unspent under various schemes during the last three years;

(c) whether the funds released under various scheme is sufficient for early completion of the pending projects; and

(d) if not, the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (d) There is no State specific scheme in the Ministry of Culture. It operates a number of central sector schemes which are applicable to all States and UTs including Andhra Pradesh. However, funds released under various schemes of the Ministry to the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Fund released (in Lakhs)
1	2016-17	384.17
2	2017-18	890.40
3	2018-19	426.30

Cultural development in Gujarat

1307. SHRI JUGALSINH MATHURJI LOKHANDWALA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any proposal from the State of Gujarat for cultural development during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details of the said proposals;
- (c) the names of the proposals, which have been given clearance;
- (d) the names of the proposals which have not been given approval as on date including the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the amount of funds sanctioned/allocated for cultural development in Gujarat during the last three years, the details thereof, work-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (e) Details of proposals received from the State of Gujarat for cultural development during the last three years and action taken thereof are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Action Taken on proposal for Cultural Development in Gujarat

Sl. No.	Details of proposals	Year	Action taken
1	2	3	4
1	National Salt Satyagraha Memorial, Dandi	2017-18	The approved amount for the project was ₹89.14 crore, out of which an amount of ₹ 62.15 crore has been released so far. Project completed and inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 30th January, 2019.
2	Development of 21 night halt places of Dandi Yatra	2017-18	Completed at a cost of ₹ 16.07 crore and annual maintenance of ₹ 1.70 crore released.
3	Organising print making and painting camps by Lalit Kala Akademi at SGVP International School, Ahmedabad	2018-19	39 artists participated in the camp.

1	2	3	4
4	Proposals received from different libraries of Gujarat for assistance	2017-19	Financial assistance of ₹ 5.15 crore provided to 152 libraries. Due to incomplete proposals or non-furnishing of utilization certificates, funds could not be released to remaining proposals.
5	Heritage restoration and setting up museum at Alfred High School, Rajkot	2018-19	The project was originally received in Ministry of Culture. However, Ministry of Tourism implemented it and Hon'ble Prime Minister inaugurated it in 2018.
6	Proposal received from Gujarat Government for live audio, video broadcasting of cultural and spiritual activities at various temples	2018-19	Financial assistance of ₹ 2.7 crore released.
7	Sangeet Natak Akademi organized Swararpan and Sur-Poorva Festivals and Shreshth Bharat Sanskrjti Samagam	2016-18	Financial assistance of ₹ 1.62 crore released.
8	Grants to Cultural Institutions by Sangeet Natak Akademi, (SNA) New Delhi.	2016-19	Financial assistance of ₹ 1.80 crore released.
9	Organizing plays on Gandhi by Shri Rajchandra Mission, Dharmpur	2018-19	Financial assistance of ₹ 50 lakh sanctioned.
10	Organizing Dandi Mahotsava by Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad	2018-19	Financial assistance of ₹ 20 lakh released.
11	Proposal from Government of Gujarat regarding widening of Dandi Heritage Path	2018-19	The issue was discussed in meeting of High Level Dandi Memorial Committee on 30.6.2018 which was attended by representatives of Government of Gujarat, CPWD, IIT Bombay, Prominent Gandhians. It was made clear that Ministry of Culture does not undertake any road related work and the Dandi Heritage Path was undertaken as a special case.
12	Proposal from Hon'ble MP Shri Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai Vasava for widening/strengthening of Gandhi Heritage Path from Kareli to Pildur and Vedach to Gajera.	2018-19	This proposal of widening/strengthening of road is not covered under the project of Dandi Heritage Path. The present two stretches of path are already pucca roads.

1	2	3	4
13	National Council of Science Museum (NCSM) received a proposal from Gujarat Science City, Ahmedabad for setting up of Space Science Astronomy gallery	2018-19	NCSM has requested Gujarat Science City for submission of a detailed project report.

Protection of endangered languages and dialects

1308. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian languages or dialects that have gone extinct in the last three years;

(b) the number of endangered Indian languages or dialects, originating in the North Eastern and Southern States; and

(c) the steps being taken to preserve endangered languages and dialects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Sir, No information is available.

(c) Ministry of Human Resource Development, GoI has initiated a Scheme known as "Scheme for Protection and Preservation of Endangered Languages of India" (SPPEL). Under this scheme, the Central Institute of Indian Languages (GIL), Mysore works on protection, preservation and documentation of all the mother tongues/ languages of India spoken by less than 10,000 people which are called endangered languages. In the first phase of the scheme, 117 endangered languages/ mother tongues have been chosen from all over India for study and documentation on a priority basis.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) under Ministry of Human Resource Development, has also initiated two schemes for protection of endangered languages, namely 'Funding Support to the State Universities for Study and Research in Indigenous and Endangered Languages in India' and 'Establishment of Centres for Endangered Languages in Central Universities'. Under these schemes State Universities and Central Universities are funded by UGC.

Apart from this, O/o The Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India under Ministry of Home Affairs, conducts two major research projects namely Linguistic Survey of India (LSI) and Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI).

Mega plan for cultural development

1309. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has chalked out details of the Mega Plan for the cultural development of the country, if so, details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the action that has already been initiated in this connection and amount spent so far under the above plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (b) There is no proposal for any mega plan for the cultural development of the country.

Ministry of Culture deals with the Tangible and Intangible Heritage Cultural Heritage of India. This heritage encompass several strands including monuments and archaeology; folk and tribal art; literature; archives; library; performing arts including music, dance and drama and visual arts in the form of paintings, sculpture and graphics. All activities of the Ministry relating to promotion, preservation and conservation of the cultural heritage of the country are implemented through a network of 2 attached offices, 6 subordinate offices and 34 autonomous organisations under its control and number of schemes directly operated by the Ministry for promotion and dissemination of art and culture. Its activities and programmes have been organised under several broad heads *viz.*, Promotion and Dissemination, Archaeology, Museums, Archives, Anthropology, Performing Arts, Public Libraries, Buddhist and Tibetan Institutes, Memorials, Centenaries and Anniversaries, International Cultural Relations.

Centrally Protected Monuments

1310. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the criteria for declaring a monument as a Centrally Protected Monument;

(b) the number of monuments and heritage sites that has been declared as Centrally Protected Monuments, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry to protect the monuments including those which are not listed as ASI protected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 specifies criterion for ancient monument as "any structure, erection or monument, or any tumulus or place of interment, or any cave, rock sculpture, inscription or monolith, which is of historical, archaeological or artistic interest and which has been in existence for not less than one hundred years" and is of National Importance. For ancient sites and remains, the Act specifies as "ancient site and remains containing or is reasonably believed to contain ruins of relics of historical or archaeological importance which have been in existence for not less than one hundred years" and is of National Importance.

(b) There are 3691 monuments/sites declared Centrally protected under the protection of Archaeological Survey of India in the country. The details of monuments/sites (State/UT-wise) is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Archaeological Survey of India is responsible for protection, conservation and maintenance of monuments, archaeological sites and remains declared as of national importance in the country which is a continuous process, where essential conservation work is executed as per the requirements of different sites and availability of resources. Most of the monuments those are not under Central protection are declared protected by State Government and also under maintenance of temple Committees, Boards, etc. On special request conservation of unprotected monument is taken up under Deposit work.

Statement

Details of number of Centrally Protected Monuments/sites under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India in the country

Sl. No.	Name of State	Nos. of Monuments
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	55
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	47

1	2	3
6.	Daman and Diu (U. T.)	12
7.	Goa	21
8.	Gujarat	203
9.	Haryana	91
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40
11.	Jammu and Kashmir (U.T.)	56
12.	Jharkhand	13
13.	Karnataka	506
14.	Kerala	28
15.	Ladakh (U.T)	14
16.	Madhya Pradesh	292
17.	Maharashtra	286
18.	Manipur	01
19.	Meghalaya	08
20.	Mizoram	01
21.	Nagaland	04
22.	NCT Delhi	174
23.	Odisha	80
24.	Puducherry (U.T.)	07
25.	Punjab	33
26.	Rajasthan	163
27.	Sikkim	03
28.	Telangana	08
29.	Tamil Nadu	413
30.	Tripura	08
31.	Uttar Pradesh	745
32.	Uttarakhand	42
33.	West Bengal	135
	TOTAL	3691

Earthquake prone zones

1311. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India Meteorological Department has identified and mapped the earthquake prone zones in the country including Jharkhand, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of seismic tremors reported along with their intensity during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) whether adequate steps have been taken to deal with earthquakes, including creating awareness amongst masses, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS):- Publishes the seismic zoning map of India. According to this map, the country has been grouped into four seismic zones *i.e.* Zone-II, III, IV and V. Zone V is considered to be the most seismically active, while zone II is the least. The Jharkhand State comes under Zone II, III and IV; with majority of land area falling under Zone II and III.

(b) A Total of 768 earthquakes of magnitude 3.0 and above, were located by the National Seismological Network during 01-01-2017 to 31-01-2020, details of which are given below:

Year/Magnitude Range	3.0-3.9	4.0-4.9	5.0-5.9	6.0-6.9	TOTAL
2017	140	77	8	1	226
2018	125	63	14	1	203
2019	149	121	38	1	309
1st Jan, 2020 to 31st Jan, 2020	23	5	2	0	30
TOTAL	437	266	62	3	768

Out of above, following two earthquakes occurred in Jharkhand State during 2017 to January 2020:

Sl. No.	Date	Origin Time (IST) Hh:mm:sec	Latitude (deg. N)	Longitude	Dept h (km)	Magnitude	Region
1.	05-12-2017	20:28:37.7	22.73	86.05	20	3.4	Seraikela-Kharsawan district.
2.	20-04-2019	06:20:10.0	22.80	86.10	18	4.4	Saraikela-Kharsawan district.

(c) National Centre for Seismology through its country wide Seismological Network, monitors the earthquake activity in and around the country on 24x7 basis and disseminates the earthquake information to all relevant State and Central government's agencies to help initiating rescue and emergency operations in the event of large earthquake. Also, detailed earthquake hazard assessment in the form of Microzonation maps for Delhi, Kolkata, Sikkim, Guwahati, Bengaluru, Jabalpur etc., has been taken up. These maps are useful in designing earthquake resistant structure, land use and urban planning. Various outreach activities for creating awareness among public about the earthquakes have also been taken up from time to time. Also, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and State Government have taken up specific programmes to create awareness among the general-public through mock drill etc.

Development of weather prediction infrastructure

1312. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the extensive damage of crops due to heavy, unpredictable rains in States like Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether any studies have been conducted to assess the damage of crops by these unseasonal rains, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has any plans to improve the weather prediction infrastructure in order to predict such unseasonal weather changes more accurately; and

(d) whether Government has any plans to improve information dissemination and communication to farmers in order to allow them to prepare for such circumstances, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) As per the information available with Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), damage of crops due to floods/hydro-meteorological hazards/landslides during the southwest monsoon and post monsoon seasons (provisional 1/6/2019 to 14/11/2019) in the State of Madhya Pradesh is 6.04 lakh hectares and in Karnataka it is 9.35 lakh hectares.

(b) The Ministry of Home Affairs deposes an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) to the States on receipt of memorandum from the States for an on-the-spot assessment of the damage and requirement of assistance for relief operations in the wake of natural calamities as per the existing terms and norms of SDRF/NDRF. The Central team is required to give its recommendations/report. The rainfall statistics (State/UT wise) for the country along with rainfall statistics (district wise) for Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka for Monsoon and Post-monsoon seasons, 2019 is given in Statement (See below).

(c) Yes Sir. India Meteorological Department (IMD) runs an operational Agrometeorological Advisory Service (AAS) viz., Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS) scheme for the benefit of farming community in the country. Under the scheme, medium range weather forecast at district level is generated and based on the forecast, Agromet Advisories are prepared and communicated by the 130 Agromet Field Units (AMFUs) located at State Agricultural Universities, institutes of ICAR and IITs etc., to the farmers on every Tuesday and Friday to take decision on day-to-day agricultural operations. AAS rendered by IMD is a step towards weather-based crop and livestock management strategies and operations dedicated to enhancing crop production and food security besides reducing crop damage and loss due to unusual weather.

IMD is planning to implement block level Agromet Advisory Services shortly in collaboration with Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) in the country. District Agromet Units (DAMUs) are being established in Krishi Vikas Kendras (KVKs) under ICAR network. Implementation of block level AAS would address the micro-level variation in weather and climate and hence more numbers of farmers will be benefitted.

(d) Agromet Advisories are communicated to the farmers through multichannel dissemination systems like print and electronic media, Doordarshan, radio, internet etc. as well as by SMS using mobile phones through Kisan Portal launched by Ministry

of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare and through private companies under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. At present, 42 million farmers in the country receive the Agromet Advisories through SMS directly. Krishi Vigyan Kendras(KVKs) of Indian Council of Agricultural Research(ICAR) have also given link to the respective district level advisory in their web portal. A mobile App viz., 'Meghdoot' has been launched by Ministry of Earth Sciences, Government of India recently to help the farmers to get the weather information and related Agromet Advisories specific to their districts.

Statement

(A) Details of State-wise rainfall (MM) distribution for Monsoon 2019

Period 01.06.2019 to 30.09.2019

Sl. No.	State	Periods 01.06.2019 to 30.09.2019			
		Actual	Normal	% Departure	Category
1	2	3	4	5	6
East & North East India					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1538.2	1726.6	-11%	N
2.	Assam	1334.3	1486.2	-10%	N
3.	Meghalaya	2431.8	2855.8	-15%	N
4.	Nagaland	991.8	1143.4	-13%	N
5.	Manipur	620.8	1404.9	-56%	D
6.	Mizoram	1506.9	1655.9	-9%	N
7.	Tripura	1382.9	1457.8	-5%	N
8.	Sikkim	1954.0	1606.8	22%	E
9.	West Bengal	1167.6	1405.0	-17%	N
10.	Jharkhand	865.6	1054.7	-18%	N
11.	Bihar	1050.4	1017.2	3%	N
North West India					
1.	Uttar Pradesh	718.0	790.2	-9%	N
2.	Uttarakhand	960.4	1176.9	-18%	N
3.	Haryana	255.2	438.6	-42%	D
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	716.4	846.5	-15%	N

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Delhi	378.1	585.8	-35%	D
6.	Punjab	444.3	467.3	-5%	N
7.	Himachal Pradesh	684.2	763.5	-10%	N
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	445.8	567.5	-21%	D
9.	Rajasthan	582.6	415.0	40%	E
Central India					
1.	Odisha	1232.5	1155.3	7%	N
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1351.1	940.6	44%	E
3.	Gujarat	993.3	692.4	43%	E
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	3622.8	2161.9	68%	IE
5.	Daman and Diu (UT)	2161.6	1611.2	34%	E
6.	Goa	3917.6	2974.7	32%	E
7.	Maharashtra	1328.5	1004.2	32%	E
8.	Chhattisgarh	1255.6	1142.1	10%	N
South Peninsula					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	2331.3	1653.8	41%	E
2.	Andhra Pradesh	564.7	514.4	10%	N
3.	Telangana	805.0	759.6	6%	N
4.	Tamil Nadu	401.6	341.9	17%	N
5.	Puducherry (UT)	553.2	425.6	30%	E
6.	Karnataka	1033.3	840.7	23%	E
7.	Kerala	2310.0	2049.3	13%	N
8.	Lakshadweep (UT)	1231.7	1013.1	22%	E
	Country as a whole	968.3	880.6	+10%	

Categorywise Distribution of No. of States

Category	Period 01.06.2019 To 30.09.2019 No. of States
LE (Large Excess) (+60% or more)	1
E (Excess) (+20% to +59%)	11
N (Normal) (+19% to -19%)	20
D (Deficient) (-20% to -59%)	4
LD (Large Deficient) (-60% to -99%)	0
NR (No Rain)-100%)	0

(B) Details of State-wise Rainfall (MM) Distribution for Post monsoon 2019

Sl. No.	State	Period: 01.10.2019 to 31.12.2019			
		Actual	Normal	% Departure	Category
1	2	3	4	5	6
East & North East India					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	145.4	267.4	-46%	D
2.	Assam	161.1	161.5	0%	N
3.	Meghalaya	365.6	328.0	11%	N
4.	Nagaland	213.5	160.8	33%	E
5.	Manipur	151.2	226.4	-33%	D
6.	Mizoram	166.6	264.1	-37%	D
7.	Tripura	239.7	221.8	8%	N
8.	Sikkim	110.0	216.3	-49%	D
9.	West Bengal	215.5	159.1	35%	E
10.	Jharkhand	141.3	90.3	56%	E
11.	Bihar	42.2	73.0	-42%	D
North West India					
1.	Uttar Pradesh	48.6	41.5	17%	N
2.	Uttarakhand	114.6	60.5	89%	LE

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Haryana	27.9	20.1	39%	E
4.	Chandigarh (Ut)	65.5	55.5	18%	N
5.	Delhi	41.6	22.7	83%	IE
6.	Punjab	62.4	26.3	137%	IE
7.	Himachal Pradesh	121.4	91.6	33%	E
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	253.3	134.4	88%	IE
9.	Rajasthan	42.2	17.9	136%	IE
Central India					
1.	Odisha	188.6	131.3	44%	E
2.	Madhya Pradesh	64.8	53.7	21%	E
3.	Gujarat	72.8	28.5	156%	IE
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	128.2	54.8	134%	IE
5.	Daman and Diu (UT)	104.4	50.0	109%	IE
6.	Goa	568.5	202.9	180%	IE
7.	Maharashtra	184.9	98.5	88%	IE
8.	Chhattisgarh	106.2	76.7	39%	E
South Peninsula					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	293.0	675.8	-57%	D
2.	Andhra Pradesh	269.0	290.7	-7%	N
3.	Telangana	172.6	123.7	40%	E
4.	Tamil Nadu	452.0	445.7	1%	N
5.	Puducherry (UT)	780.0	895.6	-13%	N
6.	Karnataka	308.4	181.7	70%	IE
7.	Kerala	625.0	491.6	27%	E
8.	Lakshadweep (UT)	874.3	321.8	172%	IE
Country as a whole		160.0	123.8	+29%	

Categorywise Distribution of No. of States

Category	Period: 01.10.2019 To 31.12.2019 No. of States
LE (Large Excess) (+60% or more)	12
E (Excess) (+20% to +59%)	10
N (Normal) (+19% to -19%)	8
D (Deficient) (-20% to -59%)	6
LD (Large Deficient) (-60% to -99%)	0
NR (No Rain)-100%)	0

(C) District-wise RF statistics of Madhya Pradesh & Karnataka for Monsoon 2019

District	Met. State/ UT/Subdivision/ District (Name)	Period 01.06.2019 to 30.09.2019			
Sl. No.		Actual (MM)	Normal (MM)	%Departure	Category
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Madhya Pradesh	1351.1	940.6	44%	E
	East Madhya Pradesh	1309.7	1048.4	25%	E
1	Anuppur	1342.3	1099.6	22%	E
2	Balaghat	1284.1	1323.0	-3%	N
3	Chhatarpur	1205.1	947.5	27%	E
4	Chhindwara	1275.3	1001.3	27%	E
5	Damoh	1489.0	1046.3	42%	E
6	Dindori	1453.4	1182.0	23%	E
7	Jabalpur	1587.0	1111.2	43%	E
8	Katni	1283.0	1011.9	27%	E
9	Mandla	1747.2	1210.7	44%	E
10	Narsinghpur	1719.4	1046.6	64%	LE
11	Panna	1115.5	1087.4	3%	N

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Rewa	1199.2	950.7	26%	E
13	Sagar	1519.9	1080.2	41%	E
14	Satna	903.0	949.2	-5%	N
15	Seoni	1474.7	1027.0	44%	E
16	Shahdol	869.0	989.5	-12%	N
17	Sidhi	916.0	987.5	-7%	N
18	Singrauli	1211.3	837.0	45%	E
19	Tikamgarh	1053.0	889.2	18%	N
20	Umaria	1334.2	1075.0	24%	E
	West Madhya Pradesh	1383.0	857.7	61%	LE
1	Agar-Malwa	1855.0	812.1	128%	LE
2	Alirajpur	1394.5	784.3	78%	LE
3	Ashoknagar	1366.5	852.1	60%	LE
4	Barwani	1138.2	658.7	73%	LE
5	Betul	1250.9	957.8	31%	E
6	Bhind	734.2	657.7	12%	N
7	Bhopal	1756.5	962.4	83%	LE
8	Burhanpur	1206.3	741.4	63%	LE
9	Datia	719.9	755.8	-5%	N
10	Dewas	1465.2	904.4	62%	LE
11	Dhar	1217.2	835.9	46%	E
12	Guna	1557.2	888.1	75%	LE
13	Gwalior	823.0	747.9	10%	N
14	Harda	1591.5	1042.1	53%	E
15	Hoshangabad	1934.1	1308.7	48%	E
16	Indore	1434.6	827.0	73%	LE
17	Jhabua	1424.7	774.7	84%	LE
18	Khandwa	1311.3	790.9	66%	LE

1	2	3	4	5	6
19	Khargone	1016.5	714.4	42%	E
20	Mandsaur	2018.6	786.5	157%	IE
21	Morena	731.1	651.5	12%	N
22	Neemuch	1711.7	742.3	131%	IE
23	Raisen	1863.2	1074.9	73%	IE
24	Rajgarh	1631.0	833.2	96%	IE
25	Ratlam	1563.5	867.5	80%	IE
26	Sehore	1774.4	1043.3	70%	IE
27	Shajapur	1712.9	886.7	93%	IE
28	Sheopur	849.2	670.7	27%	E
29	Shivpuri	895.0	779.8	15%	N
30	Ujjain	1477.3	844.3	75%	IE
31	Vidisha	1603.8	982.2	63%	IE
	Karnataka	1033.3	840.7	23%	E
	Coastal Karnataka	3796.5	3095.1	23%	E
1	Dakshina Kannada	3515.5	3354.3	5%	N
2	Udupi	4536.3	3742.3	21%	E
3	Uttara Kannada	3670.1	2753.7	33%	E
	N.I. Karnataka	612.3	497.1	23%	E
1	Bagalkote	441.5	353.8	25%	E
2	Belagavi	1088.4	572.1	90%	IE
3	Bidar	643.3	680.5	-5%	N
4	Dharwad	746.5	524.1	42%	E
5	Gadag	444.7	367.4	21%	E
6	Haveri	772.9	507.1	52%	E
7	Kalaburgi	594.2	588.0	1%	N
8	Koppal	424.2	388.2	9%	N
9	Raichur	441.7	464.1	-5%	N
10	Vijayapura	370.0	416.3	-11%	N

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Yadgir	473.8	560.8	-16%	N
	S.I. Karnataka	839.2	681.8	23%	E
1	Ballari	439.0	388.6	13%	N
2	Bengaluru Rural	433.0	469.6	%8%	N
3	Bengaluru Urban	453.5	476.5	-5%	N
4	Chamarajnagar	383.1	330.8	16%	N
5	Chikaballapura	386.7	422.0	-8%	N
6	Chikkamagaluru	2091.5	1591.3	31%	E
7	Chitradurga	371.0	276.9	34%	E
8	Davangere	485.4	388.5	25%	E
9	Hassan	825.8	673.9	23%	E
10	Kodagu	2628.9	2257.4	16%	N
11	Kolar	317.2	393.4	-19%	N
12	Mandya	418.9	305.1	37%	E
13	Mysuru	612.2	366.7	67%	LE
14	Ramanagara	436.9	465.9	-6%	N
15	Shivamogga	2124.3	1600.3	33%	E
16	Tumakuru	428.9	372.7	15%	N

(D) District-wise RF statistics of Madhya Pradesh & Karnataka
for Post-monsoon 2019

District	Met. State/ UT/Subdivision/ District (Name)	Period 01.10.2019 to 31.12.2019			
Sl. No.		Actual (MM)	Normal (MM)	% Departure	Category
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Madhya Pradesh	64.8	53.7	21%	E
	East Madhya Pradesh	59.9	57.4	4%	N
1	Anuppur	29.2	72.7	-60%	LD

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Balaghat	29.2	80.4	-64%	LD
3	Chhatarpur	62.3	50.4	24%	E
4	Chhindwara	84.9	77.0	10%	N
5	Damoh	35.0	45.3	-23%	D
6	Dindori	114.7	59.5	93%	IE
7	Jabalpur	39.4	50.8	-23%	D
8	Katni	66.4	34.6	92%	IE
9	Mandla	67.0	59.0	14%	N
10	Narsinghpur	14.4	43.9	-67%	LD
11	Panna	81.6	47.1	73%	IE
12	Rewa	71.0	50.5	41%	E
13	Sagar	19.5	54.7	-64%	LD
14	Satna	24.1	47.5	-49%	D
15	Seoni	90.9	76.7	18%	N
16	Shahdol	55.0	45.5	21%	E
17	Sidhi	96.4	49.8	94%	IE
18	Singrauli	91.0	56.8	60%	IE
19	Tikamgarh	108.7	43.5	150%	IE
20	Umaria	31.3	70.4	-56%	D
West Madhya Pradesh		68.5	50.9	35%	E
1	Agar-Malwa	62.2	44.5	40%	E
2	Alirajpur	123.5	36.2	241%	IE
3	Ashoknagar	63.5	39.8	60%	IE
4	Barwani	62.4	48.3	29%	E
5	Betul	127.3	70.4	81%	IE
6	Bhind	19.8	43.9	-55%	D
7	Bhopal	154.8	57.5	169%	IE

1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Burhanpur	127.2	72.2	76%	IE
9	Datia	22.7	42.5	-47%	D
10	Dewas	39.7	51.5	-23%	D
11	Dhar	68.0	53.1	28%	E
12	Guna	35.4	48.8	-27%	D
13	Gwalior	12.0	47.5	-75%	LD
14	Harda	101.9	64.5	58%	E
15	Hoshangabad	88.5	62.3	42%	E
16	Indore	63.6	56.1	13%	N
17	Jhabua	120.4	47.6	153%	IE
18	Khandwa	90.8	54.9	65%	IE
19	Khargone	47.3	49.4	-4%	N
20	Mandsaur	83.5	46.5	80%	IE
21	Morena	38.9	30.4	28%	E
22	Neemuch	70.0	35.7	96%	IE
23	Raisen	61.0	55.3	10%	N
24	Rajgarh	85.6	53.9	59%	E
25	Ratlam	80.7	55.8	45%	E
26	Sehore	55.2	57.9	-5%	N
27	Shajapur	88.1	51.6	71%	IE
28	Sheopur	25.0	33.4	-25%	D
29	Shivpuri	44.4	43.6	2%	N
30	Ujjain	90.1	52.0	73%	IE
31	Vidisha	47.0	49.4	-5%	N
	Karnataka	308.4	181.7	70%	IE
	Coastal Karnataka	582.3	256.8	127%	IE
1	Dakshina Kannada	619.4	369.5	68%	IE

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Udupi	688.2	272.8	152%	IE
3	Uttara Kannada	527.9	197.7	167%	IE
	N. I. Karnataka	245.1	138.1	77%	IE
1	Bagalkote	292.9	140.1	109%	IE
2	Belagavi	346.0	132.5	161%	IE
3	Bidar	217.6	118.8	83%	IE
4	Dharwad	300.7	150.6	100%	IE
5	Gadag	279.7	145.9	92%	IE
6	Haveri	441.6	163.1	171%	IE
7	Kalaburgi	173.9	125.2	39%	E
8	Koppal	251.2	141.6	77%	IE
9	Raichur	98.9	141.3	-30%	D
10	Vijayapura	201.4	144.3	40%	E
11	Yadgir	77.9	134.6	-42%	D
	S. I. Karnataka	307.7	204.1	51%	E
1	Ballari	241.2	160.1	51%	E
2	Bengaluru Rural	262.0	230.3	14%	N
3	Bengaluru Urban	300.8	213.8	41%	E
4	Chamarajanagar	249.3	260.2	-4%	N
5	Chikaballapura	223.9	210.0	7%	N
6	Chikkamagaluru	464.4	224.7	107%	IE
7	Chitradurga	295.9	153.6	93%	IE
8	Davangere	354.4	163.0	117%	IE
9	Hassan	305.9	214.0	43%	E
10	Kodagu	405.2	306.3	32%	E
11	Kolar	214.1	216.9	-1%	N
12	Mandya	349.5	214.4	63%	IE

1	2	3	4	5	6
13	Mysuru	255.3	209.9	22%	E
14	Ramanagara	284.3	232.7	22%	E
15	Shivamogga	387.5	190.5	103%	IE
16	Tumakuru	267.7	190.4	41%	E

Category

LE (Large Excess) (+60% or more)

E (Excess) (+20% to +59%)

N (Normal) (+19% To -19%)

D (Deficient) (-20% To -59%)

LD (Large Deficient) (-60% To -99%)

NR (No Rain)-100%)

Waiving off MDR

1313. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering waiving off Merchant Discount Rate (MDR) charges on digital transactions;

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

(c) whether the Rajasthan Government has made any request in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has taken any action on the request to grant reprieve from MDR charges; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Through Finance (No.2) Act, 2019 a new section 10A was inserted in the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007, by which it was provided that no bank or system provider shall impose, whether directly or indirectly, any charge upon a person making or receiving a payment by using the electronic modes of payment prescribed under section 269SU of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Subsequently, *vide* notification No. 105/2019 [G.S.R. 960(E)] dated 30th December, 2019, rule 119AA was inserted in the Income-tax Rules, 1962 to prescribe the following as electronic modes of payment for this purpose:-

- (i) Debit Card powered by RuPay;
- (ii) Unified Payments Interface (UPI) (BHIM-UPI); and
- (iii) Unified Payments Interface Quick Response Code (UPI QR Code) (BHIM-UPI QR Code).

(c) to (f) As per the available records, there is no communication received by Financial Inclusion (FI) Section of Department of Financial Services (DFS) from Government of Rajasthan in respect of waiving off Merchant Discount Rate (MDR) charges on digital transactions.

Tax payers in the country

‡1314. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons having annual income exceeding rupees one crore in India, the details thereof for the last five years;

(b) the number of professional tax payers out of such people, the details thereof for the last five years; and

(c) the details of efforts being made by Government to increase the number of tax payers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The total number of individual taxpayers declaring annual income exceeding rupees one crore for the last five assessment years is as follows:

AY 2015-16	:	59,225
AY 2016-17	:	65,641
AY 2017-18	:	78,545
AY 2018-19	:	94,740
AY 2019-20 (up to 15.02.2020)	:	1,05,314

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The number of individuals who are professionals out of such taxpayers is as follows:

AY 2015-16	:	2,193
AY 2016-17	:	2,666
AY 2017-18	:	3,611
AY 2018-19	:	2,052
AY 2019-20	:	2,224 (up to 15.02.2020)

Note:

- (i) ITR-1, ITR-2, ITR-2A and ITR-3 (up to AY 2016-17) did not have option for specifying 'Nature of business' of the taxpayer.
- (ii) The figures exclude professions not separately specified in the Income Tax Return form.
- (iii) Annual income threshold used for identifying these taxpayers includes income from business and profession only.

(c) The Government has taken several measures to increase the number of taxpayers, including the following:

- (i) The Income Tax Department has implemented the Non- Filer Monitoring System (NMS) which assimilates and analyses in-house information as well as transactional data received from third-parties, including Statement of Financial Transaction (SFT), Tax Deduction at Source (TDS) and Tax Collection at Source (TCS) statements, Intelligence and Criminal Investigation (I&CI) data etc. to identify such persons/entities who have undertaken high value financial transactions but have not filed their returns.
- (ii) The Income-tax Department has launched 'Project Insight' to strengthen the non-intensive information driven approach to increasing tax compliance. Project Insights focus on three goals namely:
 - (a) Promote voluntary compliance and deter non-compliance.
 - (b) To impart confidence that all eligible persons pay appropriate tax.
 - (c) To promote fair and judicious tax administration.

- (iii) The mechanism for collection and verification of financial information has been broadened to include data in respect of various types of high-value transactions received from banks and financial institutions and high-value expenditure received from commercial establishments in the form of Statements of Financial Transaction (SFT).
- (iv) Quoting of Permanent Account Number (PAN) has been made mandatory for specified transactions in respect of property, shares, bonds, insurance, foreign travel and, demat account, etc.
- (v) E-mails and SMS reminders are issued to taxpayers to file their return and pay their due taxes.
- (vi) The Department has set up Taxpayers' Lounges at various events/ trade fairs/ exhibitions to generate tax awareness among the general public. Apart from generating awareness, tax payers services like information of PAN and other services are provided to facilitate ease of tax compliance.
- (vii) The Income-tax Department has launched publicity campaigns on TV Channels, Radio, Print Media, Cinema Halls and on Social Media to spread awareness among citizens regarding due dates for filing Returns, TDS Return, Payment of taxes and PAN-Aadhar linkage. Brochures have also been distributed to the general public through the Department's Aayakar Sewa Kendras (ASK) all over India to spread awareness and increase compliance.

Terror financing and money laundering risk from Pakistan

1315. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the reason for Pakistan remaining on the "Grey List" of the Financial Action Task Force as of January, 2020, and details thereof;
- (b) whether the government has recognised any efforts by Pakistan to reduce its terror financing risks, and details thereof;
- (c) whether other Governments internationally have recognised such efforts of Pakistan, and details, thereof; and
- (d) the details of efforts made by the Union Government to reduce terror financing and money laundering risks emanating from Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Sir, as per the FATF Plenary Outcome documents of February 2020, Pakistan remained on the 'grey list', i.e. the jurisdictions under increased monitoring. The reasons for Pakistan remaining on 'grey list' have been stated by FATF as under:

'Since June 2018, when Pakistan made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and AFG to strengthen its AML/CFT regime and to address its strategic counter-terrorist financing-related deficiencies, Pakistan's political commitment has led to progress in a number of areas in its action plan, including risk-based supervision and pursuing domestic and international cooperation to identify cash couriers. Pakistan should continue to work on implementing its action plan to address its strategic deficiencies, including by: (1) demonstrating that remedial actions and sanctions are applied in cases of AML/CFT violations, relating to TF risk management and TFS obligations; (2) demonstrating that competent authorities are cooperating and taking action to identify and take enforcement action against illegal money or value transfer services (MVTs); (3) demonstrating the implementation of cross-border currency and BNI controls at all ports of entry, including applying effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions; (4) demonstrating that law enforcement agencies (LEAs) are identifying and investigating the widest range of TF activity and that TF investigations and prosecutions target designated persons and entities, and these acting on behalf or at the direction of the designated persons or entities; (5) demonstrating that TF prosecutions result in effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions (6) demonstrating effective implementation of targeted financial sanctions (supported by a comprehensive legal obligation) against all 1267 and 1373 designated terrorists and those acting for or on their behalf, including preventing the raising and moving of funds, identifying and freezing assets (movable and immovable), and prohibiting access to funds and financial services; (7) demonstrating enforcement against TFS violations including administrative and criminal penalties and provincial and federal authorities cooperating on enforcement cases; (8) demonstrating that facilities and services owned or controlled by designated person are deprived of their resources and the usage of the resources.

All deadlines in the action plan have expired. While noting recent and notable improvements, the FATF again expresses concerns given Pakistan's failure to complete its action plan in line with the agreed timelines and in light of the TF risks emanating from the jurisdiction. To date, Pakistan has largely addressed 14 of 27 action items, with

varying levels of progress made on the rest of the action plan. The FATF strongly urges Pakistan to swiftly complete its full action plan by June 2020. Otherwise, should significant and sustainable progress especially in prosecuting and penalising TF not be made by the next Plenary, the FATF will take action, which could include the FATF calling on its members and urging all jurisdiction to advise their FIs to give special attention to business relations and transactions with Pakistan'.

(b) and (c) Sir, the Union Government is committed to combat the menace of Money Laundering and Terror Financing to ensure that criminals do not enjoy the proceeds of crime and the terrorists do not have access to finance or financial support, and to achieve this, the agencies of the Government of India investigate cases related to Money laundering and Terror Financing, attach properties and file prosecution complaints, in appropriate cases under PMLA 2002 and UAPA 1967. Also, the issue of support by Pakistan to cross border terrorism and terror financing is highlighted during bilateral discussions with other countries at various levels and also during discussions at relevant multilateral various fora.

(d) Sir, the question doesn't pertain to the Government of India.

Transparency in auctioning of goods by Customs Department

1316. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Government to increase the transparency while disposing/auctioning the goods which are confiscated by the Customs Department in various parts of the country;

(b) whether all Custom Departments are following the process of e-Auctioning; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Sir, the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) has issued detailed guidelines for disposal of seized/confiscated goods including e-auction.

(b) Yes, Sir.

- (c) In the FY 2019-20 upto January, 2020, 477 e-auctions have been conducted.

High net worth individuals who moved outside India

1317. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of high net worth individuals moved out of India during the last five years;
- (b) whether Government has assessed their worth, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government has assessed the amount of wealth that has been moved out of the country, if so, the details thereof, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The term 'High net worth Individuals' is not defined under the Income-tax Act, 1961. No such data is maintained separately by the Income-tax Department.

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

(c) There is no official estimate of amount of wealth or black money that has been moved out of the country. However, the Government has taken various effective and persistent measures in the last few years in its fight against the black money stashed abroad, including, *inter alia*, engaging with foreign governments under the exchange of information provisions of tax agreements, the Government has also taken a number of steps whenever any credible information has been received with regard to black money stashed abroad including bringing to tax unaccounted income and assets under the relevant law, levying appropriate penalties and launching prosecutions against the offenders.

NPAs in MSME sector

1318. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been an increase in bad loans and NPAs for MSMEs during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is taking any active steps to ensure faster payment for MSMEs; and

(d) if so, details thereof and if not, when does Government plan to do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The Gross Non-performing Assets (GNPA) ratio for the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector, for Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), as reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), has decreased from 9.50% in March, 2017 to 8.42% in March, 2019.

(c) and (d) Steps taken by Government to ensure faster payment for MSMEs and facilitate financing for their receivables include *inter-alia* the following:

- (i) Operationalisation of Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS), which facilitates the financing of trade receivables of MSMEs from corporate and other buyers including government departments and Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) through multiple financiers electronically.
- (ii) Issuance of directions to Companies with turnover above Rs 500 crore and to all CPSEs to get themselves onboarded on TReDS platform.
- (iii) The setting up of Government e-Marketplace (GeM) with directions issued recently by the Government for ensuring timely payments on GeM including milestone based payments, time bound generation of provisional receipt certificates (PRCs) and Consignee Receipt and Acceptance Certificates (CRACS).
- (iv) Creation of MSME Samadhaan portal and making it mandatory for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) to upload information regarding their dues on the portal.
- (v) Issuance of notification requiring all companies to submit half yearly returns about their dues.
- (vi) Roping in NeSL Information Utility to do default broadcast of buyers from MSEs to their other creditor

Strategic Disinvestment of PSUs

1319. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM:

Dr. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Cabinet gave in-principal approval to strategic disinvestment of some PSUs, including LIC;
- (b) if so, the details and the justification thereof;
- (c) whether the employees of these undertakings have protested against the move; and
- (d) if so, the details of measures taken to protect the interests of employees and their families in case of privatisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) 'Strategic disinvestment' implies sale of substantial portion of the Government share-holding of a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) along with transfer of management control. The government has given 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment of 34 CPSEs, including subsidiaries, Units and Joint Ventures. List of CPSEs, Subsidiaries, Units and Joint Ventures for which Government has given 'in-principle' approval is given in Statement (See below). However, the Government has not given any approval for strategic disinvestment of LIC. In respect of LIC, it has been announced in the Budget that the Government proposes to sell a part of its holding in LIC by way of Initial Public Offer (IPO).

Government follows a policy of strategic disinvestment of 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 function at arm's length; and (iii) Market Imperfections and Public Purpose. Profitability and loss are not the relevant criteria.

It is expected that on privatization, the strategic buyer will bring in funds/ technology/new management etc. for the optimum development of business potential of the CPSE. The growth of CPSE, post-disinvestment, would be able to generate higher economic activity in the region, which will create new job opportunities and growth of

the ancillary industries and contribute to the economic growth of the country. Further, the resource unlocked by the strategic disinvestment of the CPSE would be used to finance the social sector/ developmental programmes of the Government benefiting the public.

(c) and (d) Representations are received from Employees' Union against strategic disinvestment of CPSEs from time to time. While deciding the terms and conditions of the strategic sale, employees' concerns are suitably addressed through appropriate provisions made in the Share Purchase Agreement (SPA) to be signed by the Government with the strategic buyer.

Statement

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

(a) Transactions Completed

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE
1.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited
2.	Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC)
3.	Hospital Services Consultancy Ltd. (HSCC)
4.	National Project construction corporation (NPCC)
5.	Dredging Corporation of India

(b) Transactions in process

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE
1	2
1.	Project & Development India Ltd.
2.	Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL).
3.	Engineering Project (India) Ltd.
4.	Bridge and Roof Co. India Ltd.
5.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. (subsidiary)
6.	Scooters India Limited

1	2
7.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.
8.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI)
9.	Hindustan Fluorocarbon Ltd. (HFL) (sub.)*
10.	Central Electronics Ltd.
11.	Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. (BEML)
12.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (sub.)
13.	Nagarnar Steel Plant of NMDC
14.	Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur; Salem Steel Plant; Bhadrawati units of SAIL
15.	Pawan Hans Ltd.
16.	Air India and its five subsidiaries and one JV.
17.	HLL Life Care
18.	Indian Medicine & Pharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd. (IMPCL)
19.	Kamrajar Port
20.	Indian Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC)
21.	Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
22.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. (HAL)
23.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (BCPL)

* Government has subsequently granted approval for closure of the company.

3. Recent 'in principle' approval for strategic disinvestment

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE
1.	(a) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (except Numaligarh Refinery Limited) (b) BPCL stake in Numaligarh Refinery Limited to a CPSE strategic buyer.
2.	Shipping Corporation of India (SCI)
3.	Container Corporation of India (CONCOR)
4.	THDC India Limited (THDCIL), to be sold to a strategic CPSE buyer, namely, NTPC Ltd.
5.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO), to be sold to a strategic CPSE buyer, namely, NTPC Ltd.
6.	Nilachal Ispat Nigam Limited (NINL)

Bringing more potential borrowers under credit net

1320. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

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

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

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

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

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

It is not correct to take age and income criteria as the primary basis for arriving at the number of the potential eligible consumers for credit as credit is based on demand for the same, and is also dependent on repayment capacity, applicant's liabilities,

including tax liabilities, availability of requisite details and documents to enable the bank to arrive at a decision in its commercial judgement with due regard to the technical feasibility and economic viability of the proposal and the creditworthiness of the applicant, in accordance with the bank's Board-approved loan policy.

(c) Government has taken a number of policy intervention steps to extend credit to generate number of potential borrowers. These include, *inter alia*, the following:

- (i) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana has been started to provide overdraft facilities to the account holders who have satisfactory conduct of account.
- (ii) Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana has been started to provide loans up to ₹ 10 lakh to non-corporate, non-farm small and micro enterprises.
- (iii) Stand Up India scheme has been started for extending institutional credit system for loans between ₹ 10 lakh and ₹ 1 crore to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women entrepreneurs.
- (iv) Psbloansin59minutes.com platform has been launched to extend hassle-free and expeditious in-principle approval for loans to MSMEs in contactless digital mode.
- (v) The Trade Receivable electronic Discounting System (TReDS) platform has been launched to enable online discounting of trade receivables.
- (vi) To improve the sourcing, sanctioning and disbursement of loans in Public Sector Banks (PSBs), reforms have been initiated by Government under the PSB Reforms Agenda, which include, *inter alia*, the following:
 - (a) Proactive reach-out to get more borrowers under the credit net, by enabling doorstep facilitation for initiation of retail and MSME loans, co-origination of loans in tie-up with non-banking financial companies and external partnerships for customer-need driven credit offers, dedicated marketing workforce, and cash-flow-based MSME credit by larger PSBs.
 - (b) Loan Management Systems have been put in place in banks for personal segment and MSME loans for faster loan processing.
- (vii) RuPay Kisan Credit Card (KCC), a smart card cum debit card has been introduced to meet the credit requirements of farmers.

These steps have enabled India's rank on "Ease of getting credit" in World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index to improve from 44 in 2016 to 25 in 2019.

Impact of Coronavirus on solar industry

1321. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's renewable energy market has slowed this year, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether issues related to tariff caps, land acquisition and import duty on solar cells and modules have slowed the pace of solar capacity addition, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the situation relating to the spread of Coronavirus in China will impact the solar industry in India in months to come; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the alternative arrangements being put in place to obviate the difficulties that may arise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) A Total of 8004.64 MW of renewable energy capacity has been installed during the period from April 2019 to January, 2020 as compared to 5978.47 MW installed during the same period during the financial year 2018-19. 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, as on 31st January 2020, a cumulative renewable energy of 86.32 GW has been installed in the country. Further, an additional capacity of 35.09 GW is under various stages of implementation and 34.47 GW under various stages of bidding.

Major challenges being faced by the developers in commissioning of renewable projects are land acquisition, evacuation infrastructure, non-conducive state policies in certain states for development of renewable power and lack of business environment such as unwillingness of DISCOMS to purchase RE power, delay in making timely payment to RE generators by DISCOMs, curtailment and seeking revision of PPAs etc.

(c) and (d) The solar industry is under no compulsion to import solar cells/modules and other equipment from China. They are free to meet their requirement either from domestic market or alternative sources. Further, the Government is actively promoting

domestic manufacturing of solar equipment in India through: (i) M-SIPS scheme of Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology; (ii) World Trade Organisation (WTO) compliant domestic content requirement in MNRE's Schemes like PM-KUSUM, CPSU Scheme Phase-II and Grid-connected Rooftop Solar Programme Phase-II; and (iii) tenders for setting up solar PV manufacturing facilities linked to setting up of solar PV power plants.

The Government of India through O.M. No. 18/4/2020-PPD dated 19th February, 2020 from Procurement Policy Division, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, has already clarified that disruption of supply chains due to spread of corona virus in China or any other country should be considered as a case of natural calamity and force majeure clause may be invoked, wherever considered appropriate, following the due procedure.

Loans for purchase of various agricultural equipments

1322. LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.):
SHRI VIJAYPAL SINGH TOMAR:
SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the schemes run by Government for grant of loans for purchase of various agricultural equipments;
- (b) the TOTAL amount of loans granted, rate of interest charged on such loans to the farmers under the schemes by banks and the loans amount outstanding against them, equipment-wise, State-wise and Bank-wise; and
- (c) whether banks are providing any concession to farmers who make timely repayment of loans for purchase of agricultural equipments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme was introduced in 1998 for issue of KCC to farmers. The scheme aims at providing adequate and timely credit support from the banking system under a single window with flexible and simplified procedure to the farmers to meet their short term credit requirements for cultivation of crops, investment credit requirement for agriculture and allied activities and other needs.

Details of State-wise loan outstanding with respect to agriculture implements & machinery by Commercial Banks as on 31.03.2019 are given in the Statement (See below).

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has deregulated the interest rate on advances sanctioned by Scheduled Commercial Banks and these interest rates are determined by banks with the approval of their respective Board of Directors, subject to the regulatory guidelines on interest rate on advances contained in RBFs Master Direction dated 03.03.2016. Interest rates on loans could vary from time to time and are based on credit profile of the borrowers.

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

Statement

*Details of Loan Outstanding issued by Commercial Banks under
Agriculture Implements and Machinery (as on 31st March 2019)
(No of A/c in actual and Amt O/s in crore)*

Sl. No	State Name	No. of Accounts	Amount Outstanding
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18	0.48
2.	Andhra Pradesh	38589	801.69
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	66	2.62
4.	Assam	22489	229.19
5.	Bihar	36686	706.65
6.	Chandigarh	213	5.95
7.	Chhattisgarh	21051	483.87
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	206	3.77
9.	Daman and Diu	38	0.85
10.	Goa	345	3.96

1	2	3	4
11.	Gujarat	144512	3424.36
12.	Haryana	63091	1052.86
13.	Himachal Pradesh	9699	274.10
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	7062	133.56
15.	Jharkhand	7091	168.69
16.	Karnataka	125921	2208.36
17.	Kerala	252273	2978.30
18.	Lakshadweep	4	0.09
19.	Madhya Pradesh	60934	1372.18
20.	Maharashtra	184839	4048.79
21.	Manipur	245	6.89
22.	Meghalaya	21	0.34
23.	Mizoram	7	0.18
24.	Nagaland	61	1.05
25.	Nct of Delhi	443	8.71
26.	Odisha	70180	750.48
27.	Puducherry	1935	14.05
28.	Punjab	133568	1219.03
29.	Rajasthan	172775	1527.38
30.	Sikkim	14	0.27
31.	Tamil Nadu	234001	2023.09
32.	Telangana	41471	1009.11
33.	Tripura	2245	14.47
34.	Uttar Pradesh	141738	1688.87
35.	Uttarakhand	6054	99.81
36.	West Bengal	25292	368.66
	TOTAL	1805177	26632.70

Source: NABARD

Loan waiver to farmers in Madhya Pradesh

†1323. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of pending cases of loan waiver in Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) the details of reasons for refusal for loan waivers to farmers out of these pending cases; and
- (c) the number of the applications received for loan waiver and action taken on them, so far, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) At present there is no loan waiver scheme under implementation by the Union Government. However, some State Governments have announced their own schemes, *inter-alia*, on waiver of loan for farmers.

Lower tax revenue collection

1324. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the revenue receipts have been lower than the budget targets;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the likely impact on the fiscal deficit for the Financial Year 2019-20; and
- (c) the details of the tax revenue collected in the Financial Years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 after the introduction of the GST regime?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) In 2019-20 RE, the revenue receipts have been projected at ₹18,50,100.37 cr compared to BE 2019-20 of ₹19,62,761.03 cr.

(b) Lower estimated RE 2019-20 in respect of Corporation tax, Taxes on income, Customs Duty, Union Excise Duty and Goods and Services Tax have resulted in the revenue receipts being lower than the budget targets. The estimated fiscal deficit stands at 3.8% of GDP in RE 2019-20 compared to 3.3% of GDP in BE 2019-20.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Gross Tax Revenue collected after the introduction of the GST regime (on 1st July 2017) is given in table below:

(₹ crore)

2017-18 (July 2017 to March 2018)	2018-19 (Provisional Actuals)	2019-20 (upto 31st December 2019)
15,95,588	20,80,465	13,83,035

Source: 1. Union Budget 2020-21

2. <http://caa.nic.in>

Measures to control inflation

1325. SHRI. ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the wholesale and the retail inflation has witnessed a surge in the last few months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details on the wholesale and retail inflation in the Financial Years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20; month-wise; and

(d) the steps that RBI and Government are planning to undertake to control inflation in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) based inflation has risen from 0.6 per cent in November, 2019 to 2.6 per cent in December, 2019 and 3.1 per cent in January, 2020. The Consumer Price Index-Combined (CPI-C) based inflation has increased from 5.5 per cent in November, 2019 to 7.4 per cent in December, 2019 and 7.6 per cent in January, 2020. Food inflation has been the major contributor to inflation in both these indices during the recent months.

(c) The details of financial year-wise as well as month-wise CPI-C and WPI inflation are given in Table 1 and Table 2

Table 1: Financial year-wise CPI-C and WPI Inflation

Financial Year	CPI-C Inflation	WPI Inflation
2017-18	3.6	3.0
2018-19	3.4	4.3
2019-20	4.5	1.7

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Office of Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Table 2: Month-wise CPI-C and WPI Inflation

Year	Month	CPI-C Inflation (per cent)	WPI Inflation (per cent)
1	2	3	4
2017	April	3.0	3.9
2017	May	2.2	2.3
2017	June	1.5	0.9
2017	July	2.4	1.9
2017	August	3.3	3.2
2017	September	3.3	3.1
2017	October	3.6	3.7
2017	November	4.9	4.0
2017	December	5.2	3.6
2018	January	5.1	3.0
2018	February	4.4	2.7
2018	March	4.3	2.7
2018	April	4.6	3.6
2018	May	4.9	4.8

1	2	3	4
2018	June	4.9	5.7
2018	July	4.2	5.3
2018	August	3.7	4.6
2018	September	3.7	5.2
2018	October	3.4	5.5
2018	November	2.3	4.5
2018	December	2.1	3.5
2019	January	2.0	2.8
2019	February	2.6	2.9
2019	March	2.9	3.1
2019	April	3.0	3.2
2019	May	3.1	2.8
2019	June	3.2	2.0
2019	July	3.2	1.2
2019	August	3.3	1.2
2019	September	4.0	0.3
2019	October	4.6	0.0
2019	November	5.5	0.6
2019	December	7.4	2.6
2020	January	7.6	3.1

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Office of Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry

(d) Government takes various measures from time to time to stabilize prices of essential commodities, which, *inter-alia*, include utilizing trade and fiscal policy instruments like import duty, Minimum Export Price, export restrictions, imposition of

stock limits and advising States for effective action against hoarders & black marketers etc. to regulate domestic availability and moderate prices. Also, Government incentivizes farmers by announcing Minimum Support Prices for increasing production and is implementing Schemes which, *inter alia*, include Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), etc. for increasing production and productivity through appropriate interventions. Besides, Government is also implementing Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) to help moderate the volatility in prices of agri-horticultural commodities like pulses, onion, and potato. The sixth bi-monthly policy of the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) in February, 2020 stated, "Given the evolving growth-inflation dynamics, the MPC felt it appropriate to maintain status quo. Accordingly, the MPC decided to keep the policy repo rate unchanged and persevere with the accommodative stance as long as necessary to revive growth, while ensuring that inflation remains within the target."

Impact of amendment to Input Tax Credit System

1326. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether amending some of the provisions in the Goods and Services Tax (GST) including the Input Tax Credit System paves the way to weaken the National Anti-profiteering Authority;

(b) if so, whether this amendment has been made exclusively to help the real estate developers and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the decision for such amendment is to ignore established institutions and to cause more problems than solutions and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) No Sir. None of the amendments carried out in the GST laws and rules aim to weaken the National Anti-profiteering Authority (NAA). On the contrary, Goods and Services Tax Council, in its 35th meeting held on 21.06.2019, made recommendations that would make NAA more effective in fulfilling its mandate to curb profiteering by businesses. Vide the Finance Act (No. 2) Act, 2019, section 171 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 has been amended to provide for a penalty equivalent to 10% of the profiteered amount to be imposed on those businesses which

do not pass on the benefit of reduction in rate of tax on any supply of goods or services or the benefit of input tax credit to the recipient by way of commensurate reduction in prices. The tenure of NAA has also been extended by two more years. Vide notification No. 31/2019 dated 28.06.2019, necessary changes have been made to the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 in order to empower NAA to effectively discharge its functions.

(b) No Sir.

(c) No Sir, in view of reply to parts (a) and (b) above.

Study on inflationary trend in prices

1327. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study to find out the reasons for inflationary trend in prices of essential commodities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the monetary and other measures being proposed by Government to curtail inflation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Government takes various measures from time to time to stabilize prices of essential commodities, which, inter-alia, include utilizing trade and fiscal policy instruments like import duty, Minimum Export Price, export restrictions, imposition of stock limits and advising States for effective action against hoarders & black marketers etc. to regulate domestic availability and moderate prices. Also, Government incentivizes farmers by announcing Minimum Support Prices for increasing production and is implementing Schemes which, inter alia, include Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), etc. for increasing production and productivity through appropriate interventions. Besides, Government is also implementing Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) to help moderate the volatility in prices of agri-horticultural commodities like pulses, onion, and potato. The sixth bi-monthly policy of the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) in February, 2020 stated, "Given the

evolving growth-inflation dynamics, the MPC felt it appropriate to maintain status quo. Accordingly, the MPC decided to keep the policy repo rate unchanged and persevere with the accommodative stance as long as necessary to revive growth, while ensuring that inflation remains within the target."

Seed funds to SC/ST and woman entrepreneur under Stand Up India

1328. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set targets to provide seed funds to at least one SC/ST and woman entrepreneur from each of the branches of the commercial bank under the Stand Up India scheme; and

(b) if so, the details of the branches which achieved the targets, State-wise and bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (b) Stand Up India Scheme was launched by the Government on 5th April 2016. The Scheme facilitates bank loans between ₹ 10 lakh and ₹ 1 crore to at least one Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) for setting up greenfield enterprises in the manufacturing, services or the trading sectors. The Scheme is expected to benefit at least 2.5 lakh borrowers. Government does not allocate funds for loans under the Stand Up India Scheme as loans under the Scheme are extended by lending institutions as per commercial parameters. However, State-wise and bank-wise details of loans extended under the Scheme, as on 25th February 2020, are given in the Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

(A) State-wise performance under Stand Up India Scheme as on 25.02.2020, since inception

Sl. No.	States/UTs	(Amount in ₹ Crore)	
		No. of A/Cs	Sanctioned Amt.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	121	22.98

1	2	3	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5267	1272.59
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	145	36.89
4.	Assam	1387	294.82
5.	Bihar	3094	582.43
6.	Chandigarh	340	68.02
7.	Chhattisgarh	2128	511.75
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35	7.95
9.	Daman and Diu	33	16.38
10.	Delhi	2913	691.71
11.	Goa	380	75.09
12.	Gujarat	6172	1804.49
13.	Haryana	3060	689.83
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1128	222.95
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	313	66.96
16.	Jharkhand	1719	354.96
17.	Karnataka	4914	1147.89
18.	Kerala	2683	548.55
19.	Ladakh	62	9.55
20.	Lakshadweep	2	0.53
21.	Madhya Pradesh	3552	808.66
22.	Maharashtra	6683	1545.66
23.	Manipur	163	32.81
24.	Meghalaya	171	39.73
25.	Mizoram	218	51.98
26.	Nagaland	256	49.92
27.	Odisha	2618	528.22

1	2	3	4
28.	Puducherry	199	46.72
29.	Punjab	2950	610.24
30.	Rajasthan	4206	917.69
31.	Sikkim	225	30.71
32.	Tamil Nadu	8323	1916.87
33.	Telangana	5423	1363.66
34.	Tripura	157	29.03
35.	Uttar Pradesh	11246	2277.59
36.	Uttarakhand	1613	357.44
37.	West Bengal	5534	1018.12
	TOTAL	89433	20051.4

Source: As per the data reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks on stand up mitra portal (www.standupmitra.in)

*(B) Bank-wise performance under Stand Up India Scheme
as on 25.02.2020, since inception.*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	(Amount in ₹ crore)	
		No. of A/Cs	Sanctioned Amt.
1	2	3	4
Public Sector Banks			
1.	Allahabad Bank	1757	438.28
2.	Andhra Bank	6848	1286.62
3.	Bank of Baroda	7808	1734.72
4.	Bank of India	7671	1429.7
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	1503	351.73
6.	Canara Bank	8401	2109
7.	Central Bank of India	2917	730.25

1	2	3	4
8	Corporation Bank	1915	501.23
10	Indian Bank	4029	885.48
11	Indian Overseas Bank	3179	679.65
12	Oriental Bank of Commerce	777	255.48
13	Punjab and Sind Bank	2005	399.03
14	Punjab National Bank	12461	2749.63
15	State Bank of India	11070	2560.33
16	Syndicate Bank	3178	907.65
17	UCO Bank	2935	794.72
18	Union Bank of India	1625	368.62
19	United Bank of India	2848	483.63
20	TOTAL	82927	18665.75
Private Sector Banks			
1	Axis Bank	8	2.77
2	Federal Bank	127	33.71
3	HDFC Bank	739	156.46
4	IDBI Bank Ltd.	811	176.9
5	ICICI Bank	1235	297.04
6	IndusInd Bank	1281	288.23
7	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	64	9.6
8	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	2	0.29
9	RBL Bank Limited	4	0.06
10	South Indian Bank	27	12.47
11	The Nainital Bank Ltd.	7	2.52
12	Yes Bank Ltd.	4	0.75
TOTAL		4309	980.8

Source: As per the data reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks on stand up mitra portal (www.standupmitra.in)

Statement-II

*Bank-wise performance under Stand Up India Scheme
as on 25.02.2020, since inceptions*

Sl. No.	Bank Name	(Amount in ₹ crore)	
		No. of A/Cs	Sanctioned Amt.
1	2	3	4
Regional Rural Banks			
1.	RRB Andhra Pradesh GVB	4	0.47
2.	RRB Andhra Pragathi GB	79	14.26
3.	RRB Arunachal Pradesh RB	1	0.4
4.	RRB Aryavart Bank	84	18.49
5.	RRB Assam GVB	60	13.43
6.	RRB Bangiya GVB	43	10.05
7.	RRB Baroda Gujarat GB	109	25.94
8.	RRS Baroda Rajasthan KGB	14	2.78
9.	RRB Baroda Uttar Pradesh GB	329	50.52
10.	RRB Chaitanya Godavari GB	1	0.24
11.	RRB Chhattisgarh GB	15	2.28
12.	RRB Dakshin Bihar GB	154	29.57
13.	RRB Himachal Pradesh GB	59	8.62
14.	RRB J and K GB	28	6.45
15.	RRB Jharkhand Rajya GB	9	2.15
16.	RRB Karnataka GB	41	7.03
17.	RRB Karnataka Vikas GB	162	35.9
18.	RRB Kashi GomtiSamyut GB	62	11.68
19.	RRB Kerala GB	175	28.7
20.	RRB Madhya Pradesh GB	33	7.72

1	2	3	4
21.	RRB Madhyanchal GB	5	1.82
22.	RRB Maharashtra GB	23	4.47
23.	RRB Manipur Rural Bank	11	1.48
24.	RRB Odisha GB	10	2.18
25.	RRB PaschimBanga GB	9	2
26.	RRB Prathama UP GB	170	25.05
27.	RRB Puduvai Bharathiar GB	5	0.5
28.	RRB Punjab GB	84	11.62
29.	RRB Saptagiri GB	203	35.57
30.	RRB Sarva Haryana GB	85	17.1
31.	RRB Saurashtra GB	1	0.24
32.	RRB Tamil Nadu GB	17	3.05
33.	RRB Tripura Gramin Bank	10	2.43
34.	RRB Uttar Bangs KGB	1	0.25
35.	RRB Uttar Bihar GB	31	3.49
36.	RRB Uttarakhand GB	33	9.9
37.	RRB Vidharbha Konkan GB	37	7.01
TOTAL		2197	404.84
GRAND TOTAL (PSBs+Private Banks+RRBs)		89433	20051.4

Source: As per the data reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks on standupmitra portal (www.standupmitra.in)

Non-performing assets of PSBs

1329. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for the period 2015-2020, year-wise and bank-wise;

(b) the percentage of these NPAs that the PSBs have waived off for the period 2015-2020, year-wise and bank-wise; and

(c) the Total number of NPAs in the country for the period 2018-2020 and the percentage of such NPAs that belong to PSBs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s data on global operations, aggregate gross advances of 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 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, as per data from RBI, on global operations, gross NPAs of PSBs rose from ₹ 2,79,016 crore as on 31.3.2015 to ₹ 8,95,601 crore as on 31.3.2018 and as a result of Government's strategy of recognition, resolution, recapitalisation and reforms, have since declined (as per declared results of PSBs) to ₹ 7,16,652 crore as on 31.12.2019. Bank-wise and year-wise details of NPAs in PSBs, are given in Statement (*See below*).

With regard to details of percentage of NPAs waived-off by PSBs during the years 2015 to 2020, PSBs have informed that no loan waiver has been done.

Government has implemented a comprehensive strategy, consisting of recognition of NPAs transparently, resolution and recovery of value from stressed accounts, recapitalisation of PSBs, and reforms in PSBs and the wider financial ecosystem for a responsible and clean system.

Comprehensive steps have been taken under the Government strategy to reduce NPAs of PSBs, including, *inter-alia*, the following:

- (1) Change in credit culture has been effected, with the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) fundamentally changing the creditor-borrower relationship, taking away control of the defaulting company from promoters/owners and debarring wilful defaulters from the resolution process and debarring them from raising funds from the market.

- (2) The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 has been amended to make it more effective, with provision for three months' imprisonment in case the borrower does not provide asset details, and for the lender to get possession of mortgaged property within 30 days.
- (3) Suits for recovery of dues are also filed by banks before Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs). Six new DRTs have been established to expedite recovery.
- (4) Over the last five financial years (FYs) including the current financial year till date, PSBs, including IDBI Bank Limited (which has been recategorised by RBI as a private sector bank on 21.1.2019), have been recapitalised to the extent of ₹ 4.07 lakh crore, with infusion of ₹ 3.22 lakh crore by the Government and mobilisation of over ₹ 0.85 lakh crore by the banks themselves, enabling them to pursue timely resolution of NPAs.
- (5) Key reforms have been instituted in PSBs as part of the PSBs Reforms Agenda, including the following:
 - (i) Board-approved Loan Policies of PSBs now mandate tying up necessary clearances/approvals and linkages before disbursement, scrutiny of group balance-sheet and ring-fencing of cash flows, non-fund and tail risk appraisal in project financing.
 - (ii) Use of third-party data sources for comprehensive due diligence across data sources has been instituted, thus mitigating risk on account of misrepresentation and fraud.
 - (iii) Monitoring has been strictly segregated from sanctioning roles in high-value loans, and specialised monitoring agencies combining financial and domain knowledge have been deployed for effective monitoring of loans above ₹ 250 crore.
 - (iv) To ensure timely and better realisation in one-time settlements (OTSs), online end-to-end OTS platforms have been set up.

Enabled by the above steps, as per data from RBI on global operations, gross NPAs of PSBs, after reaching a peak of ₹ 8,95,601 crore as on 31.3.2018, have declined (as per declared results of PSBs) to ₹ 7,16,652 crore as on 31.12.2019. Further, PSBs have effected recovery of ₹ 3,92,559 crore over the last four financial years and the first three

quarters of the current financial year, including record recovery of ₹ 1,21,076 crore during the financial year (FY) 2018-19. Since IDBI Bank Limited was recategorised as a private sector bank by RBI with effect from 21.1.2019, the figures cited for PSBs include those for IDBI Bank Limited for the period up to FY 2017-18 only.

(c) As per RBI data for 2018-19 and first three quarters of 2019-20, gross NPAs of PSBs on domestic operations declined by ₹ 1,50,962 crore, while gross NPAs of non-PSBs Scheduled Commercial Banks increased by ₹ 87,279 crore.

Statement

Details of gross NPAs of Public Sector Banks

(Amounts in crore ₹)

Bank	F.Y. 2014-15	F.Y. 2015-16	F.Y. 2016-17	F.Y. 2017-18	F.Y. 2018-19	F.Y. 2019-20@
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Allahabad Bank	8,358	15,385	20,688	26,563	28,705	32,150
Andhra Bank	6,877	11,444	17,670	28,124	28,974	30,951
Bank of Baroda (BoB)	16,261	40,521	42,719	56,480	48,233	73,140
Dena Bank*	4,393	8,560	12,619	16,361	12,768	-
Vijaya Bank*	2,443	6,027	6,382	7,526	8,923	-
Bank of India	22,807	49,879	52,045	62,328	60,661	61,730
Bank of Maharashtra	6,402	10,386	17,189	18,433	15,324	15,746
Canara Bank	13,040	31,638	34,202	47,468	39,224	36,645
Central Bank of India	11,873	22,721	27,251	38,131	32,356	33,259
Corporation Bank	7,107	14,544	17,045	22,213	20,724	19,557
IDBI Bank Limited*	12,685	24,875	44,753	55,588		
Indian Bank	5,670	8,827	9,865	11,990	13,353	13,862

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Indian Overseas Bank	14,922	30,049	35,098	38,180	33,398	23,734
Oriental Bank of Commerce	7,666	14,702	22,859	26,134	21,717	21,634
Punjab and Sind Bank	3,082	4,229	6,298	7,802	8,606	8,923
Punjab National Bank	25,695	55,818	55,370	86,620	78,473	76,809
State Bank of India (SBI)	56,738	98,185	1,12,343	2,23,427	1,72,750	1,59,661
Bharatiya Manila Bank Limited	-	1	55	Merged into SBI		
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	2,945	3,603	10,677			
State Bank of Hyderabad	4,985	6,591	18,212			
State Bank of Mysore	2,136	3,636	9,915			
State Bank of Patiala	4,360	6,767	17,847			
State Bank of Travancore	2,357	3,200	8,817			
Syndicate Bank	6,442	13,832	17,609	25,759	24,680	25,330
UCO Bank	10,186	20,908	22,541	30,550	29,888	22,140
Union Bank of India	13,031	24,171	33,712	49,370	48,729	49,924
United Bank of India	6,553	9,471	10,952	16,552	12,053	11,457

Source: RBI and PSBs

Figures cited above for PSBs till 2017-18 include those for # IDBI Bank Limited, which was recategorised as a private sector bank by RBI with effect from 21.12.2019.

* Amalgamated into BoB with effect from 1.4.2019

@ data obtained from PSBs

Concern of RBI over rising bad loans from MUDRA Yojana

1330. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has expressed concern over rising bad loans from Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the RBI has asked the bankers to monitor such loans closely as unsustainable credit growth in the sector could risk the system; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the banks in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) As on 31.01.2020, over 22.53 crore loans amounting to ₹ 11.20 lakh crore have been extended to borrowers across the country under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), since inception of the scheme. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had conducted a study to assess the position of Non Performing Assets (NPAs) in loans extended under the PMMY in 2018. The findings of the study revealed, *inter alia*, an increasing trend in NPAs of both Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Private Sector Banks (Pvt. SBs) and mentioned the need to initiate corrective steps for improving the lending procedures and monitoring thereof by banks. RBI has shared findings of the study with the banks for taking corrective action.

The corrective steps taken by PSBs in this regard, *inter alia*, include, regularly monitoring asset quality for small ticket size loans including PMMY loans, make granular analysis of Mudra NPA accounts, improving underwriting standards, maintaining regular and intensive contacts with PMMY borrowers, having effective recovery mechanism in place once the asset becomes NPA, restructuring of eligible PMMY loan accounts as per extant RBI guidelines etc.

Crude oil under GST

1331. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to bring crude oil under GST;

(b) if so, how is it planning to take care of the interest of States; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) As per Article 279 A (5) of the Constitution, the Goods and Service Tax Council shall recommend the date on which the goods and services tax be levied on crude oil. So far, the GST Council has not made this recommendation.

Direct Tax Collection

1332. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Corporate and Income Tax collection for the current year is likely to be least for the first time in at least two decades;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the target fixed for collecting direct tax collection was ₹ 13.5 lakh Crore for the year ending March 31, 2020; and

(d) if so, the Total amount collected under direct tax collection, as on 31st January 2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The last advance tax instalment is due in March, 2020. Therefore, it is little premature to predict the final collection of direct taxes for the current year at this stage.

(c) In the Receipt Budget, 2020-21, the Revised Estimate (RE) target for collection of direct taxes for FY 2019-20 is proposed at ₹ 11.70 Lakh Crores.

(d) The Total amount collected under direct tax collection, as on 31st January, 2020 is ₹ 7,52,472 Crores.

Establishment of Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOS)

1333. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the matter of a plan chalked out by the Ministry in the last year's budget presentation on establishment of Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the initiatives taken by Government on framing a policy conducive to the setting up of these farmer groups and allocations made;

(d) the number of FPOs who have been established so far and those which are running, the details thereof; and

(e) whether there is any plan of increasing the budget for this purpose, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (e) In the Union Budget 2019-20, Government announced formation of 10,000 new Farmer Producer Organisation (FPOs) to ensure economies of scale for farmers over the next five years Pursuant to the budget announcement, Government in the Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) has approved a new Central Sector Scheme titled "Formation and Promotion of Farmer Produce Organizations (FPOs)" to form and promote 10,000 new FPOs with a Total budgetary provision of ₹ 4496 crore for five years (2019-20 to 2023-24) with a further committed liability of ₹ 2369 crore for the period from 2024-25 to 2027-28 towards handholding of each FPO for five years from its aggregation and formation.

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that currently there are around 6000 Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) existing in the country, which have been promoted by the Government, NABARD, State Government departments and Civil Society Organizations. Out of these FPOs, NABARD has promoted 4317 FPOs, which include 2154 FPOs supported out of Producers Organization Development and Upliftment Corpus (PRODUCE) Fund. During 2014-15, the Government had created PRODUCE Fund with a corpus of ₹ 200 crore in NABARD for the promotion of 2000 FPOs in the country. Against the target of 2000 FPOs, NABARD has sanctioned 2154 FPOs as on 31.10.2019.

Revival of real estate projects in the country

1334. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has created ₹ 25,000 crores fund to revive stalled real estate projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of real estate projects languishing in various cities for more than five years, city-wise and State-wise and the details of eligibility criteria prescribed for projects to become eligible to get assistance from the above fund; and

(d) how Ministry arrives whether a particular project is financially viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (b) The Government has announced creation of a 'Special Window' to provide last mile funding to stressed affordable and middle-income housing projects with the aim of ensuring delivery of homes to the home-buyers on November 06, 2019. The Special Window would comprise of professionally managed Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs). The AIFs formed/funded under the Special Window would solicit contributions from multiple stakeholders including Government of India, financial institutions, sovereign wealth funds, public and private banks, domestic pension and provident funds, global pension funds and other institutional investors. The Total commitment of Government of India in the fund would be up to INR 10,000 crores, which may be released as and when required, through appropriate budget allocations. SBICap Ventures Limited is the Investment Manager of the first AIF created under the Special Window.

(c) and (d) As per the study commissioned by SBICAP Venture Limited, 2,202 housing projects in the affordable and mid-income segment comprising approximately 4.58 lakh launched units are stalled (including NPA/NCLT projects). Details of stalled projects in major cities is given in the Statement (*See below*). Funding will be provided by the AIFs under the Special Window if the project meets certain criteria such as:- (i) Net-worth positive (ii) Affordable and middle-income housing projects (iii) On-going projects registered with RERA, & (iv) Reference by existing lender. The Investment Manager appointed for AIFs under the Special Window will be responsible for raising fund and making investments as per criteria laid down in the relevant fund documents of respective AIFs

Statement

Details of stalled projects in major cities

Cities	Units			MSft			Value (in Cr.)		
	Supply	Absorption	Unsold	Supply	Absorption	Unsold	Supply	Absorption	Unsold
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NCR	199,961	150,934	49,027	285.4	215.4	70.0	135,363	101,374	33,990
MMR	97,280	45,559	51,721	92.1	41.1	50.9	106,918	45,467	61,451

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bengaluru	38,947	18,474	20,473	54.5	25.6	28.9	26,930	12,587	14,342
Chennai	18,065	9,340	8,725	19.6	10.4	9.2	7,832	4,231	3,601
Kolkata	17,004	6,962	10,042	18.9	8.6	10.3	7,064	3,508	3,556
Pune	18,545	6,732	11,813	19.8	7.8	12.1	11,498	4,596	6,902
Hyderabad	6,269	2,424	3,845	9.3	3.7	5.6	3,019	1,140	1,878
Ahmedabad	2,319	763	1,556	3.4	1.0	2.3	1,264	368	896
Tier-2	59,369	32,989	26,380	79.1	43.8	35.3	27,878	15,119	12,759
TOTAL	457,759	274,177	183,582	582	357	225	327,766	188,390	139,377

Evolving a single window system for States

1335. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry of Finance is evolving a single window system for communication of annual allocation and sharing pattern of Centrally Sponsored schemes to the States;

(b) whether Ministry of Finance is going to introduce the process of giving indications to the States about annual allocation and sharing pattern of CSS in order to impart a greater degree of certainty to the budgeting exercise for ensuing years; and

(c) whether the releases under the CSS especially PMAY, Swachha Bharat Abhiyan (Rural), PMGSY be made commensurate with the annual programme communicated to States so that States will not have to contribute much higher than their share of 40%?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) The Central Government/ Ministry of Finance allocates funds through budgetary process to different Ministries/ Departments for each of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The respective Ministry / Department in turn allocates the Central Government share for Centrally Sponsored Scheme as per Scheme guideline to the States/UTs through the Consolidated Funds of the States annually. To establish an efficient funds flow system, the funds of CSSs are released to the States through the Public Financial Management System (PFMS).

Ministries /Departments formulate State-wise Annual Programme based on the budgetary allocation and utilization capacity of States. To enable this, budgetary approval in GoI has been preponed so that allocation is available with Ministries/Departments at the start of the Financial Year.

Increase/decrease in DA/DR

1336. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Daily Allowance (DA) and Dearness Relief (DR) for Central Govt. employees and pensioners have become due with effect from 1st January, 2020.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether DA/DR is based on rise in inflation and increase in prices of essential commodities; and

(d) if so, whether the increase in DA allowance is in line with increase in price of essential items and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Dearness Allowance and Dearness Relief are granted to serving employees and pensioners of the Central Government respectively each year with effect from 1st January and 1st July and normally paid in the month of March and September respectively.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The level of inflation for the purpose of DA/DR to Central Government employees/pensioners is calculated on the basis of All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers which is issued by Labour Bureau, Shimla.

Recovery made through DRTs

1337. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government has any proposal to set up more Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) across the country to expedite recovery by filling more suits for recovery of dues;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the recovery made by each Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) during the last five years; and

(d) the details of the recovery dues that are proposed to be recovered in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) No such proposal is presently under consideration.

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

(c) The details of the recovery made by Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) during the last five years are given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) Recovery of dues is made under the provisions of the Recovery of Debts and Bankruptcy Act, 1993 (RDB Act) after adjudication of matters filed in the Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs). No targets can be proposed by the government in this regard.

Statement

*Details of recovery made by Debts Recovery Tribunals in the last 5 years
(2014-15 to 2018-19)*

Sl. No.	Name of DRT	Amount (in ₹ Crore)				
		FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
		Amount recovered	Amount recovered	Amount recovered	Amount recovered	Amount recovered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ahmedabad 1	196.38	111.94	220.24	377.75	450.09
2.	Ahmedabad 2	42.07	14.24	26.8	153.56	87.66
3.	Allahabad	33.36	36.19	40.00	54.79	102.90
4.	Aurangabad	355.58	58.84	63.14	82.64	96.61
5.	Bangalore 1	66.59	216.47	16.29	251.64	235.66
6.	Bangalore 2	*	*	*	935.98	974.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Chandigarh 1	37.73	36.77	30.54	6.41	352.49
8.	Chandigarh 2	119.05	214.17	660.71	33.88	95.05
9.	Chandigarh 3			3.01	39.65	382.84
10.	Chennai 1	326.69	245.34	175.69	118.71	74.71
11.	Chennai 2	48.45	134.13	72.88	165.91	137.17
12.	Chennai 3	59.9	9.17	53	69.19	23.85
13.	Coimbatore	38.27	20.8	13.76	55.51	98.13
14.	Cuttack	28.45	17.06	28.6	29.52	28.54
15.	Dehradun	*	*	*	12.81	285.34
16.	Delhi 1	70.78	87.67	70.68	121.46	557.13
17.	Delhi 2	652.88	986.98	498.14	1346.33	2929.86
18.	Delhi 3	324.23	294.16	296.79	182.54	326.63
19.	Ernakulam 1	157.61	150.74	62.93	129.89	166.33
20.	Ernakulam 2	*	*	20.57	131.5	255.32
21.	Guwahati	63.99	71.71	50.77	63.11	70.92
22.	Hyderabad 1	298.31	288.65	926.43	805.31	861.02
23.	Hyderabad 2	*	*	139.42	658.16	1070.43
24.	Jabalpur	39.00	52.00	26.00	22.00	44.00
25.	Jaipur	75.23	85.72	197.86	812.43	195.48
26.	Kolkata 1	1784.29	2576.5	2276.49	1171.46	2251.55
27.	Kolkata 2	50.46	34.13	41.88	108.31	92.17
28.	Kolkata 3	11.93	5.92	19.83	15.83	16.7
29.	Lucknow	12.79	21.89	17.68	19.58	33.2
30.	Madurai	2.17	2.72	0.6	0.76	4.42
31.	Mumbai 1	34.24	44.75	39.63	12.15	188.00
32.	Mumbai 2	51.62	84.05	25.23	22.84	53.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33.	Mumbai 3	98.38	53.63	1659	727.3	19.07
34.	Nagpur	86.02	85.5	60.52	63.57	43.17
35.	Patna	28.36	25.54	56.93	7.12	21.95
36.	Pune	22.05	28.11	30.91	70.02	35.12
37.	Ranchi	40.78	87.72	79.75	45.69	139.74
38.	Siliguri	*	*	*	2.55	8.27
39.	Vishakapatnam	37.58	18.16	0.22	57.22	51.36
TOTAL		5295.22	6201.37	8002.92	8985.08	12860.77

Note: As per data received from DRTs

* DRT set up later

Abolition of income tax return filing requirement for Government servant

1338. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a compulsory income tax deduction (TDS) by Government in respect of Government servants and they are required to file their income tax returns;

(b) the logic in requirement of filing of income tax return by every Government servant in view of the fact that they receive their salary only after Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) by Government; and

(c) whether tax procedure could be amended so that there may not be any need if salary or pension is only their source of income?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Yes, it is the fact that there is provision for Income-tax deduction at source from salary in respect of Government servants and they are required to file their Income-tax returns.

(b) The logic behind the requirement of tax deduction at source is to collect tax at the time of payment and to keep trail of transactions entered by the tax payers. Further, the requirement of filing of such Income-tax returns is that of the tax payers

also have sources of income other than salary, like interest income, rental income, capital gains etc, which they are required to declare in the return of income.

(c) There is no proposal for amendment of the tax procedure on filing of Return, even if salary or pension is the only source of income, as other sources of income related to salary or pension like interest income from bank on deposits, FDs or NSCs, rental income etc. and any other sources are required to be declared in the Return of Income.

PMJDY in Rajasthan and Gujarat

†1339. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accounts opened so far under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) in Rajasthan/ Gujarat, the details thereof, district-wise;

(b) the details of the amount collected so far under PMJDY; and

(c) the efforts made by Government to increase the number of branches of public sector banks in rural areas to make PMJDY more successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) District-wise information of number of accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) with deposit balance amount in these accounts in Rajasthan and Gujarat is given in Statement (*See* below).

As per extant guidelines dated 18.5.2017 on rationalisation of Branch Authorisation Policy, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has granted general permission to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) to open banking outlets at any place in the country, without seeking prior approval of RBI in each case, subject to at least 25 percent of the Total number of banking outlets opened during a financial year being in unbanked rural centres *i.e.* centres having population less than 10,000 (Tier 5 and Tier 6 centres).

Further, ten Small Finance banks and seven Payments Banks have been licensed by RBI for providing banking services across the country including the rural centres.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Under Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), all villages were mapped by banks into 1.59 lakh Sub-Service Areas (SSAs) where one SSA catering to 1,000 to 1,500 households. As informed by banks, while 0.33 lakh SSAs have been covered with bank branches, 1.26 lakh SSAs, have been covered by deployment of interoperable Business Correspondents (BCs).

Further, as informed by RBI, as on 31.3.2019, there were 5.41 lakh banking outlets in villages in the country providing banking services including cash withdrawal, deposit, remittance etc. through BCs.

Statement

District-wise number of accounts opened under PMJDY and deposit balance in these accounts in the districts of Rajasthan and Gujrat as on 19.02.2020

State	District	Number of accounts opened under PMJDY (in lakh)	Deposit balance in PMJDY Accounts (In ₹ crore)
1	2	3	4
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	11.83	462.74
Gujarat	Amreli	2.37	92.67
Gujarat	Anand	5.07	177.50
Gujarat	Arvalli	2.92	62.36
Gujarat	Banas Kantha	11.73	272.13
Gujarat	Bharuch	5.25	192.22
Gujarat	Bhavnagar	6.25	184.84
Gujarat	Boatad	1.24	30.04
Gujarat	Chhotaudepur	1.36	36.63
Gujarat	Dahod	9.23	162.54
Gujarat	Devbhoomi Dawarka	0.94	47.44
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	2.44	137.13

1	2	3	4
Gujarat	Gir Somnath	1.75	70.17
Gujarat	Jamnagar	3.44	143.23
Gujarat	Junagadh	3.33	164.21
Gujarat	Kachchh	5.97	268.31
Gujarat	Kheda	5.82	165.06
Gujarat	Mahesana	4.74	202.01
Gujarat	Mahisagar	0.66	18.86
Gujarat	Morbi	1.02	35.65
Gujarat	Narmada	2.51	65.60
Gujarat	Navsari	3.77	189.70
Gujarat	Panch Mahals	6.68	198.03
Gujarat	Patan	4.09	111.03
Gujarat	Porbandar	0.89	41.07
Gujarat	Rajkot	5.74	250.77
Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	4.91	125.46
Gujarat	Surat	15.22	533.60
Gujarat	Surendranagar	4.33	146.06
Gujarat	Tapi	2.09	62.94
Gujarat	The Dangs	1.08	44.70
Gujarat	Vadodara	8.30	320.86
Gujarat	Valsad	5.66	248.53
TOTAL	(Gujarat)	152.61	5264.11
Rajasthan	Ajmer	8.46	314.49
Rajasthan	Alwar	12.71	410.13
Rajasthan	Banswara	11.25	205.36
Rajasthan	Baran	4.42	115.78

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan	Barmer	12.94	355.93
Rajasthan	Bharatpur	10.46	264.53
Rajasthan	Bhilwara	11.36	397.39
Rajasthan	Bikaner	7.48	260.77
Rajasthan	Bundi	3.92	138.43
Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh	6.43	223.13
Rajasthan	Churu	7.82	243.94
Rajasthan	Dausa	6.75	218.62
Rajasthan	Dhaulpur	5.71	124.08
Rajasthan	Dungarpur	7.42	234.11
Rajasthan	Ganganagar	7.21	255.66
Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	6.62	198.10
Rajasthan	Jaipur	20.87	874.49
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	2.30	88.31
Rajasthan	Jalor	7.99	273.00
Rajasthan	Jhalawar	6.24	149.98
Rajasthan	Jhunjhunun	6.87	233.37
Rajasthan	Jodhpur	11.91	453.29
Rajasthan	Karauli	6.16	184.92
Rajasthan	Kota	5.54	210.61
Rajasthan	Nagaur	13.97	423.27
Rajasthan	Pali	8.28	377.31
Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	4.89	90.09
Rajasthan	Rajsamand	5.04	184.47
Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	5.22	211.16
Rajasthan	Sikar	8.93	291.31

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan	Sirohi	4.28	187.78
Rajasthan	Tonk	5.52	228.81
Rajasthan	Udaipur	12.77	442.72
TOTAL	(Rajasthan)	267.75	8865.34

Source: Banks

Guidelines for collecting the Swachh Bharat Cess

1340. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has defined the guidelines for collecting the Swachh Bharat Cess; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The levy of Swachh Bharat Cess was implemented with effect from 15th November, 2015 at the rate of 0.5% on all taxable services and is collected as per provisions of Chapter VI of the Finance Act, 2015. The levy of Swachh Bharat Cess has been abolished with effect from 1st July, 2017.

Status of financial position of LIC

1341. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government the recent posting in social media about the financial health of LIC;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) the market share of LIC in TOTAL life insurance policies of the country for the last five years, year-wise including the current year; and

(d) The percentage of first three premium collected by LIC and other insurance companies for the last three years and the current year, year-wise and company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Government is aware of social media posts that have been appearing on a periodic basis about financial health of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The financial health of LIC is robust with LIC maintaining a solvency margin of 1.60 (as on 31.03.2019) as against 1.50 prescribed by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI). LIC continues to enjoy the highest market share both in terms of number of policies (77.61% as on 31.01.2020) and first year premium received (70.02% as on 31.01.2020). LIC has consistently paid dividend to Government of India with ₹2,610.74 crore received as dividend in the financial year 2018-19.

(c) The market share of LIC in number of policies as submitted by IRDAI is as follows:-

Period	Market share in % (in terms of number of Policies)
As at 31.03.2016	76.84
As at 31.03.2017	76.09
As at 31.03.2018	75.67
As at 31.03.2019	74.71
As at 31.01.2020	77.61

(d) The market share in percentage of first year premium (FYP) of LIC and other life insurance companies as made available by IRDAI is given in the Statement.

Statement

Market Share of life insurance companies on the first year premium

Sl. No.	Insurer	as at	as at	as at	as at
		31.03.2017 (in %)	31.03.2018 (in %)	31.03.2019 (in %)	31.01.2020 (in %)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Aditya Birla Sun Life	1.45	1.37	1.82	1.29

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Aegon Life	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.03
3.	Aviva Life	0.14	0.17	0.13	0.09
4.	Bajaj Allianz Life	1.88	2.21	2.29	1.92
5.	Bharti Axa Life	0.35	0.38	0.42	0.32
6.	Canara HSBC Life	0.56	0.63	0.68	0.59
7.	Edelweiss Tokio Life	0.13	0.18	0.21	0.14
8.	Exide Life	0.49	0.39	0.37	0.32
9.	Future Generali Life	0.23	0.30	0.33	0.30
10.	HDFC Life	4.97	5.85	6.97	6.40
11.	ICICI Prudential Life	4.49	4.70	4.78	4.29
12.	IDBI Federal Life	0.45	0.43	0.38	0.21
13.	India First Life	0.95	0.74	0.93	0.68
14.	Kotak Mahindra Life	1.63	1.76	1.85	1.81
15.	LIC of India	71.07	69.40	66.24	70.02
16.	Max Life	2.10	2.24	2.40	1.98
17.	PNB Met Life	0.66	0.74	0.78	0.66
18.	Pramerica Life	0.50	0.75	0.57	0.21
19.	Reliance Nippon Life	0.60	0.47	0.50	0.37
20.	Sahara Life	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	SBI Life	5.80	5.66	6.42	6.69
22.	Shriram Life	0.42	0.42	0.38	0.26
23.	SUD Life	0.40	0.36	0.32	0.28
24.	Tata AIA Life	0.65	0.77	1.15	1.16

Financial inclusion under Aspirational Districts Programme

1342. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) financial inclusion under PM Jan Dhan Accounts, PM Jeevan Jyoti Yojana, PM Suraksha Bima Yojana, MUDRA Loan, etc. is one of the important aspects of Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP);

(b) whether functional branches of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) is key institutional framework to achieve goals under ADP;

(c) whether the Ministry is aware that number of banks in Kadapa which is chosen as one of the Aspirational Districts in Andhra Pradesh have come down from 202 in 2017 to 199 in 2019; and

(d) if so, whether it does not hamper to achieve the goals under ADP as banks are focal points?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) As apprised by NITI Aayog, financial inclusion is one of the focus sector under Aspirational District Programme with the following important Key Performance Indicators:

- (i) TOTAL Disbursement of Mudra Loan per lakh population
- (ii) Number of accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana per lakh population
- (iii) Number of enrolments per lakh population under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana
- (iv) Number of enrolments per lakh population under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
- (v) Number of beneficiaries per lakh population under Atal Pension Yojana.

Banking outlets are one of the key pillars for interventions related to financial inclusion in the country. As per extant guidelines dated 18.5.2017 on 'Rationalisation of Branch Authorisation Policy', Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has granted general permission to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks), to open banking outlets (a fixed point service delivery unit, manned by either bank's staff or its Business Correspondent (BC)) at any place in the country, without seeking

prior approval of RBI in each case, subject to at least 25 percent of the Total number of banking outlets opened during a financial year being in unbanked rural centres i.e. centres having population less than 10,000 (Tier 5 and Tier 6 centres).

Under Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), all villages were mapped by banks into 1.59 lakh Sub-Service Areas (SSAs) (one SSA catering to 1,000 to 1,500 households). As informed by banks, 0.33 lakh SSAs have been covered with bank branches, 1.26 lakh SSAs, have been covered by deployment of interoperable Business Correspondents (BCs).

As informed by State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) Convenor Bank of Andhra Pradesh (AP), the number of bank branches in Kadapa district in Andhra Pradesh is provided below:

Year	No. of bank-branches in Kadapa district
2017	378
2018	373
2019	380

Source: SLBC Convenor Bank of AP

In addition to the above, SLBC Convenor Bank of AP has also informed that there are 724 Business Correspondents providing banking services in Kadapa district.

Varnished bank notes

1343. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to introduce varnished bank notes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to increase the life of bank notes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) Government has approved introduction of one billion pieces of varnished banknotes of ₹ 100 denomination on field trial basis by Reserve Bank of India at five centres, viz., Shimla, Jaipur, Bhubaneswar, Mysore and Kochi. This will increase the life of banknotes.

Reduction in devolution of Central Funds to States

1344. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fifteenth Finance Commission has submitted its proposal to reduce the devolution of Central Funds to the States at the rate of 41 per cent instead of 42 per cent at present; and

(b) if so, the exact proposal and the step Union Government is going to take?

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

(b) Fifteenth Finance Commission in its first report has made following recommendation:-

"Para 1.17 of the report: For the year 2020-21, we are inclined to leave the vertical split of the divisible pool at the same level as recommended by the FC-XIV. However, we have to take into account recent changes due to the re-organisation of the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir. We have notionally estimated that the share of erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir would have come to around 0.85 per cent of the divisible pool. We believe that there is a strong case for enhancing this to 1 per cent of the divisible pool to meet the security and other special needs of the Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh. Since this enhancement has to be met from the Union's resources, we recommend that the aggregate share of States may be reduced by 1 percentage point to 41 per cent of the divisible pool."

Union Government has accepted this recommendation of the Commission and laid 'Explanatory Memorandum as to the action taken on the recommendations of Fifteenth Finance Commission' in both houses of the Parliament on 1st February, 2020.

Separate investment window for life insurance policies

1345. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is looking at separate investment window for life insurance policies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal of this nature under consideration.

NABARD schemes for women

1346. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether schemes/programmes are being implemented for the welfare of women in rural areas by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD);

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra;

(c) the number of women benefited along with the Total funds allocated for the said schemes/programmes during the said period in Maharashtra; and

(d) the steps taken for providing assistance to women by NABARD especially women of backward tribal areas across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is implementing various programmes for welfare of women in rural areas which, *inter-alia*, include:

1. Self Help Group (SHG) Programme:

NABARD has been extending grant support to partner agencies for promotion and nurturing of SHGs, for training and capacity building of SHG members and other stake holders, beside initiating special programme for backward regions.

As on 31 March 2019, 100.14 lakh SHGs are savings-linked, out of which 85.31 lakh are exclusive women SHGs. Besides, 50.77 lakh SHGs which includes 44.61 lakh women SHGs are having loan outstanding.

State-wise details of SHGs saving-linked and SHGs having bank loan outstanding, during the last 3 years are given in the Statement-I and II (*See below*).

2. Women Self Help Group (WSHG):

Ministry of Finance, Government of India has set up a "Women Self Help Group Development Fund" to implement a 'Scheme for promotion of Women SHGs in Left wing Extremism Affected and Backward districts of India'.

As on 31.03.2019, out of this fund the cumulative funds released by NABARD towards grant assistance, training, capacity building and other initiatives stood at ₹ 132.91 crore. Progress under WSHG scheme for the last 3 years is given in

the Statement-III (*See* below).

3. Micro Enterprise Development Programme (MEDP):

NABARD has been supporting skill and entrepreneurship training to SHG members through MEDP since March -2006. Cumulatively, around 4.94 lakh SHG members, mostly women members, have received training through 17276 MEDPs as on 31 March 2019. State-wise details of support provided by NABARD under MEDP during the last 3 years are given in the Statement-IV (*See* below).

4. Livelihood and Enterprise Development Programme (LEDPs):

With a view to increase sustainable livelihoods among SHG members and to create maximum impact of skill up gradation with hand holding and credit linkages, the LEDP is conducted by NABARD. The objective of this programme is to create sustainable livelihoods and to facilitate maximum benefits for SHG members through skill upgradation, continued handholding till establishment of livelihoods. Cumulatively 61033 SHG members have been supported through 532 LEDP programmes with grant sanction of ₹22.84 crore from NABARD upto March 2019. State-wise details of support provided by NABARD under LEDP during the last 3 years are given in Statement-V (*See* below).

5. Farmers Producer Organizations (FPOs):

NABARD is implementing various schemes for betterment of rural population irrespective of gender. Farmer members (both men and women) are mobilized and incorporated during formation of FPOs. There are Total 3.33 lakh women shareholders out of 10.32 lakh shareholders belonging to 4317 FPOs.

6. Tribal Development Fund (TDF):

Under TDF, a family is the basic unit considered for assistance. However, activities under TDF like SHG formation, health camps, vaccination etc are under taken with focus on Women. Organisational structure envisaged under TDF *viz* the Village Planning Committee (VPC) and the Project Level Tribal Development Committee (PTDC) has a provision for due representation of women (minimum 30%).

7. Exhibitions & Melas:

NABARD has been providing opportunities to women entrepreneurs to show case their skills through a marketing platform in the exhibition /melas sponsored by NABARD in various States. A sizeable number of participants in such exhibitions are women. The number of exhibitions/ melas and TOTAL funds utilised during the last three years are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	No of exhibitions/Melas	Total funds
2016-17	220	3.68
2017-18	247	4.04
2018-19	396	5.26

8. Rural Haat/Mart:

Around 50% of the Rural Marts sanctioned in Maharashtra, U.P. & Rajasthan have 100% women participation.

Rural Haats

(₹ in crore)

Year	No of Rural Haats	Total funds sanctioned
2016-17	19	1.92
2017-18	36	3.46
2018-19	64	6.04

Rural Marts

(₹ in crore)

Year	Number	TOTAL funds sanctioned
2016-17	76	2.09
2017-18	66	1.85
2018-19	94	2.55

9. Off-Farm Producer Organisations (OFPOs)

The objective of OFPOs is to promote collectivisation of rural artisans so as to make them strong enough to take up business activities, through capacity building, business planning, and development of marketing linkages. As on 31 March 2019, 25 OFPO projects to the tune of ₹ 8.32 crore were sanctioned in 16 states. Five of these OFPOs are exclusively for women. Activities under OFPOs include handloom, handicraft, Minor Forest Produce, Micro enterprise etc. with the women beneficiaries ranging from 10% to 100 % in these projects.

As informed by NABARD, State-wise disaggregated data on women beneficiaries under the above said schemes are not centrally maintained.

Statement-I

*Progress under Microfinance - Savings of SHGs with Banks
State-wise position as on 31 March*

(Amt. ₹ lakh)

Sl. No.	Region/ State	2017		2018		2019		30-Sep-19	
		No. of SHGs	Savings Amount						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4874	872.82	5257	1020.74	5856	1173.55	6013	1255.74
2	Andhra Pradesh	848721	529124.96	927556	668242.05	889559	660598.41	924609	688820.43
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5460	1141.91	6000	901.5	5230	1611.55	5619	1463.58
4	Assam	347505	10446.64	375986	19466.96	410481	25581.26	426521	27728.67
5	Bihar	441309	62658.38	594790	98375.42	770195	150859.71	750237	113496.39
6	Chandigarh	1292	104.51	357	23.32	529	57.5	2294	190.96
7	Chhattisgarh	179496	20090.86	190513	22541.1	231876	28796.72	194155	30414.94
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT	648	152.7	599	170.55	685	201.33	35	13.23
9	Daman and Diu UT	103	7	43	6.6	104	19.54	67	6.06

10	Goa	7408	1940.42	8218	2192.51	9406	2366.18	9440	2554.03
11	Gujarat	247022	26251.55	240297	27346.66	294609	36533.62	285863	32846.02
12	Haryana	40615	3431	38216	3225.2	54663	6076.42	61066	8334.08
13	Himachal Pradesh	45735	5061.57	49353	6678.07	54079	6667.61	66180	10309.06
14	Jammu and Kashmir	16862	2184.56	17980	2911.95	5213	726.59	4932	706.46
15	Jharkhand	130350	14991.55	153192	44874.87	238568	29719.27	251778	27779.62
16	Karnataka	1031733	131181.48	835643	114701.74	907391	115494.28	925459	110188.50
17	Kerala	279527	51268.95	296289	56229.74	389214	77539.72	421179	260990.69
18	Lakshadweep UT	4	0.3	166	11.35	173	18.16	176	21.17
19	Madhya Pradesh	238496	27310.38	256178	30067.45	332512	50258.19	336437	50437.33
20	Maharashtra	885420	110344.6	848291	94978.61	1083811	166154.48	1022616	235348.54
21	Manipur	15470	336.5	16960	410.37	17702	602.49	18077	537.16
22	Meghalaya	8442	961.08	11427	1180.42	20745	2401.44	25151	2883.16
23	Mizoram	8737	562.03	8934	684.87	11897	1490.55	12478	1577.09
24	Nagaland	13019	1275.9	6533	527.95	6033	564.82	6833	531.24
25	New Delhi	4480	1119.06	4331	1293.47	5010	2103.44	4945	1766.51

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26	Odisha	431487	62745.06	530489	92478.21	663381	137502.71	686455	144473.18
27	Puducherry	22340	2224.28	24722	4185.86	21428	3813.16	22057	3571.38
28	Punjab	31486	3135.34	37734	3219.41	44397	4287.41	50284	3470.81
29	Rajasthan	316729	34640.24	330912	31942.49	384733	42533.85	395127	37292.40
30	Sikkim	4211	1575.67	6077	2080.77	5837	1466.75	7345	2528.53
31	Tamil Nadu	909492	106575.55	1047103	107786.98	1059897	128087.44	982883	140786.64
32	Telangana	632781	159282.18	517817	264669.08	568756	304377.08	671052	315137.68
33	Tripura	50043	6655.97	53674	6954.75	45544	6688.19	15350	2251.07
34	Uttar Pradesh	383592	32146.94	407390	34788.68	444318	45396.76	435948	43472.30
35	Uttarakhand	46930	4349.94	48141	7987.88	54053	8778.33	55262	8339.23
36	West Bengal	945056	195270.76	847269	205053.94	976358	281899.64	1021059	294662.91
Grand Total		8576875	1611422.64	8744437	1959211.52	10014243	2332448.15	10104982	2606186.79

Source: NABARD

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Statement-II*Progress under Microfinance - Bank Loans outstanding against SHGs**State-wise position as on 31 March*

(Amt. ₹ lakh)

Sl. No.	Region/ State	2017		2018		2019		30-Sep-19	
		No. of SHGs	Loans O/S Amount						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1722	1332.38	977	1031.18	1211	1363.01	1041	1436.05
2	Andhra Pradesh	751357	1740579.16	774115	2224166.61	764426	2422493.61	807585	2565630.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	239	281.26	526	319.23	261	129.56	230	105.31
4	Assam	101457	63379.51	100455	67772.01	90218	68028.05	90764	62319.55
5	Bihar	364169	158485.86	474913	317347.78	602089	502681.55	636651	563607.75
6	Chandigarh	107	82.66	72	46.48	64	83.73	64	245.33
7	Chhattisgarh	94018	35426.46	106752	46010.82	59263	44027.12	71266	37526.62
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT	223	66	219	68.11	149	45.02	128	40.95
9	Goa	1598	2979.78	1472	2789.48	1575	3178.99	1576	3340.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	Gujarat	48364	24362.16	65926	37942.19	47482	25299.72	47338	27129.91
11	Haryana	22497	16365.42	15173	12347.84	15029	13681.41	15928	15585.93
12	Himachal Pradesh	16486	11041.52	10420	9980.2	11943	12507.82	11697	12764.04
13	Jammu and Kashmir	6034	3789.81	8971	8360.45	3182	3360.66	3085	3965.80
14	Jharkhand	87274	31888.41	80482	36450.99	90611	47474.08	91962	54357.49
15	Karnataka	649709	814933.36	744479	1112606.82	612742	1188275.39	622653	1182248.78
16	Kerala	142923	289658.89	173832	372335.51	197154	510708.56	237549	556019.25
17	Lakshadweep UT	4	6.46	2	0.46	2	0.46	3	2.24
18	Madhya Pradesh	91730	50877.98	88698	44031.87	91861	52368.46	96203	54353.11
19	Maharashtra	227912	181499.88	208719	196407.49	227695	218276.71	229994	223517.81
20	Manipur	1762	927.76	1495	889.56	1996	1396.47	2338	1713.01
21	Meghalaya	1265	1444.07	1692	941.09	636	309.99	3019	2178.92
22	Mizoram	1378	1950.51	1824	2535	2079	2603.02	2245	2686.41
23	Nagaland	2449	2416.53	1285	1850.09	681	819.48	805	966.92
24	New Delhi	415	426.23	320	620.24	297	576.95	288	2236.57

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25	Odisha	220662	212682.04	232945	226206.76	262326	242502.84	294279	304533.53
26	Puducherry	5613	9785.06	7284	12384.97	7157	13664.21	6855	12567.02
27	Punjab	11882	6507.18	10186	5820.36	7199	10619.55	6914	12962.68
28	Rajasthan	86484	52954.25	99286	49689.03	86416	58544.26	85334	65889.62
29	Sikkim	696	631.49	3435	2807.21	1424	1108.64	1469	1190.74
30	Tamil Nadu	384307	604740.89	376996	664788.16	385698	751659.53	376704	770171.39
31	Telangana	607443	1205261.16	562707	1376206.23	570911	1540719.18	644917	1627209.62
32	Tripura	33976	12129.16	32936	11934.21	26259	8736.86	4200	2210.92
33	Uttar Pradesh	198174	127960.5	191735	117116.88	159769	98065.07	134174	83019.28
34	Uttarakhand	14489	7103.65	17193	9012.46	13249	5982.49	11712	5104.53
35	West Bengal	669469	484172.92	622836	587027.35	734278	858522.98	676408	842969.72
Grand Total		4848287	6158130.36	5020358	7559845.12	5077332	8709815.43	5217378	9101807.73

Source: NABARD

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Statement-III*Implementation of Women SHG in Backward & LWE districts Status as on last 3 years*

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Name of the State	As on 31 Mar 2017			As on 31 Mar 2018		As on 31 Mar 2019		As on 30 Sept 2019	
	No. of Districts covered	Total Grant assistance released	SHGs Credit linked	Total Grant assistance released	SHGs Credit linked	Total Grant assistance released	SHGs Credit linked	Total Grant assistance released	SHGs Credit linked
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	8	875.22	23844	936.68	24274	1035.63	24274	1047.04	24,274
Arunachal Pradesh	2	10.84	21	11.25	26	11.25	26	11.25	26
Assam	4	65.38	529	69.98	532	84.36	532	84.70	532
Bihar	16	247.40	17374	1163.08	15641	1560.14	16110	1560.14	16,110
Chhattisgarh	10	444.25	5163	492.48	5660	607.00	5996	607.58	5,996
Goa	1	33.61	191	35.30	191	36.23	191	36.23	191

Gujarat	3	82.38	1462	83.41	1533	90.84	1742	90.84	1,742
Haryana	2	148.16	1463	162.69	1463	182.07	1463	183.11	1,463
Himachal Pradesh	2	194.37	2378	255.38	2716	303.26	2760	305.04	2,760
Jammu and Kashmir	3	48.53	190	48.53	190	48.53	190	48.53	190
Jharkhand	18	1414.59	9239	1658.67	11750	2098.33	17017	2115.95	17,047
Karnataka	2	264.10	3010	282.11	3010	299.90	3010	299.88	3,010
Kerala	2	141.27	1378	154.52	1378	178.79	1399	178.79	1,399
Madhya Pradesh	9	462.35	3956	568.84	4033	766.57	4197	776.27	4,197
Maharashtra	6	747.68	8914	943.64	10497	1194.47	11676	1194.47	11,676
Manipur	2	22.55	88	22.55	88	22.55	88	22.55	88
Meghalaya	2	25.75	200	37.08	246	42.98	349	43.71	349
Mizoram	2	44.35	217	45.85	227	51.04	327	51.04	327
Nagaland	2	7.49	0	7.49	0	7.49	0	7.49	-
Odisha	19	915.92	7427	993.90	7474	1205.26	7675	1218.50	7,675

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Punjab	1	71.74	620	74.75	683	74.75	683	74.75	683
Rajasthan	4	372.98	4403	390.14	4444	390.14	4444	390.14	4,444
Sikkim	2	33.95	145	37.61	152	37.61	152	37.61	152
Tamil Nadu	2	102.50	664	116.32	664	145.93	781	146.20	781
Telangana	8	823.49	8285	883.79	8285	993.78	8285	1003.94	8,285
Tripura	2	38.43	556	39.78	635	45.44	517	45.44	517
Uttarakhand	2	199.92	2701	213.92	2918	237.65	2962	239.32	2,962
Uttar Pradesh	8	293.20	2139	343.89	2310	360.52	2352	360.52	2,352
West Bengal	6	713.79	7346	835.59	8526	1077.81	9907	1077.82	9,907
Head Office		56.26		58.81		61.43		61.43	
Administrative charges		26.70		32.90		39.75		39.75	
TOTAL	150	8929.15	113903	11000.91	119546	13291.48	129105	13360.03	129135

Source : NABARD

Statement-IV*NABARD Support for MEDP during last three years*

(₹in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	MEDP								
		2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
		No. of Progr- ammes	No. of Partici- pants	Amount Released	No. of Progr- ammes	No. of Partici- pants	Amount Released	No. of Progr- ammes	No. of Partici- pants	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	80	1370	18.42	24	745	9.67	34	1118	13.99
2	Andhra Pradesh	104	1340	50.41	52	3270	15.64	131	2250	68.04
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0.00	2	60	1.00	2	60	0.90
4	Assam	0	900	0.00	19	570	6.09	53	840	15.20
5	Bihar	29	1320	19.23	12	360	5.68	8	0	2.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6	Chhattisgarh	13	120	15.97	6	180	1.71	15	30	3.99
7	Goa	115	60	30.05	3	90	1.00	6	150	3.00
8	Gujarat	70	1980	17.85	35	1050	18.72	24	1620	24.82
9	Haryana	24	420	10.60	7	210	2.89	17	450	7.95
10	Himachal Pradesh	14	480	7.00	22	660	8.43	29	510	12.12
11	Jammu and Kashmir	35	0	18.66	0	0	0.25	2	150	0.75
12	Jharkhand	64	786	17.32	9	271	4.11	47	690	0.00
13	Karnataka	71	180	35.29	0	0	0.00	2	300	5.39
14	Kerala	80	2130	38.65	37	1185	15.00	21	630	10.51
15	Madhya Pradesh	7	330	1.47	0	0	0.50	33	360	15.10
16	Maharashtra	4	3919	3.11	33	992	12.56	32	1839	10.24
17	Manipur	0	210	0.00	7	216	3.50	5	150	2.50
18	Meghalaya	40	251	17.60	10	300	4.31	11	150	6.65
19	Mizoram	7	30	3.49	3	350	1.23	7	224	3.23

20	Nagaland	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	1	30	0.00
21	New Delhi	38	0	12.69	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
22	Odisha	52	1920	22.64	78	2340	16.27	97	1410	43.18
23	Punjab	0	960	0.00	26	768	13.00	10	540	9.00
24	Rajasthan	88	540	48.06	9	270	3.39	0	0	0.00
25	Sikkim	2	0	1.66	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
26	Tamil Nadu	106	1993	53.14	103	3051	31.54	68	1980	28.76
27	Telangana	6	270	3.00	7	210	3.27	57	210	20.25
28	Tripura	7	0	2.06	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
29	Uttar Pradesh	27	702	11.37	49	1427	21.64	21	840	13.37
30	Uttarakhand	21	630	9.89	10	350	4.79	11	420	2.99
31	West Bengal	96	2160	34.02	17	510	6.77	126	2520	72.68
TOTAL		1200	25001	503.65	580	19435	212.96	870	19471	397.09

Source: NABARD

Written Answers to

[3 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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Statement-V*NABARD Support for LEDP during last three years*

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
		No. of Progr- ammes	No. of Partici- pants	Amount Released	No. of Progr- ammes	No. of Partici- pants	Amount Released	No. of Progr- ammes	No. of Partici- pants	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Not Applicable as scheme was mainstreamed in 2017-18			3	0	7.56	0	0	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh				20	2250	8.43	26	2250	100.26
3	Arunachal Pradesh				0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
4	Assam				2	90	6.63	3	90	16.04
5	Bihar				28	0	15.98	38	450	173.38
6	Chhattisgarh				8	150	10.19	0	0	0.00

7	Goa	1	0	1.84	1	60	5.48
8	Gujarat	4	0	2.20	3	120	13.48
9	Haryana	9	150	24.45	5	600	24.90
10	Himachal Pradesh	3	0	4.24	2	0	11.86
11	Jammu and Kashmir	5	30	4.57	1	150	5.59
12	Jharkhand	39	792	26.61	19	2045	97.98
13	Karnataka	12	0	7.64	3	150	13.46
14	Kerala	8	440	13.16	5	455	22.01
15	Madhya Pradesh	47	2700	93.45	25	1600	153.61
16	Maharashtra	4	30	9.81	2	105	10.87
17	Manipur	3	120	9.39	2	600	12.61
18	Meghalaya	2	156	2.09	1	300	5.24
19	Mizoram	2	0	4.17	1	0	2.30
20	Nagaland	1	150	0.00	1	0	6.43
21	New Delhi	0	0	24.28	0	0	0.00

Written Answers to

[3 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22	Odisha				38	1170	2.67	28	780	89.91
23	Punjab				2	0	8.08	1	90	4.98
24	Rajasthan				5	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
25	Sikkim				0	0	35.31	1	0	6.75
26	Tamil Nadu				19	785	41.27	9	1110	41.78
27	Telangana				28	0	0.00	7	90	34.41
28	Tripura				1	0	35.55	1	150	2.04
29	Uttar Pradesh				15	403	1.37	7	340	42.86
30	Uttarakhand				4	180	13.51	2	330	9.80
31	West Bengal				11	120	47.36	7	420	33.15
TOTAL					324	9716	461.79	201	12285	941.18

Source: NABARD

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

GST collection allotted to Tamil Nadu

1347. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the Total GST collection during the financial year 2017-18;
- (b) out of this how much was allotted to Tamil Nadu;
- (c) whether it was allotted as per Finance Commission formula or place of supply concept as envisaged in the GST Act; and
- (d) whether there was any loss to Tamil Nadu compared to place of supply allocation if it was on the basis of Finance Commission formula?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The Total GST collection during the financial year 2017-18 was ₹ 7,40,795 crores. Out of which, Tamil Nadu had received ₹ 24,907 crores which includes both SGST and IGST settlement / adhoc apportionment.

(c) and (d) IGST levied and collected by the Centre shall be apportioned/settled between the Union and the States/UTs on the basis of place of consumption and cross utilization. It is further submitted that after regular settlement/apportionment and refund, some amount of IGST has been getting accumulated month after month in the Consolidated Fund of India (CFI). Pending finalization of accounting procedure for accounting, balance IGST which was lying in the CFI as on 31st March, 2018, was devolved to Centre and States as per Finance Commission formula as envisaged in the Article 270 of the Constitution of India after taking formal opinion from Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law & Justice.

A few States including Tamil Nadu have represented to Centre requesting for apportionment /settlement of balance IGST as on 31.03.2018 which was devolved under Article 270. Accordingly, as per the decision taken in the 37th GST Council meeting held on 20th September, 2019 in Goa, a Group of Ministers (GoM) has been constituted to examine the subject matter.

Input tax credit loopholes

1348. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the Total amount of Input Tax Credit (ITC) paid for the financial year 2017-18;
- (b) whether the Ministry noticed huge ITC claims from any particular State; and
- (c) whether it was because of any loopholes in the system and if so, the steps taken to plug such loopholes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The TOTAL amount of refund of Input Tax Credit (ITC) under GST paid in the financial year 2017-18 is as follows:

Sl. No.	Tax Head	Amount of refund (in ₹ crores)
1.	CGST	1898.55
2.	IGST	3594.37
3.	Compensation Cess	109.33
	TOTAL	5602.25

- (b) 2017-18 was the first year for implementation of GST in the country. In absence of any benchmark, it is not possible to draw such conclusion.
- (c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b) above.

Funds released to Andhra Pradesh under CSS between 2015-2020

1349. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds released to the State of Andhra Pradesh (AP) under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) during 2015-16 to 2019-20, year-wise along with sharing pattern between Central and State Governments;
- (b) the details of eligibility of AP State, year-wise, under Special Assistance Package announced by Government, if funding of CSS would have been shared in the ratio of 90:10 between Central and the State during 2015-16 to 2019-20; and
- (c) whether there is any request from AP to release these funds to State instead of taking them repayment of loans Externally Aided Projects, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The detail of funds released to the State of Andhra Pradesh under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes year-wise by the Union Government is as below:

(₹ in crore)					
Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (Till 28.02.2020)
Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)	9930.73	12,928.41	12,125.81	10,812.80	9344.67

Source: PFMS Reports

The funding pattern for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes is based on the guidelines stated in OMs No. O-11013/02/2015-CSS & CMC dated 17.08.2016 and 26.10.2019 of NITI Aayog regarding 'Rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes-Based on the Recommendations and suggested course of action by the Sub-Group of Chief Ministers-approved by the Cabinet'.

(b) The Central Government will provide Special Assistance Measure to Government of Andhra Pradesh, which would make up for the additional Central share the State might have received during 2015-16 to 2019-20, if the funding of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) would have been shared at the ratio of 90:10 between the Centre and the State. The special assistance will be provided by way of repayment of loan and interest for the Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) signed and disbursed during 2015-2016 to 2019-20 by the State as and when it falls due. Based on the request of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, not having audited figures of the State's finances with respect to funding of Centrally Sponsored Schemes made available by the Auditor General of the State, the Union Government has released ₹ 15.81 crore towards repayments of interest liabilities of EAPs signed and disbursed by the State during 2015-16 to 2017-18 in 2018-19 to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh had requested to allow borrowing from domestic commercial entities in place of external borrowing. However, the Cabinet has approved the Special Assistance Measure as stated in part (b).

GST and IGST dues to AP and Telangana

1350. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has to pay GST and IGST due to the States of Andhra Pradesh (AP) and Telangana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that AP and Telangana States are constantly requesting for release of the dues, if so, the details thereof, and

(d) if not, year-wise GST and IGST paid to these States during the last three years and the details of pending dues?

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

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

(c) No Sir.

(d) The details of SGST collected in and IGST apportioned to the State of Andhra Pradesh and the State of Telangana for the last three years are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

FY	Andhra Pradesh		Telangana	
	SGST	IGST (Regular + Adhoc Settlement)	SGST	IGST (Regular + Adhoc Settlement)
2017-18	5,076	5,750	6,538	6,534
2018-19	8,897	11,850	11,243	12,788
2019-20 (till Jan 2020)	7,622	9,206	10,629	9,280

Status of Indian economy

1351. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country has been going through an economic slowdown;

(b) whether it is also a fact that all is well with the Indian economy and it is growing at around 5 per cent which is far better than many other countries;

(c) whether the Indian economy had to bear the brunt of demonetisation and the lag effect of the GST; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The second advance estimates of national income have estimated the growth of real GDP to be 5.0 per cent in 2019-20, which has decelerated from the previous year levels. The deceleration in the growth rate of GDP coincides with a deceleration in growth of global output from 3.6 percent in 2018 to 2.9 percent in 2019 as estimated in the World Economic Outlook (WEO) update January 2020 published by International Monetary Fund (IMF). According to the IMF estimates, India continues to be amongst the fastest growing economies in the world and its GDP is estimated to grow at 5.8 percent in 2020-21 and is further projected to surpass China with a growth rate of 6.5 percent in 2021-22.

(c) and (d) The economic growth of the country depends on a number of factors including structural, external, fiscal and monetary factors. Overall demonetisation aims to increase formalization of the economy which is expected to result in higher digital transactions, better tax compliance and greater tax revenues. The implementation of Goods and Service Tax (GST) has created a business-friendly environment in India by creating a common national market for goods and services and simplification and automation of processes of registration, returns, refunds and tax payments.

Real time sharing of GST invoices and e-way bills

1352. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal for real time sharing of GST invoices and e-way bills with States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether real time sharing of GST invoices and e-way bills with States is likely to reduce evading of GST; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Tax authorities of Centre and States can access the e-way bill portal developed by the National Informatics Centre (NIC) and view real-time data. Further, NIC has started sharing e-way bill data on near real time basis (with a gap of about 30 minutes in pulling real time data) to those States which make such requests. Presently, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala are pulling the near real time data using Application Program Interface (API). The e-way bills contain relevant details of GST invoices also.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. With access to real time e-way bill data and invoice details, it has become possible to detect cases of fraudulent activities and irregularities under GST much before returns are filed.

Letter on issue of ex-servicemen re-employed in PSBs

1353. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister has received any letter from All India Ex-servicemen Employees Federation (AIExBEF) an affiliation of NExCC(Regd.) through an elected member of Lok Sabha on the issues of ex-servicemen re-employed in PSBs;

(b) if so, the action initiated by the concerned Ministry in this regard;

(c) the specific reason restricting a talk on the issues; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not convening a meeting with the representatives of the federation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A representation was received in Department of

Financial Services on the issue of pay fixation of Ex-servicemen re-employed in Public Sector Banks (PSBs). The Indian Banks' Association (IBA) vide their circular letter NO.HR&IR/CIR/2013-14/589/8764 dated 30.01.2014 has circulated comprehensive guidelines to all Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) of PSBs with advise to follow these guidelines uniformly to avoid disparity in pay fixation across the PSBs. However, the All India Ex-servicemen Bank Employees Federation (AIEExBEF) continued to make representation with a request to revise the guidelines. Accordingly, the matter was taken up with IBA for examination. However, a final decision can only be taken after consultation with DoP&T, Ministry of Defence, Department of Public Enterprises, since it may have wider implication for other Financial Institutions/Public Sector Banks etc.

Corruption cases against bank officials

1354. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has tendered its advice for sanction for prosecution of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) officers/officials involved in corruption cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988;
- (b) if so, the number of corruption cases registered against officers/staff of PSBs during each of the last three years and number of officers punished or undergoing trial; and
- (c) whether Government has any plan to make banking sector as an ideal department by taking zero tolerance on corruption, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) As per guidelines issued by Government, the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) tenders advice in cases of prosecution of Presidential appointees. In cases investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) against any Presidential appointee, the CBI forwards the final report of the investigation to the CVC and to the administrative Ministry/Department concerned. In cases where an authority other than the President is competent to sanction prosecution under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 and the concerned disciplinary authority does not propose to accord the sanction sought for by the CBI, or any other investigating agency, the case will be reported to the CVC and the concerned authority will take further action after considering the CVC's advice.

CBI had sought sanction for prosecution in respect of 801 officers/staff of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) which included Presidential appointees and other than Presidential appointees in 2017, 2018 and 2019 and upto Jan, 2020. CBI has reported that requests in respect of 139 officers/staff of PSBs during this period have been declined. In cases where sanction is declined, the advice is tendered in consultation with CVC. The details of cases registered in CBI against officers/staff of PSBs and the number of officers/staff of PSBs punished/convicted or undergoing trial during last three years is as under:

Year	No. of cases Registered	No. of officers/ staff of PSBs punished/ convicted	No. of officers/staff of PSBs under Trial (as on 1st January of the respective years)
2017	200	127	2708
2018	148	137	2673
2019	136	143	2633
2020 (upto 31.01.20)	11	6	2593
TOTAL	495	413	-

Source: CBI

Government, in pursuance of its commitment to "Zero Tolerance Against Corruption" has taken several measures to combat corruption which, *inter-alia*, include key reforms in PSBs as part of PSBs Reforms Agenda such as:

- (i) Board-approved Loan Policies of PSBs now mandate tying up necessary clearances/ approvals and linkages before disbursement, scrutiny of group balance-sheet and ring-fencing of cash flows, non-fund and tail risk appraisal in project financing.
- (ii) Use of third-party data sources for comprehensive due diligence across data sources has been instituted, thus mitigating risk on account of misrepresentation or fraud.

- (iii) Monitoring role has been strictly segregated from sanctioning role in high value loans, and specialized monitoring agencies combining financial and domain knowledge have been deployed for effective monitoring of loans above Rs 250 crore.
- (iv) To ensure timely, better and transparent realisation in one-time settlements (OTSs), online end-to-end OTS Platforms have been set up based on checkbox system.

In addition, steps have been taken for systemic improvements and reforms to provide transparent citizen-friendly services and reduce corruption which, *inter-alia*, include:

- (i) Disbursement of welfare benefits directly to citizens under various schemes of the Government in a transparent manner through the Direct Benefit Transfer initiative.
- (ii) Implementation of E-tendering in public procurements.
- (iii) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedure and systems.
- (iv) Introduction of Government procurement through the Government e-Marketplace (GeM).

The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 has been amended in 2018 to bring a paradigm shift in tackling corruption in as much as clearly criminalising the act of giving bribe etc.

In this direction, various other measures have also been taken by the Government which include, adoption of Integrity Pact in major Procurement activities, operationalisation of the institution of Lokpal and Discontinuation of interviews in recruitment of Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) and Group 'C' posts in Government of India.

Further, PSBs have a Board approved Staff Accountability Policy and regulations for taking action against officials involved in irregularities Whenever any irregularities are found or observed on the part of PSB officials, the banks initiate action, wherever required, in consultation with CVC, as per applicable rules/regulations of the bank; and commensurate punishment is awarded to the delinquent employees based on the seriousness of the wrongdoing in accordance with the relevant service rules/ regulations and Reserve Bank of India guidelines.

Loans under Kisan Credit Cards to farmers

1355. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced provision of loans under Kisan Credit Cards to farmers who are registered under Kisan Samman Yojana without any collateral guarantee during presentation of Budget 2020-21;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of interest rates applicable on these loans along with the eligibility for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) Hon'ble Finance Minister in budget speech 2020-21 has, *inter-alia*, announced that all eligible beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) will be covered under the KCC scheme. Pursuant to that the Government has launched a special drive to saturate the PM-KISAN beneficiaries under the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme in a mission mode.

Keeping in view the overall inflation and rise in agriculture input cost over the years since 2010, RBI vide notification dated 07.02.2019 has raised the limit for collateral free agricultural loans from the existing level of ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 1.6 lakh. This is also applicable for loans availed by the farmers under the KCC scheme.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has deregulated the interest rate on advances sanctioned by Scheduled Commercial Banks and these interest rates are determined by banks with the approval of their respective Board of Directors subject to the regulatory guidelines on interest rate on advances contained in RBFs Master Direction dated 03.03.2016. Interest rates on loans could vary from time to time and be based on credit profile of the borrowers.

Government of India implements an interest subvention scheme under which short term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh are provided to farmers at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. Besides, additional 3% incentive is given to the farmers for prompt repayment of the loan, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4%. Farmers holding Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) are also eligible beneficiaries for availing benefits of the interest subvention scheme as mentioned above.

Regulating content of trans-fat in oils and fats

1356. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) what steps have been planned by Government towards issuing regulations to meet the WHO mandated best practice limit of 2 per cent trans-fat in oils and fats;
- (b) the current prescribed limit of permitted trans-fat in India and details thereof; and
- (c) whether there is a monitoring mechanism to record the compliance status on following the prescribed trans-fat limit, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The limit of trans-fats to be not more than 5% is prescribed under Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 for vanaspati, bakery shortenings, bakery and industrial margarine and interesterified vegetable fats/oils.

A draft notification to limit trans-fat to be not more than 2% by weight of the Total oils/fats present in the processed food products in which edible oils and fats are used as an ingredient on and from 1st January, 2022 was issued on 28.08.2019.

- (c) Standards prescribed under various regulations of FSSAI are enforced through the State/UT Governments. Regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products, are undertaken by the officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/ UTs to check that they comply with the standards laid down under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, and the rules and regulations made thereunder. In cases where the food samples are found to be non-conforming, recourse is taken to penal provisions under Chapter IX of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

CGHS dispensaries in the country

1357. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRI VAIKO:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of CGHS dispensaries/ wellness centres in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the details of criteria adopted for setting up new CGHS dispensary;
- (c) the number of private hospitals empanelled under CGHS in Tamil Nadu, with names thereof; and
- (d) in view of increasing demand, whether Government would open more CGHS dispensaries in the State, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) A Statement showing number of CGHS Allopathic Dispensaries/Wellness Centres in the country, State-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The criteria fixed for setting up a Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) Wellness Centres in a particular area are as under:

- (i) In an existing CGHS city:- For opening of a new Allopathic CGHS Wellness Centres in an existing CGHS city, there has to be a minimum of 2000 Card holders (serving employees of Central Government and Central Civil pensioners).
- (ii) Extension of CGHS to a new City:- For extension of CGHS to a new city, there has to be minimum of 6,000 Card holder`
- (c) 33 Hospitals and 6 diagnostic Labs are empanelled under CGHS in Tamil Nadu. The list is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).
- (d) No decision has been taken by the Government to open more CGHS Wellness Centres in the State of Tamil Nadu at present.

Statement-I

Details of number of CGHS Allopathic Dispensaries/ Wellness Centres in the country, State-wise;

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	City	Allopathic Dispensaries
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	1

1	2	3	4
		Nellore	1
		Rajahmundry	1
		Vijayawada	1
		Visakhapatnam	2
2.	Assam	Guwahati	5
		Dibrugarh	1
		Silchar	1
3.	Bihar	Chappa	1
		Darbhanga	1
		Gaya	1
		Muzzafarpur	1
		Patna	5
4.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	2
5.	Delhi	Delhi	87
6.	Goa	Panaji	1
7.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	8
		Gandhinagar	1
		Vadodara	1
8.	Haryana	Ambala	1
		Faridabad	2
		Gurgaon	2
		Sonapat	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	Jammu	2
		Srinagar	1
11.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	1

1	2	3	4
		Ranchi	3
12.	Karnataka	Bengaluru	10
13.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	3
		Kochi	1
		Bhopal	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	1
		Jabalpur	5
		Indore	1
		Mumbai	26
15.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	11
		Pune	9
16.	Manipur	Imphal	1
17.	Meghalaya	Shillong	2
18.	Mizoram	Aizawl	1
19.	Nagaland	Kohima	1
		Berhampur	1
20.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	3
		Cuttack	1
21.	Punjab	Amritsar	1
		Jalandhar	1
22.	Puducherry	Puducherry	1
		Ajmer	1
23.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	1
		Jaipur	7
		Kota	1
24.	Sikkim	Gangtok	1
		Chennai	14

1	2	3	4
25.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli	1
		Tirunalveli	1
26.	Telangana	Hyderabad	13
27.	Tripura	Agartala	1
28.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	3
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	1
		Prayagraj	7
		Aligarh	1
		Baghpat	1
		Bareilly	1
		Ghaziabad	1
		Gorakhpur	1
		Greater Noida	1
		Indirapuram	1
		Kanpur	9
		Lucknow	9
		Meerut	6
		Moradabad	1
		Noida	2
		Saharanpur	1
		Sahibabad	1
		Varanasi	2
		Jalpaiguri	1
30.	West Bengal	Kolkata	18
		Siliguri	1
31.	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	1
		TOTAL	329

Statement-II*List of Empanelled Hospitals under CGHS in Tamil Nadu*

Sl. No.	Name of the Hospital	Address and Tel. No.
1	2	3
1	CSI Kalyani General Hospital	15, R. Radhakrishnan Salai, Mylapore Chennai-4 044-28475870, 044-28473306
2	CSI Rainy Multispeciality Hospital	45, G.A.Road, Chennai-21 044-40405050, 044-25957668
3	MIOT Hospitals Ltd	4/112, Mount Poonamallee Road, Manapakkam, Chennai-89 044-22492288, 044-22491188 / 1155
4	Noble Hospital	4, Audiappa Street, Purasawalkam, Chennai-84 044-40042222 044-26403300
5	Soundarapandian Bone and Joint Hospital and Research Institute Pvt. Ltd	AA-16, 3rd Main Road, Annanagar, Chennai-40 044-43407363, 044-42066667
6	Sugam Hospital	349, Thiruvotriyur High Road, Thiruvotriyur, Chennai-19
7	Frontier Lifeline Hospital	R30-C, Ambattur Industrial Road, Mogappair, Chennai-101 044-42017575, 044-26564224
8	Parvathy Ortho Hospital Pvt. Ltd	241, Gst Road, Chrompet, Chennai-44044-22382248, 044-22383456

1	2	3
9	Kauvery HCG Cancer Centre, Chennai	MBC Tower, 199/90, MBC Towers, 5th Floor, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, Chennai- 600 004 044-43419999
10	K.K.R. ENT Hospital and Research Institute	827, Poonamallee High Road, Kilpauk, Chennai-10. 044-26411444, 044-26411987
11	Trinity Acute Care Hospital	No.33, Desikan Road, Mylapore, Chennai-4044-24671166, 044-24991488, 044-24990880
12	Billroth Hospitals	43, Lakshmi Talkies Road, Shenoy Nagar, Ch – 30
13	Hindu Mission Hospital	No. 103, GST Road, Tambaram West, Ch-45.Phone: 044-22262244
14	Apollo Cancer Hospital	No. 320, Padma Complex, Anna Salai, Nandanam, Ch-35.
15	Sri Manakula Vinayagar College and Hospital	Kalitheerthalkuppam, Madagadipet, Puducherry - 605107.Phone: 0413-2643000, 2643014, 2643023
16	Pondicherry Institute of Medical Sciences	Ganapathichettikullam Kalapet,Puducherry -605014 Phone:0413-2656271, 2656272,2656700

1	2	3
17	Mahalakshmi Multispecialty Hospital	Old No. 2/576, New No. 1/164, Mount Poonamallee High Road, Iyyappanthangal, Ch-56.Ph: 044-4867 8283
Exclusive Eye Centres		
1	Dr. Agarwal's Eye Hospital Ltd. Alwarpet	No. 222, TTK Road, Alwarpet, Chennai-18.
2	Dr. Agarwal's Eye Hospital Ltd –Perambur	B-63, Siva Elango Salai, 70 Feet Road Periyar Nagar, Chennai-82. 044-25507755, 044-43515787
3	Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Ltd. –Tambaram	Tdk Tower,6, Duraiswamy Reddy Street, West Tambaram, Chennai-45 044-39916500, 044-22264845
4	Udhi Eye Hospitals	9,Murrays Gate Road, Alwarpet, Chennai-18044-42188844, 044-43471111
5	Uma Eye Clinic	182 Plot No.995, 'O' Block, 2nd Avenue, Annanagar, Chennai- 600 040
6	Aravind Eye Hospital	Cuddalore Main Road Thavalakuppam, Puducherry -605007. Phone-0413-2619100
7	D.R.R. Eye Care and Oculoplasty Hospital	No399 Trunk Road Karayanchavadi,'Oonamallee,

1	2	3
		Chennai - 56 Phone - 26272057/26491196, 49527679
8	Jyothi Eye Care Centre	No 152&154 Calve Subraya Chetty Street Puducherry- 605001, Phone-0413-2224534, 2337659
9	Radha Tri Nethralaya	No. 12 Hindi Prachara Sabha Street, Triagar Chennai- 17 Phone -24332229/ 24311550/9445438681
10	Dr. Arvind Vision Care	No. 2/862, Kalamegam Street, West Mogappair, Chennai- 37
11	Nirmal's Eye Hospital	No. 108, Ayyasamy Street, West Tambaram, Chennai-45.
12	Rajan Eye Care Hospital Pvt. Ltd.	No.5, Vidodaya 2nd Street, T. Nagar, Chennai-17.
13	Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Ltd. - Pondicherry	N.S.J. Avenue, No. 601, Kamaraj Salai, Near Rajiv Gandhi Square, Pondicherry- 605005.
14	Dr. Agarwal's Eye Hospital -Porur	No. 118, Arcot Road, Porur, Chennai-116.
Exclusive Dental Clinics		
1	Dr. Gupta's Dental Specialities Centre	A2, Maruthi Apartments, No.82, Alagappa Road, Purasawalkam, Ch-84044- 26481935
2	Dr. Rimo Mulitspecialty Dental Clinic	No. 229 Cth Road Opposite To Immaculate Girls High

1	2	3
		School Avadi (Check Post) Chennai -54 Phone - 49509100 -9003209030
Diagnostic Centres		
1	Prompt and Precise Diagnostic Pvt. Ltd.	297, CTH Road, Avadi, Chennai-54 044-26375700, 044-26375900
2	Anderson Diagnostic Services Pvt. Ltd.	150, Poonamallee High Road, Purasawalkam, Chennai-84. Phone - 044-43539444, 044-43489444
3	Aarthi Scans Pvt. Ltd.	60, 100 Feet Road, Vadapalani, Chennai-26 Phone - 044-24722420044-24722421
4	Sankara Laboratories	Old No.50, New No.14, 3rd Street, Abhiramapuram, Chennai - 600 018.
5	V R R Scan (A Unit of VRR Diagnostic Services Pvt. Ltd., Chennai)	No. 10, Habibullah Road, T. Nagar, Chennai-17.
6	Bharat Scans Pvt. Ltd.	197, Peters Road, Royapettah, Chennai-14

List of OTC medicines

1358. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the reason for not having the list of Over the Counter (OTC) medicines;
- (b) whether Government is planning to prepare the list of OTC medicines;
- (c) if so, by when and the criteria of medicines to be included in the list;

- (d) whether Government will put this information in public domain;
- (e) whether Government will make it mandatory to print these OTC medicine labels with drug information such as Do's and Don'ts since OTCs can be purchased without prescription; and
- (f) whether Government will consider the international norms to print the required information on medicines with prescribed fonts and readability and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (f) Schedule K of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 already provides the list of certain medicines which are exempted from the requirements of obtaining sale license under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules made thereunder subject to the conditions as mentioned therein.

State Licensing Authorities (SCAs) appointed by respective State Governments are empowered to monitor/track the sale of drugs including the drugs allowed to be sold without prescription and take action in case of non-compliance.

Policy for disposal of expired and unused unwanted medicines

1359. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has framed any rules for disposal of date expired and unused drugs;
- (b) whether there is a Drug Take Back programme or guidelines;
- (c) whether Government has any plan to develop policy and implement it with adequate funding support; and
- (d) whether Government is considering creating awareness on issues like medicines thrown in dustbin, toilets, sinks etc. are polluting environments and are coming back to us through some or other way despite knowing very well that one of the reasons for antibiotic resistance is improper disposal of antibiotics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) The manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs in the country is regulated under the provisions of Drugs and

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.

Licensee is required to comply with all the conditions of licence. One of the conditions of licence states that no drug shall be sold or stocked by the licensee after the date of expiration of potency recorded on its container, label or wrapper, or in violation of any statement or direction recorded on such container, label or wrapper.

Provided that any such drug in respect of which the licensee has taken steps with the manufacturer or his representative for the withdrawal, reimbursement or disposal of the same, may be stocked after the date of expiration of pending such withdrawal, reimbursement or disposal, as the case may be, subject to the condition that the same shall be stored separately from the trade stocks and all such drugs shall be kept in packages or cartons, the top of which shall display prominently, the words - Not for sale.

One of the conditions of manufacturing license is that the manufacturing site is required to comply with the requirements of Good Manufacturing Practices prescribed in Schedule M of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. As per Schedule M, the disposal of sewage and effluents (Solid, liquid and gas) from manufacturing factory shall be in conformity with the requirements of Environment Pollution Control Board.

As per the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016, discarded medicines shall be either sent back to manufacturer or disposed by incineration. Pollution control boards in States and UTs are implementing the Biomedical Waste management Rules 2016.

Extending the age of superannuation of Central Government doctors

1360. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India suffers an 82 per cent shortage of specialist doctors in its community and primary health centres and has just one allopathic doctor for every 11,082 people amounting to shortage of an estimated 6,00,000 doctors and 2 million nurses;

(b) keeping in view the acute shortage, whether there is any proposal to extend the age of superannuation of Central Government doctors, especially specialist doctors beyond the recent extension of 65 years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Public Health being a State Subject, all the administrative and personnel matters, including that of recruitment of specialist doctors in public health facilities lie with the respective State Governments. The shortage of health human resource in public health facilities varies from State to State depending upon their policies and context. However, under National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical supports are provided to the State-UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for recruitment of health human resource (Specialists Doctors and other health workers), based on the requirements posed by them in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope.

As per information available with this Ministry, a Total of 12,01,354 allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India as on 30th September, 2019. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 9.61 lakh doctors may be available for active service which gives allopathic doctor-population ratio of 1:1404. Besides, there are around 7.88 lakh Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy (AUH) doctors in the country. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 6.30 lakh Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy (AUH) doctors may be available for service and considered together with allopathic doctors, it gives a doctor population ratio of 1:848.

However, as per Rural Health Statistics 2018-19 (as on 31st March 2019) brought out by this Ministry based on the information provided by State/UTs, there are shortfalls of 1933 Doctors at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), 17876 Specialists and 1099 General Duty Medical Officers at Community Health Centres (CHCs) across India against overall requirements of 30045 Doctors at PHCs, 22740 Specialists and 11370 General Duty Medical Officers at CHCs respectively. Also, as Rural Health Statistics 2018-19, there are shortfalls of 7569 at PHCs and 3372 at CHCs of nursing-staffs across India against overall requirements of 30045 at PHCs and 39795 at CHCs of nursing-staffs respectively.

(b) and (c) No such proposal in respect of CHS (Central Health Service) doctors presently is under consideration.

Diseases caused by intake of contaminated drinking water

1361. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

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

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of contaminated water-related diseases/infections reported in the country during the last three years, State/UT-wise, particularly due to contaminated underground water;

(b) the number of deaths caused by intake of arsenic and fluoride contaminated drinking water in the endemic areas; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to combat contaminated drinking water-related health problems, particularly in the arsenic and fluoride endemic areas, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Water borne diseases like Acute Diarrheal Disease, Cholera and Enteric fever, etc. are caused due to intake of contaminated water and unhygienic food. As per data from Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), State / UT wise details of cases due to waterborne diseases in the country during the years 2016 - 2018 are given in the Statement (*See* below). Separate data of deaths due to intake of arsenic and fluoride contaminated drinking water are not maintained.

(c) Provision of safe drinking water and health services fall within the remit of the State Governments. However, the Government of India has taken steps both for facilitating availability of safe drinking water and also for ensuring effective surveillance of outbreaks of water borne diseases and their prevention and management.

The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation have advised all States to

commission -surface water based piped water supply schemes in all habitations as a long term sustainable solution. However, since these projects have a long gestation period (say 3-5 years) and the rural people cannot be put to the risk of consuming contaminated water, all States have also been advised to install community water purification plants. This has been done with the objective of providing 8-10 litres of safe water per capita per day for drinking and cooking purposes only.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has issued guidelines for 'Detection, Prevention and Management of Arsenicosis in India' to the Arsenic affected States. State Governments are also advised to strengthen District/Community Health Centre (CHC) infrastructure for early diagnosis, management and treatment of Arsenic affected cases and may seek necessary support in the State Program Implementation Plans (PIPs) submitted under the National Health Mission (NHM).

Government of India also supplements the efforts of States/UTs by providing financial and technical assistance through the centrally sponsored scheme Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) which aims at providing potable water to every rural household with Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) at service level of 55 litre per capita per day (Ipcd) by 2024. States plan, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes. While allocating funds to States/ UTs under JJM, 10% weightage is given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants including Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations. States have also been advised to accord priority to quality-affected habitations while implementing piped water supply schemes under the JJM.

In March 2016, with the recommendation of NITI Aayog, an amount of ₹ 1,000 crore was released to various Arsenic and Fluoride affected States for installation of Community water purification plants and commissioning of piped water supply schemes.

Further, in March 2017, National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) was launched as a part of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), which has now been subsumed under Jal Jeevan Mission, to provide safe drinking water to 27,544 Arsenic/Fluoride affected rural habitations in the country. Since 2016-17, an amount of ₹ 3940.34 Crore has been released to the Arsenic and Fluoride affected States.

Statement*(A) States/UTs wise Cases Due to Cholera reported during 2016 – 2018*

Sl. No.	State / U.T.	2016	2017	2018 (Prov.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	12	0	0
6.	Goa	0	7	0
7.	Gujarat	88	85	106
8.	Haryana	0	2	21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1
11.	Jharkhand	5	0	0
12.	Karnataka	33	15	12
13.	Kerala	7	8	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	42	0	26
15.	Maharashtra	107	103	40
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	15
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	3

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Punjab	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	2	17	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	3	5	0
25.	Telangana	0	8	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0	1	153
29.	West Bengal	157	112	126
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	10	8	9
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	0	2
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	228	137	134
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL		718	508	651

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

(B) States/UTs-wise Cases Due to Acute Diarrheal Diseases reported during 2016 – 2018

Sl. No	State / U.T.	2016	2017	2018 (Prov.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11,94,005	11,89,407	11,93,473
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12,746	23,888	22,972

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	88,736	1,65,347	2,34,578
4.	Bihar	3,89,399	3,09,855	2,74,792
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,57,064	1,80,587	1,39,809
6.	Goa	15,740	20,706	23,546
7.	Gujarat	6,40,602	6,19,174	7,29,132
8.	Haryana	2,24,780	2,36,752	2,19,415
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3,10,749	3,14,463	3,00,183
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5,34,341	5,12,376	4,89,006
11.	Jharkhand	94,748	95,118	82,634
12.	Karnataka	9,30,452	9,17,488	9,23,036
13.	Kerala	4,77,435	4,52,953	5,50,659
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7,82,421	7,19,423	5,18,294
15.	Maharashtra	10,51,445	7,06,181	5,82,312
16.	Manipur	33,193	32,085	29,059
17.	Meghalaya	1,67,687	1,35,057	1,23,068
18.	Mizoram	14,849	16,310	14,678
19.	Nagaland	17,539	16,127	14,386
20.	Odisha	7,81,917	7,28,243	6,00,595
21.	Punjab	1,95,281	2,03,510	1,71,461
22.	Rajasthan	8,98,033	9,71,113	9,36,410
23.	Sikkim	49,691	41,816	41,449
24.	Tamil Nadu	3,69,325	4,15,845	3,72,705
25.	Telangana	10,07,284	4,87,099	4,88,094

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Tripura	97,653	79,432	79,561
27.	Uttarakhand	1,11,084	98,781	90,361
28.	Uttar Pradesh	11,02,042	12,57,202	13,08,083
29.	West Bengal	20,52,123	21,15,771	22,51,152
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23,547	15,751	12,660
31.	Chandigarh	49,891	51,453	56,393
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	43,280	42,231	50,576
33.	Daman and Diu	13,062	15,291	13,832
34.	Delhi	1,37,664	1,28,585	1,56,161
35.	Lakshadweep	4,387	6,968	6,208
36.	Puducherry	92,379	94,360	94,042
TOTAL		1,41,66,574	1,34,16,748	1,31,94,775

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

Shortage of nurses in India

1362. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that India has only 1.7 nurses available per 1,000 population, which is less than the WHO recommendation of 2.5 nurses per 1,000 population;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to improve the situation for better healthcare services in the country; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per Indian Nursing Council

(INC) records, there are around 8,85,383 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANM), 21,29,820 Registered Nurses and Registered Midwives (RN&RM) and 56,644 Lady Health Visitors (LHV) in the country. The Nurse patient ratio in the country at present is 1.7 nurses per 1000 population. However, the nurse- patient ratio varies from State to State, District to District and Institution to Institution. The problem is more of skewed distribution, with dense concentration of work force in some areas and lesser concentration in other areas.

(b) and (c) Some of the proactive measures taken to improve situation for better healthcare services in the country are:

- (i) There are around 8500 Nursing Institutions in the country producing about 3 lakh nursing personnel annually.
- (ii) In order to increase the number of nursing seats:-
 - (a) The requirement of land to construct building for School/College of Nursing and Hostel has been relaxed.
 - (b) The requirement of a 100 bedded parent hospital has been relaxed for hilly and tribal areas.
 - (c) The student teacher ratio for M.Sc.(N) programme has been relaxed from 1:5 to 1:10
 - (d) Student patient ratio for Nursing Institutions has been relaxed from 1:5 to 1:3

Distribution of Ayushman Bharat cards

‡1363. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the prescribed number of cards have been distributed to the eligible beneficiaries under the Government of India's Ayushman Bharat Scheme having been implemented in Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the number of cards distributed in this regard; and
- (c) the number of persons to whom these cards have not been distributed and the reasons for non-distribution thereof?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Services at Ayushman Bharat- Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs) are free and universal to all individuals residing in the service area.

Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) is an entitlement-based scheme for providing health cover up to ₹ 5 lakh per family per annum to around 10.74 crore poor and vulnerable families. No registration or enrolment of entitled beneficiaries is required for availing the benefits under AB-PMJAY.

However, in order to create awareness and facilitate easy availing of benefits, paper-based e-cards are being issued to the beneficiaries, after verifying their identity. The identification of beneficiaries is a continuous process and the responsibility of issuing AB-PMJAY e-cards lies with the States/UTs.

In Madhya Pradesh, around 83.92 lakh beneficiary families are entitled for benefits under AB-PMJAY and as on 02.03.2020, 1,40,63,887 individual beneficiaries have been verified under the scheme. State has been advised to issue e-cards to eligible beneficiaries in a mission mode.

Budget allocation for AIIMS, Delhi

†1364. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the budget allocation for All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi has been decreased in the general budget;

(b) if so, whether it would be a meaningful step towards enhancing the quality of treatment in AIIMS;

(c) the reasons for which Government has to decrease the corpus of budget of the country's largest AIIMS; and

(d) the percentage of funds out of GDP being spent on the treatment at present and how much it has been increased during the last six years?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) No. The budget allocation for AIIMS, New Delhi has increased from ₹3485 crores (Revised Estimates) in 2019-20 to ₹3489.96 crore (Budget Estimates) in 2020-21.

(d) As per the Economic Survey 2019-20 brought out by Ministry of Finance, the General Government Health Expenditure as a percentage of GDP is as follows:

Sl. No.	Years	General Govt. (combined Centre and States) Health Expenditure as a % of GDP
1.	2014-15	1.2
2.	2015-16	1.3
3.	2016-17	1.4
4.	2017-18	1.4
5.	2018-19 (RE)	1.5
6.	2019-20 (BE)	1.6

Re-introduction of COTPA Bill

1365. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any step has been taken to re-introduce the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Amendment (COTPA) Bill;

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

(c) the respective roles of the Non Communicable Diseases (NCD) task force and the reconstituted COTPA committee in formulating the COTPA Bill and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The target envisaged in National Health Policy, 2017 for relative reduction in prevalence of current tobacco use

is 30% by 2025. The National Health Policy 2017 of the Government of India identifies coordinated action on 'Addressing tobacco, alcohol and substance abuse' as one of the seven priority areas as outlined for improving the environment for health. Accordingly, Nasha Mukti Abhiyan Task Force (including tobacco, alcohol and substance abuse) was constituted with to formulate a detailed 'Preventive and Promotive Care Strategy' for addressing tobacco, alcohol and substance abuse (Nasha Mukti Abhiyan). Pursuant to its first meeting, three Working Groups viz. Working Group on Preventive Aspects; Regulatory Mechanisms; and Curative Aspects to formulate strategy for Nasha Mukti Abhiyan were constituted. The Working Group on Regulatory Mechanisms has the mandate to explore the existing provisions of the concerned laws/schemes and to analyse whether any amendment is required in the existing provision/scheme. The recommendations of the Working Group for redrafting/modifying the existing provisions of COTPA are awaited.

Further, Inter-Ministerial Committee for prevention and control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) has been constituted in this Ministry to facilitate implementation of actions required for prevention and control of NCDs as outlined in National Multisectorial Action Plan (NMAP). The NCD Committee does not work on legal reforms.

Packaged foods with abnormal salt and fat contents

1366. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government is drawn to the matter of packaged foods available in the market that are having presence of salt and fat contents at abnormal levels as compared to the guidelines of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), as per the study conducted by Centre for Science and Environment (CSE);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has informed that Centre for Science and Environment (CSE)

study has alleged that the quantity of salt and fat in the samples tested were higher than the threshold limits proposed in the draft Food Safety and Standards (Labelling and Display) Regulations.

Out of Total 33 samples tested in the said study, 19 samples are of 'prepared food' where 'Front- of-Pack' Labelling is not applicable. As far as pre-packaged food items are concerned, the sample size (14 samples) is too small and cannot be considered as representative of pre-packaged food industry in the country.

New parameters to treat diabetes and thyroid disorders

1367. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether international health bodies have changed parameters of diabetes and thyroid disorders;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the hospitals in the country are still following old parameters to treat diabetics and thyroid disorders in the country; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) There has been no recent change in parameters of diabetes and thyroid disorders by the World Health Organisation (WHO). However, American Thyroid Association in the year 2017 has revised the parameters for diagnosing and treating hypothyroidism in pregnancy.

In India, ICMR guidelines for Management of Diabetes, 2018 and Diagnosis and Management of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus - Technical and Operational Guidelines are followed for diabetes. National Guidelines for Screening of Hypothyroidism during Pregnancy are followed for thyroid in pregnancy.

Medical colleges not meeting basic criteria to run MBBS courses

1368. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many medical colleges in the country do not meet the criteria to run an MBBS course;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that medical colleges lack basic infrastructure, teaching faculty and patients;
- (c) whether Government has received any complaint in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) As per the Provisions of Indian Medical Council (IMC) Act 1956 and Regulations made thereunder, permission for establishment of a Medical College is granted initially for a period of one year. The permitted medical colleges have to get yearly renewal permission till the first batch of students appear in final year examination and the course is recognized. For this purpose the Medical Council of India (MCI) conducts yearly inspection of the colleges and makes its recommendation to the Central Government. Colleges found deficient in terms of faculty, residents, clinical material and other facilities for proper functioning of medical college and for offering minimum standard of medical education are not given renewal permission/recognition. Complaints received, are referred to MCI to take appropriate action under the IMC Act 1956 and rules and regulations made thereunder.

Cancer caused by passive smoking

1369. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that more than six lakh people in the country die due to passive smoking;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that tobacco is the biggest factor behind cancer cases in the country and 10 per cent of cancer cases were through passive smoking;
- (c) whether tobacco related items are seen as biggest threat for our future generation; and
- (d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken up by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No such data about people dying in the country due to passive smoking is available with this Ministry. However, as per the estimates given in the 2 round of Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS-2) report (2016-17), mortality due to tobacco in India is estimated at upwards of 1.3 million.

(b) Based on the report of National Cancer Registry Programme (NCRP) "Three Year Report of Population Based Cancer Registries 2012-2014", the percentage of cancers occurring in sites associated with use of tobacco is 43.8% in males, 16.0% in females and for both sexes, it is 30.1%. According to the International Agency for Research on Cancer (WHO, IARC, 1987) the sites of cancer associated with the use of tobacco include lip, tongue, mouth, Pharynx including oropharynx and hypopharynx, oesophagus, larynx, lung and urinary bladder.

Indian Council of Medical Research- National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research (ICMR-NCDIR) does not have the information on cancer cases through passive smoking.

(c) and (d) Tobacco use increases the risk of cardiovascular disease, cancer, chronic respiratory disease, diabetes and premature death and is a major public health challenge.

Several steps have been taken by the Government to reduce the prevalence of tobacco use. Some of the major steps are as under:

- The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has enacted a comprehensive legislation, namely the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA 2003) to discourage the consumption of tobacco products in order to protect the masses from the health hazards attributable to tobacco use.
- The National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) was launched by this Ministry in 2007- 08 with the aim to (i) create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption, (ii) reduce the production and supply of tobacco products, (iii) ensure effective implementation of the provisions

under COTPA, 2003 (iv) help people quit tobacco use, and (v) facilitate implementation of strategies for prevention and control of tobacco advocated by WHO Framework Convention of Tobacco Control.

- The stakeholders are being made aware on a regular basis about the adverse effects of tobacco usage on health through various anti-tobacco campaigns *vide* different mode of communication.
- The Government of India has notified rules to regulate films and TV programmes depicting scenes of tobacco usage to spread awareness. Such films and TV programmes are statutorily required to run anti-tobacco health spots, disclaimers and static health warnings.
- Size of specified health warnings on tobacco products is enhanced w.e.f. 1st April, 2016 to 85% of the principal display area of tobacco product packs. Quitline number has been included in new specified health warnings with Quitline number which came into effect on 1st September, 2018. The MoHFW has also started National Tobacco Quitline to provide tobacco cessation services to the community and has launched a pan-India "mCessation" initiative to reach out to tobacco users who are willing to quit tobacco use and to support them towards successful quitting through text-messaging via mobile phones.
- In order to encourage tobacco workers to shift to alternative vocations, the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India in collaboration with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Government of India has initiated 'Skill Development' programme for bidi rollers to facilitate them to shift to alternative vocations.
- Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has extended Crop Diversification Programme (CDP), an on-going sub-scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY) to 10 tobacco growing States w.e.f 2015-16 to encourage tobacco growing farmers to shift alternate crops/cropping systems.
- There has been 16% relative reduction in prevalence of tobacco use from 34.6% to 28.6% from 2009-10 to 2016-17 (Global Adult Tobacco Survey-2).

Preventing food adulteration

†1370. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people and related groups who have been prosecuted for indulging in adulterating food products during last three years;
- (b) the number of people out of the above punished for adulterating food products;
- (c) whether Government is aware of numerous ways of adulteration in edible oil; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to prevent food adulteration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Enforcement of the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006, Rules and Regulations made thereunder primarily rests with States/UTs. As per the reports received from States/UTs, the details of action taken against offenders during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Instances of sale/supply of sub-standard and adulterated food stuffs including edible oil have come to the notice of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). To prevent food adulteration regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products, including edible oil, are being carried out by Food Safety Officers of States/UT and action has been initiated against as per the provisions of FSS Act, 2006 against the defaulting Food Business Operators.

In order to ensure the availability of good quality foodstuffs to the consumers and for keeping a check on problem of food adulteration, the state food safety authorities have been advised from time to time to keep a strict vigil by regularly drawing food samples from all sources *viz.* Manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers and to take strict action against the offenders under the provisions of FSS Act, 2006. To check sale of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

adulterated edible oil, FSSAI has notified regulations which provide for sale of edible oils in packaged form only except for sale of loose oil in specific circumstances as permitted by State Government.

FSSAI has strengthened the food testing ecosystem by notifying 263 primary food testing labs across the country; and state food testing labs under a Central Sector Scheme "*Strengthening of Food Testing System in the country including provision of Mobile Food Testing Labs (SoFTeL)*".

FSSAI has released a booklet called 'Detect Adulteration with Rapid Test (DART)' which covers more than 50 common quick tests for detection of food adulterants at household by the citizens themselves so as to induce awareness among the consumers about food safety. DART book is available on website of FSSAI. FSSAI has also introduced a policy for adoption of Rapid Analytical Food Testing (RAFT) Kit/Equipment/Method for regulatory purpose.

Statement

Details of number of prosecution launched and action taken during the last Year

Year	No. of Civil/ Criminal cases Launched	Convictions	No. of cases in which Penalties imposed	Amount raised
2016-17	13,080	1,605	4,757	₹ 17,01,93,266
2017-18	15,121	5,198	7,627	₹26,35,41,067
2018-19 three years	21,363	701	12,734	₹32,57,78,087

Medical colleges in the country

1371. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of medical colleges offering MBBS courses of studies in the country, with State-wise break-up and how many of them are under private management;
- (b) the number of colleges providing MD/MS etc. courses of studies; and
- (c) the steps Government proposes to take in order to increase the number of Government colleges for higher medical studies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per information received from the Board of Governors in supersession of Medical Council of India (BoG-MCI), a Total of 533 Medical Colleges offering MBBS courses in the country, including 261 Medical Colleges under private management. State-wise break up is given in the Statement (*See below*).

- (b) As per information received from the BoG-MCI, there are 436 Medical Colleges providing MD/MS etc. courses of studies.
- (c) The Government has taken the following steps to increase PG seats:-
 - (i) The ratio of teachers to students for Professor has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and from 1:1 to 1:3 in all clinical subjects in Government funded medical colleges and in Private medical colleges with 15 years standing. Further, for Associate Professor, the said ratio has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 and 1:3, if he/she is a unit head in all clinical subjects in Government medical colleges and in Private medical colleges with 15 years standing. This has resulted in increase in number of PG seats in the country.
 - (ii) Strengthening/ up-gradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/ increase of PG seats.
 - (iii) By amending the regulations, it has been made mandatory for all medical colleges to start PG courses within 3 years from the date of their MBBS recognition/ continuation of recognition.
 - (iv) Colleges are allowed to apply for PG courses in clinical subjects at the time of 4th renewal it will serve to advance the process for starting PG courses by more than one (1) year.

Statement*Combined data for UG/PG seats for Medical Colleges as on (08.01.2020)*

Sl. No.	State	No of Colleges		
		Govt.	Pvt.	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	18	31
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	1
3.	Assam	6	0	6
4.	Arunachal Praresh	1	0	1
5.	Bihar	10	5	15
6.	Chandigarh	1	0	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	7	3	10
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	1
9.	Delhi	7	2	9
10.	Goa	1	0	1
11.	Gujarat	17	12	29
12.	Haryana	5	7	12
13.	Himachal Pradesh	6	1	7
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	1	8
15.	Jharkhand	6	0	6
16.	Karnataka	19	41	60
17.	Kerala	10	22	32

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Madhya Pradesh	14	8	22
19.	Maharashtra	25	31	56
20.	Manipur	2	0	2
21.	Meghalaya	1	0	1
22.	Mizoram	1	0	1
23.	Nagaland	0	0	0
24.	Odisha	8	4	12
25.	Puducherry	2	7	9
26.	Punjab	3	5	8
27.	Rajasthan	15	8	23
28.	Sikkim	0	1	1
29.	Tamil Nadu	26	23	49
30.	Telangana	10	22	32
31.	Tripura	1	1	2
32.	Uttar Pradesh	24	31	55
33.	Uttarakhand	4	2	6
34..	West Bengal	18	6	24
TOTAL		272	261	533

Security of National Digital Health Blueprint

1372. SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the manner in which the National Digital Health Blueprint will help the healthcare sector;
- (b) whether there is any merit to the fear of data privacy associated with the National Digital Health Blueprint, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of measures being taken by Government to ensure data security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The objectives of NDHB are aligned to the Vision of National Health Volicy 2017 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) relating to the health sector.

The NDHB will facilitate creation of longitudinal Electronic Health Record (EHR) of patient across health facilities breaking silos of data.

The implementation of HDHB principles mil help in robust health data analytics for timely decision making, precision medicine, compliance to treatment plans and continuum of care across all health facilities.

(b) and (c) Yes. NDHB proposes for regulatory requirements to be built into the design of Digital Health Ecosystem a priori, rather than being retrofitted.

The Blueprint proposes to achieve these complex and mandatory requirements through a combination of building blocks, particularly Consent Manager, Anonymizer and Security and Privacy Operations Centre. Besides these building blocks, application-specific features and relevant international standards defined in the Blueprint fortify the privacy regime.

NDHB also advocates for "Ensure security and privacy by design" and proposed for a National Policy on Security of Health Systems and Privacy of Personal Health Records which will be developed under NDHB. All the building blocks that require handling personal health records will be designed to comply with such policy *ab-initio*.

The NDHM will facilitate the anonymization of data and Consent Framework through appropriate software, utilities, hardware etc. ensuring conformance to NDHB principles.

Acute shortage of specialist doctors in rural areas of Maharashtra

1373. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the Primary and Community Health Centres in Maharashtra are facing acute shortage of specialist doctors which is adversely affecting the poor patients availing treatment at these centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons for the shortage of specialist doctors; and

(c) the remedial measures which Government proposes to take in this regard?

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 to ensure availability of specialist doctors in States/UTs, lies with the respective State/UT Governments. However, under National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs including Maharashtra to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for recruitment of doctors on contractual basis, based on the requirements posed by them in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope.

There is no provision for placing specialist doctors at the Primary Health Centres as per the India Public Health Standards norms. A statement showing availability of specialist doctors at Community Health Centres and shortage thereof, in Maharashtra, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The reason for shortage of specialist doctors in rural area is mainly un-willingness by them to work in difficult area due to lack of occupational amenities.

(c) The State Government has issued guidelines for specialist appointment under National Health Mission which includes:

- Flexible/negotiable remuneration for doctors and specialists as per the market reality for that area/facility and for the specialty.
- Hard area allowance to doctors especially specialists, for serving in tribal/remote/difficult area.

- Performance based payment to specialist.

The State Government has also taken steps towards appointment of specialist doctor on State Government post at regular intervals.

Statement

Details of specialist doctors at CHCs in Maharashtra

Cadre Name	Required	In Position		Total	Shortfall/ Vacancy
		Regular	Contractual		
Gynaecologist	364	124	56	180	184
Paediatrician	364	115	47	162	202
Anaesthetist	364	67	56	123	241
Surgeon	364	8	10	18	346
Physician	364	6	13	19	345
TOTAL	1820	320	182	502	1318

Source: As reported by State Government of Maharashtra.

Laxity in implementation of Family Planning Scheme

1374. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that the country's Family Planning Scheme has seen lax implementation despite the focus of Hon'ble Prime Minister on the scheme;
- if so, the details thereof and reasons for the laxity in implementation of the scheme; and
- the remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The family planning programme is a key focus area of the Government embedded in the RMNCHA+ N approach which is based on provision of comprehensive care through the essential pillars of reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child, adolescent health and nutrition. It is

guided by the tenets of the National Population Policy (NPP-2000), and the National Health Policy (NHP) 2017, supported centrally all over the country, and is being implemented in right earnest.

As a result of initiatives taken by the Government,

- The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has declined from 2.9 in 2005 to 2.2 in 2017 (SRS)
- 25 out of 37 States/UTs have already achieved the replacement level fertility of 2.1 or less.
- The Decadal growth rate has declined from 21.54% in 1990-2000 to 17.64% during 2001-11.
- The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) has declined from 23.8 to 20.2 from 2005 to 2017 (SRS)
- The teenage birth rate has halved from 16% in 2005-06 to 8% in 2015-16 (NFHS).

In order to further improve implementation of the program/ schemes, the Government undertakes reviews in all States, periodic monitoring, and supportive supervision visits. Annual Common Review Missions are undertaken in select states to find gaps in program implementation and address the issues.

AIIMS in Kerala

1375. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and names of States in which AIIMS hospitals are being established and by when they will be functional;
- (b) whether there is any proposal to start AIIMS in Kerala; and
- (c) if so, by when AIIMS in Kerala will become functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) 22 new AIIMS have been approved/announced for establishment in various parts of the country by the Union Cabinet. Of these, six (6) new AIIMS in Patna (Bihar), Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Bhopal

(Madhya Pradesh), Bhubaneswar (Odisha), Jodhpur (Rajasthan) and Rishikesh (Uttaranchal) are already functional.

The other 16 new AIIMS projects are under various stages of implementation. State wise list of AIIMS under construction along with their completion timelines is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) AIIMS in Kerala has not been announced in any of the Budget announcements so far.

Statement

State-wise details of AIIMS under construction and their completion dates

Sl. No.	State/UT	Location of AIIMS to be set up under PMSSY	Target date for completion of project
1	Andhra Pradesh	Mangalagiri	Sep., 2020
2	Assam	Kamrup District, Guwahati	May, 2021
3	Bihar	Dartehanga	-
4	Gujarat	Khanderi, Rajkot	Oct., 2022
5	Haryana	Manethi, Rewari	Feb., 2023
6	Himachal Pradesh	Kothipura, Bilaspur	Dec., 2021
7	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba, Jammu	Jan., 2023
8		Awantipora, Pulwama, Kashmir	Jan., 2025
9	Jharkhand	Deoghar	Feb., 2022
10	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Sep, 2020
11	Punjab	Bathinda	July., 2020
12	Tamil Nadu	Thoppur in Madurai	Sep., 2022
13	Telangana	Bibinagar	Sep., 2022
14	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	June, 2020
15		Gorakhpur	April, 2020
16	West Bengal	Kalyani	Sep., 2020

**Infrastructure and medical practitioners in PHCs, Community
Health Centres and Sub-Centres**

1376. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of physicians, nurses and health workers in Primary Health Centres (PHCs) Community Health Centres and Sub- Centres across India, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) the number of Primary Health Centres that fulfil the parameters of infrastructure and manpower as laid down in the Indian Public Health Standards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Public Health being a State Subject, all the administrative and personnel matters, including that of recruitment of specialist doctors in public health facilities lie with the respective State Governments. The shortage of health human resource in public health facilities varies from State to State depending upon their policies and context. However, under National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical supports are provided to the State/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for recruitment of health human resource (Specialists Doctors and other health workers), based on the requirements posed by them in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope.

As per Rural Health Statistics 2018-19 (as on 31st March 2019) brought out by this Ministry based on the information provided by State/UTs, the State/UT wise number of shortfall of physicians (Specialists, Doctors and General Duty Medical Officers), nurses and other health workers at Sub-Centres (SCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres and across India are given in Statement-I, II & III respectively (See below).

(b) As per Rural Health Statistics 2018-19 (as on 31 st March 2019), there are 1372 Primary Health Centres that fulfil the parameters of infrastructure and manpower as laid down in the Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS).

Statement-I

*Shortfall of Human Resources at Sub-Centres (SCs) (Rural)
(as on 31st March 2019)*

Sl. No.	State/ UTs	ANM/Health Worker (Female) & Health Worker (Male)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	107
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	108
3.	Assam	*
4.	Bihar	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	563
6.	Goa	166
7.	Gujarat	1761
8.	Haryana	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1856
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	824
11.	Jharkhand	389
12.	Karnataka	8038
13.	Kerala	2382
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5871
15.	Maharashtra	*
16.	Manipur	*
17.	Meghalaya	*
18.	Mizoram	*
19.	Nagaland	62
20.	Odisha	1988
21.	Punjab	247

1	2	3
22.	Rajasthan	13848
23.	Sikkim	105
24.	Tamil Nadu	6499
25.	Telangana	193
26.	Tripura	730
27.	Uttarakhand	1910
28.	Uttar Pradesh	10749
29.	West Bengal	*
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	*
31.	Chandigarh	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	*
33.	Daman and Diu	*
34.	Delhi	10
35.	Lakshadweep	*
36.	Puducherry	67
All. India/ TOTAL		58473

*: There is a Surplus of ANM / Health Worker (Female) some of States/UTs

Note: 1. All India figures for Shortfall are the Totals of State/UT-wise Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States / UTs

Statement-II

Shortfall of Human Resources at Primary Health Centres (PHCs) (Rural & Urban) (as on 31st March 2019)

Sl. No.	State/ UTs	ANM/HW (F)	Doctors	Pharmacists	Lab Technicians	Nursing Staffs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2214	*	524	746	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	*	26	89	93	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	*	*	*	*	*
4.	Bihar	*	*	1610	1541	543
5.	Chhattisgarh	*	454	114	313	*
6.	Goa	*	*	*	1	*
7.	Gujarat	582	*	75	188	*
8.	Haryana	*	*	122	242	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	494	98	376	563	381
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	213	*	*	84	*
11.	Jharkhand	*	*	244	239	205
12.	Karnataka	1740	70	413	909	*
13.	Kerala	*	*	*	483	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	346	164	360	854	584
15.	Maharashtra	*	*	619	1101	800
16.	Manipur	*	*	*	44	*
17.	Meghalaya	*	*	*	*	*
18.	Mizoram	67	*	11	*	*
19.	Nagaland	*	*	32	55	*
20.	Odisha	470	453	95	1229	777
21.	Punjab	183	*	*	66	*
22.	Rajasthan	608	287	1596	961	*
23.	Sikkim	*	*	16	0	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	306	*	581	1235	*
25.	Telangana	1134	*	323	293	*
26.	Tripura	*	*	*	16	*
27.	Uttarakhand	122	*	57	242	196
28.	Uttar Pradesh	403	380	1599	3172	3560

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	West Bengal	2797	*	123	850	*
30.	A& N Islands	*	*	*	12	*
31.	Chandigarh	115	0	*	32	34
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	*	*	*	*	*
33.	Daman and Diu	4	1	0	0	*
34.	Delhi	1025	*	*	298	489
35.	Lakshadweep	*	*	*	*	*
36.	Puducherry	*	*	*	13	*
All India/TOTAL		12823	1933	8979	15875	7569

*: There are a Surplus of ANM/HW, Doctors, Pharmacists, Lab Technicians and Nursing Staffs in some of State/UTs.

Note: 1. All India figures for Shortfall are the Totals of State/UT-wise Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States / UTs

Statement-III

Shortfall of Human Resources at Community Health Centres (CHCs) (Rural & Urban) (as on 31st March 2019)

Sl. No.	State/ UTs	Specialists	GDMO	Radiogra- phers	Pharm- acists	Lab Techn- icians	Nursing Staff
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	403	62	127	36	64	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	248	11	46	17	0	*
3.	Assam	571	*	88	*	*	22
4.	Bihar	518	*	149	98	*	716
5.	Chhattisgarh	635	*	13	*	*	*
6.	Goa	15	0	*	*	*	*
7.	Gujarat	1351	*	184	52	21	46
8.	Haryana	491	*	71	*	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	371	*	67	15	57	432
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	94	*	*	*	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	640	*	118	*	*	106
12.	Karnataka	343	196	40	*	24	339
13.	Kerala	876	*	229	*	211	233
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1191	31	96	*	*	*
15.	Maharashtra	778	175	243	*	*	*
16.	Manipur	89	*	*	*	*	*
17.	Meghalaya	108	*	10	*	*	*
18.	Mizoram	36	3	4	1	*	12
19.	Nagaland	76	9	18	*	*	*
20.	Odisha	1258	*	317	*	*	552
21.	Punjab	486	*	*	*	*	*
22.	Rajasthan	1885	*	229	87	87	*
23.	Sikkim	8	0	*	0	*	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	1407	*	308	*	*	713
25.	Telangana	70	*	41	21	28	*
26.	Tripura	86	*	10	*	*	*
27.	Uttarakhand	241	*	62	*	19	201
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2280	604	609	*	116	*
29.	West Bengal	1269	*	183	*	*	*
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	8	4	*	*	*
31.	Chandigarh	*	*	*	*	*	*
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	0	0	*	*	*
33.	Daman and Diu	3	*	*	*	*	*
34.	Delhi	*	*	*	0	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35. Lakshadweep		12	*	*	*	*	*
36. Puducherry		13	*	0	*	*	*
ALL INDIA/ TOTAL		17876	1099	3266	327	627	3372

*: There are a Surplus of Specialists, GDMO, Radiographers, Pharmacists, Lab Technicians and Nursing Staff in some of State/UTs.

Note: 1. All India figures for Shortfall are the TOTALS of State/UT-wise Shortfall ignoring surplus in some State/UTs.

Rise of Infant Mortality Rate in India

1377. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that as per Sample Registration Survey Bulletin (2019), India's Infant Mortality Rate is higher than global average, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the measures being taken by Government to address the same;

(c) the data on Infant Mortality Rate, State/UT-wise, in value and in percentage, since 2014;

(d) the prevalent schemes, State/UT wise and the budgetary allocation to welfare schemes for infants in the Budget 2020-21; and

(e) whether Government has undertaken any study to assess the reasons why the prevalent schemes are not working, if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) As per Sample Registration System Report released in May, 2019, Infant Mortality Rate is 33 per 1,000 live births in 2017 in comparison to global average of 30 per 1,000 live births in 2017 as per UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation report.

In order to address Infant mortality, the Government of India is supporting all States/UTs under National Health Mission in implementation of Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent health and Nutrition (RMNCAH+N) strategy, which has following interventions:

1. Strengthening essential newborn care at all delivery points, establishment of Sick Newborn Care Units (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small babies.
2. 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 and young children.
3. 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.
4. 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 rolled-out as per road-map for achieving 90% full immunization coverage across the country.
5. 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.
6. Defeat Diarrhoea (D2) initiative has been launched for promoting ORS and Zinc use and eliminating the diarrhoeal deaths by 2025.
7. Social Awareness and Actions to Neutralize Pneumonia Successfully (SAANS) initiative for reduction of Childhood morbidity and mortality due to Pneumonia.
8. Anaemia Mukt 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 & treatment of anaemia in school going adolescents and pregnant women, addressing non nutritional causes of anaemia and a comprehensive communication strategy.

9. 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) to improve the quality of survival and to reduce out of pocket expenditure of families. District early intervention centre (DEIC) at district health facility level are established for confirmation and management of the 4D's.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. 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 up to one year of age. Pradhan Mantri MatruVandana Yojana (PMMVY) is another maternity benefit programme under which cash incentive is provided to pregnant women and lactating mothe`

Infant Mortality Rate for the period 2014 to 2017 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Under National Health Mission, the support to children including infants is provided under Reproductive and Child Health Program. A Total ₹ 5,648.82 Crore has been proposed for the year 2020-21 under Reproductive and Child Health Flexi pool (includes Routine Immunization, Pulse Polio Immunization, National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme and immunization kind grants).

(e) The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in the country has shown significant and consistent decline since the inception of National Health Mission due to diligent implementation of the schemes. Therefore, any study in this regard is not deemed necessary.

Statement

Details of Infant Mortality rate during 2014 to 2017

Sl. No.	States	Status of Infant Mortality							
		2014		2015		2016		2017	
		Rate*	Percentage	Rate*	Percentage	Rate*	Percentage	Rate*	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	All India	39	3.9	37	3.7	34	3.4	33	3.3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39	3.9	37	3.7	34	3.4	32	3.2
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	2.2	20	2	16	1.6	14	1.4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	30	3	30	3	36	3.6	42	4.2
4.	Assam	49	4.9	47	4.7	44	4.4	44	4.4
5.	Bihar	42	4.2	42	4.2	38	3.8	35	3.5
6.	Chandigarh	23	2.3	21	2.1	14	1.4	14	1.4
7.	Chhattisgarh	43	4.3	41	4.1	39	3.9	38	3.8
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26	2.6	21	2.1	17	1.7	13	1.3
9.	Daman and Diu	18	1.8	18	1.8	19	1.9	17	1.7

Written Answers to

[3 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Delhi	20	2	18	1.8	18	1.8	16	1.6
11.	Goa	10	1	9	0.9	8	0.8	9	0.9
12.	Gujarat	35	3.5	33	3.3	30	3	30	3
13.	Haryana	36	3.6	36	3.6	33	3.3	30	3
14.	Himachal Pradesh	32	3.2	28	2.8	25	2.5	22	2.2
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	34	3.4	26	2.6	24	2.4	23	2.3
16.	Jharkhand	34	3.4	32	3.2	29	2.9	29	2.9
17.	Karnataka	29	2.9	28	2.8	24	2.4	25	2.5
18.	Kerala	12	1.2	12	1.2	10	1	10	1
19.	Lakshadweep	20	2	20	2	19	1.9	20	2
20.	Madhya Pradesh	52	5.2	50	5	47	4.7	47	4.7
21.	Maharashtra	22	2.2	21	2.1	19	1.9	19	1.9
22.	Manipur	11	1.1	9	0.9	11	1.1	12	1.2
23.	Meghalaya	46	4.6	42	4.2	39	3.9	39	3.9

24.	Mizoram	32	3.2	32	3.2	27	2.7	15	1.5
25.	Nagaland	14	1.4	12	1.2	12	1.2	7	0.7
26.	Odisha	49	4.9	46	4.6	44	4.4	41	4.1
27.	Puducherry	14	1.4	11	1.1	10	1	11	1.1
28.	Punjab	24	2.4	23	2.3	21	2.1	21	2.1
29.	Rajasthan	46	4.6	43	4.3	41	4.1	38	3.8
30.	Sikkim	19	1.9	18	1.8	16	1.6	12	1.2
31.	Tamil Nadu	20	2	19	1.9	17	1.7	16	1.6
32.	Telangana	35	3.5	34	3.4	31	3.1	29	2.9
33.	Tripura	21	2.1	20	2	24	2.4	29	2.9
34.	Uttar Pradesh	48	4.8	46	4.6	43	4.3	41	4.1
35.	Uttarakhand	33	3.3	34	3.4	38	3.8	32	3.2
36.	West Bengal	28	2.8	26	2.6	25	2.5	24	2.4

Source: Sample Registration System of Registrar General of India

* Rate: Per 1,000 Live Births

Establishing AIIMS in Hubballi-Dharwad, Karnataka

1378. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has requested Government to establish an AIIMS in Hubballi-Dharwad by keeping in view of location of the twin city, connectivity by NH-4, availability of medical personnel and the second largest city after Bengaluru; and

(b) if so, the details of the issues occurring related to the formalities and expenditures related problem which may delay the implementation of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes. Government of Karnataka has requested to establish an AIIMS in Hubballi-Dharwad, Karnataka.

Since identification of suitable site for establishment of AIIMS is primarily the responsibility of the State Government, Government of Karnataka has been requested to offer suitable site(s) measuring approximately 200 acres, free of cost, with required infrastructure such as suitable four-lane road connectivity, sufficient water supply, sewage disposal, electricity connection of required load and regulatory/statutory clearances.

The site for AIIMS is selected by Government of India from out of the sites offered by the State Government on the basis of the 'Challenge method criterion'.

Indigenously procured medical devices

1379. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Government hospitals all the medical devices are procured indigenously i.e. Made in India; and

(b) whether there is a policy regarding the same, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) 'Health' being a State subject, such information is not maintained centrally. However, as far as three Central Government

Hospitals i.e. Safdarjung, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated Hospitals and All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi are concerned, all the medical devices are procured following the General Financial Rules, CVC Guidelines and Public Procurement (Make in India) Order, 2017.

(b) Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade has issued Order No. P-45021/2/2017-B.E.-II, dated 15.06.2017 (PPP-MII Order, 2017), revised on 29.05.2019 for Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India).

Department of Pharmaceuticals was designated as Nodal Ministry to implement above Order for medical devices. Department of Pharmaceuticals has issued guidelines in terms of above Order vide F.No. 31026/36/2016-MD dated 18.05.2018. This Order has been amended vide OM 31026/36/2016-MD dated 16.10.2018.

The key features of above guidelines are as under:

- (1) Minimum local content for different categories of medical devices has been defined in the guidelines to be designated as a local supplier.
- (2) Procurement of medical devices in respect of which the estimated value of procurement is less than ` 50 Lakhs, only local suppliers shall be eligible to bid.
- (3) Procurement of goods which are not covered in (2) above and are divisible in nature, the procedure shall be followed as per Clause 3(b) of PPP-MII Order, 2017.
- (4) If procurement of goods is not covered in (2) above and which are not divisible, the procedure shall be followed as per Clause 3(c) of PPP-MII Order, 2017.
- (5) Procedure for verification of local content is described in guidelines issued by Department of Pharmaceuticals.
- (6) Power to grant exemption and to reduce minimum local content is defined in Para 14 of PPP-MII Order, 2017.
- (7) Procurement agencies should follow the standards laid down by Bureau of Indian Standards, for the medical devices concerned, for procurement purposes. Where such standards exist, USFDA/CE certification etc. shall not be mandated.

Safety checks on Ranitidine medicine

1380. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation has asked the State regulators to communicate to the manufacturers of Ranitidine active pharmaceutical ingredient and formulations to verify their products and take appropriate action to ensure patient safety;

(b) whether it is also a fact that cancer causing substances have been detected in antacid Ranitidine medicine; 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) Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has asked the State Drugs Controllers to instruct the manufacturers of Ranitidine API & formulations to verify/test their products and take appropriate measures to ensure patient safety. CDSCO had also instructed zonal offices for drawing of samples for testing the level of NDMA impurity in ranitidine.

World Health Organisation has also published Information Note dated 20. 11.2019 regarding Nitrosamine impurities in certain drugs including ranitidine. In the said 'Information Note' WHO has mentioned the details of nitrosamine impurity, toxicity, test methods, regulatory action taken in various countries etc. w.r.t. Rantidine.

Considering various aspects, WHO has recommended for certain measures to control such impurity.

CDSCO has accordingly forwarded a copy of the WHO Information Note to all the State / UT Drugs Controller.

High expenditure on cancer treatment

1381. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that two-thirds of India's cancer patients were treated in the private sector and this forced 6 crore Indians below the poverty line because of catastrophic healthcare related expenditure on cancer;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that India's cancer burden is likely to increase from 13 lakh cases in 2018 to 17 lakh in 2035;
- (c) whether the number of newly diagnosed cases of cancer annually is about 16 lakh and that the disease kills 8 lakh people annually; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) As per Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the estimated incidence of cancer cases in India was 15.86 lakh in the year 2018 which is projected to increase to 17.3 lakh by 2020. Projected cases of cancer is computed by using a projected incidence rate and population. The estimated mortality of cancer cases in 2018 was 8.01 lakh. Cancer is diagnosed and treated at various levels in the Government health care system, as well as in the private hospitals. While doctors with D. M. (Medical Oncology), M.Ch (Surgical Oncology) and M.D. (Radiation Oncology) treat Cancer patients in higher level tertiary care hospitals, Cancer is also being treated in hospitals by other Doctors such as General Surgeons, Gynecologists, ENT Surgeons etc., depending on the type and site of Cancer. However, the information regarding the treatment of cancer patients in private sector is not maintained centrally.

Cases registered against food adulteration

1382. SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) how many cases have been registered against adulteration of food during the last three years; and
- (b) in how many cases have the offenders been penalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Enforcement of the provisions of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, Rules and Regulations made

thereunder primarily rests with State/UT Governments. As per the information received from States/UTs, the details on food samples analysed, found non-conforming and penal action taken against the defaulting Food Business Operators for the last three years is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of number of samples of food products analysed, found non-conforming and action taken during the last three years

Year	No. of samples analysed	No. of samples found non-confirming	No. of Civil/Criminal cases Launched	Convi-ctions	No. of cases in which Penalties imposed	Amount raised
2016-17	78,340	18,325	13,080	1,605	4,757	₹ 17,01,93,266
2017-18	99,353	24,262	15,121	5,198	7,627	₹26,35,41,067
2018-19	1,06,459	30,415	21,363	701	12,734	₹32,57,78,087

States successful in achieving control on population growth

1383. SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have achieved a growth in population of below replacement level; and

(b) whether Government is going to reward these States with any financial incentive and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in India has declined from 3.2 in 1999 to 2.9 in 2005 and further declined to 2.2 in the year of 2017. There are thirteen States out of the 22 bigger States which have achieved the replacement level of fertility i.e. TFR of 2.1 as per Sample Registration System, 2017.

The details of State/UTs which have achieved the Total Fertility Rate are given in Statement (See below).

(b) The Family Planning Scheme of Government of India are applicable to all State/UTs of India and there is no proposal to reward the States/UTs which have achieved replacement level of TFR.

Statement

Details of State/UTs which have achieved replacement level of fertility (TFR 2.1), 2017

India & Bigger State/UTs	TOTAL Fertility Rate
India	2.2
Delhi	1.5
Andhra Pradesh	1.6
Himachal Pradesh	1.6
Jammu and Kashmir	1.6
Punjab	1.6
Tamil Nadu	1.6
West Bengal	1.6
Karnataka	1.7
Kerala	1.7
Maharashtra	1.7
Telangana	1.7
Odisha	1.9
Uttarakhand	1.9

Source: Sample Registration System (O/o RGI), 2017

Refusal by private hospitals to conduct heart surgeries under CGHS/ Ayushman Bharat Scheme

1384. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present rate of various types of heart surgeries under CGHS and Ayushman Bharat Scheme;

(b) whether Government has received complaints regarding reluctance from most of the private hospitals to admit patients at the rates approved by CGHS/Ayushman Bharat Scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to rationalise the rates of various types of heart surgeries under CGHS/Ayushman Bharat Scheme in order to avoid such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The present rates of various types of heart surgeries under CGHS are given in Statement-I (*See* below). Under Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY), 92 packages pertaining to Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery and 39 packages pertaining to Cardiology have been defined. The rates of these packages are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Empanelment of Private Hospitals both under CGHS and AB-PMJAY is a voluntary process. The eligible private health care providers seeking empanelment and having prescribed infrastructure and staff and willing to accept the rates of various treatment procedures/investigations notified by CGHS and other conditions as detailed in the application document and Memorandum of Agreement may apply. Similarly, under AB-PMJAY, private hospitals are empanelled as per well-defined criteria.

While applying for empanelment under both CGHS and AB-PMJAY, private hospitals are aware of the rates.

No such complaint is on record regarding rates under CGHS. Therefore, the question of rationalization of rates under CGHS does not arise.

Under AB-PMJAY, feedback from various stakeholders on different aspects of the scheme including Health Benefit Packages (HBPs) was received by National Health Authority (NHA). Accordingly, an exercise to rationalize the benefit packages including packages related to both the specialty (CTVS & Cardiology) was undertaken. A Total of 24 Specialist Committees were constituted to review the Health Benefit Packages and consultation meetings were conducted with subject expert for rationalization of Health

Benefit Packages. Following the due procedure, recommendations were presented to the Governing Board of NHA, which approved the rationalized HBPs.

Under AB-PMJAY, for any complaint regarding denial of treatment by an empanelled hospital, turn-around time of 6 hours has been defined. Such complaints received either through national call center 14555 or on grievance redressal portal <https://grievance.pmjay.gov.in> or <https://cgrms.pmjay.gov.in/> or through any other medium are immediately assigned to respective State Grievance Nodal Officer designated at each State Health Agency for necessary action.

Statement-I

Details of rates of various types of Heart Surgeries under CGHS

(Amount in Rupees)

Treatment procedure cardiovascular and cardiac surgery & investigations	Non-NABH	NABH
1	2	3
ASD Closure	51808	59579
VSD with graft	51808	59579
TOF/TAPVC/TCPC/REV/RSOV repair	127075	146136
B.D.Glenn/Left atrium myxoma	80750	95000
Senning/ASO with graft	122188	140516
DSO	103615	119157
AV Canal repair	161000	185150
Fonten	169000	194350
Conduit repair	169000	194350
CABG	127075	146136
CABG + IABP	169000	194350
CABG + Valve.	169000	194350
CABG without bypass.	140000	161000
Ascending aorta replacement	130000	149500

1	2	3
DVR	53000	60950
MVR/AVR	103615	119157
MV repair + AV repair	103615	119157
Aorta femoral bypass	52000	59800
B.T Shunt/Coaractation	51980	59777
P.A.Banding septostomy	51980	59777
Pericardectomy	42320	48668
CMV/PDA	51980	59777
Gunshot injury	51980	59777
Heart transplant	276000	317400
Balloon coronary angioplasty/PTC A with VCD	80600	92690
Balloon coronary angioplasty/PTCA without VCD	80000	92000
Rotablation	48875	56206
Balloon valvotomy/PTMC	10264	11804
CATH	10000	11500
Arch Replacement	10350	11903
Aortic Dissection	12650	14548
Thoraco Abdominal Aneurism Repair	15000	17250
Embolectomy	21000	24150
Vascular Repair	36000	41400
Bentall Repair with Prosthetic Valve	30000	34500
Bentall Repair with Biologic Valve	127500	150000
Coaractation dilatation	14500	16675
Coaractation dilatation with Stenting	18500	21275
TPI Single Chamber	7500	8625
TPI Dual Chamber	8160	9600

1	2	3
Permanent pacemaker implantation- Single Chamber	13800	15870
Permanent pacemaker implantation- Dual Chamber	19320	22218
Permanent pacemaker implantation Biventricular	34500	39675
AICD implantation Single Chamber	28750	33063
AICD implantation Dual Chamber	40000	46000
Combo device implantation	40000	46000
Diagnostic Electrophysiological studies conventional	4550	5233
Ambulatory BP monitoring	587	690
External Loop/event recording	2848	3350
RF Ablation conventional	35000	40250
RF Ablation Atrial Tachycardia/Carto	45000	51750
Endomyocardial biopsy	10000	11500
IABP	7820	8993
Intra vascular coils	46000	52900
Septostomy-Balloon	16150	19000
Septostomy-Blade	19550	22483
AVBD/PVBD	48300	55545
Digital subtraction angiography-Peripheral artery	11500	13225
Digital subtraction angiography- venogram	11500	13225
C.T. Guided biopsy	1265	1455
Sinogram	863	992
Peripheral Angioplasty with VCD	11500	13225
Peripheral Angioplasty without VCD	11500	13225
Renal Angioplasty	60350	71000
IVUS	25000	28750
FFR	12750	15000

1	2	3
Holter analysis	850	1000
Aortic stent grafting for aortic aneurysm	78500	90275
IVC Filter implantation	16129	18548
ASD/VSD/PDA device closure	36225	41659
EKG	50	58
HUTT	2200	2530
2D echocardiography	1200	1380
3D echocardiography	1403	1650
Fetal Echo	1400	1610
2D TEE	1403	1650
3DTEE (Transoesophageal echo)	1403	1650
Stress Echo- exercise	1500	1725
Stress Echo- pharmacological	2500	2875
Stress MPI - exercise	1955	2300
Stress MPI - pharmacological	2500	2875
Coronary angiography	11500	13225
CT coronary angiography	6030	6935
Cardiac CT scan	2272	2613
Cardiac MRI	2444	2811
Stress Cardiac MRI	3000	3450
MR angiography	5635	6480
Cardiac PET	1500	1725
Pericardiocentesis	3500	4025
Other Major Surgery	20000	23000
Other Minor Surgery	4250	5000

Statement-II*Packages of Cardiology and Cardio - thoracic and vascular surgery under PM-JAY*

(Amount in ₹)

Speciality Name	Procedure Name	Package Amount
1	2	3
Cardiology	Balloon Atrial Septostomy	18,000
Cardiology	Balloon Aortic Valvotomy	25,000
Cardiology	Balloon Mitral Valvotomy	27,500
Cardiology	Balloon Pulmonary Valvotomy	25,000
Cardiology	Vertebral Angioplasty with single stent (medicated)	50,000
Cardiology	Vertebral Angioplasty with double stent (medicated)	65,000
Cardiology	Carotid angioplasty with stent (medicated)	130,000
Cardiology	Renal Angioplasty with single stent (medicated)	50,000
Cardiology	Renal Angioplasty with double stent (medicated)	65,000
Cardiology	Peripheral Angioplasty with balloon	25,000
Cardiology	Peripheral Angioplasty with stent (medicated)	50,000
Cardiology	Coarctation dilatation	25,000
Cardiology	Medical treatment of Acute MI with Thrombolysis/Stuck Valve Thrombolysis	10,000
Cardiology	ASD Device Closure	80,000
Cardiology	VSD Device Closure	80,000
Cardiology	PDA Device Closure	40,000
Cardiology	PDA multiple coil insertion	20,000

1	2	3
Cardiology	PDA Coil (one) insertion	15,000
Cardiology	PDA stenting	40,000
Cardiology	Pericardiocentesis	4,000
Cardiology	Temporary Pacemaker implantation	5,000
Cardiology	Permanent pacemaker implantation (DDR) including Pacemaker valve/pulse generator replacement (DOUBLE CHAMBER)	60,000
Cardiology	Permanent pacemaker implantation (VVI) including Pacemaker valve/pulse generator replacement (SINGLE CHAMBER)	50,000
Cardiology	PTCA - single stent (medicated, inclusive of diagnostic angiogram)	65,000
Cardiology	PTCA - double stent (medicated, inclusive of diagnostic angiogram)	90,000
Cardiology	PTCA - additional stent (linked to package no:0025)	28,849
Cardiology	PTSMA	25,000
Cardiology	Pulmonary artery stenting	40,000
Cardiology	Pulmonary artery stenting (double)	65,000
Cardiology	Right ventricular outflow tract (RVOT) stenting	40,000
Cardiology	Rotablation+ Balloon Angioplasty	65,000
Cardiology	Rotablation+ Balloon Angioplasty + 1 stent (medicated)	100,000
Cardiology	Rotablation+ Balloon Angioplasty + 2 stent (medicated)	125,000
Cardiology	Thrombolysis for peripheral ischemia	10,000
Cardiology	Bronchial artery Embolisation (for Haemoptysis)	25,000

1	2	3
Cardiology	Percutaneous Transluminal Tricuspid Commissurotomy (PTTC)	25,000
Cardiology	Coiling - Pseudoaneurysms of Abdomen	55,000
Cardiology	Embolization - Arteriovenous Malformation (AVM) in the Limbs	40,000
Cardiology	Catheter directed Thrombolysis for: Deep vein thrombosis (DVT), Mesenteric Thrombosis & Peripheral vessels	50,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG)	90,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) with Intra-aortic balloon pump (IABP)	110,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) + one mechanical Valve Replacement + Intra-aortic balloon pump (IABP)	150,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) with LV Aneurysmal repair	100,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) with Mitral Valve repair without ring	100,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) with Mitral Valve repair with ring	125,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) with post MI Ventricular Septal Defect (Ventricular Septal Defect) repair	100,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Open Mitral Valvotomy	75,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Closed Mitral Valvotomy	30,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Open Pulmonary Valvotomy	75,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Mitral Valve Repair	80,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Tricuspid Valve Repair	80,000

1	2	3
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Aortic Valve Repair	80,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Ring for any Valve Repair	30,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Mitral Valve Replacement (mechanical valve)	120,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Mitral Valve Replacement (biological valve)	125,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Aortic Valve Replacement (mechanical valve)	120,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Aortic Valve Replacement (biological valve)	125,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Tricuspid Valve Replacement (mechanical valve)	120,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Tricuspid Valve Replacement (biological valve)	125,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Double Valve Replacement (mechanical valve)	150,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Double Valve Replacement (biological valve)	155,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Ross Procedure	105,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Atrial Septal Defect (ASD)	75,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Ventricular Septal Defect (VSD)	75,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Atrioventricular septal defect/ Atrioventricular (AV) Canal Defect	100,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Intracardiac repair (ICR) for Tetralogy of Fallot (TOF)	100,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Pulmonary Valvotomy + Right Ventricular Outflow Tract (RVOT) Resection	90,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Aortopulmonary Window (AP Window)	90,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Surgery for Hypertrophic Obstructive Cardiomyopathy (HOCM)	90,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Ebsteins	90,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Fontan	90,000

1	2	3
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Total Anomalous Pulmonary Venous Connection (TAPVC)	105,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Any RV to PA conduit (Valved)	115,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Arterial Switch Operation	120,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Double Switch Operation	120,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Sennings	105,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Mustards	105,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Truncus Arteriosus Surgery	115,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Root Replacement (Aortic Aneurysm/ Aortic Dissection)/Bental Procedure	145,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Aortic Arch Replacement	160,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Aortic Aneurysm Repair using Cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB)	150,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Aortic Aneurysm Repair without using Cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB)	75,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Pulmonary Embolectomy	90,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Surgery for Cardiac Tumour/Left Atrial (LA) Myxoma/ Right Atrial (RA) Myxoma	95,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Patent Ductus Arteriosus (PDA) Closure	30,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Coarctation Repair	30,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Coarctation Repair with interposition graft	38,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Blalock-Thomas-Taussig (BT) Shunt (inclusives of grafts)	30,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Glenn Shunt (without cardiopulmonary bypass)	35,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Central Shunt	50,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Pericardiectomy	30,000

1	2	3
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Pulmonary AV Fistula surgery	45,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Lung Cyst	45,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Space-Occupying Lesion (SOL) mediastinum	45,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Surgical Correction of Bronchopleural Fistula	50,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Diaphragmatic Eventeration	40,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Oesophageal Diverticula/Achalasia Cardia	35,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Diaphragmatic Injuries/Repair	35,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Thoracotomy, Thoraco Abdominal Approach	30,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Foreign Body Removal with scope	20,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Bronchial Repair Surgery for Injuries due to FB	35,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Lung Injury repair	35,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Thyomectomy	35,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Pulmonary Valve Replacement	120,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Intercostal Drainage and Management of ICD, Intercostal Block, Antibiotics & Physiotherapy	10,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Encysted Empyema/Pleural Effusion - Tubercular	10,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	First rib Excision by transaxillary approach, Excision of cervical rib/fibrous band/ muscle by cervical approach	30,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Congenital Cystic Lesions	30,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Pulmonary Sequestration Resection	40,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Pulmonary artero venous malformation	40,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Thromboembolctomy (pre-auth not required, usually done as emergency)	20,000

1	2	3
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Surgery for Arterial Aneurysm-Upper/ Distal Abdominal Aorta	90,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Intrathoracic Aneurysm-Aneurysm not Requiring Bypass Techniques	90,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Intrathoracic Aneurysm-Requiring Bypass Techniques	125,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Surgery for Arterial Aneurysm Renal Artery	40,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Operations for Congenital Arteriovenous Fistula	15,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Operations for Stenosis of Renal Arteries	40,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Aorto Bi-iliac/Bi femoral/Axillo bifemoral bypass with Synthetic Graft	90,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Femoro Distal/Femoral - Femoral/Femoral infra popliteal Bypass with Vein Graft	50,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Femoro Distal/Femoral - Femoral/Femoral infra popliteal Bypass with Synthetic Graft	70,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Axillo Brachial Bypass using with Synthetic Graft	65,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Brachio - Radial Bypass with Synthetic Graft	30,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Excision of body Tumor with vascular repair	35,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Carotid artery bypass with Synthetic Graft	60,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Excision of Arterio Venous malformation - Large	50,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Excision of Arterio Venous malformation - Small	30,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) - Inferior Vena Cava (IVC) filter	80,000

1	2	3
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Carotid endarterectomy	32,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Aortic Angioplasty with two stents/ Iliac angioplasty with stent Bilateral	90,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Bilateral thrombo embolectomy	30,000
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	Aorto-uni-iliac/uni-femoral bypass with synthetic graft	70,000

Fatalities from consumption of spurious drugs

‡1385. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been filed regarding the death of a person due to consumption of spurious drugs during the last three years and in the current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken on such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs in the country are regulated under the provisions of Drugs and 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.

As per information received from State/UT Drugs Controllers, as on November 2019, no complaint has been filed regarding the death due to consumption of spurious drugs during the last three years and the current year.

Anaemic women in India

1386. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether women at large and pregnant women have suffered from serious anaemia, if so, the percentage of anaemia in women in the country at present; and

(b) the percentage of anaemia in pregnant women at present?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) No. However, as per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) - IV (2015-16), 53.1% women aged 15-49 years and 50.4% pregnant women in the country are anemic. Of which 1 % women aged 15-49 years and 1.3% pregnant women are severely anemic (Hb <7gm/dl).

Violations of Infant Milk Substitutes Act

1387. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the instances of violations which took place while implementing Infant Milk Substitutes (IMS) Act;

(b) the action taken thereon in the last five years;

(c) the steps being taken to appoint district level officers who can report violations of the IMS Act to Government by giving training to them, as this lack of mechanism is clearly worrisome for the future of the newborns and their nutrition in the country;

(d) the steps being taken to remove the dilemma of interpreting the law in future; and

(e) the views of States and experts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (e) Infant Milk Substitutes (IMS) Act is a special Act to protect, promote and support breastfeeding. Implementation and monitoring of the IMS Act does not come under the purview of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). It falls within the domain of Ministry of Women and Child Development.

FSSAI is responsible for implementation of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulations made thereunder.

Standards for Infant Milk Substitutes are prescribed under regulation 2.1.19 of Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 and are required to be followed by all Food Business Operators dealing with Infant Milk Substitutes.

Implementation and enforcement of FSS Act, 2006, Rules and Regulations made thereunder primarily rests with State/UT Governments. Regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and sampling of food products, including Infant Milk Substitutes, are being carried out by the Food Safety officials of the State/UTs Governments and action is taken against the defaulting Food Business Operators under the provisions of FSS Act.

Secretary of this Ministry has written a letter dated 11/01/2019 to the Health Secretaries all States/UTs regarding ensuring compliance of various points related to health system as provided in the 'The Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992 as amended in 2003 (IMS Act,2003)' .

Further, Secretary of this Ministry has written another letter dated 26/09/2019 to Chief Secretaries all States/UTs to consider appointing the Chief Medical Officer/ District Civil Surgeon/Paediatrician In-Charge of the District Hospitals as the 'Authorised Officer' in each of the districts and where necessary by giving them the prescribed training as per the IMS Act/Rules. Such 'Authorised Officers' may be asked to take *suo motto* cognizance of any violation of the IMS Act, take action as per the provisions contained in the IMS Act, provide annual monitoring reports, a copy of which may also be provided to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare along with the Ministry for Women and Child Development.

Expansion of contraceptive choices

1388. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to introduce contraceptive implants, recognised as one of the most effective contraceptives by the WHO, in the public health system;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government plans to expand contraceptive options for men within the public health system; 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) The Government does

not have any such proposal at present. The basket of choices has already been expanded with introduction of two new methods *viz.* Injectable contraceptive, Medroxy progesterone Acetate (MPA) and Centchroman (Chhaya).

(c) The Government does not have any such proposal at present.

(d) The Government already provides two contraceptive options free of cost for men in the National Family Planning Program *viz.* Condoms and Male Sterilization. It has also taken a number of initiatives to improve their uptake:-

- (1) Observation of 'Vasectomy Fortnight' in the month of November every year in all States of India to raise awareness on male participation and promotion of male sterilization.
- (2) Training of service providers in No Scalpel Vasectomy (NSV) to enhance the pool of service providers.
- (3) Condom boxes set up in health facilities to enable clients to access condoms in privacy.
- (4) Delivery of contraceptives to beneficiaries by ASHA under 'Home Delivery of Contraceptive Scheme'.
- (5) Increased compensation for male sterilization under the Enhanced compensation scheme for sterilization, and under Mission Parivar Vikas.
- (6) A holistic media campaign underlining the role of men in family planning to encourage men to adopt family planning methods.

Comprehensive Abortion Care

1389. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken to provide Comprehensive Abortion Care (CAC) services in the State of Maharashtra in the past three years and current year; and
- (b) the details of the funds allocated and utilised under National Health Mission for CAC, during the past three years and current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Following steps are being taken to provide CAC services in the State of Maharashtra:-

- 702 Government facilities and 4420 private facilities approved by District Level committees (DLCs) are providing CAC services in the State.
- District Level committees (DLCs) and Corporation Level Committees (CLCs) are already established in the State for monitoring of accredited facilities.
- 17 CAC training centres have been established to provide MTP training to Medical officers. 2 out of these 17 facilities are Model CAC centres.
- 65 Master trainers and 2750 Medical officers (MOs) have been trained upto January 2020. Out of these, 435 were trained in the last three years. 102 MOs have been trained in the current year until December, 2019.
- Quarterly inspection of facilities providing MTP services is done.
- As per the directives by Hon'ble High Court, Mumbai bench (dated 3rd April, 2019), Permanent Medical Boards for termination of later term pregnancies have been established in all 35 districts of the State.
- The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to be followed by Permanent Medical Boards and approved MTP centres have been prepared and implemented in the State.
- Health circle-wise workshops on MTP Act implementation and provision of CAC services as per the guidelines for Civil Surgeons, Medical Officers, District Health Officers have been organized in the year 2018-19 and State Level workshop have been organized in 2019-20.
- Government of Maharashtra has made it mandatory for all MTP centers to display sight signages mentioning, "CAC services are provided at this Centres".
- Various IEC activities are being undertaken regularly.

(b) The State-wise details of funds allocated and utilized under National Health Mission for CAC in the past three years and current year is given in Statement.

Statement

*State-wise details of SPIP Approvals and Utilisation under Comprehensive Abortion Care during the period from
F.Y. 2016-17 to 2019-20*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Bihar	176.65	163.44	300.86	261.95	8553.51	199.84	8424.4 1	27.82
2.	Chhattisgarh	29.76	24.93	59.07	52.26	245.83	45.21	188.84	56.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	13.08i	1.43	15.19	0.00	788.44	0.00	411.91	0.00
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	f0.00	0.00	746.40	0.00	201.75	372.93	307.29	176.90
5.	Jharkhand	9.56	3.37	31.12	17.97	73.30	117.40	372.14	54.22
6.	Madhya Pradesh	25.00	16.34	93.00	69.14	995.60	214.99	1356.0 0	308.0 8
7.	Odisha	45.71	9.79	105.48	19.72	190.79	37.00	62.57	63.50
8.	Rajasthan	64.23	7.95	88.95	117.26	81.85	60.17	63.50	25.01
9.	Uttar Pradesh	45.75	22.00	23.49	31.26	1855.59	77.23	3226.2 3	218.9 8
10.	Uttarakhand	4.50	1.65	4.66	3.14	281.83	164.68	76.52	37.19
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.00	17.17	7.59	0.12	30.25	8.16	12.40	0.00

Written Answers to

[3 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Assam	22.10	15.65	38.56	24.41	873.68	117.28	871.48	12.47
13.	Manipur	5.75	4.85	36.89	8.24	153.84	2.40	159.24	9.41
14.	Meghalaya	18.75	1.37	41.98	20.88	386.20	30.53	33.00	26.91
15.	Mizoram	5.15	0.00	5.15	1.55	27.97	1.76	21.26	23.29
16.	Nagaland	5.67	0.00	5.46	24.43	57.00	0.00	16.13	31.77
17.	Sikkim	6.20	3.50	3.00	0.00	63.70	16.05	1.70	0.00
18.	Tripura	0.00	0.39	1.85	0.00	0.00	49.67	60.00	0.00
19.	Andhra Pradesh	8.30	3.19	8.30	0.00	545.84	545.84	0.00	0.00
20.	Goa	0.15	0.00	2.55	0.00	5.54	0.00	34.49	5.77
21.	Gujarat	15.65	9.38	40.39	26.93	358.94	243.60	52.20	11.29
22.	Haryana	7.12	0.00	0.45	0.30	492.09	1.70	436.87	34.61
23.	Karnataka	21.73	14.57	36.83	12.15	1509.08	18.19	910.04	62.33
24.	Kerala	7.56	0.07	9.30	2.64	616.84	741.94	880.34	0.00
25.	Maharashtra	98.94	23.97	184.03	41.04	1354.76	147.15	1393.7 1	67.67
26.	Punjab	10.83	5.10	21.93	5.76	341.59	10.73	309.32	358.9 2

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

27.	Tamil Nadu	32.80	952.54	16.40	38.44	1715.33	1846.23	128.14	68.03
28.	Telangana	11.92	10.53	0.00	1.96	195.61	4.71	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	83.84	32.40	85.88	39.42	83.24	23.86	27.46	14.60
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.00	0.00	3.50	0.00	35.06	0.00	1.00	17.82
31.	Chandigarh	0.10	0.82	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.20	0.00	
32.	Dadra and NagarHaveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.00
34.	Delhi	7.88	0.04	10.38	0.24	399.60	0.00	461.96	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.17	133.10	2.11	133.11	0.98

Note:

1. SPIP means State Programme Implementation Plan.
2. The above data is as per Financial Management Reports (FMRs) submitted by States/UTs, hence is provisional.
3. Expenditure includes expenditure against Central Release, State share and unspent balances at the beginning of the year. Expenditure for the FY 2019-20 has been updated.
4. The Total comprises budget allocated FMRs of MVA/EVA for Safe Abortion services (6.1.1.1/B.16.1.1.2), Drugs for safe Abortion (MMA) (6.2.1.2/B.16.2.1.2), TOT on safe abortion services (9.5.1.11/A.9.3.4.1), Training of Medical Officers in safe abortion.

Written Answers to

[3 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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Permission to open new medical colleges

†1390. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of medical colleges received permission for opening from Government during the last five years in the country; and

(b) the number of seats of MBBS and PG courses which have been increased in these colleges, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per information received from the Board of Governors in supersession of Medical Council of India (BoG-MCI), during the last five years, a Total of 143 medical colleges have been granted permission under Section 10A of Indian Medical Council (IMC) Act, 1956. A Total of 18500 MBBS seats and 319 PG seats have been increased in these medical colleges.

Reform in medical education and health services

1391. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any change has been made by Government in the domain of medical education and health services under National Medical Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) National Medical Commission Act, 2019, for setting up of a National Medical Commission and to repeal the Indian Medical Council Act 1956 has been enacted by the Parliament. It provides for constitution a National Medical Commission and 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). It will bring transparency, accountability and quality in the governance of medical education in the country.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

OBC reservation in State surrendered seats in medical colleges

1392. SHRI P. WILSON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 69 per cent reservation is applied in All India Quota seats (State surrendered seats) in UG, PG and Diploma courses in medical college admission by the Central Medical Counselling during admissions in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) whether State OBC reservations will be followed in other States for All India Quota (State surrendered seats) admissions by the Central Medical Counselling in the UG, PG and Diploma courses?

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 and Family Welfare has been entrusted with the responsibility to hold on-line counseling for allotment of seats of All India Quota. States contribute 15% seats in UG Medical, 50% seats in PG Medical and 100% seats in Super Speciality Medical Courses towards All India Quota. 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 Hath Vs. University of Delhi & Ors. 15% reservation to SC candidates, 7.5% reservation of ST candidates is being given in All India UG/PG Quota seats. 5% reservation is being given to the candidates belonging to PwD category as per the provisions of the Right of Persons with Disability Act, 2016. 27% reservation 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. Further, 10% EWS Quota, as per the provisions of the Constitution (One Hundred And Third Amendment) Act, 2019, has also been implemented in Central Educational Institutions only. However, there is no provision for reservation to Super Speciality Courses.

Bird flu cases in Odisha

1393. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any bird flu case has been detected in Bhubaneswar, Odisha;

(b) if so, whether any Central team had visited to control the disease;

(c) the details of the Central team reports and action taken report thereon; and

(d) the assistance given to the State Government of Odisha for tackling the bird flu cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) On 26th January, 2020, Bird flu (Avian Influenza) caused by H5N1 virus strain was detected in chicken in the All India Coordinated Research Project on Poultry Breeding (AICRP), College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry of the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT), Bhubaneswar. However, no human infection of avian was reported.

A Central team consisting of specialists from the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health (AIIPH), Kolkata, ICMR-Regional Medical Research Centre, Bhubaneswar and Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated Hospitals, New Delhi visited Bhubaneswar to assist and guide the State Government in making a strategy and action plan in containing the disease from spread to human population, such as, developing active surveillance micro-plan; training and sensitization of Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANMs), ASHA workers, Health workers on surveillance and reporting; inspection of Isolation Ward and ICU Ward in Government Hospital, Bhubaneswar for containment of any suspected cases of Avian Influenza, monitoring and supervision of fever surveillance conducted by State Health department, etc.

The Central team alongwith the Chief District Veterinary Officer monitored the whole procedure of culling, mopping and sanitation activities carried out by the Veterinary department at OUAT.

The areas under the infected zone have been cleaned, disinfected and sanitized by using lime, bleaching powder, fumigation with formalin and spray with Sodium Hypochlorite solution as per the action plan for the control and containment of Avian Influenza. The Central team observed that the veterinary officials, district health officials and health workers worked effectively and pro-actively for effective containment and management of the avian Influenza outbreak in Bhubaneswar city.

Shortage of doctors in rural areas

1394. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the country is almost 81 per cent short of specialists in rural Community Health Centres;

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

(c) whether Government is aware that the villages are short by approximately 3000 doctors in the Primary Health Centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Public Health being a State Subject, all the administrative and personnel matters, including that of recruitment of specialist doctors in public health facilities lie with the respective State Governments. The shortage of health human resource in public health facilities varies from State to State depending upon their policies and context. However, under National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical supports are provided to the State/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for recruitment of health human resource (Specialists Doctors and other health workers), based on the requirements posed by them in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope.

As per Rural Health Statistics 2018-19 (as on 31st March 2019) brought out by this Ministry based on the information provided by State/UTs, the State/UT-wise details of requirement and shortfall of Specialists and Doctors at Community Health Centres and Primary Health Centres respectively are given in Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise required & shortfall of specialists at Community Health Centres and Doctors at Primary Health Centres in rural areas across India as on 31st March, 2019

Sl. No.	State/UT	Specialists at Community Health Centres		Doctors at Primary Health Centres	
		Required ¹	Shortfall	Required ¹	Shortfall
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	560	323	1145	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	252	248	143	27
3.	Assam	708	572	946	*
4.	Bihar	600	518	1899	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	680	619	792	471
6.	Goa	20	15	24	*

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Gujarat	1448	1330	1476	*
8.	Haryana	460	445	379	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	348	343	586	100
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	336	94	622	*
11.	Jharkhand	684	618	298	*
12.	Karnataka	792	327	2127	16
13.	Kerala	908	873	848	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1236	1132	1199	146
15.	Maharashtra	1456	971	1828	*
16.	Manipur	92	89	90	*
17.	Meghalaya	112	108	118	*
18.	Mizoram	36	36	59	*
19.	Nagaland	84	76	126	*
20.	Odisha	1508	1272	1288	475
21.	Punjab	356	263	416	*
22.	Rajasthan	2284	1829	2082	150
23.	Sikkim	8	8	29	
24.	Tamil Nadu	1540	1361	1422	*
25.	Telangana	340	82	636	*
26.	Tripura	72	70	108	*
27.	Uttarakhand	268	241	257	*
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2716	2232	2936	*
29.	West Bengal	1392	1321	908	98
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	16	22	*
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	8	9	*
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	4	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	Delhi	0	0	5	0
35.	Lakshadweep	12	12	4	
36.	Puducherry	8	7	24	*
ALL INDIA ² / TOTAL		21340	17459	24855	1484

*: There is a Surplus of Doctors against the required number of Doctors in some of States/UTs.

Notes: 1. Four Specialists Doctors per Community Health Centre as per IPHS norms

2. One Doctor per Primary Health Centre as per IPHS norms.

3. All India figure for shortfall is the sum of State/UT-wise shortfall ignoring surplus in some State/UTs.

4. Specialist includes Surgeon, OB&GY, Physician and Pediatrician

Mental health crisis among students

1395. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the latest National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) Report, 28 students committed suicide every day in 2018;

(b) if so, the Government's plan of action owing to the current mental health crisis among students; and

(c) whether any specific fund has been allotted for this cause?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) As per the "Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India 2018" Report of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), students accounted for 7.6% (10,159 victims) out of the Total of 1,34,516 suicide victims.

To address the burden of mental disorders, the Government of India is implementing the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) since 1982. The Government is supporting implementation of the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) under NMHP in 655 districts of the country with the objectives to:-

(i) Provide suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counselling in schools and colleges.

- (ii) Provide mental health services including prevention, promotion and long-term continuing care at different levels of district healthcare delivery system.
- (iii) Augment institutional capacity in terms of infrastructure, equipment and human resource for mental healthcare.
- (iv) Promote community awareness and participation in the delivery of mental healthcare services.

Funds upto ₹ 12 lakhs per annum are provided to each district supported under DMHP for targeted interventions with the following objectives:-

- (i) To provide class teachers with facilitative skill to promote life skill among their students.
- (ii) To provide the class teachers with knowledge and skills to identify emotional conduct, scholastic and substance use problems in their students
- (iii) To provide class teachers with a system of referral for students with psychological problems to the District Mental Health Team for inputs and treatment.
- (iv) To involve other stakeholders like parents, community leaders to enhance development of adolescents etc.

Health issues related to senior citizens

1396. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the challenges and health issues related to the senior citizens in the country have been addressed properly with an effective programme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government intends to take up;
- (c) whether Government has initiated/proposes to initiate any study in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the time by which the study and programmes for addressing the health related issues of old persons are likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) In recognition of special

healthcare needs of elderly and to provide dedicated healthcare facilities to the elderly population, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE) at various levels of primary, secondary and tertiary health care facilities.

Objective of the programme is to provide accessible, affordable, comprehensive and dedicated health care services to elderly population. The programme has been sanctioned for implementation in 713 districts of the country. In addition, for tertiary health care facilities, 19 Regional Geriatric Centres and 2 National Centres for Ageing have been sanctioned under the programme.

Other National Programmes such as programmes for control of Blindness, Deafness, Non-Communicable Diseases, Mental health and Oral health also provide healthcare services to 'elderly. Health being a State subject, financial and technical support under the National Programmes is provided to States/UTs through the National Health Mission and tertiary care components, based on proposals received from them.

Further, elderly healthcare services are also covered in the expanded range of services under Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres. Under the Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, which provides for health cover of ₹5.00 lakh per family, to the poor and vulnerable families as per socio-economic caste census data, there is no restriction on age or family size and all members of the entitled family, including elderly, are covered.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has undertaken a Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI) under the tertiary level activities of NPHCE to assess the health status of the elderly and to provide comprehensive longitudinal evidence base on health, economic, social and overall well-being of people aged 45 years and above in India. International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, a Deemed University, has been appointed as a National Nodal Agency for conducting the LASI survey in the country. The Harvard School of Public Health (HSPH) and the University of Southern California (USC) are the collaborating institutions for providing technical support for the LASI. Draft report in respect of Wave-I of LASI has been received.

FSSAI guidelines on trans-fat elimination

1397. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has notified the FSSAI issued draft regulations for trans-fat elimination in oils, fats and in extracted fat of food products to 3 per cent by 2021 and 2 per cent by 2022;

(b) if not, by when the regulations are likely to be notified; and

(c) whether there is a timeline that Government is looking at to notify the guidelines, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The limit of trans-fats to be not more than 5% is prescribed under Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations 2011 for vanaspati, bakery shortenings, bakery and industrial margarine and interesterified vegetable fats/oils.

A draft notification to limit trans-fat to be not more than 2% by weight of the Total oils/fats present in the processed food products in which edible oils and fats are used as an ingredient on and from 1st January, 2022 was issued on 28.08.2019.

Sub-standard chinese medical equipments

1398. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the media reports which say that the substandard Chinese equipments are responsible for causing the deaths of over 100 children in Kota hospitals in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether Government has received any such complaint in this regard;

(c) whether two bid system is adopted while floating tenders during the purchase process; and

(d) the steps which the Government plans to enforce serious quality checking during purchase of the equipments in Government hospitals especially under the Central Government's direct or indirect control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) There were some reports in media in this regard. However, neither Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation

under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare nor Drugs Control Organisation, Rajasthan, which are mandated with the task of ensuring safety, efficacy and quality of drugs including notified medical devices, has received any such complaint in this regard.

Two bid system is adopted by Central Government Hospitals. Further, in order to ensure quality of medical equipment procured, these hospitals adopt a series of measures which include framing of specifications for getting quality equipment, taking demonstration of equipment as per desired specification, review of past performance, post supply inspection after satisfactory installation, etc. Further, such procurements are made in accordance with General Financial Rules, guidelines of the CVC (Central Vigilance Commission) and public procurement policy(including GeM) issued by Government of India from time to time.

C-section births in the country

1399. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that C-Section births in the country has doubled in the last decade;
- (b) whether annual increase of C-Sections in India is almost twice the global average;
- (c) if so, how Government looks at this 'rapid' rise in C-Sections and what steps it is taking/proposed to take to bring this to the WHO approved level;
- (d) whether it is a fact that C-Section births are associated with short-term and long-term risks and affect health of woman, child and future pregnancies;
- (e) if so, whether Government contemplates removing caesareans from Ayushman Bharat; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per the National Family Health Survey, birth by Caesarean Section (%) in the country has increased from

8.5% as per NFHS-3 (2005-06) to 17.2% as per NFHS-4 (2015-16) (annual data for NFHS is not available). The increase in C-Section births is contributed largely by the private sector. Whereas C-Section rate in public sector has reduced from 15.2% in 2005-06 to 11.9% in 2015-16, the C-section rate in the Private sector has increased from 27.7% in 2005-06 to 40.9% in 2015-16.

The increase in C-Sections in India is almost the same as the global average. The data published in Lancet (2018; Volume 392, Pg:1341 -1348) from 169 countries that include 98.4% of the world's births, 21% births occurred through C-Sections in 2015, which was almost double the number of births by this method in 2000.

(c) Health is a State subject. However, MoHFW has taken the following steps to curb the rise in C-section:

- Conveyed the WHO Statement to all States/UTs urging them to share the same with all Obstetricians and Gynaecologists working in public health facilities in their respective States/UTs.
- Collaborated with Federation of Obstetrician and Gynaecologists in India (FOGSI) to share the WHO statement on C-section among all members.
- All CGHS empanelled hospitals are directed to display the information regarding ratio of deliveries by caesarean section.
- Under "LaQshya"- Labour room and maternity OT Quality Improvement Initiative, Caesarean section audit has been implemented in all LaQshya certified public health facilities to ensure that Caesarean sections are undertaken judiciously in only those cases requiring such surgical interventions.
- Government of India has also launched the Midwifery Initiative to promote natural birthing and ensure a positive child birthing experience.

(d) Caesarean section is one of the most common surgeries in the world and is also a life saving surgery for the mother and the child if medically indicated. However as in other surgeries, caesarean section deliveries also have inherent risk of surgical and anaesthetic complication. This procedure could also lead to short-term and long-term health effects for women and children.

(e) and (f) There is no proposal to remove Caesarean Section from Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (ABPMJAY). These packages are required for meeting the need of safety and health of woman and child. The utilization of these packages is monitored both at the Central and State level.

Research journals and activities in medical sciences

1400. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps Government has taken to encourage research in medical sciences; and
- (b) whether the AIIMS, New Delhi publish any research journal and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Various steps have been taken by the Government to encourage research in medical sciences through intra-mural and extra-mural schemes and projects, covering areas of communicable and non-communicable diseases, reproductive health, nutrition, human resource development, infrastructure, medical devices, biomedical devices and biomaterials.

(b) Yes. The All India Institute, of Medical Sciences, New Delhi publishes 'National Medical Journal of India'. This is published six times a year.

Line of treatment protocol against Coronavirus

1401. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is taking fullfledged preventive measures with respect to Coronavirus outbreak;
- (b) if so, details of the preventive measures and number of people under observation for Coronavirus in the country, State-wise; and
- (c) the details of line of treatment adopted for treating people under observation for Coronavirus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Government has taken note of the outbreak of Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) in China and has initiated steps to monitor the situation in India, as follows:

- I. Screening of passengers has been initiated at all 21 airports. Universal screening has been made mandatory for all flights from China, Hong Kong, Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Vietnam, Nepal, Japan, South Korea, Iran and Italy. Instructions have been issued to park these flights at earmarked aero-bridges to facilitate screening. Screening has also been initiated at all 12 major and 65 minor sea-ports and minor-ports wherein crew and passengers from China are expected. Besides this, screening has been initiated in border crossings. Arrangement have been made for in-flight announcements in incoming flights, filling of self-declaration forms by incoming passengers. Signages have been displayed at prominent locations at ports and airports for guidance and convenience of passengers. First Travel advisory was issued on 17th January 2020 and as situation is evolving, the travel advisories are accordingly getting revised. Extant advisories provide that:
 - (i) Existing visas (including eVisa already issued) are no longer valid for any foreign national travelling from China to India.
 - (ii) People having compelling reasons to visit India may contact Indian Embassy in Beijing or Indian Consulates in Shanghai or Guangzhou to apply afresh for an Indian Visa.
 - (iii) People have already been advised to refrain from travel to China through an earlier advisory. People traveling to China henceforth will be quarantined on return.
 - (iv) Indian citizens to refrain from non-essential travel to Singapore, Republic of Korea, Islamic Republic of Iran and Italy.
 - (v) Visa on arrival from Republic of Korea and Japan has been suspended.
- II. The government has conducted training for the officers of ports, airports and border crossing points and has sensitized them on management of high risk pathogens such as Ebola and Coronavirus. They have been equipped with personal protective equipment. Thermal scanners and hand held thermal detectors have been placed at 21 airports. Additional doctors, nurses and paramedic staff have been deployed at the airports for smooth, effective and convenient screening of passengers.

- III. Guidelines on clinical management, infection prevention control, surveillance and sampling etc. have been disseminated to the States and also made available on the website of the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The risk is communicated through media including social media.
- IV. Government of India has also initiated a series of action to prevent entry of the disease and to contain it. A group of ministers consisting of Minister of External Affairs, Minister of Civil Aviation, Minister of State of Home Affairs, Minister of State of Health and Family welfare, Minister of State of Shipping under the chairmanship of Union Health Minister has been constituted and 3 meetings have been held on 03.02.2020, 13.02.2020 and 02.03.2020. Cabinet Secretary has taken series of meetings with all related Ministries such as Health, Defense, MEA, Civil Aviation, Home, Textiles, Pharma, Commerce and other officials including with State Chief Secretaries. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is constantly reviewing the evolving scenario. Series of Video Conferences have been held with Chief Secretaries and also with Secretaries, Health of the States / UTs.
- V. Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) has been geared up to track and follow up passengers coming from the affected countries particularly China, Hong Kong, Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Vietnam, Nepal, Japan, South Korea, Iran and Italy. Government have made arrangements for testing of samples at the National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune and 14 other Viral Research and Diagnostics Laboratories (VRDLs) of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) in different parts of the Country. Adequate laboratory reagents are available to test upto 25,000 samples. Sufficient stock of Personal Protective Equipments (PPE) is maintained. A 24x7 Control Room has been activated. Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) of the States/UTs have already been trained in management of MERS-CoV outbreak and Ebola Virus Disease.
- VI. The Joint Monitoring Group (JMG) under the Chairmanship of DGHS has held series of meetings to assess the risk and review the preparedness and response mechanisms to manage any case that might get imported to India. WHO, being represented in the JMG is providing Ministry with regular updates and technical information.
- VII. Senior officers of the Ministry of Health and family Welfare have been deputed to visit States / UTs to review the management of COVID-19 in each State / UT.

VIII. Press releases are being issued on regular basis. Information about travel advisory and other pertinent issues is also being shared on social media.

2. As on 01.03:2020, three confirmed cases of COVID-19 disease have been reported from Kerala. All the three patients have recovered and discharged from the hospital. As on 01.03.2020, a Total of 5,57,257 incoming passengers of 5,601 flights have been screened. Cumulatively, a Total of 25,738 passengers were placed under community surveillance in the Country through IDPS network. So far, 104 passengers were found to be symptomatic and referred to IDSP surveillance network, and 37 passengers have been hospitalized through IDSP network.

On 1st and 2nd February, 2020, a Total of 654 passengers were brought from Wuhan, China and kept for 14 days' quarantine in Army Camp, Manesar and ITBP Camp at Chhawla (Delhi). These evacuees were tested twice, reported negative for COVID-19 and were discharged on 17th and 18th February, 2020.

On 27th February, 2020, 112 persons (76 Indians and 36 foreign nationals) have been evacuated from Wuhan, China and kept for mandatory 14 days' quarantine at Army Camp, Manesar. 124 (119 Indians and 5 foreign nationals) have been evacuated from Japan and kept for mandatory 14 days' quarantine at ITBP Camp, Chhawla (Delhi). All these 236 passengers have been tested and reported negative for COVID-19.

Government is monitoring the situation closely.

(c) There is no specific treatment or vaccine for COVID-19. Treatment is supportive. Guidelines on Clinical Management of severe respiratory illness (SARI) in suspect / confirmed COVID-19 cases, Surveillance for human infection with COVID-19, Infection Prevention and Control in healthcare facilities, etc. have been placed in public domain on the website of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare at weblink <https://mohfw.gov.in/node/4904>.

Vacant posts of Physiotherapists at Safdarjung hospital

1402. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many vacant posts are lying unfilled in the grade of Sr. Physiotherapist in different departments of Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi;

(b) whether these would be filled as per existing R&R and seniority list and also as per roster;

(c) the details thereof focussing on the fact that physiotherapists are waiting for 20-30 years for promotion including SC/ ST candidates; and

(d) whether a time-frame can be fixed for processing the vacancies and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) There are 02 (Two) vacant posts of Senior Physiotherapists in the Sports Injury Centre (SIC), Safdarjung Hospital which have come under deemed abolished category in terms of Ministry of Finance OM No. 7(1)/E.Coord-I/2017 dated 12.04.2017.

In so far as various Departments of Safdarjung Hospital are concerned, 01 post of Senior Physiotherapist is vacant each in the Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (PMR) and Department of Burns and Plastic.

The filling of vacant posts is an ongoing process. The vacant posts are filled up as per Recruitment Rules, seniority list, taking into consideration the reservation roster. The post of Sr. Physiotherapist being a Group 'A' post, the promotion is done in consultation with Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) as per extant instructions and procedures.

Opening of Yoga University

†1403. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any action plan to open any "Yoga University" with a view to provide best health to the citizens of the country;

(b) whether Government has any action plan to include "yoga studies" in New Education Policy; 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) As reported by Ministry

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of Human Resource and Development, the Government of India has undertaken a detailed exercise for formulating New National Education Policy (NEP) for which a committee under Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasurirangan was constituted which submitted its report to the Ministry on 31-05-2019. The report of the Committee uploaded on Ministry of Human Resource Development's website <https://mhrd.gov.in/list-nep/> portal to elicit feedback/ comments/ suggestion from the stakeholders.

The draft National Education Policy (NEP) has been proposed *inter-alia* that yoga shall be integral part of the curriculum of school education and higher education.

Achievement of target set for renewable energy

1404. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has set a target of 175 GW of renewable energy by 2022;
- (b) if so, the details of energy target achieved so far, source-wise and State-wise; and
- (c) the details of road map prepared to achieve the target and whether we are on course to achieve the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) As part of Intended Nationally determined Contributions as per the Paris Accord on Climate Change, India has made a pledge that by 2030, 40% of its installed power generation capacity shall be from non-fossil fuel sources. Towards this aim, the Government has set a target of installing 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by the year 2022 which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from Biomass and 5 GW from Small Hydro. As on 31.1.2020, a cumulative renewable energy capacity of 86.32 GW has been installed in the country. Further, an additional capacity of 35.09 GW is under various stages of implementation and 34.47 GW under various stages of bidding. The Government is confident of achieving the target.

The source-wise and State-wise details of installed renewable energy capacity as on 31st January 2020 is given in Statement.

Statement

Source-wise and State-wise details of installed renewable energy capacity as on 31st January 2020

Sl. No.	States / UTs	Small Hydro Power (MW)	Wind Power (MW)	Bio Power Total (MW)	Solar Power Total (MW)	Total Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	162.11	4092.45	500.34	3559.02	8313.92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	131.105			5.61	136.72
3.	Assam	34.11			41.23	75.34
4.	Bihar	70.70		121.20	151.57	343.47
5.	Chhattisgarh	76.00		230.50	231.35	537.85
6.	Goa	0.05			4.78	4.83
7.	Gujarat	62.35	7460.02	77.30	2792.45	10392.12
8.	Haryana	73.50		205.66	252.14	531.30
9.	Himachal Pradesh	911.51		7.20	32.93	951.64
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	180.48			19.30	199.78
11.	Jharkhand	4.05		4.30	38.40	46.75
12.	Karnataka	1280.73	4754.90	1882.80	7274.93	15193.36
13.	Kerala	222.02	62.50	0.72	142.23	427.47
14.	Madhya Pradesh	95.91	2519.89	120.75	2257.26	4993.81
15.	Maharashtra	379.575	5000.33	2528.69	1666.86	9575.46
16.	Manipur	5.45			5.16	10.61
17.	Meghalaya	32.53		13.80	0.12	46.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Mizoram	36.47			1.52	37.99
19.	Nagaland	30.67			1.00	31.67
20.	Odisha	64.625		59.22	397.84	521.69
21.	Punjab	173.55		327.85	947.10	1448.50
22.	Rajasthan	23.85	4299.72	121.30	5035.08	9479.95
23.	Sikkim	52.11			0.07	52.18
24.	Tamil Nadu	123.05	9285.49	1003.95	3788.51	14201.00
25.	Telangana	90.87	128.10	177.60	3620.75	4017.32
26.	Tripura	16.01			9.41	25.42
27.	Uttar Pradesh	25.10		2115.51	1095.10	3235.71
28.	Uttarakhand	214.320		130.50	315.90	660.72
29.	West Bengal	98.50		319.92	114.46	532.88
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.25			12.19	17.44
31.	Chandigarh				36.99	36.99
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli				5.46	5.46
33.	Daman and Diu				16.56	16.56
34.	Delhi			52.00	156.12	208.12
35.	Lakshadweep				0.75	0.75
36.	Puducherry				5.51	5.51
37.	Others				4.30	4.30
TOTAL (MW)		4676.56	37607.70	10001.11	34035.66	86321.03

M W = Megawatt

Power generation from wind energy

†1405. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are possibilities of power generation from wind in the country;
- (b) if so, whether the Ministry has identified such places where such potential is available; and
- (c) if so, names of those places, where the Ministry has started the process of its execution, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The wind resource assessment conducted by the National Institute of Wind Energy indicates an estimated wind power potential of 302.2 GW at 100 meter above ground level and 695.5 GW at 120 meter above ground level in the country. The state wise wind power potential is given in the Statement-I. (*See below*). Out of this, 37.6 GW capacity of wind power projects has already been commissioned in the country as on 31.01.2020. The details of State wise wind power installed capacity are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of wind power potential of the country at 100 meter and 120 meter above ground level

State	Wind potential at 100 m agl	Wind potential at 120 m agl
1	2	3
Andhaman and Nicobar Islands	8.43	1277
Andhra Pradesh	44228.6	74906
Arunachal Pradesh	0	274
Assam	0	246
Bihar	0	3650
Chandigarh	0	0

1	2	3
Chhattisgarh	76.59	348
Daman, Diu, Dadra	0	0
Delhi	0	0
Goa	0.84	8
Gujarat	84431.33	142560
Haryana	0	419
Himachal Pradesh	0	151
Jammu and Kashmir	0	3
Jharkhand	0	0
Karnataka	55857.36	124155
Kerala	1699.56	2311
Lakshadweep	7.67	31
Madhya Pradesh	10483.88	15404
Maharashtra	45394.34	98213
Manipur	0	0
Meghalaya	0	1
Mizoram	0	0
Nagaland	0	0
Odisha	3093.47	8346
Puducherry	152.83	382
Punjab	0	278
Rajasthan	18770.49	127756
Sikkim	0	0
Tamil Nadu	33799.65	68750
Telangana	4244.29	24835
Tripura	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	101

1	2	3
Uttarakhand	0	54
West Bengal	2.08	1050
TOTAL in MW	302251.49	695509
TOTAL in GW	302.2	695.5

Statement-II

Details of Wind Power installed capacity (as on 31 January 2019)

State	Cumulative wind power capacity as on 31.01.2020 (MW)
Andhra Pradesh	4092.45
Gujarat	7460.02
Karnataka	4754.9
Kerala	62.5
Madhya Pradesh	2519.89
Maharashtra	5000.33
Rajasthan	4299.72
Tamil Nadu	9285.49
Telangana	128.1
Others	4.3
TOTAL in MW	37607.7
TOTAL in GW	37.6

Recycling of solar panel wastes

1406. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of potential of the harms of solar panel waste, if so, details thereof; and

(b) the steps the Ministry has been taking to recycle the waste generated from discarding the solar panels, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) So far, No adverse impact on environment has been found due to use of solar panels.

(b) There is no significant quantity of solar waste available in the country.

Goal for supply of clean energy

‡1407. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the goal of New and Renewable Energy for the supply of clean energy would be achieved by switching away from the current unclean power production sources; and

(b) the details of action plan thereof, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Government of India have been implementing a broad based new and renewable energy programme for progressively increasing the share of renewable energy in the country's energy mix to achieve energy security, energy access and also reduce the carbon footprint of the energy systems.

The Government of India has notified long term Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) trajectory up to the year 2022 which mandates a percentage of Total electricity consumption from renewable energy sources. The RPO trajectory from 2019-20 to 2021-22 is as under:

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Non-solar	10.25%	10.25%	10.50%
Solar	7.25%	8.75%	10.50%
TOTAL	17.50%	19.00%	21.00%

As part of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions as per the Paris Accord on Climate Change, India has made a pledge that by 2030, 40% of its installed power

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

generation capacity shall be from non-fossil fuel sources. Towards this aim, the Government has set a target of installing 175 GW of renewable energy capacity in the country 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, as on 31 January 2020, a cumulative renewable energy capacity of 86.32 GW has been installed in the country. Further, an additional capacity of 35.09 GW is under various stages of implementation and 34.47 GW under various stages of bidding.

Promotion of new and renewable energy in Bihar

1408. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has planned to achieve 175 GW of renewable energy capacity installed by the year 2022, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government is taking any initiative in terms of renewable energy creation, if so, the details thereof from the year 2015-19, State-wise; and
- (c) whether Government has taken any specific measures to introduce new and renewable energy in the State of Bihar, if so, the details regarding financial outlay and plan?

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 in the country 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, as on 31.01.2020 a Total of 86.32 GW of renewable energy capacity has been installed in the country with an additional capacity of 35.09 GW under various stages of implementation and 34.47 GW under various stages of bidding.

(b) and (c) The major initiatives being taken by the Government to create renewable energy capacity in the country including the state of Bihar, *inter-alia*, include Permitting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100 percent under the automatic route, strengthening of Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), mandating requirement of Letter of Credit (LC) as payment security mechanism by distribution licensees for ensuring timely payments to RE generators, setting of Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Parks to

provide land and transmission on plug and play basis to investors, waiver of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges and losses for inter-State sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 31st December, 2022, 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, laying of transmission lines under Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of Power in Renewable rich states, launching of new schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), Solar Rooftop Phase II, 12000 MW CPSU Scheme Phase II, etc.

The source-wise and state-wise details of renewable energy capacity addition in the country during the period 2015-19 i.e. April, 2015 to March 2019 are given in Statement (See below). A Total - of ₹ 21.45 crore has been released as Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the various implementing agencies for development of renewable energy projects in the state of Bihar during the period 2015-19 i.e. April, 2015 to March, 2019.

Statement

Source-wise and State-wise renewable energy capacity addition made during the last Five years (01.04.2014 to 31.03.2019) (in MW)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Solar Power	Wind Power	Small Hydro Power	Bio-Mass	Waste to Energy	Total Installed Renewable Energy Capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3074.6	3344.35	20	23.56	10.91	6473.42
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.37	0	27.2	0	0	32.57
3.	Assam	22.4	0	0	0	0	22.4
4.	Bihar	142.45	0	0	20	0	162.45
5.	Chhattisgarh	224.25	0	24	10	0	258.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Goa	3.92	0	0	0	0	3.92
7.	Gujarat	1523.73	2707.58	45.7	21.9	1.11	4300.02
8.	Haryana	214.22	0	3.4	57.35	0	274.97
9.	Himachal Pradesh	22.68	0	221.71	0	0	244.39
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14.83	0	31.5	0	0	46.33
11.	Jharkhand	18.94	0	0	3.1	0	22.04
12.	Karnataka	6064.57	2376.8	223	470.45	0	9134.82
13.	Kerala	138.57	17.4	63.6	0	0	219.57
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1486.58	2096.5	9.75	25	0	3617.83
15.	Maharashtra	1355.02	698.65	48.145	877.5	0	2979.315
16.	Manipur	3.44	0	0	0	0	3.44
17.	Meghalaya	0.12	0	1.5	0	0	1.62
18.	Mizoram	0.5	0	5	0	0	5.5
19.	Nagaland	1	0	1	0	0	2
20.	Odisha	365.23	0	0	5.28	0	370.51
21.	Punjab	889.16	0	17.35	27.45	1.2	935.16
22.	Rajasthan	2513.54	1514.7	0	4.95	0	4033.19
23.	Sikkim	0.01	0	0	0	0	0.01
24.	Tamil Nadu	2486.77	1699.32	0	122	0	4308.09
25.	Telangana	3486.29	128.1	11.95	0	0	3626.34
26.	Tripura	5.09	0	0	0	0	5.09
27.	Uttar Pradesh	931.01	0	0	104.25	8.19	1043.45
28.	Uttarakhand	301.76	0	34.5	5.12	0	341.38
29.	West Bengal	68.75	0	0.1	10.5	0	79.35
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.63	0	0	0	0	6.63
31.	Chandigarh	32.72	0	0	0	0	32.72
32.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	5.46	0	0	0	0	5.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33	Daman and Diu	14.47	0	0	0	0	14.47
34	Delhi	121.74	0	0	0	36	157.74
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	3.11	0	0	0	0	3.11
TOTAL		25548.93	14583.4	789.405	1788.41	57.41	42767.56

Capacity addition in renewable energy sector

1409. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of additions to solar capacity and wind energy from 2016 to 2019, year -wise;

(b) whether exports of solar cells and modules have significantly decreased since 2017;

(c) the details of additional capacity required to reach 175 GW capacity by 2022; and

(d) whether Government plans to do away with ceilings at auctions as well as steps taken to counter payment delays?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The years-wise details of capacity addition of solar and wind energy capacity in the country from 2015- 16 to 2018-19 are as under:

Year	Solar		Wind	
	During the year (MW)	Cumulative (MW)	During the year (MW)	Cumulative (MW)
2015-16	3018.89	6762.85	3423.05	26777.39
2016-17	5525.98	12288.83	5502.38	32279.76
2017-18	9362.63	21651.46	1865.24	34145.00
2018-19	6529.20	28180.66	1480.96	35625.96

(b) The year-wise details of value of solar PV cells/modules exported from India under CTH 85414011 since 2017 are as given below:

FY	2016-17 (in Million US \$)	2017-18 (in Million US\$)	2018-19 (in Million US\$)	2019-20 (till Dec 2019) (Provisional) (in Million US \$)
Value of Solar PV Cells/ modules exported from India under CTH 85414011	69.09	141.41	121.08	219.66

(c) As on 31.01.2020, Renewable Energy (RE) capacity of 86.32 GW has been installed in the Country. RE projects of 35.09 GW capacity are at different stages of implementation and projects of 34.47 GW have been tendered. This apart, projects of 25 GW have been planned for tendering by June, 2021 so as to achieve the stipulated target of 175 GW by December, 2022 in the country.

(d) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for the time being has decided not to prescribe any ceiling cap tariff. The implementing agencies like SECI and NTPC procure RE power as per their procurement policies.

In order to address the issue of delays in payments in Renewable Energy sector, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has taken following steps:

1. The State DISCOMs have been requested to honour Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and 'Must Run' status accorded to wind and solar power projects, as per provisions of Indian Electricity Grid Code 2010.
2. The Government through Ministry of Power's Order No. 23/22/2019-R&R dated 28.06.2019 has made it mandatory for the Distribution Licensees to open and maintain adequate Letters of Credit (LCs) as Payment Security Mechanism under Power Purchase Agreements.

3. Under Guidelines for Tariff based competitive bidding, quantum of compensation for back-down has been increased from 50% to 100% with provision for recognition of only written instructions for back-down/curtailment.

Challenges for solar power generation

1410. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of solar power generation out of the Total power generation in the country at present;
- (b) whether Government has failed to achieve target for solar installation during the current financial year, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the solar sector in India is being impacted by the economic slowdown in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of the challenges faced by Government to promote rooftop solar sector; and
- (e) the measures taken by Government to overcome the downturn and help the Country to achieve its target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has reported that solar electricity generation accounted for 3.70% of the Total electricity generation in the country from April, 2019 to January, 2020.

(b) The Government has set a target of installing 100 GW of solar capacity by December 2022. As of 31.1.2020, a cumulative grid connected solar capacity of 34.036 GW has been installed in the country. In addition, a capacity of 23.88 GW is under various stages of implementation and 29.47 GW under tendering. This apart, tenders of 20 GW have been planned till June, 2021 so as to achieve the target of 100 GW by December, 2022.

(c) Solar power capacity of 5854.97 MW has been installed in the Country in the current Financial year (April 2019-Jan 2020). In the same period of previous financial year *i.e.* from (April 2018-Jan 2019), a capacity of 4374.49 MW was installed. It may be seen there is no impact of economic slowdown on solar power in the country.

(d) The following major challenges have been identified while promoting Rooftop solar (RTS):

- The unwillingness of State Discoms to allow high end customers go.
- Reservation of State Discoms to allow full electric load to be met from rooftop solar projects.
- Reservation of State Discoms in implementing net metering policy.

The Government is taking a number of steps to achieve its target for setting up solar rooftop plants in the country. These include:

- (i) Providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for residential sector as per the Scheme Guidelines of Phase II of the grid connected solar rooftop programme.
- (ii) Making State Electricity Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) as implementing agencies.
- (iii) Providing incentives for the DISCOMs for achievement of additional capacity above baseline capacity as per Scheme Guidelines.
- (iv) Persuading states to notify the net/gross metering regulations for rooftop solar projects. Now all the 36 StatesAJTs/SERCs have notified such regulations and/or tariff orders.
- (v) Prepared model MoU, PPA and Capex Agreement for expeditious implementation of RTS projects in Govt. Sector.
- (vi) Facilitated availability of concessional loans from World Bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB) to SBI and PNB respectively, for disbursal of loans to industrial and commercial sectors, where CFA/incentive is not being provided by the Ministry.
- (vii) Assisting States in development/integration of online portal and aggregation of demands related to rooftop solar projects.

(e) Major challenges in Solar Power Sector include delays in payments by distribution companies to RE generators in some States, delays in adoption of tariffs

by concerned State Electricity Regulatory Commissions, intention for reopening of contracts by State Government of Andhra Pradesh, etc. In order to address the issues in Renewable Energy Sector and attract private sector investment, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has taken the following steps:

- (1) The State DISCOMs have been requested to honour Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and 'Must Run' status accorded to wind and solar power projects, as per provisions of Indian Electricity Grid Code 2010.
- (2) In order to address the issue of delayed payments by State distribution companies to Renewable Energy generators, the Government through Ministry of Power's Order No. 23/22/2019-R&R dated 28.06.2019 has made it mandatory for the Distribution Licensees to open and maintain adequate Letters of Credit (LCs) as Payment Security Mechanism if provided for under Power Purchase Agreements with Distribution Licensees.
- (3) Further, in order to strengthen the contractual provisions in the Contract (Power Purchase Agreements) between the solar power generators and the procurers, and to facilitate setting up of Renewable Energy Power Projects, the Government, vide notification dated 22.10.2019 of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, has made following major amendments to the 'Guidelines for Tariff Based Competitive Bidding Process for Procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar PV Power Projects':
 - (i) Solar Power Generators have been allowed to submit documents/lease agreement to establish possession/right to use 100% (hundred per cent) of the required land in the name of the Solar Power Generator for a period not less than the complete term of the PPA, on or before the Scheduled Commissioning Date (SCD).
 - (ii) Clear and elaborate provisions for time extension and compensation to affected party in the event of natural and non-natural Force Majeure events with specific provisions regarding termination due to natural and non-natural Force Majeure events have been included.
 - (iii) Quantum of compensation for back-down has been increased from 50% to

100% with provision for recognition of only written instructions of back-down/curtailment.

- (iv) Corresponding time extension in date for achievement of financial closure and scheduled commissioning date, in case there is a delay in adoption of tariff by the concerned State Electricity Regulatory Commission beyond a period of 60 days from the filing of such application.

Renewable energy projects in Tamil Nadu

1411. SHRI VAIKO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of targeted renewable energy capacity during the year 2019-20;
- (b) the reasons for shortfall, if any, in the target; and
- (c) the details of renewable energy projects set up by Government in the country, particularly in Tamil Nadu, during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) As part of Intended Nationally determined Contributions as per the Paris Accord on Climate Change, India has made a pledge that by 2030, 40% of its installed power generation capacity shall be from non-fossil fuel sources. Towards this aim, 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. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is confident of achieving the target.

So far, as on 31st January 2020, a cumulative renewable energy of 86.32 GW has been installed in the country. Further, an additional capacity of 35.09 GW is under various stages of implementation and 34.47 GW under various stages of bidding.

- (c) The source-wise and State-wise details of renewable energy capacity addition in the country including the state of Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current year *i.e.* April, 2016 to January 2020 are given in Statement.

Statement

Source-wise and State-wise achievements made during the last three years and current year (April 2016 to Jan 2020)

(in MW)

Sl.No.	UTs	Solar Power	Wind Power	Small Hydro Power	Bio-Power	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2986.06	2661.05	20	0	5667.11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.35	0	26.5	0	31.85
3.	Assam	41.23	0	0	0	41.23
4.	Bihar	146.47	0	0	9	155.47
5.	Chhattisgarh	137.77	0	24	0	161.77
6.	Goa	4.78	0	0	0	4.78
7.	Gujarat	1663.53	3511.4	45.752	12	5232.682
8.	Haryana	224.75	0	0	26.2	250.95
9.	Himachal Pradesh	32.73	0	117.7	0	150.43
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	18.3	0	23.95	0	42.25
11.	Jharkhand	22.2	0	0	0	22.2
12.	Karnataka	7128.41	1885.8	63	464.6	9541.81
13.	Kerala	128.9	19	23.1	0	171
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1480.89	378.8	9.75	11.5	1880.94
15.	Maharashtra	1271.85	346.55	39.7	532.7	2190.8
16.	Manipur	5.16	0	0	0	5.16
17.	Meghalaya	0.12	0	1.5	0	1.62
18.	Mizoram	1.42	0	5	0	6.42
19.	Nagaland	1	0	0	0	1
20.	Odisha	330.92	0	0	0	330.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Punjab	534.52	0	2.65	22.5	559.67
22.	Rajasthan	3763.8	305.7	0	4.95	4074.45
23.	Sikkim	0.07	0	0	0	0.07
24.	Tamil Nadu	2723.6	1671.605	0	95.5	4490.705
25.	Telangana	3092.9	50.4	0	0	3143.3
26.	Tripura	4.41	0	0	0	4.41
27.	Uttar Pradesh	951.06	0	0	24.5	975.56
28.	Uttarakhand	272.96	0	0	0	272.96
29.	West Bengal	106.57	0	0	0	106.57
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.09	0	0	0	7.09
31.	Chandigarh	30.19	0	0	0	30.19
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.46	0	0	0	5.46
33.	Daman and Diu	12.56	0	0	0	12.56
34.	Delhi	130.34	0	0	36	166.34
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	5.48	0	0	0	5.48
TOTAL		27272.85	10830.31	402.60	1239.45	39745.21

Impact of tariff caps and import duties on target of clean energy

1412. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's target of having 175 GW of installed clean energy capacity by March, 2022 is realistic, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the ability to reach this target is being adversely affected by issues related to tariff caps, land acquisition, import duties on solar cells and modules and dwindling availability of finance, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Coronavirus outbreak in China has adversely affected India's ability to increase clean energy capacity, 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 December, 2022 which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from Biomass and 5 GW from Small Hydro. So far, as on 31.1.2020, a cumulative capacity of 86.32 GW has been installed in the country. Further, an additional capacity of 35.09 GW is under various stages of implementation and 34.47 GW under various stages of bidding. The Government is confident of achieving the target.

(b) Major challenges being faced by the developers in commissioning of renewable projects are land acquisition, evacuation infrastructure, non-conducive state policies in certain States for development of renewable power and lack of business environment such as unwillingness of DISCOMS to purchase RE power, delay in making timely payment to RE generators by DISCOMs, curtailment and seeking revision of PPAs etc.

The steps being taken by the Government to redress such problems and promote renewable sources in a big way in the country, *inter-alia*, include waiver of Inter-state Transmission System (ISTS) charges and losses for projects to be commissioned by 31st December, 2022, notification of standard bidding guidelines to enable distribution licensees 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 Corridors project to facilitate integration of large scale renewable energy generation capacity addition, setting up of Ultra Mega RE Parks, opening of LCs by all DISCOMs/distribution licenses for all independent RE producers, etc. Further, in order to enhance funding of RE projects, the Government has allowed Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) upto 100 per cent under the automatic route.

(c) The Solar Industry is under no compulsion to import solar cells, modules and other equipment from China. They are free to meet their requirements either from domestic market or alternative sources.

Solar grid and rooftop targets

1413. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of annual targets set by Government for grid and rooftop solar energy since 2015;
- (b) whether the targets have been met by Government;
- (c) if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Ministry to support solar manufacturing in India, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government of India has set a target of installation of 100 GW of Grid Connected Solar projects including rooftop solar by December, 2022. A cumulative capacity of 34.035 GW through Grid Connected of Solar Projects has been installed upto 31-01-2020. In addition a capacity of 23.87 GW of Grid Connected Solar projects is under implementation and 29.67 GW under various stages of tendering. New tenders for 20 GW have been planned by June, 2021.

(d) The Government has taken following steps for enhancing domestic manufacturing capacity of Solar Energy equipments:-

- (i) Domestic manufacturing of solar cells and modules in India is being supported by the Government of India through Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. The scheme, *inter alia*, provides for:
 - (i) 20-25% subsidy for investment in capital expenditure for setting up of the manufacturing facility; and
 - (ii) Reimbursement of countervailing Duty(CVD)/ Excise Duty for capital equipment for the units outside Special Economic Zone (SEZ)
- (ii) Based on the final findings of Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR) in investigation concerning imposition of Safeguard Duty on Import of Solar cells/modules, the Government, through notification no.01/2018-Custom (SG) dated 30th July, 2018, have imposed Safeguard duty on import of solar cells whether or not assembled in modules or panels, as follows:-

- Twenty five per cent *ad valorem* minus anti-dumping duty payable, if any, when imported during the period from 30th July, 2018 to 29th July, 2019 (both days inclusive);
- Twenty per cent *ad valorem* minus ant-dumping duty payable, if any, when imported during the period from 30th July, 2019 to 29th January, 2020 (both days inclusive);
- Fifteen percent *ad valorem* minus anti-dumping duty payable, if any, when imported during the period from 30th January, 2020 to 29th July, 2020 (both days inclusive);

However, nothing contained in the notification dated 30th July, 2018, mentioned above shall apply to imports of subject goods from countries notified as developing countries *vide* notification no. 19/2016-Custom (N.T.) dated 5th February, 2016, except China PR, and Malaysia.

- (iii) The Government has approved a scheme for setting up a capacity of 12000 MW of Solar PV power plants by the Government Producers [Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs)/State Public Sector Undertakings (SPSUs)/Government Organisations, etc.], as per extant guidelines, in a World Trade Organization (WTO) compliant manner, using domestically manufactured solar PV cells and modules to encourage Make in India in solar PV manufacturing sector.
- (iv) Further, under the new Schemes of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) called the CPSU Scheme Phase -II, PM-KUSUM and Grid-Connected Rooftop Solar Programme Phase-II under which government subsidy is provided, it has been mandated to source solar PV cells and modules from domestic sources, as per extant Guidelines, in a WTO compliant manner.
- (v) MNRE *vide* its O.M. No. 146/57/2018-P&C dated 11.12.2018 regarding "Implementation of Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order for Renewable Energy Sector" has stipulated that apart from civil construction, preference shall be provided by Central Ministries/Department and Central PSUs to domestically manufactured/produced products such as solar PV modules and other components such as inverters etc. for Grid connected solar power projects. Minimum percentage of local content required

is 100% in case of solar modules and 40% for other components such as inverter etc.

- (vi) Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited (SECI) has concluded bidding for a tender for setting up Solar PV Power plants linked to setting up of Solar PV Manufacturing facilities.

Renewable energy power production capacity in Odisha

1414. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of installed renewable energy capacity in Odisha;
- (b) the details of proposals received by Government for the establishment of greater renewable energy capacity in Odisha; and
- (c) the reason for not setting State-wise targets for renewable energy generation (either standalone solar pump or grid linked pump set) under the PM-KUSUM scheme, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) A Total of 521.69 MW of renewable energy capacity has been installed in the State of Odisha as on 31.1.2020. Source-wise details are as given below:-

Source	Installed capacity (in MW)
Solar	397.84
Small Hydro Power	64.625
Bio Power	59.22
TOTAL	521.69

As per Green Energy Development Corporation of Odisha limited (GEDCOL), Government of Odisha has proposed the following renewable energy projects:-

- (1) 275 MW Solar Park in Sambalpur and Boudh districts by GEDCOL.
- (2) 19 MW grid connected rooftop solar project on government buildings in 17 cities of Odisha by GEDCOL.

- (3) 8 MW ground mounted solar project on surplus lands available in Baripada, Jayanagar and New Bolangir EHV sub-stations of OPTCL and Mukhiguda and Manmunda power house of OHPC and GEDCOL.
- (4) 75 MW ground mounted solar project at Boudh, Bargarh and Bolangir (each 25 MW capacity).
- (5) Proposal for development of small hydro-electric projects at Kanpur (4.2 MW), Jambhira (3 MW) and Mandira (10 MW) at Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh districts respectively.
- (6) Development of around 500 MW floating solar power plant on various reservoirs in the State with NHPC.

(c) The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) Scheme is demand driven Scheme in which participating States/UTs have to provide State subsidy upto at least 30% of the benchmark cost of standalone solar pump and 30% of the benchmark cost of solarisation of existing grid connected agriculture pump. Capacities under the Scheme are allocated on the basis of demand received from the States and target capacity available under the Scheme. Therefore, no State-wise allocation has been envisaged under the Scheme.

Increase in target of renewable energy

1415. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to increase its renewable energy target to 450 GW from 175 GW in 2022, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Government had way back in 2015 announced that country would be producing 175 GW of renewable energy by 2022; and
- (c) if so, whether the target fixed in 2015 has been achieved till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) As part of Intended Nationally determined Contributions as per the Paris Accord on Climate Change, India has made a pledge that by 2030, 40% of its installed power generation capacity shall be from non-fossil fuel sources. Towards this aim, the Government has set a target of installing 175

GW of renewable energy capacity in the country 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, as on 31.01.2020, a cumulative RE capacity of 86.32 GW has been installed in the country. Further, an additional capacity of 35.09 GW is under various stages of implementation and 34.47 GW under various stages of bidding.

Target for electricity production during 2019-20

†1416. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set any target for surplus production of electricity during 2019-20;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the said target has not been achieved so far;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (e) The annual Generation target is fixed keeping in view the electricity demand in the electricity grid. A balance between electricity generation and demand is always required to be maintained for stable electricity grid operation. For the year 2019-20 (April, 2019 to March, 2020), the electricity generation target fixed was 1480 Billion units (BU). During the period April, 2019 to January 2020, 1169.4 BU has been generated. The actual generation depends on actual demand of electricity, which is affected by climate/weather conditions, growth of electricity demand in various sectors like industrial/agriculture/commercial sectors etc. The electricity generation target is expected to be met as the electricity demand has picked up again in February, 2020 and is expected to remain high during March, 2020.

Power plants in districts of Konkan region of Maharashtra

†1417. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the number of power plants functioning in the districts of Konkan region of Maharashtra for power generation and the details thereof, place-wise;

(b) whether the demand for electricity is being fulfilled through these power plants; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government in this regard to fulfill the electricity requirements of people of Konkan region of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) There are 17 power plants functioning in the districts of Konkan region of Maharashtra for power generation. The details are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The electricity is generated from these power plants as per directives and requirements of State Load Dispatch Centre of Maharashtra and Water Resources Department. As per the information furnished by the State of Maharashtra to Central Electricity Authority, during the year 2019-20 (April, 2019- January, 2020), the State of Maharashtra has been able to fully meet its energy requirement of 128,560 MU and there has been only a marginal gap of 8 MW (only 0.03%) in catering to its peak demand of 23,613 MW. Further, from the conventional generation projects likely to be commissioned by 2023-24, the State of Maharashtra will benefit around 1299.65 MW. The details are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of power plants functioning in the Konkan Region in Maharashtra

Sector	Fuel used	Organisation	Name of Project	Location District	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central Sector	Gas	RGPPL	Ratnagiri CCPP	Ratnagiri	1967.08
	Nuclear	NPCIL	Tarapur	Thane	1400.00
Central Sector	TOTAL				3367.08
State Sector	Gas	MAHAGENCO	URAN CCPP	Uran, Raigarh	672.00
	Hydro	MAHAGENCO	KOYNA-I&II HPS	Chiplun, Ratnagiri	600.00
			KOYNA-III HPS	Chiplun, Ratnagiri	320.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
			KOYNA-IV HPS	Chiplun, Ratnagiri	1000.00
			BHIRA TAIL RACE HPS	Kolad, Raigarh	80.00
			GHATGHAR PSS HPS	Thane	250.00
	Small Hydro	MAHAGENCO	Bhatsa	Shahapur, Thane	15.00
			Surya	Palghar	6.00
State Sector TOTAL					2943.00
Private Sector	Coal	AEML	DAHANU TPS	Palghar	500.00
		JSWEL	JSW RATNAGIRI TPP	Ratnagiri	1200.00
		TATA PCL	TROMBAY TPS	Mumbai	750.00
	Gas	PGPL	MANGAON CCPP	Raigarh	388.00
		TATA PCL	TROMBAY CCPP	Mumbai	180.00
	Hydro	TATA MAH.	BHIVPURI HPS	Raigarh	75.00
			KHOPOLI HPS	Raigarh	72.00
Private Sector TOTAL					3165.00
GRAND TOTAL					9475.08

Statement-II*Details of Power Generation projects likely to be commissioned by 2023-24*

Projects	Type	State Project Location	Sector	IC(MW)	Benefits Shares of Maharashtra (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Khargone STPP ST-I U2	Thermal	Madhya pradesh	Central	1x660=660	25

1	2	3	4	5	6
Lara STPP U2	Thermal	Chhattisgarh	Central	1x800=800	115.315
Gadarwara STPP ST-1 U-2	Thermal	Madhya pradesh	Central	1x800-800	25
Bhusawal TPS U-6	Thermal	Maharashtra	State	1x660=660	660
Kameng HEP U-1,2,3,4	Hydro	Arunachal Pradesh	Central	4x150=600	55
Koyna Left Bank PSS	Hydro	Maharashtra	State	2x40=80	80
Kakrapar atomic power project-PHWRU3	Nuclear	Gujarat	Central	1x700=700	189.335
Shirpur TPPU-2	Thermal	Maharashtra	Private	1x150=150	150
TOTAL					1299.65

Power generation from hydro power plants

1418. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that hydro power generation in the country has slowed in the last five years;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and if not, the details of annual production target and real production in the last five years;
- (c) the details of gross hydro power production and revenue generated for the sale of hydro electricity during the last five years, State-wise; and
- (d) the details of newly established hydro power plants in the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The details of annual production target and real production from hydro power stations (above 25 MW) during the last five years is given as under:-

	Generation (in MU)					
	2019-20 (till Jan*)	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Programme	127164.00	135000.00	146400.00	139000.00	132800.00	129097.00
Actual	143854.89	139300.23	130901.03	127994.90	126620.96	134251.42

* Provisional

(c) The State-wise details of hydro power generation (from the hydro power stations (above 25 MW) during the last five years is given in Statement-I (See below). The Central Electricity Authority maintains only the Power Generation from the Hydro Power Plants in the country.

(d) The details of newly established hydro power plants in the country during the last five years (2014-15 to 2018-19) is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Hydro Power Generation(in MU) during the last 5 years

State	Monitored Capacity (upto- as on 31.01.2019 MW)	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Region							
Himachal Pradesh	9809.02	37705.6	35908.55	38783	37049.74	38586.58	33573.52
Jammu and Kashmir*	3449	16109.6	16541.58	14937.56	15377.69	15136.15	14485.02
Punjab	1096.3	4400.92	4335.4	4724.3	3910.58	4647.65	4384.46
Rajasthan	411	471.5	698.4	819.53	965.99	1033.8	863.33
Uttar Pradesh	501.6	839.01	1176.36	1486.69	1175.56	935.08	1247.69
Uttarakhand	3756.35	12940.62	13741.12	13983.61	13281.53	12765.92	11439.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Western Region							
Chhattisgarh	120	212.01	243.08	178.07	153.76	323.3	258.18
Gujarat	1990	4587.04	1042.81	1551.92	3943.88	2951.85	3811.58
Madhya Pradesh	2235	5379.73	3396.67	2586.81	7156.66	4491.31	5909.62
Maharashtra	3047	5147.44	5076.86	4861.12	5923.7	5078.88	5678.01
Southern Region							
Andhra Pradesh	1610	2498.35	2272.94	2268.8	1824.42	1904.47	3149.59
Karnataka	3644.2	11246.23	12187.69	7142.62	6772.35	7479.37	13160.29
Kerala	1856.5	4630.48	7320.21	5199.26	4067.49	6363.75	6852.65
Tamil Nadu	2178.2	4175.93	5281.59	2919.6	2397.12	4474.27	5058.95
Telangana	2405.6	4227.92	1744.61	1491.98	1279.99	282.33	3113.81
Eastern Region							
Jharkhand	210	134.98	180.98	332.32	163.64	120.21	162.99
Odisha	2142.25	5806.98	6777.45	6022.99	5113.2	4910.34	6919.49
Sikkim	2169	10434.53	9022.07	8887.99	4330.4	3551.92	3345.29
West Bengal	1341.2	2706.04	2919.81	2278.45	2839.28	2132.87	2287.85
North East Region							
Arunachal Pradesh	515	1644.78	1399.02	1416.74	1249.01	1280.25	1109.48
Assam	350	1281.49	1694.36	1918.58	1681.96	1365.73	1119.75
Manipur	105	325.07	602.61	837.74	741.07	536.64	372.44
Meghalaya	322	960.59	929.53	1140.26	719.6	860.94	775.29
Mizoram	60	162.86	168.44	78.37			
Nagaland	75	169.72	231.47	274.39	258.94	163.14	165.15
Bhutan (IMP)	0	5655.47	4406.62	4778.33	5617.34	5244.21	5007.74
GRAND TOTAL	45399.22	143854.89	139300.23	130901.03	127994.9	126620.96	134251.39

* Including Ladakh

Statement-II*Hydro Capacity Addition during the year 2014-15*

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Executing Agency Installed Capacity	State	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Date of Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Parabati-III, NHPC (520 MW)	H.P.	4	130	22.05.2014
2.	Rampur, SJVNL (412 MW)	H.P.	4	68.67	12.06.2014
			3	68.67	31.07.2014
			6	68.67	04.12.2014
3.	Kol Dam, NTPC (800 MW)	H.P.	2	200	30.03.2015
			1	200	31.03.2015
TOTAL: (2014-15)				736	

Hydro Capacity Addition During the year 2015 -16

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Executing Agency Installed Capacity	State	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Date of Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kol Dam, NTPC (800 MW)	H.P.	3	200	10.04.2015
			4	200	12.06.2015
2.	Teesta Low Dam-IV (160 MW)	West Bengal	1	40	14.02.2016
			2	40	15.03.2016
3.	Baglihar St.-II, JKPDC (450 MW)	Jammu and Kashmir	1	150	05.09.2015
			2	150	29.09.2015
			3	150	26.10.2015
4.	Lower Jurala, TSGENCO (240 MW)	Telangana	1	40	14.10.2015
			2	40	30.09.2015
			3	40	04.01.2016

1	2	3	4	5	6
			4	40	05.03.2016
5.	Shrinagar, AHPCL (330 MW)	Uttarakhand	1	82.5	10.04.2015
			3	82.5	20.04.2015
			4	82.5	03.06.2015
			2	82.5	08.06.2015
6.	Jorethang Loop, DANS Pvt. Ltd. (96 MW)	Sikkim	1	48	22.09.2015
			2	48	23.09.2015
TOTAL (2015-16 Upto 31-03-2016)				1516	

Hydro Capacity Addition During the year 2016 - 17

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Executing Agency Installed Capacity	State	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Date of Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Teesta Low Dam-IV (160 MW)	West Bengal	3	40	03.07.2016
			4	40	11.08.2016
2.	Kashang-I, HPPCL (65 MW)	H.P.	1	65	10.10.2016
3.	Lower Jurala, TSGENCO (240 MW)	Telangana	5	40	20.08.2016
			6	40	29.09.2016
4.	Nagarjuna Sagar, APGENCO (50 MW)	Andhra Pradesh	1	25	05.01.2017
			2	25	28.01.2017
5.	Pulichintala, TSGENCO (120 MW)	Telangana	1	30	25.09.2016
6.	Kashang-II and III, HPPCL (130 MW)	H.P.	1	65	02.01.2017
			2	65	22.08.2016

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Teesta-HI, Teesta Urja Ltd. (1200 MW)	Sikkim	3	200	14.01.2017"
			1	200	15.01.2017
			5	200	24.01.2017
			2	200	27.01.2017
			6	200	28.01.2017
			4	200	16.02.2017
8.	Chanju-I, I. A. Energy (36 MW)	H.P.	1	12	17.02.2017
			2	12	01.02.2017
SUB TOTAL (2016-17)				1659	

Hydro Capacity Addition during the year 2017-18

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Executing Agency Installed Capacity	State	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Date of Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Turial, NEEPCO (60 MW)	Mizoram	1	30	25.08.2017
			2	30	28.11.2017
2.	Kishanganga, NHPC (330 MW)	Jammu and Kashmir	1	110	13.03.2018
			2	110	21.03.2018
			3	110	30.03.2018
3.	New Umtru, MEPGCL (40 MW)	Meghalaya	1	20	22.04.2017
			2	20	30.06.2017
4.	Sainj, HPPCL(100 MW)	H.P.	1	50	04.09.2017
			2	50	04.09.2017
5.	Pulichintala, TSGENCO (120 MW)	Telangana	2	30	26.10.2017
			3	30	01.11.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Dikchu, Sneha Kinetic (96 MW)	Sikkim	1	48	11.04.2017
			2	48	12.04.2017
7.	Chanju-I, IA Energy (36 MW)	H.P.	3	12	26.07.2017
8.	Tashiding, Shiga Energy (97 MW)	Sikkim	1	48.5	06.11.2017
			2	48.5	06.11.2017
SUB TOTAL (2017-18)				795	

Hydro Capacity Addition during the year 2018-19

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Executing Agency Installed Capacity	State	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Date of Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Pare, NEEPCO (110 MW)	Arunachal Pradesh	1	55	28.05.2018
			2	55	21.05.2018
2.	Pulichintala, TSGENCO	Telangana	4	30	08.09.2018
TOTAL (2018-19)				140	
GRAND TOTAL				4846	

External debts of State owned DISCOMS

1419. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the external debt of State owned electricity distribution companies is set to increase pre Ujjwal Discom Assurance Yojana levels of ₹2.6 lakh crore by the end of this fiscal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the DISCOMS have to become commercially viable as the continued financial support to them may be difficult;

(c) whether the tariff hikes and a reduction in AT&C losses is the way forward for States DISCOMS; and

(d) if so, the suggestions made to States DISCOMs in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The pre-UDAY debt levels of 16 Ujjwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) States which signed the comprehensive Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with Government of India as on 30-09-2015 was ₹3.24 lakh crores. As per information made available by the States/DISCOMs, the outstanding loans at end of FY 2018-19 stand at ₹351,291 crore, out of which ₹63,355 crore is the amount of loan balance to be converted into grants by the States.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. States have been advised to clear their Government Department dues and ensure monthly clearance of the same; put in place a strict system of energy accounting; timely payment of subsidy every month; carry out a campaign to reduce theft and AT&C losses; and conversion of all consumer meters into smart prepaid/prepaid meters in a period of 3 years.

Reduction in transmission losses

1420. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has committed itself to reduce the transmission losses to zero per cent so that power produced is put into use entirely;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has undertaken any study in this regard and also considered the best practices that are adopted by advanced countries in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Though it is the endeavor of any transmission system (Inter-State and Intra State) to reduce its losses to the minimum, the same can not be reduced to zero. The transmission losses in the transmission system are caused by "Ohmic" losses in transmission elements due to inherent design of the system. Transmission losses in the country in Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) are in the range of 2.5%-3%.

(c) and (d) For further reduction of transmission losses, transmission systems in a country are planned with Extra High Voltage Transmission Lines. At present, our country has adopted transmission voltage upto 765 kV for AC system and +/-800 kV for DC System to reduce transmission losses. Further, energy efficient equipment like transformers, reactors etc. have been installed to maintain the ISTS losses at minimum level.

Transmission and distribution losses of DISCOMS

1421. SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the Total losses of DISCOMs in last five years; and

(b) the Total Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses of DISCOMs in last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of last 5 years Financial losses and Transmission and Distribution losses are as under:

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Profit/(Loss) on subsidy received basis (₹ in crore)	(68,257)	(56,939)	(48,619)	(38,460)	(33,365)
T&D loss (%)	22.84	22.77	21.81	21.42	21.04

Status of production, demand and supply of electricity in Madhya Pradesh

†1422. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of production, demand and supply of electricity per year in Madhya Pradesh and the quantum and the sources of the production of electricity during last one year and the measures adopted to fulfill the shortage of electricity supply; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of relief/grant provided in electricity supply in Madhya Pradesh, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The details of demand and supply of electricity in terms of Energy (MU) and Peak (MW) in the State of Madhya Pradesh during last one year (*i.e.*, 2018-19) and the current year 2019-20 (*i.e.*, upto January, 2020), are given in Statement-I (*See* below). Madhya Pradesh has been able to completely meet its energy requirement and peak demand during the current year 2019-20 (*i.e.*, upto January, 2020).

Further, the source-wise power generation from stations (having Installed Capacity above 25 MW) located in Madhya Pradesh during the last year (*i.e.*, 2018-19) and current year 2019-20 (upto January, 2020) is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) No grant is provided by the Central Government for electricity supply to any category of consumers. However, the Central Government assists the States by allocating power from Central Generating Stations (CGS) to supplement their efforts in meeting the electricity demand in their State. The allocation of power from CGS to Madhya Pradesh is around 4367 MW.

Statement-I

Details of demand and supply of electricity in terms of Energy (MU) and Peak (MW) in the State of Madhya Pradesh during last one year (i.e., 2018-19) and the current year 2019-20 (i.e. upto January, 2020)

Year	Energy				Peak			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy Not Supplied	Peak Demand	Peak Met	Demand not Met		
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
2018-19	76,056	76,054	2	0.0	13,815	13,815	0	0.0
2019-20 (upto Jan, 2020)	62,567	62,567	0	0.0	14,729	14,729	0	0.0

Statement-II

Source-wise power generation from stations (having Installed Capacity above 25 MW) located in Madhya Pradesh during the last year (i.e. 2018-19) and current year 2019-20 (upto January, 2020)

Year	2018-19		2019-20 (upto January, 2020)*	
	Monitored Generation Capacity (MW) as on 31.03.2019	Gross Generation Million units (MU)	Monitored Generation Capacity (MW) as on 31.01.2020	Gross Generation (MU)
Thermal	19785.00	118281.10	20490.00	95134.31
Hydro	2395.00	3528.28	2235.00	5379.73
TOTAL	22180.00	121809.38	22725.00	100514.04

* Provisional

Electrification of village under Saubhagya scheme

1423. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been able to successfully implement Saubhagya Scheme on establishing village electricity, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the details of financial assistance provided by Government on the said programme; and

(c) whether Government has made an estimation of number of people who are still left to access universal electricity in the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana - Saubhagya in October, 2017 to achieve universal household electrification by providing last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all households in rural and all poor households in urban areas across the country. All the States reported

electrification of all households on Saubhagya portal as on 31.03 2019 except few households in LWE affected Bastar region of Chhattisgarh. Since the launch of Saubhagya scheme, 2.63 crore households were electrified across the country upto 31.03.2019. The State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*) Government of India have released grant of ₹5,720 crore under Saubhagya. In addition to this Government of India have also sanctioned projects of ₹ 14,470 crore for additional infrastructure to support household electrification under Saubhagya.

Subsequently, seven States have reported 19.09 lakh un-electrified households which were un-willing earlier, later willing to get electricity connection, identified before 31st March, 2019. States have been asked to electrify these households under Saubhagya. Out of these, 11,54,225 households have been electrified upto 14.02.2020. The State-wise details are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise electrification of households during 11.10.2017 to 31.03.2019

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Number of households electrified
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,81,930
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	47,089
3.	Assam	17,45,149
4.	Bihar	32,59,041
5.	Chhattisgarh	7,49,397
6.	Gujarat	41,317
7.	Haryana	54,681
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12,891
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,77,045
10.	Jharkhand	15,30,708
11.	Karnataka	3,56,974
12.	Ladakh	10,456

1	2	3
13.	Madhya Pradesh	19,84,264
14.	Maharashtra	15,17,922
15.	Manipur	1,02,748
16.	Meghalaya	1,99,839
17.	Mizoram	27,970
18.	Nagaland	1,32,507
19.	Odisha	24,52,444
20.	Puducherry	912
21.	Punjab	3,477
22.	Rajasthan	18,62,736
23.	Sikkim	14,900
24.	Tamil Nadu	2,170
25.	Telangana	5,15,084
26.	Tripura	1,39,090
27.	Uttar Pradesh	79,80,568
28.	Uttarakhand	2,48,751
29.	West Bengal	7,32,290
	TOTAL	2,62,84,350

Statement-II*State-wise willing un-electrified households identified before 31st March, 2019*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Un-electrified HHs (un-willing earlier)	Households electrified from 01.04.2019 to 14.02.2020	Balance (as on 14.02.2020)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	2,00,000	1,41,880	58,120

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Chhattisgarh	40,394	21,363	19,031
3.	Jharkhand	2,00,000	1,31,880	68,120
4.	Karnataka	39,738	26,687	13,051
5.	Manipur	1,141	1,980	0
6.	Rajasthan*	2,28,403	2,12,786	0
7.	Uttar Pradesh	12,00,003	6,17,649	5,82,354
TOTAL		19,09,679	11,54,225	7,40,676

* State has informed that cumulative progress of electrification of willing households from 01.04.2019 to 31.12.2019 is 2,12,786 and reported 100% electrification.

Fuel efficiency norms for heavy vehicles

1424. SHRI VAIKO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has come out with draft fuel efficiency norms for heavy vehicles in the near future;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) how will it be enforced in the design of heavy vehicles; and
- (d) efforts taken by the Ministry to create awareness about energy conservation, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Power, in consultation with Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has notified Fuel Efficiency norms for Heavy Duty Vehicles (HDVs) having Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW) of twelve tonnes and above under S.O. No. 2670(E) dated 16th August 2017.

The enforcement of the norms is done by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH). Every vehicles manufacturer needs to comply with Fuel Consumption value (in Litres/100 Kms.) obtained by the equation corresponding to the Vehicle GVW in the Notification. Depending upon the type of vehicle, each vehicle

manufacturer would undertake suitable design changes in the engine systems, transmission, aerodynamics of the vehicle, tyres etc. as appropriate to meet the fuel efficiency norms. If any model of any manufacturer has Fuel Consumption more than the prescribed value, the manufacturer will not be permitted manufacture/sale/import of that model.

(d) Systematic efforts have been made by the Ministry to create awareness about energy conservation in the country, which are as follows:-

- (i) Ministry of Power organizes National Energy Conservation Awards in order to appreciate and encourage the efforts of industry and other establishments towards promoting energy efficiency. These awards are distributed on National Energy Conservation Day *i.e.* 14th December every year.
- (ii) Awareness/Outreach Programmes on Energy Conservation are carried out through State Designated Agencies (SDAs) which include development and distribution of promotional material like pamphlets, booklets, brochures, posters, appropriate campaigns for promotion of energy conservation and awareness campaigns on energy efficient products and services.
- (iii) Workshops are conducted at regular intervals to create awareness by BEE and disseminate information among various end consumers of energy *viz.* large, medium and small industries, municipalities, commercial and residential buildings, farmers (agriculture sector), electricity distribution companies, and among energy professionals, accredited/certified energy auditors, energy managers, Designated Consumers, building professionals, architects, Financial Institutions and Energy Service Companies.

Stressed thermal power plants

†1425. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of coal based thermal power plants which have been declared stressed;
- (b) the reasons for declaring above plants as stressed, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that major problem of the stressed thermal power plants is not to be paid on time by the DISCOM;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) if so, the quantum of amount outstanding with different DISCOMs; and
- (e) the action plan made by Government to recover the outstanding amount and for regular payment in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) Department of Financial Services on 22.03.2017 had provided a list of 34 coal based Thermal Power Projects, mostly private, Totaling to 40,130 MW which were considered 'Stressed' by Ministry of Power.

High Level Empowered Committee (HLEC) constituted by the Government on 29.07.2018 to address the issues of Stressed Thermal Power Projects identified the following major reasons for stress in power sector:-

- (i) Issues related to coal supply
 - (ii) Slow growth in power demand
 - (iii) Delayed payments by Discoms
 - (iv) Inability of the Promoter to infuse the equity and service debt
 - (v) Slow implementation of project by the developers
 - (vi) Issues related to Banks/Financial Institutions
 - (vii) Aggressive tariffs quoted by bidders in competitive bidding process
 - (viii) Regulatory and contractual disputes
 - (ix) Legal issues related to auctioned coal mines
 - (x) Other operational issues.
- (d) As per PRAAPTI (Payment Ratification and Analysis in Power procurement for bringing Transparency in Invoicing of generators) portal, as on 31.01.2020 outstanding dues with different DISCOMs excluding disputed amount, is ₹30,583.25 crore in respect of Central Gencos, ₹ 19,588.15 crore in respect of Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and ₹6,188.41 crore in respect of Renewable Energy.
- (e) Ministry of Power had issued an order on 28.06.2019 and subsequent corrigendum thereon on 17.07.2019 and 23.07.2019 for Payment Security Mechanism under Power Purchase Agreements by Distribution Licensees. National Load Dispatch

Centre (NLDC) and Regional Load Dispatch Centres (RLDCs) have been directed to dispatch power only after it is intimated by the Generating Companies and Distribution Companies that a Letter of Credit (LC) for the desired quantum of power has been opened. In the State Power Ministers' Conference held on 10-11th Oct, 2019, State Governments have been requested to liquidate the dues of the Government Departments within a period of six months.

Biomethanation of rice straw to solve stubble burning

1426. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that biomethanation of rice straw could solve the problem of stubble burning resulting in added pollution:

(b) whether the Ministry is formulating an action plan to implement biomethanation of rice straw; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir.

(c) The following steps are being taken to solve the problem of stubble burning, namely:

1. In an all India coordinated project, efforts are on to produce bio-gas for kitchen use and quality manure for fields using bio-methanation of rice straw by anaerobic digestion method. Six domestic level paddy straw based bio-gas plants have been installed in Punjab for field trials and further study is in progress.
2. R&D project has been supported on refinement and demonstration of an integrated process technology for conversion of crop residues into ethanol and methane for use as transport fuels.
3. A major focus on agriculture waste/stubble management (waste to wealth), alternative to burning, has been taken up under waste management technologies programme and proposals are being considered.

Discovery of ink to curb fake printing of passports and counterfeiting of currency notes

1427. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an ink has been discovered by Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and National Physical Laboratory (NPL) to combat the problem of fake printing of passports and counterfeiting of currency notes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) CSIR-National Physical Laboratory has developed a bi-luminescent security ink which glows in red and green colours when illuminated by two different excitation sources at 254 nano meters (run) and 365 nm, respectively. The ink was prepared in a batch of 1kg and given to Bank Note Press (BNP), Dewas, a unit of Security Printing Minting Corporation of India Ltd. (SPMCIL), New Delhi. The ink is found comparable to the standards that are in use. The formulation can be used to check the authenticity of passports, Government documents, tamper evident labels, identity cards, etc.

Participation of women in scientific research

†1428. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to improve relations between educational institutions and industries in Rajasthan;

(b) the steps taken by Government to encourage women in the field of science and technology;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) improves relations between academic institutions and industries through Promoting Academic Research Conversion to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Enterprise (PACE) programme of Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC). BIRAC encourages academia to develop technology/product of societal/national importance and its subsequent validation by an industrial partner. Further, All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has an internship programme for M.Tech students with Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). The main objective of this scheme is to nurture an innovation ecosystem that benefits the technologically deficient MSMEs as well as technical institutes. These schemes are implemented at all India level, including Rajasthan. Besides this, 400 AICTE Institutions in Rajasthan have signed around 6000 MoUs with 5 industries to promote internship, placement and other industry-oriented activities. Further, in order to promote Industry-Academia collaboration in Rajasthan, a workshop was organized by AICTE at Malviya National Institute of Technology (MNIT), Jaipur in 2019-20.

(b) and (c) The Department of Science and Technology (DST) started "Knowledge Involvement in Research Advancement through Nurturing (KIRAN)" Scheme to encourage women scientists through various programmes in the field of Science & Technology. 'Women Scientist Scheme (WOS)' under KIRAN is a flagship programme that provides career opportunities including fellowships 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 and applied sciences, ii) Women Scientists Scheme-B (WOS-B) for projects that entail science and technology (S&T) interventions for societal benefit, and, iii) Women Scientists Scheme-C (WOS-C) that enables them to become Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) professional. In addition to WOS, under 'Consolidation of University Research through Innovation and Excellence in Women Universities (CURIE) Programme' only women Universities are being supported for development of research infrastructure and creation of state-of-the-art research laboratories to enhance women's participation in S&T domain. Mobility Scheme under KIRAN addresses relocation issues of working Women Scientists and provides support in project mode for 2-5 years. During 2017-18, Indo-US Fellowship for Women in STEMM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics and Medicine) has been started to encourage Indian women scientists and technologists to undertake international collaborative research in premier institutions in USA for duration of 3-6 months. Further, women scientists and technologists are also encouraged to avail capacity building programmes related with

R&D, entrepreneurship, managerial skills and leadership under 'National Programme for Training of Women Scientists and Technologists working in Government Sector'. In addition to this, Department of Biotechnology (DBT) is also implementing 'Biotechnology Career Advancement and Re-orientation Programme (BioCARE)' to encourage women scientists in Biotechnology research. This year, DST has started Phase-I of a new scheme "Vigyan Jyoti" in 50 districts of the country for girl students of Class 9 to 12 in order to encourage girls to pursue education and career in science and technology particularly in the areas where women are underrepresented. Further, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) provides 5 years' age relaxation to women candidates in upper age limit for award of Fellowships/Associateships to pursue doctoral and postdoctoral research in order to encourage women candidates to opt science and technology as career.

(d) Not applicable.

Guest house development in Konkan region of Maharashtra

†1429. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of guest houses built in the undeveloped and rural areas of Konkan region of Maharashtra during the last three years, details thereof, place-wise;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the criteria/rule for building a guest house in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) Construction of guest houses in the country is primarily undertaken by the private sector. The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India only approves operational guest houses under its voluntary scheme of classification/approval of guest houses. The relevant guidelines of the Ministry of Tourism, is given in Statement (*See below*).

One guest house has been approved by the Ministry of Tourism, in Shahpur, District Thane in Konkan region, during the last three years. The details are as below:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Name of Guest House	No. of Rooms	Validity of approval
Dirghayu Farms Agri Resort Pvt. Ltd. Shahpur, Dist: Thane	15 Rooms	18.03.2024

Statement

(A)

Government of India
Ministry of Tourism
(H&R Division)

Guidelines for approval of guest houses (Revised-December 2009)

In order to meet the rising demand of hotel accommodation for budget tourists both dome and foreign, Ministry of Tourism has decided to standardize and ensure good, clean, hygienic, fair upgraded facilities and practices in the large number of Guest Houses and unregulated accommoda units that spring up in cities and towns. These measures may not only augment hotel accommodatio budget category but also generate employment and revenue for the States. With this aim in view, Govt. of India, Ministry of Tourism has a voluntary Scheme for approval of Guest Houses in the country.

Guest Houses seeking approval should have the following features:-

I. Necessary Requirement

- (i) Minimum 6 (six) lettable rooms with proper ventilation and 6 meters approach road for Taxi / Ambulance (the road width of minimum 6 metres would not be mandatory in those cities, where Guest Houses on road width of less than 6 metres are permitted as per bye-laws/ local rules)
- (ii) Minimum size of the room should be 120 sq. ft. for double bed (or more). For single bed room, the minimum size of the room should be 80 sq.ft.
- (iii) Minimum size of the bathroom should be 30 sq. ft. for double room. For single bed room, the minimum bathroom size should be 20 sq.ft.
- (iv) 25% of the rooms should have air-conditioning / heating facilities
- (v) Sufficient lighting, wardrobe, shelves, opaque curtains or screening on all windows

- (vi) Western W.C. toilet
- (vii) Reception facility with telephone
- (viii) Dining room serving breakfast and dinner with proper cutlery and glassware (dining room would not be mandatory in cases where the local bye-laws of the concerned State / local body do not permit dining room in Guest houses. (Similarly, bar would not be mandatory in cases where the local bye-laws of the concerned State / local body do not permit dining room in Guest Houses)
- (ix) Segregated wet and dry garbage disposal system should be available
- (x) Cleanliness and Hygiene: Front areas/ public areas, rooms, kitchen, store, pantry, refrigerator, dining area/ bar (where applicable as per bye-laws), garbage area, staff facilities and back areas including maintenance areas

(Note: Minimum 60% marks are required under criteria No. 6 of the Mark Sheet regarding Cleanliness/Hygiene)
- (xi) Tie-up with nearby Hospital or Doctor-on-Call facility
- (xii) Safe- keeping facilities at the reception
- (xiii) Fire and emergency measures
- (xiv) RO treated/UV treated water / Branded bottled water to be made available for guests. Availability of 24 hours water. RO treated/UV treated water to be used for cooking
- (xv) Facility for adequate parking space
- (xvi) Pest control of all front of the house, guest rooms, kitchen (where permitted), staff facilities and back areas to be done regularly
- (xvii) Registration with local authorities like Police, Municipality, Electricity, Water, Fire, State Tourism Department or Corporation
- (xviii) CCTV in public areas with data backup is mandatory

II. Desirable Services

- (i) Staff quality with 10% of the staff experienced or one year certificate course from the Catering / Hotel Management Institute
- (ii) Recycling of waste water

- (iii) Dishwasher
- (iv) Coffee, tea dispenser
- (v) Credit Card facilities
- (vi) Tie-up with travel agents / nearby Hospital or Doctor-on-Call facility
- (vii) Room, ramp and dedicated public restroom for the physically challenged persons

The Hotel and Restaurant Approval and Classification Committee (HRACC) inspects and assesses the Guest Houses based on facilities and services offered. For approval of Guest Houses, application along with the requisite fees may be sent to the Regional Director, Indiatourism Office in whose region the Guest House is located:

1. Regional Director, Indiatourism

West and Central Region Air India Building, Ground floor, Nariman Point, Mumbai,
400 021 Maharashtra

Tel: 022-22074333, 022-22074334,

Email: indiatourism-mum@nic.in

2. Regional Director, Indiatourism, Northern Region, 88 Janpath, New Delhi-110001,

Tel: 011-23320342,

Email: goitodelhi@.nic.in

3. Regional Director, Indiatourism, Southern Region, 154 Anna Salai, Chennai-600 002,

Tel: 044-28461459

E-mail: indiatourism.chn@nic.in

4. Regional Director, Indiatourism, Eastern Region Embassy, 4, Shakespeare Sarani, Kolkata -700 071

Tel: 033-2282 1475

Email: indtour6100@dataone.in

5. Regional Director, Indiatourism

North Eastern Region

Assom Paryatan Bhawan. A.K. Azad Road, Paltan Bajar, Guwahati, 781 008 Assam,

Tel: 0361-2737554,

indtourguwahati@nic.in

(B)

Government of India

Ministry of Tourism

(H&R Division)

Guidelines for Approval of Guest Houses

(Revised — December 2009)

General Terms and Conditions- Application Format For Approval of Guest Houses
Guest Houses applying for approval must provide the following documentation:-

1. Name of the Guest House
2. Name and address of the promoters/ owners with a note on their business antecedents
3. Complete postal address of the Guest House with Telephone No. / Fax / E-mail
4. Status of the owners/ promoters
 - (i) If public /private limited company with copy of Memorandum and Articles of Association
 - (ii) If partnership, a copy of Partnership Deed and Certificate of Registration
 - (iii) If proprietor concern, name and address of proprietor/ certificate of registration
5. Date on which the Guest House became operational
6. Distance of Guest House (in kms.) from:
 - (a) Airport
 - (b) Railway Station

- (c) City centre
- (d) Downtown shopping area

7. Details of the Guest House:

- (i) Area (in sq. meters) with title- owned/ leased with copies of sale/ lease deed
- (ii) Copy of Land Use Permit / Licence to run Guest House from appropriate authority / Registration from local authorities
- (iii) Number of rooms
- (iv) Public restroom facilities for ladies and gents
- (v) Details of public areas, lobby, bar (where applicable), parking facilities (the area for each facility should be indicated in sq. ft.)
- (vi) Facilities for the physically challenged persons (dedicated room with bathroom, ramps and access to public areas)
- (vii) Eco-friendly practices and any other additional facilities (water harvesting, solar heating)
- (viii) Details of Fire Fighting Measures/ Hydrants, etc.
- (ix) Details of measures for energy saving / water conservation and other initiatives.
- (x) Details of air-conditioning.
- (xi) Facilities for power back-up (generators etc.)
- (xii) Details of CCTV with data backup (mandatory for all public areas)

8. Certificates / No Objection Certificates (attested copies).

- (i) Certificate / licence from Municipality/ Corporation to show that the establishment is registered as a Guest House including Clearance by competent authority to the establishment on sanitary / hygienic point of view.
- (ii) Certificate/ licence from concerned police department authorizing the running of a Guest House.
- (iii) No Objection Certificate with respect to fire fighting arrangements from the Fire Service Department (Local Fire Brigade Authorities).

- (iv) Public liability insurance (Desirable)
- (v) Bar Licence (required where permissible as per local laws and regulations)
- (vi) Money Changers Licence (if any).
- (vii) Sanctioned building plans/ occupancy certificate.
- (viii) If approved earlier, a copy of the earlier Certificate of Approval issued by Ministry of Tourism.
- (ix) Segregation of areas for smoking, non- smoking under the rules.
- (x) Any other Clearance / Licence required from local authority.

Note: The above mentioned approvals/ No Objection Certificates are the responsibility of the owners/ promoters/ concerned Company as the case may be. The Ministry's approval is no substitute for any statutory approval and the approval given is liable to be withdrawn without notice in case of any violations or misrepresentation of facts.

9. All applications for approval of Guest Houses must be complete in all respects- application form, application fee, prescribed clearances, NOCs, Certificates etc. Incomplete application is liable to be rejected.
10. The application fee payable for approval and renewal of a Guest House is ₹ 5000/-. The demand draft maybe made payable to "Pay and Accounts Officer, Ministry of Tourism, New Delhi".
11. The Committee for approval of Guest Houses will consist of the following:-
 - (i) The Committee will be chaired by the Regional Director, Indiatourism Office of the concerned region; Director, State Tourism Department or his nominee; IATO; TAAI; IHM. In addition, a nominee of the Guest House Federation will be a member. The recommendations will be sent to HRACC Division, Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India within 3 weeks.
 - (ii) The Chairman and any 3 members will constitute a quorum.
 - (iii) The minutes will be approved by the Chairman (HRACC).
 - (iv) The quality of facilities and services will be evaluated against the mark sheet.

12. The Guest House is expected to maintain required standards at all times. The Approval Committee may inspect a Guest House at any time without previous notice.
13. Any deficiencies/ rectification pointed out by the HRACC during inspection, must be complied within the stipulated time. Failure to do so will result in rejection of the application.
14. The Guest House must be able to convince the committee that they are taking sufficient steps to conserve energy and water, garbage segregation and disposal/ recycling as per Pollution Control Board (PCB) norms and other Eco-friendly measures.
15. Any changes in the plans for management of the Guest Houses should be informed to the HRACC, Govt. of India, Ministry of Tourism within 30 days otherwise the approval will stand withdrawn/ terminated.
16. Applicants are requested to go through the check list of facilities and services contained in this document before applying.
17. Incomplete applications will not be considered. As far as possible, cases of approval would be finalized within 3 months of the application being made.
18. Guest Houses seeking approval should apply 3 months prior to the expiry of the current period of approval.
19. Approval will be valid for five (5) years from the date of issue of orders or in case of re-approval from the date of expiry of the last approval provided that the application has been received within the stipulated time mentioned above, along with all valid documents. Incomplete applications will not be accepted.
20. In case of any dissatisfaction with the decision of HRACC, the Guest House may appeal to Secretary (T), Government of India for review and reconsideration within 30 days of receiving the communication regarding approval/ renewal. No requests will be entertained beyond this period.
21. The Govt. of India, Ministry of Tourism reserves the right to modify the 'Guidelines/ Terms and Conditions' from time to time.

(C)

Format for Undertaking
(To be furnished on official Letter Head)

To

The Regional Director Indiatourism
New Delhi/ Mumbai/ Kolkata/ Chennai/ Guwahati

Undertaking

I have read and understood all the terms and conditions mentioned above with respect to approval of Guest House and hereby agree to abide by them. The information and documents provided by me are correct and authentic to the best of my knowledge.

Signature

Name in block letters

Seal

Place:

Date:

(D)

Government of India
Ministry of Tourism
(H&R Division)

Guidelines for Approval of Guest Houses

(Revised - December 2009)

Mark Sheet for Assessment by HRACC

Inspection Date:.....

Name of the Guest House: :.....

Address:.....

Telephone no. & Fax No. :.....

E-mail:.....

Sl. No.	Criteria & Questions	Maximum Marks	Marks obtained	Answers/ Details of the facilities offered
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Location & decor (Please give brief description, environment, etc.)	10		
2.	Dining facilities Breakfast/lunch / dinner room service/ self service	10		
3.	Crockery/ Glassware/ tableware/ linen	10		
4.	Maintenance of kitchen/ utensils (3 Tier-Washing system should be applied)	10		
5.	Cold storage facilities	5		
6.	* Cleanliness/Hygiene Front areas/ public areas, rooms, kitchen,store, pantry,refrigerator, dining area/bar (where applicable as per by-laws), garbage area, staff facilities and back areas including maintenance areas (*Note: Minimum 9 marks (60%) in this criteria are required to qualify for approval)	15		
7.	Pest Control front of the house, guest rooms, kitchen and F&B areas, back areas, stores (where permitted), staff facilities and back areas	10		
8.	Staff (Please give list of staff with	10		

1	2	3	4	5
	percentage of trained/experienced employees)			
9.	Uniform and staff facilities (smart & clean uniforms, staff lockers etc.)	5		
10.	RO treated/UV treated water / Branded bottled water to be made available for guests. Availability of 24 Hour water. RO treated/UV treated water to be used for cooking	5		
11.	Parking facilities (There should be adequate space for parking)	5		
12.	Safety and Security CCTV in public areas with data backup	5		
13.	Other facilities/ amenities under desirable categories	5		
TOTAL Marks:		100		

Note:

Minimum 9 marks (60%) is required under criteria No. 6 — Cleanliness/ Hygiene- to qualify for approval.

Overall minimum qualifying marks required for approval	60
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Comments:

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Sl. No.	Members	Name & Designation	Signature
1.	Chairman		
2.	Director State Tourism Dept./ nominee		
3.	IATO		
4.	TAAI		
5.	IHM		
6.	Nominee of Guest House Federation		

Promotion of festival tourism

1430. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any policy or has taken any action to promote the festival tourism in our country in order to attract the foreign tourists on occasions like Holi, Deepawali or on other festivals; and

(b) if so, the work done by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) 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, products, fairs and festivals etc. of the country including festivals such as Holi, Deepawali etc. In addition, the India Tourism Offices in India and overseas regularly undertake promotional activities to showcase the tourism products such as fairs and festivals of the country. Promotions are also undertaken through the Website and Social Media accounts of the Ministry.

The Ministry also provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/ UT Administrations for organising fairs, festivals and tourism related events under Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality Scheme (DPPH) based on proposals received from the States/Union Territories, subject to adherence to scheme guidelines and availability of funds.

Wine tourism in Karnataka

1431. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government wish to share the information regarding the wine tourism in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government wish to promote wine tourism in Karnataka in view of growing large number of vineyards in the State, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) Promotion and Development of tourism is primarily responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

The State Governments of Karnataka, Haryana and Tamil Nadu have informed that they are not promoting wine tourism.

The State Government of Maharashtra has informed that there are many vineyards in Nasik district of Maharashtra, where local grape producers and wine factory owners together celebrate the wine festival every year to attract both domestic and foreign tourist. For promotion of wine tourism in Maharashtra, the State Government has constituted a Wine Tourism Advisory Committee and, Wine Tourism has also been included in the Maharashtra Tourism Policy, 2016.

The Department of tourism, Govt of Goa has informed that they annually organise Grape Escapade Festival in the month of February/March to promote and showcase Goa's Cuisine and traditional culture of rich culinary delights.

India's share in global tourism

1432. SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the share of India in world tourism;
- (b) the number of foreign tourists who visited Indian during last five years; and
- (c) the number of foreign tourists who are of Indian origin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) On the basis of data on International Tourist Arrivals (ITAs) in the World during 2019 published by United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), the share of India's ITA during 2019 works out to 1.22% (provisional).

(b) Details of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in the last five years are given below:

Year	FTAs (in Million)
2015	8.03
2016	8.80
2017	10.04
2018	10.56
2019 (Provisional)	10.89

(c) As per information on VISA type, an estimated 1.4 Million FTAs were from the Indian Diaspora during 2018.

Tourism promotion in Tripura and North Eastern States

1433. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of projects of tourism sponsored by Government during the years 2018-19 and 2019-20 in the North Eastern States;

(b) whether Government has sanctioned any amount against any project in tourist places in the State of Tripura;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (d) Details of the projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism in the year 2018-19 and 2019-20 in the North Eastern States, including Tripura, is as follows:

- (i) The project "Development of Surma Cherra- Unakoti- Jampui Hills-Gunabati-Bhunaneswari- Matabari- Neermahal- Boxanagar- Chotta khola-Pilak-Avangchaarra" in Tripura sanctioned in 2018-19 under North East Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme at the cost of ₹ 65.00 Crore.
- (ii) The project "Development of West Khasi Hills (Nongkhlaw- Krem Tirot - Khudoi and Kohmang Falls - Khri River- Mawthadraishan, Shillong), Jaintia Hills (Krang Suri Falls- Shymang- Iooksi), Garo Hills (Nokrek Reserve, Katta

Beel, Siju Caves)" in Meghalaya sanctioned in 2018-19 under North East Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme at the cost of ₹84.97 Crore.

- (iii) Development of Pilgrimage facilities in Nagaland sanction in the year 2018-19 at the cost of ₹25.26 crore. An amount of ₹7.53 crore has been release in the year 2019-20.

Dekho Apna Desh scheme

1434. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of 'Dekho Apna Desh' scheme launched by the Ministry to promote domestic tourism; and

(b) the growth in domestic tourist inflows in the country during the last five years, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) The Ministry of Tourism has launched 'Dekho Apna Desh' initiative on MyGov platform to promote Domestic Tourism in the country.

The 'Dekho Apna Desh' initiative encourages the citizens to take a pledge to visit at least 15 tourist places by the year 2022 to witness India's amazing diversity and realize the mission of 'Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat'. Ministry of Tourism is providing small souvenirs, framed certificates of the pledge taken, etc. to those registering on the MyGov platform to provide an impetus to the initiative.

(b) The State wise details of the growth in domestic tourist inflows in the country is given in Statement.

Statement

Details of Domestic Tourist Visits during 2014 to 2018

States/UTs	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 (Revised)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	285146	296684	384552	471919	498279
Andhra Pradesh	93306974	121591054	153163354	165433898	194767874

1	2	3	4	5	6
Arunachal Pradesh	335974	352067	385875	444005	512436
Assam	4826702	5491845	5160599	6052667	5856282
Bihar	22544377	28029118	28516127	32414063	33621613
Chandigarh	1061419	1073842	1182504	1425781	1538796
Chhattisgarh	24488465	18327841	16534471	17350030	19329501
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	579638	527782	589074	614182	609435
Daman and Diu	795167	790911	826201	858131	898824
Delhi *	22626859	25258051	28460832	29114423	29114423
Goa	3544634	4756422	5650061	6895234	7081559
Gujarat	30912043	36288463	42252909	48343121	54369873
Haryana	7467064	7395496	7382995	6050325	4888952
Himachal Pradesh	15924701	17125045	17997750	19130541	16093935
Jammu and Kashmir	9438544	9145016	9414579	14235473	17076315
Jharkhand	33427144	33079530	33389286	33723185	35408822
Karnataka	118283220	119863942	129762600	179980191	214306456
Kerala	11695411	12465571	13172536	14673520	15604661
Lakshadweep	7315	17241	8716	6620	10435
Madhya Pradesh	63614525	77975738	150490339	78038522	83969799
Maharashtra*	92632097	103403934	116515801	119191539	119191539
Manipur	115499	146169	150638	153454	176109
Meghalaya	716469	751165	830887	990856	1198340
Mizoram	68203	66605	67238	67772	76551
Nagaland	58507	64616	58178	63362	101588
Odisha	10790622	11786117	12842766	14011229	15208540
Puducherry	1188093	1297192	1398289	1531972	1616660
Punjab	24271302	25796361	38703326	40293352	44595061

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajasthan	33076491	35187573	41495115	45916573	50235643
Sikkim	562418	705023	747343	1375854	1426127
Tamil Nadu	327555233	333459047	343812413	345061140	385909376
Tripura	361247	363172	370618	398669	414388
Telangana	72399113	94516316	95160830	85266596	92878329
Uttar Pradesh	182820108	204888457	213544204	233977619	285079848
Uttarakhand	21991315	29496938	30505363	34359989	35609650
West Bengal	49029590	70193450	74460250	79630345	85657365

* data for 2017 is repeated for 2018.

Identification of more tourist places in Tamil Nadu

1435. SHRI P. WILSON: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will give any grant for upkeep, preservation and maintaining Mahabalipuram since Mahabalipuram is now upgraded as world class tourist centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not identifying more places in Tamil Nadu as tourist places in the world map by the Ministry in order to attract more tourists and earn foreign exchange and give direct and indirect employment in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) The Ministry under its scheme of Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD provides financial Assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations for development of tourism infrastructure and facilities in the country including Tamil Nadu. The projects under the schemes are identified for development in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable Detailed Project Reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

Based on the above criteria, Ministry has sanctioned following projects in Tamil Nadu including Mamallapuram.

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Circuit/ Year of Sanction	Name of the project	Amount Sanctioned
1	Swadesh Darshan	Coastal Circuit/ 2016-17	Development of Chennai-Mamallapuram-Rameshwaram - Kulasekaranpattinam-Kanyakumari	74.58
2	PRASHAD	2016-17	Development of Kanchipuram	16.48
3	PRASHAD	2016-17	Development of Vellankani	5.60

Ministry has also identified Mahabalipuram as one of the 17 sites for development in the country under the Development of Iconic Tourist site scheme.

Operation and Maintenance of assets/facilities created under the above schemes is the responsibility of concerned State Government.

Promotion of tourism in Gujarat

1436. SHRI JUGALSINH MATHURJI LOKHANDWALA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes/programmes being implemented by Government for promotion of tourism in the country particularly in Gujarat;

(b) the details of the fund provided under the said schemes/programmes during the last three years and the current year, scheme/programme-wise;

(c) whether Government is planning to start any new schemes in the Ministry to attract more foreign tourists and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other corrective measures taken/being taken by Government for the better and helpful journey of the foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) There are two Schemes being implemented by Ministry of Tourism, Government of India for the promotion of Tourism, these are:

(i) Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality for promotion of Domestic Tourism.

(ii) Restructured Scheme of Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Marketing Development Assistance to promote Indian tourism in Overseas Markets.

Under these schemes, the Ministry of Tourism, as part of its on-going activities, annually releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country, including those in the state of Gujarat. Promotions are also undertaken through the Social Media accounts and website of the Ministry. In addition, the Indiatourism Offices in India and overseas disseminate information and undertake various promotional activities with the objective of showcasing the varied tourist destinations and products of the country.

The budget allocated for the two schemes during the last three financial years and the current year is as follows:

Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality

(₹ in crore)		
Year	B E	R E
2016-17	110.00	75.00
2017-18	110.00	90.00
2018-19	135.00	127.40
2019-20	129.50	100.00

Restructured Scheme of Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Marketing Development Assistance

(₹ in crore)		
Year	BE	RE
2016-17	300.00	223.00
2017-18	300.00	295.00
2018-19	454.24	416.23
2019-20	376.73	312.69

(d) Ministry of Tourism has taken the following measures for facilitating tourists and providing them with a safe and secure environment:

- (i) Ministry has taken up the matter with the State Governments and UT Administrations for setting up Tourist Police at prominent tourist spots. The State Governments/UT Administrations of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha have deployed Tourist Police, in one form or the other.
- (ii) The Ministry of Tourism along with all stakeholders, including the Tourism Departments of all States and UTs, have adopted the 'Code of Conduct for Safe and Honourable Tourism' which is a set of guidelines to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect for basic right like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents in particular, women and children.
- (iii) The Ministry of Tourism has launched the 24x7 Multi-Lingual Tourist Info-Helpline on the toll free number 1800111363 or on a short code 1363 in 12 Languages including 10 international languages and in Hindi and English in February 2016, for domestic and foreign tourists to provide support service in terms of information relating to Travel in India and also offers appropriate guidance to tourists in distress while travelling in India.
- (iv) The Ministry of Tourism has issued the Guidelines on Safety and Security of Tourists for State Governments/Union Territories to stress on the importance of safety and risk management, assist in identifying best practices and encourage closer cooperation for ensuring a pleasant experience to the tourists.
- (v) The Ministry of Tourism revamped the Incredible India website, with the aim to provide more information about India as a tourist destination. The website has a clean design and intuitive and consistent site-wide navigation system, with improved menu functionality that directs tourists to the information, most relevant to them. It is also fully responsive with mobile devices, making it easy to navigate on a wide range of web browsers and portable devices.
- (vi) Incredible India Mobile app has been designed keeping in mind the preferences of the modern traveller. The app follows the trends and

technologies of international standards and has been equipped with features to assist the traveller in each phase of their journey to India.

- (vii) The Ministry of Tourism has introduced 24/7 Chat bot interface to assist tourist for better planning and quick query resolutions. Live chat services are also provided on the website to establish help and support facilities for tourists, Travel industry stakeholders, web and social media use. This bot handles a broad range of tasks such as helping visitors by giving information on Tourist places, planning itineraries, finding local information etc.
- (viii) The Ministry of Tourism in association with the Department of Telecommunications has taken the initiative of providing WI-FI facility. So far Wi-fi facility has been implemented at 88 tourist sites with financial assistance provided by Ministry of Tourism.

Tourist spots in tribal areas of Gujarat

†1437. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is developing tourism spots in tribal areas of Gujarat;
- (b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, location-wise;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of strategy/plan of Government to promote tourism by developing tourist spots in tribal areas of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (d) Ministry of Tourism, under its schemes of Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD provides financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations for development of tourism infrastructure in the country. The projects under the schemes are identified for development in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable Detailed Project Reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Tribal Circuit has been identified as one of the fifteen thematic Circuits for development under the Swadesh Darshan scheme. Ministry has not received any proposal from the Government of Gujarat under Tribal Circuit theme.

The details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD schemes in Gujarat are as follows:

			(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	Scheme / Year of Sanction	Project	Funds sanctioned
1.	Swadesh Darshan / 2016-17	Development of Heritage circuit: Ahmedabad- Rajkot-Porbandar - Bardoli- Dandi	85.01
2.	Swadesh Darshan / 2016-17	Development of Heritage circuit: Vadnagar- Modhera and Patan	98.61
3.	Swadesh Darshan / 2017-18	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Junagadh- Gir Somnath- Bharuch- Kutch- Bhavnagar- Rajkot-Mehsana	29.28
4.	PRASHAD Scheme 2016-17	Development of Dwarka	13.08
5.	PRASHAD Scheme 2016-17	Development of Pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	44.07
6.	PRASHAD Scheme 2018-19	Development of Promenade at Somnath	44.59

Promotion of tourism in Gujarat

†1438. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes implemented/being implemented to promote tourism in Gujarat;

(b) the details of tourist spots selected/identified in Gujarat during the last three years, place-wise; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the amount allocated/utilised for the development and upgradation of above-mentioned proposed tourist spots during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tourism undertakes promotional activities in domestic and international markets through its schemes of 'Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH)' and Overseas Promotion and Publicity Including Market Development Assistance (OPMD). Under these schemes, Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination under the Incredible India brand-line. As part of its on-going activities, the Ministry releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country.

In addition, the Ministry of Tourism under its schemes of Swadesh Darshan, PRASHAD and Assistance to Central Agencies provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/UT Administrations/Central Agencies for development of tourism infrastructure in the country including Gujarat. Submission of project proposal by the State Government's/Union Territory Administrations and its sanctioning is a continuous process. The projects under the scheme are identified by the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and then taken up for development in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable Detailed Project Reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

Based on that proposals received from the State Government, the following projects have been sanctioned under the above schemes in the state of Gujarat:

Swadesh Darshan Scheme			(₹ in crore)	
Sl. No.	Year of Sanction	Name of Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount released
1.	2016-17	Heritage Circuit-Development of Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar-Bardoli-Dandi	85.01	62.63
2.		Heritage Circuit-Development of Vadnagar-Modhera and Patan	98.61	79.85

PRASHAD Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Year of Sanction	Name of Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount released
1.	2016-17	Development of Dwarka	13.08	10.46
		Pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	44.07	35.26
2.	2018-19	Development of Promenade at Somnath	44.59	26.75

Promotion of agriculture tourism

†1439. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to promote agriculture tourism for domestic and foreign tourists by means of providing facilities to farmers through training in agriculture tourism, hospitality, cleanliness and marketing;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely benefits made by farmers through agriculture tourism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India promotes India as a holistic tourism destination to showcase its various tourism destinations and attractions including Agriculture Tourism products. The Ministry of Tourism as a part of its ongoing activities, releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the International markets and participates in various promotional events to attract foreign tourists to the country.

The Department of Tourism, Government of Kerala is implementing 'Green Farm Kerala' Scheme for promotion farm tourism. This scheme aims for preparing the farms/ plantations in the State to receive tourists.

The State Government of Punjab has given due importance for promotion of Farm (Agro) Tourism. Punjab State Tourism Policy 2018 has been notified. A scheme for registration of farm houses for Agro Tourism has also been promoted through press and electronic media. 44 Farm houses have been registered by the Tourism Department for providing farm experience to the Agro-tourists.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Ministry of Tourism on its part has instituted a National Tourism Award in the category of Best Rural/Agri/Plantation Tourism Projects' to motivate the stakeholders in the tourism sector for implementing such projects.

In addition to above, Ministry of Tourism had launched the Swadesh Darshan Scheme in 2014-15 for integrated development of theme based tourist circuits in the country. Under the scheme 15 thematic circuits have been identified for development. The projects under the scheme are identified for development in consultation with the State Government/UT and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable Detailed Project Reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier. Since its launch in January 2015 the Ministry as on date has sanctioned 77 projects worth for ₹6035.70 Crores to 30 States and UTs covering the thematic circuits under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

The details of the projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism under the Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme are as below:

State/ Year of sanction	Details	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹ Crores)
Bihar 2017-18	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia- Turkaulia	44.65
Kerala 2018-19	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project	80.37

The information on the projects taken on agri tourism by States under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) submitted by Department of Agriculture, Coop & FW, Ministry of Agriculture is as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Project	Amount (in ₹ Crores)	Year
1.	Odisha	Establishment of Model Agri-tourism Centre at KVK, Mayurbhanj-II, Jashipur.	2.50	2018-19
2.	Rajasthan	RAJHANS Centre for floriculture, landscaping, ornamental horticulture and agro-tourism in Mount Abu, Sirohi.	10.00	2018-19

National Tourism Policy

†1440. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to bring out National Tourism Policy for the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the salient features of the new policy; and
- (c) if not, the details of action taken or being taken by Government to bring out the said National Tourism Policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) A new draft National Tourism Policy has been formulated which is currently being reviewed in the Ministry of Tourism prior to seeking Cabinet approval on the same. Some of the salient features of the new draft National Tourism Policy include:

- Focus of the Policy on employment generation and community participation in tourism development.
- Stress on development of tourism in a sustainable and responsible manner.
- An all-encompassing Policy involving linkages with various Ministries, Departments, States/Union Territories and Stakeholders.
- The Policy enshrines the vision of developing and positioning India as a "MUST EXPERIENCE" and "Transformational" Destination for global travellers, whilst encouraging Indians to explore their own country.
- Development and promotion of varied tourism products including the rich Culture and Heritage of the country, as well as niche products such as Medical and Wellness, Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE), Adventure, Wildlife, etc.
- Development of core infrastructure (airways, railways, roadways, waterways, etc.) as well as Tourism Infrastructure.
- Developing quality human resources in the tourism and hospitality sectors across the spectrum of vocational to professional skills development and opportunity creation.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Creating an enabling environment for investment in tourism and tourism-related infrastructure.
- Emphasis on technology enabled development in tourism.
- Focus on domestic tourism as a major driver of tourism growth.
- Focus on promotions in established source markets and potential markets, which are contributing significantly to global tourist traffic, with targeted and country specific campaigns.
- Emphasis on Tourism as the fulcrum of multi-sectoral activities and dovetailing of activities of the Ministry with important/flagship schemes of the Government of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I adjourn the House to meet at 2.00 p.m. today.

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

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Reports to be laid on the Table.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:-

- (i) 118th Report on Demands for Grants (2020-21) of the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; and
- (ii) 119th Report on Demands for Grants (2020-21) of the Department of Health Research, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

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

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry:—

- (i) 297th Report on Demands for Grants (2020-21) pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises;
- (ii) 298th Report on Demands for Grants (2020-21) pertaining to the Department of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises; and
- (iii) 299th Report on Demands for Grants (2020-21) pertaining to the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT, TOURISM AND CULTURE**

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I present the Two Hundred Seventy Fifth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2020-21) of the Ministry of Tourism.

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

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित कृषि संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2019-20) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ:-

- (i) Ninth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare); and
- (ii) Tenth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Education)

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

SHRI K. J. ALPHONS (Rajasthan): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee

on External Affairs on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 2020-21.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

श्री नारणभाई जे. राठवा (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित ग्रामीण विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) Fourth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development);
- (ii) Fifth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources); and
- (iii) Sixth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता संबंधी समिति (2019-20) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) Sixth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment); and
- (ii) Seventh Report on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities).

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that a letter has been received from Shri Hishey Lachungpa, Member stating that due to ill health, he is unable to attend the second part of the current (251st) Session. He has, therefore,

requested for grant of Leave of Absence from 2nd March, 2020 to 3rd April, 2020 during the current (251st) Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 2nd March, 2020 to 3rd April, 2020 during the current (251st) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

(No. Hon. Member dissented)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on 3rd March, 2020, has allocated time for Government Legislative and Other Business, as follows:-

Business	Time Allotted
1. Discussion on the working of the following Ministries:-	
(i) Rural Development; and Agriculture and Farmers Welfare <i>(To be discussed together)</i>	Four Hours each
(ii) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	
(iii) Law and Justice	
(iv) Railways	
2. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bills relating to the following Demands, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:-	Four Hours <i>(To be discussed together)</i>
(i) Demands for Grants for 2020-21.	
(ii) Supplementary Demands for Grants for 2019-20.	
3. Consideration and return of the Finance Bill, 2020, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.	

4. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bills relating to the following Demands, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:-
 - (i) Supplementary Demands for Grants (State of Jammu and Kashmir) for the financial year 2019-20 from 1st April, 2019 to 30th October, 2019. Three Hours
(To be discussed together)
 - (ii) Demands for Grants (Union Territory Jammu and Kashmir) for the financial year 2019-20 from 31st October, 2019 to 31st March, 2020.
 - (iii) Demands for Grants (Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir) for the financial year 2020-21 from 1st April, 2020 to 31st March, 2021.
 5. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bill relating to Demands for Grants (Union Territory of Ladakh) for the financial year 2019-20 from 31st October, 2019 to 31st March, 2020, after it is passed by Lok Sabha. Two Hours
 6. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:-
 - (i) The Institute of Teaching and Research in Ayurveda Bill, 2020. Two Hours
 - (ii) The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2020 Two Hours
 - (iii) The Indian Institutes of Information Technology Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2020. Two Hours
 - (iv) The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Bill, 2020. Two Hours
-

Regarding various points and restoring order in the House

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will now take up the Central Sanskrit Universities Bill, 2019. Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan. Not present. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Kahkashan Perween.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, ...*(व्यवधान)*... मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।...*(व्यवधान)* ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. Nothing will go on record. कहकशां परवीन जी को ही अनुमति है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय सदस्यों से मेरा आग्रह है कि कृपया अपनी-अपनी सीट पर शांति से बैठें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया कि आपने मुझे "केन्द्रीय संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक, 2019" पर बोलने का मौका दिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... महोदय, राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान, दिल्ली, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ, दिल्ली तथा राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ को संस्कृत युनिवर्सिटी का दर्जा मिले, इसके लिए यह बिल है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار) : مائتے اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ، کہ آپ نے مجھے " کیندریہ سنسکرت وشو ودھیالیہ ودھینک، 2019" پر بولنے کا موقع دیا ...*(مداخلت)*... مہودے، راشٹریہ سنسکرت سنستھان، دہلی، شری لال بہادر شاستری راشٹریہ سنسکرت ودھیاپیٹھ، دہلی اور راشٹریہ سنسکرت ودھیاپیٹھ کو سنسکرت یونیورسٹی کا درجہ ملا، اس کے لئے یہ بل ہے ...*(مداخلت)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the House be in order and then I will hear your point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are several Members who have asked for points of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: सर, इस बिल से संस्कृत को बढ़ावा मिलेगा ...*(व्यवधान)*... और इससे ज्ञान, विज्ञान और अनुसंधान में बढ़ावा मिलेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... संस्कृत हमारे देश की आत्मा है और यह एक बहुत प्राचीन...*(व्यवधान)*... यह देश विश्व गुरु ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†محترمہ کہکشاں پروین : سر، اس بل سے سنسکرت کو بڑھاوا ملے گا ... (مداخلت) ... اور اس سے گیان، وگیان اور انوسندھان میں بڑھاوا ملے گا ... (مداخلت) ... سنسکرت ہمارے دیش کی آتما ہے اور یہ بہت قدیمی ... (مداخلت) ... یہ دیش وشو-گرو ... (مداخلت) ...

श्री उपसभापति: लीडर ऑफ द हाउस...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, नियमावली में जब प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर होता है, तो बोलने दिया जाता है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: आनन्द जी, मैं आपकी बात से बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ, लेकिन हाउस ऑर्डर में हो, तभी मैं प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर ले सकता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ... लीडर ऑफ द हाउस कुछ कहना चाहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... परंपरा है, सुन लें। ... (व्यवधान) ... उसके बाद बोलें। ... (व्यवधान) ...

सभा के नेता (श्री थावरचन्द गहलोट): उपसभापति महोदय ... (व्यवधान) ... उपसभापति महोदय ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala) : Sir, what is this? You are allowing a Member to..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Nothing will go on record. ... (Interruptions) ... Please take your seat. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: *

श्री थावरचन्द गहलोट: इस विषय पर विरोधी पक्ष चर्चा करना चाहता है। ... (व्यवधान) ... सरकार चर्चा के लिए तैयार है। ... (व्यवधान) ... सभापति महोदय जब भी तय करेंगे, हम उस दिन चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी, आपका प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर ... (व्यवधान) ...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सर, दिल्ली में पिछले दिनों जो घटना हुई, वह सिर्फ रूलिंग पार्टी या विपक्ष के लिए नहीं, बल्कि पूरे देश के लिए एक बहुत गंभीर चीज़ हुई है। सरकार का यह कहना कि अभी... जब सरकार से कोई पूछता है, तो स्टेटमेंट्स आती हैं कि सब हालात सामान्य हो गए और जब discussion की बात आती है, तो कहते हैं कि सामान्य नहीं हुए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हालात सामान्य हुए हैं या नहीं हुए हैं?

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): سر، دہلی میں پچھلے دنوں جو حادثہ ہوا، وہ صرف رولنگ پارٹی یا ویکشن کے لئے نہیں، بلکہ پورے دیش کے لئے ایک بہت گمبھیر چیز ہوئی ہے۔ سرکار کا یہ کہنا کہ ابھی۔۔ جب سرکار سے کوئی پوچھتا ہے، تو اسٹیٹمینٹ آتی ہیں کہ سب حالات ٹھیک ہو گئے اور جب ڈسکشن کی بات آتی ہے، تو کہتے ہیں ٹھیک نہیں ہوئے ہیں۔ میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ حالات ٹھیک ہوئے ہیں یا نہیں ہوئے ہیں؟

एक माननीय सदस्य: जी हाँ, हुए हैं।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: अगर हुए हैं, तो फिर discussion होना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)... सरकार या तो मान ले कि हालात सामान्य नहीं हुए हैं, तो ठीक है, लेकिन बाहर चर्चा करती है और स्टेटमेंट में सरकार कहती है कि दिल्ली के हालात सामान्य हुए हैं, तो फिर दुनिया भर में, Europe में ... (व्यवधान)... सुनिए, सुनिए ... (व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : اگر ہوئے ہیں، تو پھر ڈسکشن ہونا چاہئے۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔ سرکار یا تو مان لے کہ حالات ٹھیک نہیں ہوئے ہیں، تو ٹھیک ہے، لیکن باہر چرچا کرتی ہے اور اسٹیٹمینٹ میں سرکار کہتی ہے کہ دہلی کے حالات ٹھیک ہوئے ہیں، تو پھر دنیا بھر میں، یورپ میں۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔ سنئے، سنئے۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔

श्री उपसभापति: मैं इस पर बहस की इजाज़त नहीं दे रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)... कृपया बहस न करें। ... (व्यवधान)... मैं सदन की कार्यवाही को तीन बजे तक के लिए स्थगित करता हूँ।

The House then adjourned at nine minutes past two of the clock.

The House reassembled at three of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं आपको दो चीज़ें बताना चाहूँगा। मैंने रिकॉर्ड चैक किया। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि आपमें से कोई भी सदस्य अगर प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाता है, तो उसका वही महत्व है, जैसी अपनी राज्य सभा के काम-काज की परम्परा में है। जब स्थिति सामान्य हुई, तो माननीय आनन्द जी को मैंने बुलाया, यह रिकॉर्ड पर है। माननीय आनन्द जी ने एलओपी की तरफ इशारा किया कि वे बोलेंगे, यह रिकॉर्ड पर है। मैं स्थिति स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि जब हाउस में स्थिति सामान्य हुई, जब हाउस ऑर्डर में आया, तब मैंने प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर के लिए मौका दिया।

दूसरी बात, माननीय एलओपी बोल रहे थे, रिकॉर्ड में आप देखें। इस सदन की बड़ी गरिमापूर्ण और बहुत वर्षों से यह परम्परा रही है कि जब लीडर ऑफ द हाउस या लीडर ऑफ अपोज़िशन बोलें तो कोई टीका-टिप्पणी न हो। आप रिकॉर्ड निकालकर देखें, उनके बोलने के दौरान भी शोर होने लगा। हम सदन की परम्परा बनाए रखें। हम लोग बड़े महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बातचीत कर रहे हैं और चेयरमैन साहब ने इस बारे में अपनी बात कही है कि कब इस पर बहस हो, आप सबको तय करना है, उसमें महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव माननीय एलओपी का होगा। इस पर बहस नहीं होगी, लेकिन इससे रास्ता निकले, इसमें माननीय एलओपी की बड़ी भूमिका है, सारे सदन के लोगों की भूमिका है।

मैं पुनः आग्रह करता हूँ कि वे अपनी बात पूरी करें और आपसे अपेक्षा करता हूँ कि यह सदन, जिसको हम उच्च सदन कहते हैं, Elders' House कहते हैं, हम कम से कम इसकी परम्परा को बनाए रखें कि जब लीडर ऑफ द हाउस बोलें या लीडर ऑफ अपोज़िशन बोलें, तो हम ध्यान से सुनें।

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सर, मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि जो घटना हुई, चाहे विपक्ष के लोग हों या सत्ताधारी पार्टी के लोग हों, हम सब उसकी निंदा करते हैं। इस घटना पर पूरी दुनिया में चर्चा हो रही है और हमारे यहाँ पार्लियामेंट शुरू हो गई और इस पर चर्चा न हो, इसके बारे में हम कुछ न कहें, तो यह बड़ा अटपटा लगेगा। पूरी दुनिया भी यह देखती है कि हम तो यहाँ बोल रहे हैं और भारत का सदन नहीं बोल रहा है! हमने सरकार को बताया कि यहाँ एक-दूसरे पर कोई हमला करने की बात नहीं है। विपक्ष के जितने लोग हैं, हम सब यह कहना चाहते हैं कि जो कुछ भी हुआ, वह बहुत दुःख की बात हुई। मैं कल मरने वालों की उम्र को देख रहा था। चाहे वे किसी भी समुदाय के हों, किसी भी धर्म के हों, वे हिन्दुस्तानी थे, इंसान थे, हमारे भाई थे। मैं उनकी उम्र देख रहा था, उनकी आयु देख रहा था, तो पता चला कि उनमें 24 साल से लेकर 35 साल के बीच में 90 परसेंट लोग थे। आप इससे अंदाजा लगाइए कि देश का कितना नुकसान हुआ है! संपत्ति और दुकानों को जो नुकसान हुआ, वह तो अलग है, लेकिन हमारे जो भाई-बच्चे थे, चाहे वे उस तरफ के हों या इस तरफ के हों, वे चाहे किसी भी धर्म के हों, हमारे बच्चे चले गए।

यह एक ऐसा विषय है, जिस पर हमें लड़ाई नहीं करनी चाहिए, बल्कि इस पर चर्चा करनी चाहिए कि देश में इस तरह की कोई भी घटना दोबारा न हो। अगर सरकार यह कहेगी कि हमारी चर्चा करने से हालात और खराब होंगे, तो मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि यहाँ पर कोई भी ऐसी

पार्टी या नेता है, जो तेल डालकर जाएगा। यहाँ जो भी लीडर है, वह जिम्मेदार आदमी है और वह पानी और मिट्टी डालकर ही जाएगा। वह लोगों से यह अपील करने की कोशिश करेगा कि दोबारा इस तरह के हालात पैदा न हों, इसके लिए लोग अफवाहों पर यकीन न करें। सभी समुदायों तथा सभी धर्मों के लोग हजारों सालों से प्यार-मोहब्बत से इकट्ठे होकर रहते आए हैं और जब तक यह दुनिया है, तब तक हमें इकट्ठे ही रहना है। हमें इस तरह का वातावरण बनाना है, लेकिन अगर इस पर भी कोई शंका होती है, तो मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि विपक्ष का कोई आदमी इतना irresponsible है कि वह इस पर तेल डालने की कोशिश करेगा।

मैं सरकार से यही निवेदन करूँगा कि इश्यू आज है, सिरदर्द आज है और हम कहेंगे कि एक हफ्ते बाद तुम दवा खाओ, तब तक तो वह अपने आप ही ठीक हो जाएगा! हम पहले ही बहुत लेट हो गए हैं। हमें कल पहली फुर्सत में इसी विषय से चर्चा शुरू करनी चाहिए थी। जैसा मैंने कहा, यहाँ पर अपोज़िशन में जितने भी लोग बैठे हैं, ये सब responsible लोग हैं।

हम सब अपनी-अपनी जिम्मेवारी को जानते हैं, अपनी पार्टी की जिम्मेदारी, अपने सदन की जिम्मेवारी, देश और समाज के प्रति हमारी जो जिम्मेदारी है, उसको हम सभी जानते हैं। अगर हम एक हफ्ते के बाद चर्चा करेंगे तो यह 10-12 दिन के बाद non issue, non event हो जाएगा, ऐसा लगेगा कि पूरी दुनिया ने concern प्रकट किया। हम हमेशा स्पोर्ट्समैन का सम्मान रखने के लिए चर्चा करते हैं। मैं माननीय उपसभापति महोदय से कहूँगा कि अभी भी देर नहीं हुई है, जो लोग इन दंगों में मारे गए हैं, करीब 46, 47 या 48 लोगों के प्रति हमें अपनी सद्भावना दिखानी चाहिए। जो लोग इस घटना में मारे गए, उनके साथ बहुत बुरा हुआ, उनके प्रति और उनकी आत्मा के प्रति हमें संवेदना प्रकट करनी चाहिए। हम सब Parliamentarians को, चाहे उस तरफ के हों या इस तरफ के हों, हमें अपनी जिम्मेदारी से भागना नहीं चाहिए, बल्कि अपनी जिम्मेदारी को पूरा करना चाहिए।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): سر، میں یہ نویدن کر رہا تھا کہ جو حادثہ ہوا، چاہے وپکشن کے لوگ ہوں یا ستہ دھاری پارٹی کے لوگ ہوں، ہم سب اس کی مذمت کرتے ہیں۔ اس حادثے پر پوری دنیا میں چرچا ہو رہی ہے اور ہمارے یہاں پارلیمنٹ شروع ہو گئی اور اس پر چرچا نہ ہو، اس کے بارے میں ہم کچھ نہ کہیں، تو یہ بڑا اٹ۔ پٹا لگے گا۔ پوری دنیا بھی یہ دیکھتی ہے کہ ہم تو یہاں بول رہے ہیں اور بھارت کا سدن نہیں بول رہا ہے۔ ہم نے سرکار کو بتایا کہ یہاں ایک دوسرے پر کوئی حملے کی بات نہیں ہے۔ وپکشن کے جتنے لوگ ہیں، ہم سب یہ کہنا چاہتے ہیں کہ جو کچھ بھی ہوا، وہ

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

بہت دکھ کی بات ہوئی۔ میں کل مرنے والوں کی عمر کو دیکھ رہا تھا۔ چاہے وہ کسی بھی فرقے کے ہوں، کسی بھی مذہب کے ہوں، وہ ہندوستانی تھے، انسان تھے، ہمارے بھائی تھے۔ میں ان کی عمر دیکھ رہا تھا، ان کی آہ دیکھ رہا تھا، تو پتہ چلا کہ ان میں چوبیس سال سے لے کر پینتیس سال کے بیچ میں نوے فیصد لوگ تھے۔ آپ اس سے اندازہ لگائیں کہ دیش کا کتنا نقصان ہوا ہے۔ سمپتی اور دوکانوں کو جو نقصان ہوا، وہ تو الگ ہے، لیکن ہمارے جو بھائی بچے تھے، چاہے وہ اس طرف کے ہوں یا اس طرف کے ہوں، وہ چاہے کسی بھی دھرم کے ہوں، ہمارے بچے چلے گئے۔

یہ ایک ایسا موضوع ہے، جس پر ہمیں لڑائی نہیں کرنی چاہئے، بلکہ اس پر چرچا کرنی چاہئے کہ دیش میں اس طرح کی کوئی گھٹنا دوبارہ نہ ہو۔ اگر سرکار یہ کہے گی کہ ہماری چرچا کرنے سے حالات اور خراب ہوں گے، تو میں نہیں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہاں پر کوئی بھی ایسی پارٹی یا نیتا ہے، جو تیل ڈال کر جائے گا۔ یہاں جو بھی لیڈر ہے، وہ ذمہ دار آدمی ہے اور وہ پانی اور مٹی ڈال کر بی جائے گا۔ وہ لوگوں سے یہ اپیل کرنے کی کوشش کرے گا کہ دوبارہ اس طرح کے حالات پیدا نہ ہوں، اس کے لئے لوگ افواہوں پر یقین نہ کریں۔ سبھی سمودائے اور سبھی دھرموں کے لوگ ہزاروں سالوں سے پیار محبت سے اکٹھے ہو کر رہتے آئے ہیں اور جب تک یہ دنیا ہے، تب تک ہمیں اکٹھے ہی رہنا ہے۔ ہمیں اس طرح کا ماحول بنانا ہے، لیکن اگر اس پر کوئی بھی شنکا ہوتی ہے، تو میں نہیں سمجھتا ہوں کہ وپکش کا کوئی آدمی اتنا غیر ذمہ دار ہے کہ وہ اس پر تیل ڈالنے کی کوشش کرے گا۔

میں سرکار سے یہی نویدن کروں گا کہ ایشو آج ہے، سر درد آج ہے اور ہم کہیں گے کہ ایک ہفتے بعد تم دوا کھاؤ، تب تک تو وہ اپنے آپ ہی ٹھیک ہو جائے گا۔ ہم پہلے ہی بہت لیٹ ہو گئے ہیں۔ ہمیں کل پہلی فرصت میں اسی وشنے سے چرچا شروع کرنی

چاہئے تھی۔ جیسا میں نے کہا، یہاں پر اپوزیشن میں جتنے بھی لوگ بیٹھے ہیں، یہ سب ذمہ دار لوگ ہیں۔

ہم سب اپنی اپنی ذمہ داری کو جانتے ہیں، اپنی پارٹی کی ذمہ داری، اپنے سدن کی ذمہ داری، دیش اور سماج کے تئیں ہماری جو ذمہ داری ہے، اس کو ہم سبھی جانتے ہیں۔ اگر ہم ایک ہفتے کے بعد چرچا کریں گے تو یہ دس-بارہ دنوں کے بعد non issue, non event ہو جائے گا، ایسا لگے گا کہ پوری دنیا نے concern ظاہر کیا۔ ہم ہمیشہ اسپورٹس مین کا سمان رکھنے کے لئے چرچا کرتے ہیں۔ میں مانتے اپ سبھا پتی مہودے سے کہوں گا کہ ابھی بھی دیر نہیں ہوئی ہے، جو لوگ ان دنگوں میں مارے گئے ہیں، قریب 47، 46 یا 48 لوگوں کے تئیں ہمیں اپنی سبھاونا دکھانی چاہئے۔ جو لوگ اس گھٹنا میں مارے گئے، ان کے ساتھ بہت برا ہوا، ان کے تئیں اور ان کی آتما کے تئیں ہمیں سنویدنا ظاہر کرنی چاہئے۔ ہم سب Parliamentarians کو، چاہے اس طرف کے ہوں یا اس طرف کے ہوں، ہمیں اپنی ذمہ داری سے بھاگنا نہیں چاہئے، بلکہ اپنی ذمہ داری کو پورا کرنا چاہئے۔

(ختم شد)

(श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सरकार की ओर से यह स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस विषय पर चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार है। सभापति महोदय जब भी चर्चा का कार्यक्रम व समय तय करें, हम चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार हैं। हम ज़िम्मेदारी के साथ कह रहे हैं, हम इधर-उधर भागने की कोशिश नहीं करते हैं, सरकार चर्चा के लिए तैयार है।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, नेता सदन और नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने अपनी बात कही, चूँकि माननीय सभापति महोदय से इस बात पर परामर्श करना होगा, यह आप सब जानते हैं। माननीय सभापति महोदय से बात करके इसकी तिथि निर्धारित करने के लिए दोनों पक्षों की आम सहमति है। यह सचमुच एक दुःखद घटना है, इसके बारे में चेयरमैन साहब ने बार-बार कहा है कि इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: महोदय, मेरा आपके माध्यम से एक आग्रह है कि जब नेता सदन और नेता प्रतिपक्ष दोनों एक ही मत के हैं तो चर्चा आरम्भ करें। आप यह माननीय सभापति महोदय को बता दें कि आप कल सुबह 11 बजे से चर्चा आरम्भ करें, देश सुने और सब कुछ ठीक हो, हम यही चाहते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: क्या हम इस बिल पर चर्चा करें?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: पहले वही चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: कल सुबह चर्चा हो जाए और जितनी देर तक चर्चा चले, उसके बाद हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, अगर हम घण्टा भर ज्यादा बैठ जाएंगे तो भी हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी। हम अच्छे से चर्चा करेंगे।

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : کل صبح چرچا ہو جائے اور جتنی دیر تک چرچا چلے، اس کے بعد ہمیں کوئی آپتی نہیں ہے، اگر ہم گھنٹہ بھر زیادہ بیٹھ جائیں گے تو بھی ہمیں کوئی آپتی نہیں ہوگی۔ ہم اچھے سے چرچا کریں گے۔

श्री उपसभापति: भूपेन्द्र जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): महोदय, एक बहुत अच्छे वातावरण में माननीय नेता प्रतिपक्ष और हमारे सदन के नेता ने बात की है। आपने शुरू में जो सदन के प्रति गरिमा और सदन के नियमों की बात की थी, उसको सदस्यों ने बहुत धैर्यपूर्वक लिया है। इस सदन की यह परम्परा है कि रूल 258 में जो निर्णय चेयर देती है, वह फाइनल होता है। अगर सदन को हम लोकतांत्रिक तरीके से चलाना चाहते हैं तो हम सदन की चेयर को फोर्स न करें कि कब चर्चा करें, यह विषय चेयर के निर्णय पर छोड़ें, तभी सदन ढंग से चल सकता है।

डा. के. केशव राव (आंध्र प्रदेश): यह परम्परा नहीं होगी। सर, आपने Leader of the Opposition को सुना और Leader of the House को सुना। Both have agreed on the same thing. Rather, the whole House is agreeing on that. It is not that Mr. Yadav is disagreeing, आपके ऊपर छोड़ दिया है। सवाल यह है कि अगर आपको चर्चा अभी start करनी है तो यह बहुत अच्छी चीज़ होगी, यदि आपकी कुछ restrictions हैं या limitations हैं तो आप कल के लिए चर्चा को बोल कर सदन को adjourn कर दीजिए, ताकि एक message जा सके कि our first concern is the people and our first concern is the issue of Delhi.

श्री उपसभापति: डा. केशव राव जी, आप जानते हैं कि माननीय चेयरमैन से परामर्श के बाद ही हम लोग यह तय कर सकते हैं।

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Please do it. And, till then, you adjourn the House.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: संजय जी, आपकी रिपोर्ट ले नहीं हुई थी। Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development.

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय की "अनुदान मांगों (2020-21)" के संबंध में सत्रहवीं लोक सभा की विभाग संबंधित शहरी विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2019-20) के दूसरे प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on 4th March, 2020.

*The House then adjourned at ten minutes past three of the
clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday,
the 4th March 2020.*