

Vol. 251

No. 4



सत्यमेव जयते

Tuesday

4 February, 2020

15 Magha, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

# RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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

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## RAJYA SABHA

*Tuesday, the 4th February, 2020/15th, Magha, 1941 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

#### **Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of CEL, New Delhi and NRDC, New Delhi and related papers**

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

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

- (i) (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Electronics Limited (CEL), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Place in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1941/17/20]

- (ii) (a) Sixty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Place in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1942/17/20]

#### **Reports and Accounts of Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai for the years 2017-18 and 2018-19 and related papers**

संस्कृति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; और पर्यटन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Foundation.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Foundation.

[Place in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1970/17/20]

#### **Notifications of the Ministry of Finance**

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

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. F. No IRDAI/Reg/15/166/2019, dated the 4th December, 2019, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Third Party Administrators-Health Services) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019, under sub-section (3) of Section 114A of the Insurance Act, 1938 and Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999.

[Place in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2043/17/20]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. S.O. 4644 (E), dated the 27th December, 2019, issuing certain clarifications on the provisions of the Notification No. S.O. 870 (E), dated the 27th March, 2015 as mentioned therein, under sub-section (3) of Section 114 of the Insurance Act, 1938.

[Place in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2042/17/20]

- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), Notification No. PFRDA/12/RGL/139/10, dated the 3rd December, 2019, publishing the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Retirement Adviser) (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2019, under Section 53 of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 2013.

[Place in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2040/17/20]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 907 (E), dated the 12th December, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 454 (E), dated the 28th June, 2019, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 908 (E), dated the 12th December, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 769 (E), dated the 9th October, 2019, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 909 (E), dated the 12th December, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 452 (E), dated the 28th June, 2019, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 910 (E), dated the 12th December, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 455 (E), dated the 28th June, 2019, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 911 (E), dated the 12th December, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 767 (E), dated the 9th October, 2019, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 924 (E), dated the 13th December, 2019, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 2019.
- (7) G.S.R. 926 (E), dated the 13th December, 2019, notifying the class of registered person required to issue invoice in terms of sub Rule (4) of Rule 48 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017.
- (8) G.S.R. 927 (E), dated the 13th December, 2019, appointing the 1st day of April, 2020 as the date from which the provisions of the Central Goods and Services Tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2019, shall come into force.
- (9) G.S.R. 928 (E), dated the 13th December, 2019, notifying the class of registered person required to issue invoice having QR Code.
- (10) G.S.R. 943 (E), dated the 23rd December, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 767 (E), dated the 9th October, 2019 to extend the last date for filing

of Form GSTR-3B for the month of November, 2019 till 23rd December, 2019.

- (11) G.S.R. 953 (E), dated the 26th December, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 53 (E), dated the 23rd January, 2018 to waive late fee for non-filing of FORM GSTR-1 from July, 2017 to November, 2019 by the due date.
- (12) G.S.R. 954 (E), dated the 26th December, 2019, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 2019.
- (13) G.S.R. 955 (E), dated the 26th December, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 769 (E), dated the 9th October, 2019 to extend the due date for furnishing of return till 31st December, 2019 in FORM GSTR-1 for registered persons in Assam, Manipur or Tripura having aggregate turnover of more than 1.5 crore rupees for the month of November, 2019.
- (14) G.S.R. 956 (E), dated the 26th December, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 767 (E), dated the 9th October, 2019 to extend the due date for furnishing of return in Form GSTR-3B for registered persons in Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya or Tripura for the month of November, 2019, on or before 31st December, 2019.
- (15) G.S.R. 957 (E), dated the 26th December, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 452 (E), dated the 28th June, 2019 to extend the due date for furnishing of return in Form GSTR-7 for registered persons in Assam, Manipur or Tripura for the month of November, 2019, on or before 25th December, 2019.
- (16) G.S.R. 761 (E), dated the 30th December, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 673 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to omit/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (17) G.S.R. 970 (E), dated the 31st December, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 691 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (18) G.S.R. 971 (E), dated the 31st December, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 692 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (19) G.S.R. 2 (E), dated the 1st January, 2020, appointing the 1st day of January, 2020, as the date on which the provisions of Section 92 to 112, except

Section 92, Section 97, Section 100 and Sections 103 to 110 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2019 (23 of 2019), shall come into force.

- (20) G.S.R. 4 (E), dated the 1st January, 2020, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Rules, 2020.
- (21) G.S.R. 5 (E), dated the 1st January, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 879 (E), dated the 26th November, 2019, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (22) G.S.R. 26 (E), dated the 10th January, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 53 (E), dated the 23rd January, 2018, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Place in Library. For (1) to (22) See No. L.T. 1798/17/20]

- (23) G.S.R. 28 (E), dated the 13th January, 2020, Seeking to appoint Revisional Authority under Section 108 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum, under Section 166 of the said Act.

[Place in Library. See No. L.T. 2049/17/20]

- V. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 925 (E), dated the 13th December, 2019 Seeking to notify the Common Goods and Services Tax Electronic Portal for the purpose of preparation of invoice in terms of sub-rule (4) of rule 48 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, under Section 166 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017; and Section 24 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum. [Place in Library. See No. L.T. 1798/17/20]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 762 (E), dated the 30th December, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 666 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to omit/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 972 (E), dated the 31st December, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 684 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

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

- (1) G.S.R. 973 (E), dated the 31st December, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 685 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 3 (E), dated the 1st January, 2020, appointing the 1st day of January, 2020, as the date on which the provisions of Section 114 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2019 (23 of 2019) shall come into force.

[Place in Library. For VI and VII *See* No. L.T. 1799/17/20]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 763 (E), dated the 30th December, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 710(E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to omit/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 974 (E), dated the 31st December, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 703 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

IX. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 975 (E), dated the 31st December, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 704 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 24 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Place in Library. For VIII and IX *See* No. L.T. 1800/17/20]

X. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 980 (E), dated the 31st December, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 793 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Place in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1795/17/20]

XI. 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. 905 (E), dated the 10th December, 2019, Seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Clear Float Glass', falling under headings 7003, 7004, 7005, 7009, 7013, 7015, 7016, 7018, 7019 or 7020 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, originating in or exported from Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and UAE for a period of five years from the date of publication of the notification in the Official Gazette in pursuance of Final Findings of Designated Authority in sunset review of notification No. 48/2014-customs (ADD) dated the 11th December, 2014.
- (2) G.S.R. 939 (E), dated the 19th December, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 620 (E), dated the 9th July, 2018, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 769 (E), dated the 30th December, 2019, amending Notification Nos. G.S.R. 566 (E), dated the 31st May, 2016, G.S.R. 777 (E), dated the 8th August, 2016; G.S.R. 220 (E), dated the 12th March, 2018; G.S.R. 1118 (E), dated the 15th November, 2018; G.S.R. 1203 (E), dated the 13th December, 2018 and G.S.R. 600 (E), dated the 26th August, 2019, to substitute/omit certain entries in the original Notifications.
- (4) G.S.R. 18 (E), dated the 8th January, 2020, Seeking to impose Countervailing Duty on the imports of 'Continuous Cast Copper Wire Rods', originating in or exported from Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam, and imported into India, for a period of five years, from the date of publication of the notification in the Official Gazette, in pursuance of the final findings of the Designated Authority.

[Place in Library. For (1) to (4) See No. L.T. 1797/17/20]

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

- (1) S.O. 4340 (E), dated the 3rd December, 2019, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Ninth Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2019.

- (2) S.O. 4642 (E), dated the 26th December, 2019, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Tenth Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2019.

[Place in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1798/17/20]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 764 (E), dated the 30th December, 2019, amending Notification Nos. G.S.R. 161 (E), dated the 28th February, 1999; G.S.R. 582 (E), dated the 10th August, 1999; G.S.R. 178 (E), dated the 1st March, 2000; G.S.R. 394 (E), dated the 31st March, 2003; G.S.R. 122 (E), dated the 1st March, 2005; G.S.R. 123 (E), dated the 1st March, 2005; G.S.R. 498 (E), 499 (E) and 500 (E) all dated the 22nd July, 2005; G.S.R. 33 (E), dated the 15th January, 2008; G.S.R. 590 (E), dated the 13th August, 2008; G.S.R. 371 (E), dated the 30th May, 2009; G.S.R. 942 (E), dated the 31st December, 2009; G.S.R. 943 (E), dated the 31st December, 2009; G.S.R. 593 (E), dated the 29th July, 2011; G.S.R. 953 (E), dated 31st December, 2012; G.S.R. 787 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017; and G.S.R. 604 (E), dated the 30th June, 2018, to substitute/omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 765 (E), dated the 30th December, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated 30th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 766 (E), dated the 30th December, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1341 (E), dated 27th October, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 767 (E), dated the 30th December, 2019, amending Notification Nos. G.S.R. 114 (E), dated 2nd February, 2018 and G.S.R. 115 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2018, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 768 (E), dated the 30th December, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 788 (E), dated 30th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 976 (E), dated the 31st December, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 423 (E), dated 1st June, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.



- (7) G.S.R. 977 (E), dated the 31st December, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 499 (E), dated 1st July, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Place in Library. For (1) to (7) See No. L.T. 1796/17/20]

XIV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 46 of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) Act, 2013:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.

[Place in Library. See No. L.T. 2034/17/20]

...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing shall go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing shall go on record except what the Chairman permits. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing shall go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing is going on record. Media may take note of this. ...(Interruptions)... Reports of the Public Accounts Committee, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray.

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## REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

- (i) Fourth Report on "Excesses Over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (2016-17)";
- (ii) Fifth Report on "implementation of Recommendations of Public Accounts Committee by Ministries of Finance, Defence and Women and Child Development";
- (iii) Sixth Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in Eighty-eighth Report of Public Accounts Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Excesses Over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (2015-16)";

- (iv) Seventh Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in Ninetieth Report of Public Accounts Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on "Activities of Atomic Energy Regulatory Board"; and
- (v) Eighth Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in One Hundred and Ninth Report of Public Accounts Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Accounting of Projects in Indian Railways".

**REGARDING RESTORATION OF ORDER IN THE HOUSE**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us take up Zero Hour. 'Need for Action Plan to contain outbreak of Corona virus.' Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, Shri Binoy Viswam and Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, there is notice under Rule 267. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. I have already given a ruling yesterday. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Subbarami Reddy to speak on Coronavirus. It is an important issue. ...(*Interruptions*)... Do you want to speak?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): But, Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot help it.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I seek the protection of the Members whether I should run the House or allow this sort of thing to go on everyday. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't do this, don't do this, Mr. Derek. I will have to name you. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will have to name you. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you do not want to respect the Rules, if you do not want to respect the Chair and then want to shout and then say something outside, I leave it to your wisdom. I would like to tell the hon. Members, whoever wants to hear, that I have already given a ruling yesterday on the same subject. This is number one.

Secondly, what I have said has been prominently published by newspapers except one newspaper, which did not have the courtesy of publishing what the Chairman has said, and, instead of that, attributing... The President's Address, which is to be discussed after Zero Hour, clearly says at page number 10, "I am happy that both the Houses of Parliament have fulfilled this wish, by enacting the Citizenship (Amendment) Act. At a time when the country is celebrating the 150th birth anniversary of Gandhi ji..." This is the speech. If you want to discuss. ...(Interruptions)... Shri B. K. Hariprasad, you are a senior Member. Why are you doing it? That is what I am saying. Please start the debate. Discuss the issue. And then if you want to criticize it, criticize it. If you want to support it, support it. Some Members have given notice under Calling Attention also on the same subject making some serious observations about the people who are protesting. All these things can be discussed in a peaceful manner, healthy manner. In whatever manner you want to say it in the House as per the rules and procedure and conduct and precedents of the House, please explain and then the House will take a collective view. This issue, which you are mentioning, is an important issue. But the issue which I allowed now, the first issue, is on Coronavirus which is also agitating the minds of the people and the entire country is concerned about it. If you are interested in this, I will go through Zero Hour. If you don't want it, and there are a few Members who do not want it, then there is one way. Either I take action as per the rules or adjourn the House. And then instead of adjourning the House in installments, adjourn the House for the day for the convenience of the hon. Members who can do whatever they want to. This is the option before me. As far as rules are concerned, rules

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\* Not Recorded.

are very clear. What is Rule 267? I also have some experience, if not that much experience. I have experience of some twenty years of what is Rule 267, how many times it was allowed and under what circumstances it was allowed and all. Here is a clear subject. Again, I would like to tell this to the people outside. This is not to repeat for the House but for the people outside, for the entire country, that the issue that he wanted to be raised under Rule 267 is already there in the Business of the House, which is the President's Address. Members can take liberty to either support or oppose or give constructive suggestions. That is the way out. That is how Parliament has to function. Now I am going to Zero Hour. In Zero Hour, I have called Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we have given notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not allowed it.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot take away my right as a Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot take the right of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would like the House to say whether you want the House to run or not. ...*(Interruptions)*... Whether you want the House to run or not, tell me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Whether you want the House to run or not, tell me. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have no right to disturb the Business. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot claim a right which is illegal, unconstitutional. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing shall go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*... 'Need for action plan to contain outbreak of Coronavirus.' ...*(Interruptions)*... आप जो बोल रहे हैं, वही रिकॉर्ड में जा रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप चिंता मत करिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please sit down. ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: ...*(Interruptions)*... recently returned from China tested positive for. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a serious issue before the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a serious issue before the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Containing the outbreak of Coronavirus is a serious issue. You don't want to discuss it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You don't want Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... You don't want Question Hour. You don't want discussion on the President's Address.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... No slogans. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing shall go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Members are in the Well of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Second is by Mr. Binoy Viswam. ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Vaiko. ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... 'Demand against shifting of the Principal Bench of the Intellectual Property Appellate Board, Chennai.' ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Vaiko, you don't want to ...*(Interruptions)*...

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#### MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

##### **Demand against Shifting of Principal Bench of the Intellectual Property Appellate Board, Chennai**

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Intellectual Property Appellate Board was established in Chennai on 15th September, 2003 with the strenuous efforts of the then Union Minister of Commerce, Mr. Murasoli Maran, due to his commendable contribution in Doha Conference. The IPAB has been effectively functioning for the past 16 years, to hear appeals against the decisions of the Registrar under the Trademarks Act, 1999 and the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Intellectual Property Appellate Board has its headquarters at Chennai and has been sitting at Chennai, Mumbai, Kolkata and Ahmedabad. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The Central Government is proposing to shift or relocate the Principal Bench of the IPAB from Chennai. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri K. K. Venugopal, the Attorney General of India, had submitted the said intention before the hon. Supreme Court, before the Bench headed by the hon. Chief Justice of India. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Attorney General had sought time to get the instructions from the concerned Department in this regard for relocating the IPAB to some other place in the North India. ...*(Interruptions)*... The case is coming up in February, 2020 before the Supreme Court for further hearing in the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... Presently, there is a huge pendency of cases before the IPAB not because of the location but due to inordinate delay in appointment of

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\* Not Recorded.

the Chairperson and the Technical Members of IPAB. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Central Government instead of proposing to shift the IPAB can establish Benches at various other places in the country to maintain the regional balance and for the convenience of the litigants. ...*(Interruptions)*... The present move by the Union Government to shift the IPAB is totally unjustifiable and without any valid reason. ...*(Interruptions)*... The said move has been stiffly opposed by various Bar Associations in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no need to shift the same since the required petitions in the cases can be filed through online facilities in the present digital era. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, when we are demanding a Southern Bench of the Supreme Court in Chennai, this move has hurt the sentiments and feelings of the people of Tamil Nadu.

...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Vaiko.

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Vaiko.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Vaiko.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Vaiko.

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Vaiko.

SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Vaiko.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Vaiko.

SHRI S. CHANDRASEGHARAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Vaiko.

...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Vikas Mahatme on the issue of Coronavirus. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**Need for an Action Plan to contain outbreak  
of Coronavirus**

**डा. विकास महात्मे** (महाराष्ट्र): चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपका ध्यान कोरोना वायरस के प्रकोप की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह हम सबको पता है कि कोरोना वायरस का इन्फेक्शन बहुत तेजी से फैलता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम सबको यह भी पता है कि चीन में कोरोना वायरस की वजह से 260 से भी ज्यादा व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो चुकी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यहाँ भी, केरल में इसके तीन केसेज़ डिटेक्ट हुए हैं और आर.एम.एल. हॉस्पिटल में करीब 12 सस्पेक्टेड केसेज़ हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह सबको पता है कि यह वायरस जल्दी फैलता है, इसलिए भारत में भी एक डर-सा पैदा हो गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

इसके फैलाव को रोकने के लिए भारत सरकार ने बहुत अच्छे कदम उठाए हैं, जिसके लिए मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद दूँगा और लोगों को आश्वस्त करना चाहूँगा कि इन कदमों से यह बीमारी नहीं फैलेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन, फिर भी सरकार से मेरा यह निवेदन है कि एक सेल हमेशा के लिए बनाया जाए, क्योंकि पिछले साल नेफा वायरस का इन्फेक्शन हुआ था और वह भी फैल सकता था, लेकिन वह नहीं फैला। इसी प्रकार, उससे पहले एस.ए.आर.एस. की एक बीमारी भी पैदा हुई थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब इमरजेंसी डिज़ीज़ बाहर के देशों से आती हैं, तो उनकी रोकथाम के लिए इस देश में एक स्थायी सेल बने। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसी बीमारियों से निपटने के लिए इस देश में जैसे ई-वीज़ा को बन्द किया गया है, उसी तरह बाहर के देशों से जो लोग यहाँ आते हैं, जिनसे इन्फेक्शन होता है, उनको Quarantine time period के लिए isolate किया जाए, ताकि यह बीमारी भारत देश में न फैले। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन isolated लोगों को अलग से treatment दी जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके अलावा, हम जो मास्क बनाते हैं, वे एक्सपोर्ट न किए जाएँ। ताकि उनकी कमी न हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह सब एक समिति की तरफ से, एक सेल की तरफ से हो। An emergency health cell, for diseases which are spreading from other nations, should be there. That should be implemented.

महोदय, मैं फिर से सरकार को धन्यवाद दूँगा कि सरकार ने इसकी रोकथाम के लिए अच्छे काम किए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.) (Haryana): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Vikas Mahatme.

SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Vikas Mahatme.

SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR (Goa): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Vikas Mahatme.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

† محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار): مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع کے ساتھ سمبڈ کرتی ہوں۔

श्री सकलदीप राजभर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री कैलाश सोनी (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा (असम): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अश्वनी वैष्णव (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शमशेर सिंह मन्हास (जम्मू-कश्मीर): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Binoy Viswam, do you want to associate or say something on Coronavirus issue? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the issue regarding Coronavirus. ...(Interruptions)... The State of Kerala has been the first to give aid in three districts for Coronavirus. ...(Interruptions)... Many people, around two thousand people, are undergoing health investigation. ...(Interruptions)... It is a very serious issue. ...(Interruptions)... Please take up this issue as a national issue. ...(Interruptions)...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.



I request the Government of India to assist the States, mainly, the State of Kerala, where the virus has hit very badly, send a team to the concerned States and render support by all means. ...*(Interruptions)*... I request the Centre to intervene... ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you, Sir.

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

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I too would like to associate myself with matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Banda Prakash about demand to declare Samakka Jatra.

**Need to declare Samakka Jatra of Telangana as a  
National Tribal Festival**

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): \* Hon'ble Chairman Sir, 'Medaram Jatara' is one of the largest tribal religious congregations in the country. This is also called Sammakka Saralamma Jatara. This festival is popular throughout the country. This festival celebrates the martyrdom of valiant people who sacrificed their lives between the years 1220 to 1320 fighting against the Kakatiya Rulers. Not only people from the State of Telangana, crores of people from neighbouring States also visit this place during the Jatara (festive) season and are instrumental in organising this festival successfully. The Government of Telangana declared this festival as State Festival and is conducting many programmes. Even in the times of economic slowdown, Telangana Government sanctioned ₹77 crores for conducting this festival. In the past, you have also attended this festival in the capacity of Vice-President of India. Various Chief Ministers of neighbouring States also attended this festival and paid their homage. As large number of tribals congregate and celebrate this festival in the Koya tradition supervised by the Koya priests, this festival should be acknowledged as National Festival. There is a need to establish a grand Tribal Museum at this place. Moreover, it is the responsibility of the Central Government to establish the Tribal Museum. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Telangana Shri K. Chandrashekar Rao has submitted

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

representations in this regard to the Minister of Tribal Affairs and Minister of Culture. This festival will be celebrated from 5th to 8th of this month. Through you, I request the Central Government to declare it as a National Festival at least on the occasion of this festival.

Here, I would just speak a few lines in English, Sir. This is a tribal festival conducted at Medaram in Telangana called as Tribal Jatra or Sammakka Saralamma Jatara.

I would request the Government of India, through you, Sir, to declare it as a national tribal festival and sanction thousand crores of rupees for development of that area. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Javed Ali Khan.

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, इस माहौल में मैं अपनी बात नहीं रख पाऊँगा। जब सदन व्यवस्थित हो जाए, तब मैं अपनी बात रखूँगा।

جناب جاوید علی خان (اترپردیش): سر، اس ماحول میں میں اپنی بات نہیں رکھ پاؤنگا۔ جب سدن ویستھت ہو جائے، تب میں اپنی بات رکھوںگا۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Prashanta Nanda.

**Need to increase assistance under Area Expansion Programme of Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) in Odisha**

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): Sir, to double the income of farmers, the traditional cultivation like rice and wheat is not enough. For this, the Government of India and State Governments are trying to help the farmers in horticulture, floriculture, cash crops, etc. For horticulture, area expansion in fruit crop and floriculture is a major component under MIDH (NHM) implemented in 24 districts of Odisha. The maximum cost of cultivation per hectare for High density Mango is ₹ 41,000; Papaya, ₹ 60,000; Banana TC, ₹ 1,02,463; Bulbous flower, ₹ 1,50,000; Cut flower at the rate of 1,00,000 and for spices crop, it is ₹ 30,000 to ₹ 50,000. Out of this, 40 per cent to 50 per cent subsidy is provided to the farmers to take up the programme. The cost of cultivation on which subsidy is provided is very low. It is desired to enhance the norm at least to accommodate the planting material cost in 1st year in case of T. C Banana, Papaya, Floriculture and spices crop.

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†Transliteration in Urdu script.

I urge the hon. Minister of Agriculture to state whether there will be increase in assistance under Area Expansion Programme taken up in MIDH (National Horticulture Mission); if not, it may be considered.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I would like to associate myself with matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I too would like to associate myself with matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sanjay Singh about Nirbhaya Death Sentence.

**Need to expedite the execution of death sentence of Nirbhaya case convicts**

**श्री संजय सिंह** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): मान्यवर, आपने मुझे इस अत्यंत संवेदनशील विषय पर अपनी बात रखने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सर, इसी देश की राजधानी दिल्ली में दिल दहला देने वाला कांड, निर्भया कांड हुआ था। उस वक्त देश की सरकार, सारी राजनीतिक पार्टियां और पूरा देश सड़कों पर उतर आया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... छोटे-छोटे बच्चे, माताएं और बहनें निर्भया को न्याय दिलाने के लिए सड़कों पर निकल पड़े थे, लेकिन उसके बाद जो कुछ भी हुआ, वह अत्यंत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... निर्भया के मामले में न्याय का इतना विलंब होना, यह अत्यंत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। उसके लिए फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट बनाई गई, सज़ा भी हो गई, लेकिन सज़ा होने के बाद तारीख पर तारीख, तारीख पर तारीख लग रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन निर्भया के उन दुर्दांत अपराधियों को आज तक फांसी नहीं हो पाई है। मैं आपके माध्यम से आपका हस्तक्षेप चाहता हूँ, हाथ जोड़कर आपसे विनती करता हूँ और इस सदन से भी हाथ जोड़कर विनती करता हूँ, इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप कीजिए। चाहे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के पास जाइए, चाहे सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस को हस्तक्षेप करने के लिए कहिए, लेकिन निर्भया के अपराधियों को फांसी की सज़ा होनी ही चाहिए और तत्काल होनी चाहिए। इसमें जो विलंब लगाया जा रहा है, जो इसमें तारीख पर तारीख, इसमें जो चुनावी दाव-पेंच रखा जा रहा है, राजनीतिक नेताओं की बयानबाजियां हो रही हैं, यह अत्यंत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। मैं आपसे हाथ जोड़कर अनुरोध करता हूँ, इसमें चाहे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति का हस्तक्षेप हो, चाहे सुप्रीम कोर्ट के मुख्य न्यायाधीश का हस्तक्षेप हो, लेकिन निर्भया के अपराधियों को जल्द से जल्द फांसी दी जाए, उनको बचे रहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too would like to associate myself with the

matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Sir, I too would like to associate myself with matter the raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

†محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار): مہودے، میں بھی ماننے کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے موضوع سے خود کو سمبڈھ کرتی ہوں۔

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I too would like to associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we too would like to associate ourselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the issue that is raised just now is a very sensitive and serious issue. यह बेहद संवेदनशील और महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है। सारे देश में इसके बारे में, लोगों में आंदोलन भी है, चिंता भी है और यह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। जो भी कारण हो, मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, किसी संस्था का जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता हूँ और जैसा संजय सिंह जी ने कहा कि व्यवस्था में जो-जो संबंधित लोग हैं, उन लोगों के द्वारा इस दायित्व को सही समय पर निभाना बहुत जरूरी है। We cannot allow this sort of thing to

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

go on in the country because people have been given every available legal opportunity. After getting all those avenues and opportunities exhausted, on some pretext or other, if things are getting postponed, people are becoming restive. This has to be understood by one and all. And, all concerned must see to it that the judgement is implemented at the earliest.

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): सर, आपने एकदम सही फरमाया है कि यह बहुत ही sensitive विषय है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is a Minister. ...(Interruptions)... The Minister himself. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Ramesh, the Minister is responding as per the Government...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... He is not giving any opinion. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: इसमें जुलाई, 2017 में... (व्यवधान)... सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपील खारिज की, लेकिन जेल अथॉरिटी ने... (व्यवधान)... सवा साल उन गुनहगारों को जो ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: यह विवाद का विषय नहीं बनना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... यह विवाद का विषय नहीं बनना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: उन गुनहगारों को जो ...(व्यवधान)... प्रोसेस करके बताना चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)...उसके बारे में नहीं बताया ...(व्यवधान)... जिसके कारण यह डिले हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह राज्य सरकार के हाथ में आता है...(व्यवधान)... और राज्य सरकार के कारण यह डिले हुआ है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No politics, no discussion. ...(Interruptions)... I am going to the next issue. Shri Md. Nadimul Haque. ...(Interruptions)... Then, Shri D. Kupendra Reddy. ...(Interruptions)... Shri D. Kupendra Reddy. ...(Interruptions)... Shri D. Kupendra Reddy, do you want to speak? ...(Interruptions)... Yes, please, Shri D. Kupendra Reddy.

### Concern over traffic problems in Bengaluru

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY (Karnataka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Bengaluru is the most traffic-congested city in the world. Today, almost around ten million vehicles are there in the city. In cities, there should be a minimum speed of 21 kilometres. Today, speed in our city has decreased to 4.5 kilometres per hour. Drivers are spending almost 75 per cent of the time on the road. Sir, today because of this, a lot of pollution is

[Shri D. Kupendra Reddy]

created in the city, and pollution levels in Bengaluru have increased because it is an IT hub. We are at the top, as far as IT industry is concerned in the country. The Central Government should interfere and give a lot of money to the city to ease out the traffic and create infrastructure. Thank you.

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

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

**Locust attack on crops in the States of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Punjab**

**डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा** (राजस्थान): माननीय सभापति महोदय, अब की बार देश भर के तीन राज्यों, विशेषकर राजस्थान, गुजरात और पंजाब में टिड्डी दलों का जबर्दस्त हमला हुआ है। राजस्थान के एक दर्जन से ज्यादा जिलों में ...(व्यवधान)..

**श्री सभापति:** यह किसानों का विषय है। ...(व्यवधान)... This is farmers' issue. ...(Interruptions)...

**डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा:** पिछले 9 महीने से टिड्डियों का आतंक जारी है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसके कारण वहां पर 12 जिलों में तबाही हो गयी है, जिसमें सात लाख हेक्टेयर ज़मीन नष्ट हो गयी है। ...(व्यवधान)... महोदय, सौ साल में राजस्थान में सबसे बड़ी तबाही टिड्डियों ने की है। ...(व्यवधान)... करीब 1 हजार से ज्यादा गांवों में साढ़े सात लाख हेक्टेयर फसल चौपट हो गयी है। यहां तक कि इन्होंने पेड़ों तक को नष्ट कर दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)... टिड्डी दल अकसर असंतुलित जलवायु वाले स्थानों पर पाया जाता है। ...(व्यवधान)... कैस्पियन सागर, एरेल सागर तथा बालकश झील में गिरने वाली नदियों के बालू से घिरे डेल्टा को टिड्डियों का निवास स्थान कहा जाता है। ...(व्यवधान)... वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधानों के अनुसार सोमालिया, मोरक्को, मॉरिटारिया के साथ-साथ अरब देश यमन के अंदर तबाही मचाकर ये टिड्डियां भारत तथा पाकिस्तान की ओर आती हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... ये हिन्द महासागर के रास्ते से भारत तथा पाकिस्तान में प्रवेश करती हैं। पाकिस्तान से लगातर आ रहे टिड्डी दलों ने राजस्थान में सरसों, तारामीरा तथा गेहूं की फसल को नष्ट कर दिया है, गुजरात में राई, अरंडी, गेहूं और कपास तथा पंजाब में गेहूं को नष्ट कर दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)... छोटे से छोटा टिड्डी दल एक दिन में तीन हजार इंसानों के खाद्य को नष्ट कर देता है। इसको नष्ट करने के लिए हवाई जहाज से विषैली औषधि का छिड़काव, विषैला चारा और Benzene Hexachloride के विलयन में भीगी हुई गेहूं की भूसी का छिड़काव किया जाता है, लेकिन वह महंगा है। सारी फसल चौपट होने के कारण राजस्थान में किसानों ने आत्महत्याएं की हैं। यह

स्पष्ट तौर पर एक प्राकृतिक आपदा है इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि केन्द्र और राजस्थान सरकार इसे प्राकृतिक आपदा घोषित करे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सरकार उसमें कवर करते हुए किसानों को आर्थिक सहायता दे और उनकी जो फसल नष्ट हो गयी है, उसके लिए उन्हें मुआवज़ा दिया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सभापति महोदय, चूंकि यह अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समस्या है इसलिए जिस तरह से Coronavirus पर केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारें चिंता कर रही हैं उसी तरह से अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर टिड्डी का जहां origin होता है, जहां सोर्स होता है, उस सोर्स को नष्ट किया जाए, ताकि किसानों की फसल स्थायी रूप से बच सके और उन्हें राहत मिल सके।

SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA (Rajasthan): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.) (Haryana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला):** माननीय सभापति जी, डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा ने जो टिड्डी दल के issue को यहां पर उजागर करने का प्रयास किया है, मैं इनके concern का स्वागत करता हूं। सर, वर्तमान समय में देश के किसानों के सामने आयी यह सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है। इसे विश्व स्तर पर मॉनिटर किया जा रहा है। मुझे यह बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि यह टिड्डी दल, जो राजस्थान, गुजरात और पंजाब के कुछ इलाकों में पाया गया है, इसका इतना जोर था कि इसके संबंध में यू.एन. का यह अनुमान था कि वह बंगलादेश तक जा सकता था और हमारे पूरे बेल्ट को साफ कर सकता था, लेकिन भारत सरकार, राजस्थान सरकार और गुजरात सरकार के सहयोग से अकेले भारत की सीमा पर ही इसे कंट्रोल करने में हम सफल हुए। यू.एन. ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि इस टिड्डी दल को कंट्रोल करने में अकेला भारत ही सफल हुआ है। जैसे मीणा जी ने बताया, इनके संलग्न सारे देशों को भारत में बुलाकर अगले साल के लिए इसके संबंध में क्या रोडमैप बनाया जाए, उसके लिए हम अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर dialogue कर रहे हैं।

**Need to introduce central law to regulate the working conditions  
and salary of Employees of NBFCs**

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I urge upon the Government to bring

[Shri Elamaram Kareem]

a comprehensive legislation to protect the rights of the employees of Non-Banking Finance Companies. Sir, I lay it on the Table.

\* There are around one lakh employees in the country engaged with different Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs). Most of the NBFCs are running with very good profits and became an integral part of our economic system. But, unfortunately, the employees engaged with these NBFCs are not in a good condition at present. Since there is no specific order or law governing the working conditions or salaries of the employees, all these private entities have engaged employees with very less salary and without any specific working hours, or for more than the minimum working hours. There are no minimum wages or social security and welfare schemes applicable for these poor workers employed in private NBFCs. Major portion of such employees are women and youths with good educational qualifications. Continuous strikes of NBFC workers for their rights are going on in different parts of the country. The strike of employees of Muthoot Finance in Kerala is a good example. Muthoot is one of the largest NBFCs in India working for years in this field. But there is no minimum wages applicable for the employees and there was not even a standing order for the functioning of that firm. Even after the intervention of Kerala Government and hon. High Court, the management is reluctant to implement the minimum wages. The Chairman of Muthoot Finance, in a press meet, publicly told that he will not abide by any law and he will not implement minimum wages even if the Prime Minister says so. Muthoot is one example. The condition in all other NBFCs is more or less same. So there is a need of introducing a central law to regulate the functioning of NBFCs and the working conditions or salaries of the employees in NBFCs. The working hours and minimum wages should be specified in the law so that the poor section of employees engaged with NBFCs get their due rights. I urge upon the Government to introduce such a law.

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

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mohd. Ali Khan. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri B. Lingaiah

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\* Laid on the table.



Yadav. ...(Interruptions)...

**Need for sanctioning additional Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, Kendriya Vidyalayas and Sainik Schools for Telangana**

SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV (Telangana): \* Hon'ble Chairman Sir, the State of Telangana now comprises of 32 new districts. Of these newly formed districts, 21 districts do not have Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Schools. Hence, we request for new schools to be established in these districts. In the same way Kendriya Vidyalayas have to be established in 17 districts. Sir, land has been allotted for Kendriya Vidyalaya in Suryapet district but it was not yet sanctioned. Sainik Schools are yet to be allotted for Telangana. In this regard, our Hon'ble Chief Minister and several Members of Parliament from Telangana requested the Central Government on several occasions but in vain. The Academic year is going to commence from the month of June and lack of these institutions will cause inconvenience to the poor students. Therefore, I request for establishment of these 3 institutions in the State. We demand for sanction of 21 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Schools, 17 Kendriya Vidyalayas and 3 Sainik Schools. Thank you, Sir.

**Need to release revised rate of pension to retired BSNL employees**

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, there are one lakh retired employees of the BSNL and all these BSNL employees were originally the Telecom Department employees. So, they were absorbed in the BSNL. But, Sir, in 2007, they had been given the pension, but, in 2017, they had not been given the pension ...(Interruptions)... The Pay Commission has recommended to the Review Committee of the Central Government to give them their revised pension at 15 per cent, but, the Finance Ministry has not approved their pension only on the ground that the BSNL is incurring losses. Sir, these one lakh retired employees have nothing to do with the losses of the BSNL. It is not their fault. ...(Interruptions)... It is the fault of the Government policy. Sir, BSNL employees have to go to hilly areas and rural areas to meet the social obligation to give telephone coverage. ...(Interruptions)...

Another point is that the Government policy did not allow 4G services in the BSNL. Moreover, entry of the Reliance Jio has caused losses to the BSNL ...(Interruptions)... Therefore, my humble submission to the Telecom Minister is to do

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

[Shri Ripun Bora]

justice to these employees and kindly release their revised pension ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Ripun Bora.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Ripun Bora.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Prasanna Acharya.

### **Establishment of a High Court Bench in Western Odisha**

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, there is an overwhelming demand amongst the people of the State for setting up of a Bench in the Western part of Odisha ...*(Interruptions)*.... There have been unrelenting agitations, protests and demonstrations in the State to set up a Bench in Western Odisha. Courts are not functioning for months; and offices are closed, and all the places are cut-off from the High Court. So, it is very difficult for the litigants to come to the High Court for their cases. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, a number of litigants and parties from the marginalised communities and weaker sections of the State find it difficult to bear the cost and are not in a position to travel to the High Court in Cuttack for case hearings. ...*(Interruptions)*... The pressure on the Cuttack Bench of Odisha High Court is too high as more than 1.5 lakh cases are pending in the High Court. ...*(Interruptions)*... Currently, there is one High Court judge per 40 lakhs of the population of the State. The Government set up the Jaswant Singh Commission for setting up of the High Court Bench in Odisha. Sir, the demand for setting up the High Court Bench in Odisha satisfy all the conditions, all the criteria. ...*(Interruptions)*... The absence of the High Court in the western part of the State is acting as a hindrance, thus, prohibiting millions of citizens from accessing justice. Moreover, the State Government has again and again requested the Central Government, and the Chief Minister of Odisha, Shri Naveen Patnaik has also declared that all the infrastructural facilities will be provided by the State Government if it is decided to set up a High Court Bench in western part of Odisha. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I urge upon the Central Government that in consultation with the Odisha High Court, we can start the process of setting up the High Court Bench in any place in western Odisha. There is a general strike going on. ...*(Interruptions)*... And this demand is supported by all sections of the people. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I fervently appeal to

the Union Government that in consultation with the High Court of Odisha, let it start setting up of a Bench in Western Odisha. I reiterate that the State Government is ready to provide all infrastructure facilities for this. Thank you.

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

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Prasannaji. P. L. Puniaji, please go to your seat and speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... You don't want to speak. Now, Kumari Selja, please.

I request all Members to go to their respective seats. Other Members want to make submissions about their States on important issues.

#### **Pollution in river Yamuna**

कुमारी शैलजा (हरियाणा): सर, MDGs के Sustainable Development Goals के तहत स्वच्छ जल और स्वच्छता प्रदान करना भी एक लक्ष्य है। लेकिन भारत को 2030 के एजेंडा को पूरा करने के लिए जो स्वच्छ पानी उपलब्ध करवाना है, वह वर्तमान में मौजूद प्रदूषित नदियों की स्थिति को देखते हुए बिल्कुल भी संभव नहीं लगता है।

सर, केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने अपनी 2018 की रिपोर्ट में 351 प्रदूषित नदियां चिन्हित की थीं। यमुना नदी उत्तर भारत में पानी का एक मुख्य स्रोत है और यमुना नदी हरियाणा से गुजरती है।

सर, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के आंकड़ों के अनुसार नमामि गंगे के अंतर्गत यमुना को साफ करने के लिए 2011-12 से लेकर अब तक दिल्ली, हिमाचल प्रदेश और हरियाणा के लिए स्वीकृत राशि 2,590.52 करोड़ रुपये थी, जबकि अब तक केवल 649 करोड़ रुपये की राशि जारी की गई है। सर, इसका मतलब है कि स्वीकृत राशि और जारी की गई राशि में 75 प्रतिशत का अंतर है, जिसके लिए अभी तक पूरा पैसा दिया ही नहीं गया है। जो अभी तक 25 प्रतिशत पैसा दिया गया है, उससे केवल दो प्रोजेक्ट ही पूरे हुए हैं।

सर, इसके अलावा यमुना एक्शन प्लान चरण-एक और चरण-दो के तहत कुल खर्च 1,514.70 करोड़ रुपये ही है। सर, इसके बावजूद राष्ट्रीय नदी संरक्षण योजना में बजट 2020-21 के तहत आवंटन में 31 प्रतिशत की गिरावट भी दिखाई गई है।

सर, NGT ने सितम्बर, 2018 में राज्यों को आदेश जारी किया था कि वे प्रदूषण के स्रोतों की जाँच और समयबद्ध कार्य योजना तैयार करने के लिए नदी कायाकल्प समितियों (River

[कुमारी शैलजा]

Rejuvenation Committee) का गठन करें, लेकिन इस विषय में अभी तक कोई ठोस कार्य नहीं हुआ है। हरियाणा सरकार को यमुना में अनौपचारिक पानी के निर्वाह को समाप्त करने के लिए 31 दिसम्बर, 2020 तक का समय दिया गया है, लेकिन हरियाणा में अभी तक कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है। सर, जो पानी यमुना में बह रहा है, वह पीने के लिए भी इस्तेमाल होता है, कृषि के लिए भी इस्तेमाल होता है, लेकिन यमुना नदी एक गंदा नाला बनकर रह गई है और इसके लिए हरियाणा सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है। लोगों में बीमारियां बढ़ रही हैं, सारा वातावरण दूषित हो रहा है और कृषि के माध्यम से, इरिगेशन के माध्यम से हमारा food chain भी दूषित हो रहा है।

सर, मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि आप केन्द्र सरकार को और हरियाणा सरकार को इस संबंध में कदम उठाने के लिए निर्देशित करें, धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time is over, please. Thank you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I too would like to make my submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: On an important point and at an important time, you are not there! You may go ahead now.

**Need for an Action Plan to contain outbreak of  
Corona virus—(Contd.)\***

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, Coronavirus case was reported from Kerala by a person who recently returned from China, testing positive for the infection. It is one of the most dangerous infections. In China, already more than three hundred patients have died because of this infection. More than 15,000 patients are infected globally. This deadly virus is fast spreading not only in China but also in neighbouring countries. In India too, some patients have been kept in isolation ward for some suspected coronavirus. Timely action needs to be taken by the Health Ministry to screen and isolate the people who are coming from abroad, for proper detection of virus and to provide effective treatment in isolated wards.

I am happy to note that some two hundred persons were evacuated from China and, in the second batch, 323 Indians and seven Maldivians were brought to Delhi from Wuhan, China and sent to quarantine centres. The WHO has already declared health emergency on the outbreak of this virus disease. All the health authorities and hospitals must be put under high alert to deal with any kind of situation.

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\*Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy also spoke later on the same matter as raised by Dr. Vikas Mahatme under the heading "Matters raised with Permission".

Lastly, I urge upon the Government to draw out an action plan to effectively deal with this outbreak and also launch mass awareness programme amongst the general public for the prevention and personal hygiene. The State Government should be fully supported in dealing with this type of virus.

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

#### Concern over exploitation of Haj Pilgrims by Private Operators

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: चेयरमैन साहब, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

جناب محمد علی خان : چیئرمین صاحب، آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ۔

श्री सभापति: आपका भी बहुत शुक्रिया, क्योंकि आप अपनी जगह पर गए और पब्लिक का इश्यू उठा रहे हैं।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): मैं आपके तवस्सुत से मर्कज़ी सरकार और वज़ीरे अक़ल्लियती बहबूद से अपील करूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान की अवाम को हज का जो कोटा मिलता है, उसमें से थोड़ा कोटा प्राइवेट ऑपरेटरों के जरिए, हिन्दुस्तान के इस मुल्क में तकसीम किया जाता है, लेकिन मुझे इस हाउस में यह कहते हुए बड़ा अफसोस होता है कि जिन हाजियों को कम से कम खर्च के ऊपर मर्कज़ी सरकार और अक़ल्लियती बहबूद की वज़ारत हज कराने की जिम्मेदारी प्राइवेट आपरेटर को देती है। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हज ऑपरेटर इस कोटे का गलत इस्तेमाल करके उनसे ज्यादा पैसे वसूल करते हैं।

चेयरमैन साहब, खुसूसन मैं आपसे तवज्जह चाहता हूँ कि हज का जो कोटा प्राइवेट ऑपरेटरों को दिया जाता है, उस कोटे का इतना गलत इस्तेमाल होता है कि उनकी रियासत को छोड़कर वे अपने हज कोटे को ज्यादा पैसा लेकर दूसरी रियासतों से वे हज कोटे को रवाना करते हैं। मैं खुसूसन आपके तवस्सुत से मर्कज़ी सरकार और अक़ल्लियती वज़ीरे से यह अपील करूंगा कि जो मुकर्ररा कीमत लगाई गई है, मुकर्ररा हज के लिए जो फ्लाइट के जो चार्जेज़ लगाए गए हैं, रहने के इंतजाम के लिए जो चार्जेज़ लगाए गए हैं, उन्हीं चार्जेज़ के ऊपर प्राइवेट ऑपरेटर हाजियों को रवाना नहीं कर रहे हैं, बल्कि उनसे ज्यादा पैसा वसूल करते हैं। मेरी अपील है कि उस पर पाबन्दी लगाई जाए। यदि ऐसा संभव नहीं है, तो मर्कज़ी सरकार और वज़ीरे अक़ल्लियती बहबूद की वज़ारत से प्राइवेट ऑपरेटरों को जो परमिट दिया गया है, उसे परमिट को कैंसिल करना चाहिए।

मैं समझता हूँ कि मुसलमानों के लिए यह मुकद्दस फैसला है कि यहां की सरकार जो इंतजाम करती है, उसका मिसचीफ नहीं होना चाहिए, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि वही लोग, जो इसे मुकद्दस समझते हैं, इस फैसले का गलत इस्तेमाल करके अवाम का बेजा इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

**جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش) :** میں آپ کے توسط سے مرکزی سرکار اور وزیر اقلیتی بہبود سے اپیل کروں گا کہ ہندوستان کی عوام کو حج کا جو کوٹہ ملتا ہے، اس میں سے تھوڑا کوٹہ پرائیویٹ آپریٹروں کے ذریعے، ہندوستان کے اس ملک میں تقسیم کیا جاتا ہے، لیکن مجھے اس ہاؤس میں یہ کہتے ہوئے بڑا افسوس ہوتا ہے کہ جن حاجیوں کو کم سے کم خرچ کے اوپر مرکزی سرکار اور اقلیتی بہبود کی وزارت حج کرانے کی ذمہ داری لیتی ہے، لیکن مجھے افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ حج آپریٹر اس کوٹے کا غلط استعمال کر کے ان سے زیادہ پیسے وصول کرتے ہیں۔

چیئرمین صاحب، خصوصاً میں آپ سے توجہ چاہتا ہوں کہ حج کا جو کوٹہ پرائیویٹ آپریٹروں کو دیا جاتا ہے، اس کوٹے کا اتنا غلط استعمال ہوتا ہے کہ ان کی ریاست کو چھوڑ کر وہ اپنے حج کوٹے کو زیادہ پیسہ لے کر دوسری ریاستوں سے وہ حج کوٹے کو روانہ کرتے ہیں۔ میں خصوصاً آپ کے توسط سے مرکزی سرکار اور اقلیتی وزیر سے یہ اپیل کروں گا کہ جو مقررہ قیمت لگائی گئی ہے، مقررہ حج کے لئے جو فلائٹ کے جو چارجز لگائے گئے ہیں، رہنے کے انتظام کے لئے جو چارجز لگائے گئے ہیں، انہیں چارجز کے اوپر پرائیویٹ آپریٹر حاجیوں کو روانہ نہیں کر رہے ہیں، بلکہ ان سے زیادہ پیسہ وصول کرتے ہیں۔ میری اپیل ہے کہ اس پر پابندی لگائی جائے۔ اگر ایسا ممکن نہیں ہے، تو مرکزی سرکار اور وزیر بہبود کی وزارت سے پرائیویٹ آپریٹروں کو جو پرمٹ دیا گیا ہے، اسے پرمٹ کو کینسل کرنا چاہئے۔

میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ مسلمانوں کے لیے یہ مقدس فیصلہ ہے کہ یہاں کی سرکار جو انتظام کرتی ہے، اس کا مس-چیف نہیں ہونا چاہیئے، لیکن مجھے افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ وہی لوگ، جو اسے مقدس سمجھتے ہیں، اس فیصلے کا غلط استعمال کر کے عوام کا بیجا استعمال کر رہے ہیں۔ آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ۔

(ختم شد)

**Need for inquiry into the alleged irregularities by empanelled hospitals  
under the Ayushman Bharat Scheme**

**श्री पी. एल. पुनिया** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, 'आयुष्मान भारत योजना' के लागू होने के बाद निजी अस्पतालों के द्वारा अनेक अनियमितताएं करने के अनेक दृष्टांत सामने आए हैं। नेशनल हेल्थ अथॉरिटी के आई.टी. सिस्टम में, योजना के तहत 2,00,000 से अधिक फर्जी गोल्डन कार्ड पकड़े गए हैं। यदि इसकी विस्तृत जांच की जाए, तो संख्या और भी अधिक हो सकती है।

महोदय, गुजरात के एक अस्पताल में आरोग्य मित्र ने एक ही परिवार के 1,700 लोगों के कार्ड बना दिए। ऐसे ही छत्तीसगढ़ के एक अस्पताल में एक परिवार के नाम पर 109 कार्ड बना दिए गए और इनमें से 57 में आंख की सर्जरी भी करा ली गई। झारखंड में तो एक व्यक्ति, एक ही समय में दो अस्पतालों में भर्ती दिखाया गया। दोनों से बिल भी भेजा गया। यही नहीं, योजना में अपात्र सम्पन्न लोगों के भी कार्ड बना दिए गए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश, गुजरात, हरियाणा और उत्तराखंड में फर्जी कार्ड बनाकर पैसे वसूलने की घटनाएं सबसे ज्यादा हैं।

महोदय, सितम्बर, 2018 में शुरू हुई इस योजना में अब तक 70 लाख लोगों का इलाज हुआ है। इसके अन्तर्गत 4,532 करोड़ रुपए अस्पतालों को दिए जा चुके हैं। इनमें से 171 अस्पतालों ने हजारों फर्जी बिल भेजे और उनमें से ज्यादातर का भुगतान भी किया जा चुका है। अतः आपके माध्यम से मेरा निवेदन है कि अनियमितताएं करने वाले अस्पतालों के लाइसेंस तुरन्त प्रभाव से रद्द किए जाएं, पूरे प्रकरण की जांच शीर्ष अधिकारियों के द्वारा कराई जाए तथा योजना के सफल क्रियान्वयन हेतु विस्तृत कार्य-योजना बनाई जाए।

**Concern Over Environmental clearance to the proposed Hydro-Carbon and  
Methane projects in Cauvery delta, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu**

**SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN** (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to raise this important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, this issue has been agreed to be resolved by the Central Government. The Central Government is convening a meeting with the State Government officials in the presence of Members of Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I appeal to the Central Government to consider our request for resolving the Cauvery delta issue and issue notification stating that clearance would be given only after following public opinion and due process. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I thank the Central Government and hope that the issue would be resolved. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you.

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA** (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Chairman, Sir, the EIA Notification 2006 provides that any project to be explored for hydrocarbon reserves was listed under

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

Category 'A' requiring and EIA Report, public hearing and clearance from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Subbarami Reddy, this is not fair. ...(*Interruptions*)...It is not fair to come into the Well of the House after making your submission during Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, oil and gas exploration has been categorised as B2 activity reserved for small-scale projects where the spatial extent of potential impact on human health and nature will be low.

But, Sir, on the eve of Pongal, a Notification, amending the EIA Notification 2006, was issued on 16th January, 2020, in response to a request for exemption from public hearing by companies, including Vedanta and others whose proposal to explore hydrocarbons in the Cauvery dealt has been met with severe public opposition. ...(*Interruptions*)... The intensity of protest prompted even large regional political parties like DMK to include a promise in their election Manifesto. ...(*Interruptions*)... What happens because of this is that fields damaged by oil leaks are never restored and a meagre compensation after long-drawn complaints process is all that farmers get. Lands scarred by oil take years to recover. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. You discuss this when the Government convenes a meeting. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, one minute.

So, I urge the Government of India to immediately revoke the amendment made to the EIA Notification 2006 that hydrocarbon wells are for exploration, EIA is necessary and public opinion is also necessary. Thank you.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by my colleague, Shri Tiruchi Siva.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P. Wilson. He is absent. Now, Shri Vijayasai Reddy.

#### **Need to lift ban on the export of K. P. onion variety**

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, why is this selective protest by the Indian National Congress? ...(*Interruptions*)... The selective protests are not



allowed. ...(Interruptions)... They are not democratic. That is the reason why this Indian National Congress has been taught a lesson by the people of this country. ...(Interruptions)... They are taught a lesson because of their unruly politics. ...(Interruptions)...

Sir, now, I am coming to my issue.

Sir, due to unprecedented rise in the price of onion, the Government of India may be justified in its decision to ban all exports of onion, but to ban export of K. P. Onion is not justified. It should be noted that there is a variety of onion called K. P. Onion grown in over 5,000 acres in and around YSR Kadapa and Prakasam districts of A. P. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the issue?

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, K.P. Onion is not for domestic use, it is grown exclusively for export purpose. ...(Interruptions)...K. P. Onion is not used in kitchen due to its size and pungency. This is exclusively imported by Hong Kong, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Singapore, etc. But, unfortunately, a blanket ban on export of onion was made in September, 2019, also covered K. P. Onion thereby adversely impacting thousands of farmers growing it as they could not even sell it in the domestic market. ...(Interruptions)... A similar variety of onions, called Rose Onions of Karnataka, is now being allowed to be exported. But uncertainty prevails on the issue of K. P. Onions.

In view of the above, I request the Commerce Minister, Shri Piyush Goyalji, to take stock of the situation and immediately lift the ban on export of K. P. Onions, as the shelf life of this variety of onion is fast running out. If the ban is not lifted immediately, the farmers shall be incurring huge losses.

Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY (Nominated): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR (Jharkhand): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Commerce Minister. ...(Interruptions)... The Commerce Minister is responding to that. ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; AND THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Hon. Chairman, Sir, the issue raised by the hon. Member is very important. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government is seized of the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... And, I would like to reassure the hon. Member and the entire House that we are considering the matter and very soon, maybe within a day or two, we will permit the export of onions from Andhra Pradesh also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

If you kindly permit, Sir, Mr. Vaiko had also raised an issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... On that issue, the Government has no plans of either shifting or doing anything to the Bench in Chennai. ...*(Interruptions)*... During the course of the hearing in the hon. Supreme Court, the hon. Chief Justice of India has expressed an opinion and a desire that the Government examine either shifting the Principal Bench from Chennai to some part of the Central India, like, Nagpur or Jabalpur or Bhopal or setting up an additional Bench. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Vaiko, probably, forgot to read the second part of the direction. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Central Government is seized of the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are examining it and we are making every effort that we will not shift the Bench from Chennai, rather we will try and create an additional Bench in one of the Central parts of India. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will discuss it within the Government and then put it up for final orders of the hon. Supreme Court.

**Non-reimbursement of subsidy by the Central Government for  
procurement of Paddy by Odisha Government**

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (ODISHA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of the Union Government, the Odisha State Civil Supplies Corporation (OSCSC) procures paddy for contribution to the Central Pool. This is carried out in every kharif marketing season from pre-registered farmers at the minimum support price. The State Corporation initially finances this procurement *via* bank borrowings and later receives reimbursement from the Government of India.

In the KMS 2018-19, Sixty-five metric tonnes of paddy was procured at ₹ 11,464 crores. Similarly, for the present KMS, as of 31st January, 2020, ₹ 6,784 crore in MSP payments have been made to procure 37.38 lakh metric tonnes of paddy.

The Government of India is supposed to give 90 per cent of the admissible claim as an advance. However, this release of advance has not been done. And, the amount of ₹ 4,215 crores, as subsidy, is payable to Odisha, which has not been received.

...(Interruptions)... As a result, the Corporation, which has borrowed money from the banking institutions, has to pay a huge interest. ...(Interruptions)... And, there is a chance that the minimum support price operations cannot happen. ...(Interruptions)... And, the paddy procurement may stop unless. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: यह बाज़ार नहीं है, पार्लियामेंट है। ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Therefore, Sir, I take this opportunity ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: यह बाज़ार नहीं है, Parliament of India, Upper House है। ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Our Chief Minister has already written on this matter for the procurement of paddy. ...(Interruptions)... The payment of dues to farmers has to be immediately made. ...(Interruptions)... Therefore, these subsidies should immediately be released to the State Government.

Thank you, Sir.

#### **Need to fill vacancies in various High Courts in the country**

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to bring to the kind attention of the Minister of Law and Justice through this august House that an alarming emergency prevails in appointments of High Court Judges. Out of 1079 sanctioned posts of High Court Judges in 25 High Courts, there are 401 vacancies. Nearly one-third of sanctioned strength is allowed to lie vacant and the casualty is the citizens of this country. The time has come for Parliament to resolve the standoff between the Executive and Judiciary in the deadlock in the appointment of High Court Judges to various High Courts within a timelimit. Most High Courts are functioning with only 50 per cent of their sanctioned strength. Shockingly, it has recently come to light that there are about 213 names recommended for appointment by the Collegium of the Supreme Court, but the Government is simply sitting over these recommendations for months together, without getting the approval of the hon. President, for reasons best known to them. Such an inordinate delay in processing of the names recommended by the Supreme Court Collegium directly affects the administration of justice, which is a sovereign function. After the NJAC case, the number of judges appointed to the High Courts has been steadily decreasing. In 2017, 115 judges were appointed; in 2018, 108 judges were appointed; and, in the year 2019, a mere 65 judges were appointed to the

[Shri P. Wilson]

High Court. However, simultaneously, due to retirements and elevations, the vacancies continue to increase. Therefore, in my view, if this situation continues, the functioning of the High Courts throughout the country will be totally crippled, which does not benefit national interest.

The recommendations sent by the Chief Justices of various High Courts are sat over by the Central Government for months together without forwarding its recommendations to the collegium of the Supreme Court. Like-wise, the recommendations sent by the Supreme Court collegium are not sent for approval and processed by the Central Government for the President's approval. The processing of these recommendations should happen within a clear mandatory time-frame. Sometimes, recommendations sent by the Chief Justices of High Court are returned by the Central Government again and again without any valid reasons.

Access to justice is an inalienable fundamental right of citizens. This right is defeated if our higher judiciary is crippled due to vacancies. People should not lose faith in the judiciary and adopt extra constitutional methods due to the delay in disposal of cases.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right.

SHRI P. WILSON: We can see disputes relating to partition among family members pending for 20 to 30 years.

Therefore, I request the hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Minister for Law and Justice and the Cabinet Ministers, through this august House, to take a decision on the 213 recommendations cleared by the collegium of the Supreme court within a reasonable time period, finalise the Memorandum of Procedure with the Supreme Court and ensure that there is a mandatory time-frame in the MoP for each stage of the appointment process. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Wilson. Now, Dr. Narendra Jadhav. ...*(Interruptions)*... For associations, you can send your slips. ...*(Interruptions)*... Associate with the discussion not with the disturbance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

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

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

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

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

#### **Need to award the status of "Classical Language" to Marathi**

**डा. नरेन्द्र जाधव** (नाम-निर्देशित): \* धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय। मैं मराठी भाषी भारतीय हूँ और मेरी मातृभाषा मराठी पर मुझे अभिमान है। आज मैं मराठी भाषा के संबंध में मराठी में बात करूंगा। इस सदन में काफी लंबे अंतराल के बाद मराठी में विचार व्यक्त किये जा रहे हैं। यह ऐतिहासिक मौका मुझे देने के लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

महोदय, मेरा आग्रहपूर्ण निवेदन है कि मराठी भाषा को क्लासिकल भाषा की सूची में अवश्य स्थान मिलना चाहिये। इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्लासिकल भाषा के लिए चार मापदंड बनाये हैं।

- (1) भाषा प्राचीन होनी चाहिये और वह 1500 से 2500 साल पुरानी होनी चाहिये।
- (2) भाषा स्वयं में पूर्ण होनी चाहिये।
- (3) भाषा में श्रेष्ठ मौलिक साहित्य होना चाहिये।
- (4) भाषा के प्राचीन स्वरूप और उसके आधुनिक रूप में समानता होनी चाहिये।

मराठी भाषा में पहला शिलालेख दो हजार दो सौ-बीस (2220) साल पुराना है। ब्राह्मी लिपि के इस शिलालेख में "महारठिनो" का स्पष्ट उल्लेख है।

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\*Hindi translation of the original speech made in Marathi.

[डा. नरेन्द्र जाधव]

तमिल भाषा के 'संघम' साहित्य में भी मराठी भाषा का जिक्र आया है। मराठी भाषा संस्कृत से भी प्राचीन है और उसका अपना खुद का सामाजिक स्वतंत्र अस्तित्व और स्वयं में पूर्ण होना इसका प्रमाण है।

अलग-अलग बोलचाल की भाषा में बोली जानेवाली मराठी भाषा ने वैश्वीकरण के ज़माने में भी अपना अस्तित्व कायम रखा है। मराठी में दो-हज़ार साल प्राचीन ग्रंथ "गाथा सप्तशती" से लेकर श्री चक्रधर स्वामी, संत ज्ञानेश्वर, संत नामदेव तथा आधुनिक समय में वि.स. खांडेकर, विंदा करंदीकर, कुसुमाग्रज, पु.ल. देशपांडे, नामदेव ढसाल और भालचंद्र नेमाडे तक, मराठी भाषा में श्रेष्ठ साहित्य की परंपरा रही है।

सभापति महोदय, मराठी भाषा क्लासिकल भाषा के सारे मापदंड पूरा करती है। मराठी भाषा, सिर्फ भारतीय समाज ही नहीं, वैश्विक समाज के जीवन पटल पर भी अपनी अलग पहचान और श्रेष्ठता बनाये हुए है।

इन्हीं कारणों से, मराठी भाषा को क्लासिकल (शास्त्रीय) भाषा की सूची में, अवश्य स्थान मिलना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to thank all the hon. Members who were kind enough to follow rules, respect democracy, and we are able to see that 21 issues were raised by respective Members; and, in some of the issues, the Government also responded. I would like to thank all those Members who have respected the rules, respected the procedure, respected the Constitution, respected democracy and also respected people's mandate. I would like to thank all of them. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 16. Shri K. J. Alphons.

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## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Investment in Renewable Energy sector

\*16. SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that investment in renewable energy sector is slowing down;

- (b) if so, the details of the total investment made in this sector during 2019; and
- (c) the steps being taken to boost the investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) and (b) The Renewable Energy capacity commissioned in 2018-19 was 8532.22 MW. In the year 2019-20 (upto Dec. 2019), renewable energy capacity of 7591.99 MW has been commissioned, and renewable energy capacity of 34160 MW is under various stages of implementation. It is expected that renewable energy capacity addition in the year 2019-20 will exceed the capacity addition achieved in the year 2018-19.

Most of the grid connected renewable energy projects in the country are being implemented by the private sector developers selected through a transparent competitive bidding process. Capital investment made by these developers is their privileged information. However, based on standard capital costs per MW, an investment of ₹ 40459.99 crore is estimated to have been made in Renewable Energy sector in the year 2018-19. An investment of ₹ 36729.49 crore is estimated to have been made in the year 2019-20 upto Dec. 2019.

(c) The steps being taken by the Government to boost the investment in renewable energy sector in the country, *inter-alia*, include permitting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) upto 100 per cent 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 up 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) upto the year 2022, laying of transmission lines under Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of Power in Renewable rich States, finalisation of manufacturing

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linked tender for setting up domestic manufacturing capacity, 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.

SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Sir, even though there is a dramatic increase in the share of renewable energy contribution to the national electricity supply from 3.7 per cent to 9 per cent in the past five years, there has been a dramatic decline in global investment in renewable energy sector. How does it impact India?

SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH: Sir, the investments in the renewable energy sector continue, and we are adding continuously to the capacity. I will just give some figures taken out by the Bloomberg New Energy Finance. This is a survey of the investments made in the renewable energy sector over the years. In 2017, the investments in India in the renewable energy sector amounted to ₹78,516 crores. In 2018, it amounted to 10.6 billion dollars, which is ₹ 75,661 crores; and upto December, 2019, it was 9.3 billion dollars which amounts to ₹66,382 crores. So, the investments continue to be robust. Despite some headwinds, the investments in the renewable energy sector continue to be robust.

SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Sir, even though there has been a dramatic increase and we are well on our course to achieving 175 Gigabytes of renewable energy, because of non-payment of dues and because of the demand for re-negotiation of the rates of the power-purchasing agreements, there has been problem, there has been a downgrade. Does the Government intend to set up some kind of a dispute redressal mechanism to solve this problem?

SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH: Sir, that is a very valid question, a very good question. There has been a dampening of spirits because of reopening of contracts by some States. We have advised, counselled the concerned State. I have spoken myself to the Chief Minister twice. I have written to him also, and we have resisted that the sanctity of the contract has to be upheld. We are also considering - coming out with a legislation –for setting up a tribunal which will enforce the contracts. So, that also is under consideration. The work is going on. It is a very valid question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Any supplementary? No. Right. Then we go to next question. Q. No. 17.



**Ayushman Bharat Scheme**

\*17. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds allocation and utilisation under Ayushman Bharat Scheme, State-wise, during the current financial year till 31st January, 2020;
- (b) the details of number of patients who have been treated under Ayushman Bharat till 31st January, 2020, State-wise; and
- (c) the details of patients treated in private and Government hospitals under the scheme during above period, State-wise?

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

***Statement***

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

Details of Allocation and Central Release/Utilisation under Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centers (Comprehensive Primary Health Care) during the F.Y. 2019-20 are given in the Annexure-I (*See* below).

The State/UT-wise details of grant-in-aid released under AB-PMJAY are given in the Annexure-II *See* below. The total Revised Allocation for the current financial year 2019-20 is ₹ 3200 Crore.

(b) and (c) As on 31.01.2020, the State/UT-wise details of authorised hospitalisations under AB-PMJAY are given in the Annexure-III.

***Annexure-I***

*Allocation and Central Release under Ayushman Bharat Yojana - Health and Wellness Centers/Comprehensive Primary Health Care during the F.Y. 2019-20*

Sl. No.	States	2019-20 (₹ in crore)	
		Allocation	Central Release
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.45	0.28
2.	Andhra Pradesh	59.05	35.25
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.85	8.59
4.	Assam	99.28	97.60
5.	Bihar	110.13	84.19
6.	Chandigarh	1.02	0.54
7.	Chhattisgarh	52.61	42.10
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.45	0.75
9.	Daman and Diu	0.81	0.44
10.	Delhi	-	-
11.	Goa	1.36	1.01
12.	Gujarat	60.18	47.67
13.	Haryana	26.54	22.63
14.	Himachal Pradesh	22.03	21.89
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	45.38	32.94
16.	Jharkhand	49.96	39.58
17.	Karnataka	65.20	52.06
18.	Kerala	25.20	20.38
19.	Lakshadweep	0.28	0.19
20.	Madhya Pradesh	112.65	87.82
21.	Maharashtra	122.01	97.64

1	2	3	4
22.	Manipur	9.71	7.27
23.	Meghalaya	9.35	8.02
24.	Mizoram	6.49	4.96
25.	Nagaland	7.02	5.34
26.	Odisha	67.86	54.27
27.	Puducherry	0.90	0.14
28.	Punjab	27.17	20.39
29.	Rajasthan	115.56	68.64
30.	Sikkim	2.48	1.33
31.	Tamil Nadu	69.31	65.46
32.	Tripura	13.77	7.35
33.	Uttar Pradesh	245.17	195.82
34.	Uttarakhand	25.73	25.13
35.	West Bengal	79.55	61.55
36.	Telangana	42.64	31.25
GRAND TOTAL		1,591.15	1,250.47

*Note:*

1. The above information comprises of Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres under NRHM and NUHM.
2. Allocation is as per Budget Estimate (BE).
3. No allocation has been provided to Union Territory of Delhi due to non-receipt of proposal of the component viz. Ayushman Bharat-Health and Wellness Centre as there are no Health and Wellness Centres in Delhi.
4. Release for the F.Y. 2019-20 is updated upto 23.01.2020 and is provisional.
5. The above releases relate to Central Government Grants and do not include State share contribution.
6. The release reported for Jammu and Kashmir is the combined release made to two UTs Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh before the re-organisation order dated 31.10.2019 against the Central Allocation of ₹45.38 crore.
7. After re-organization of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the revised allocation for UT of Jammu and Kashmir is ₹38.21 crore and Ladakh is ₹7.17 Crore.

***Annexure - II***

*State/UT-wise details of grant-in-aid released under AB-PMJAY  
(as on 31.01.2020)*

Sl. No.	Name of States	Amount (₹ in crore) 2019-20
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.41
2.	Andhra Pradesh	107.12
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	
4.	Assam	82.21
5.	Bihar	
6.	Chandigarh	1.50
7.	Chhattisgarh	62.77
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	
9.	Daman and Diu	
10.	Goa	0.06
11.	Gujarat	212.33
12.	Haryana	50.36
13.	Himachal Pradesh	13.61
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	19.26
15.	Jharkhand	
16.	Karnataka	85.90
17.	Kerala	97.56
18.	Lakshadweep	
19.	Madhya Pradesh	84.60
20.	Maharashtra	162.03
21.	Manipur	7.18
22.	Meghalaya	14.78
23.	Mizoram	11.09

1	2	3
24.	Nagaland	
25.	Puducherry	
26.	Punjab	23.95
27.	Rajasthan	106.36
28.	Sikkim	
29.	Tamil Nadu	441.77
30.	Tripura	5.60
31.	Uttar Pradesh	100.28
32.	Uttarakhand	7.96
33.	West Bengal	
	Total	1698.71

Note: - The total Revised Allocation for the current financial year 2019-20 is ₹3200 crore.

### ***Annexure-III***

#### *State/UT-wise details of Hospital Admissions under AB-PMJAY*

(As on 31.01.2020)

State/UT	In Public hospitals	In Private hospitals	Total
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	117	6	123
Andhra Pradesh	1,72,404	4,35,782	6,08,186
Arunachal Pradesh	1,605	11	1,616
Assam	74,417	37,048	1,11,465
Bihar	1,11,567	43,768	1,55,335
Chandigarh	1,574	1,597	3,171
Chhattisgarh	2,39,304	5,51,338	7,90,642
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25,343	1,878	27,221
Daman and Diu	7,508	2,248	9,756
Goa	10,070	12	10,082

1	2	3	4
Gujarat	11,57,590	1,00,778	12,58,368
Haryana	21,653	64,810	86,463
Himachal Pradesh	43,012	7,352	50,364
UT of Jammu and Kashmir and UT of Ladakh	22,462	38,049	60,511
Jharkhand	58,035	3,90,449	4,48,484
Karnataka	4,14,276	1,03,556	5,17,832
Kerala	6,17,785	1,94,588	8,12,373
Lakshadweep	1	-	1
Madhya Pradesh	1,77,871	91,892	2,69,763
Maharashtra	65,691	2,23,288	2,88,979
Manipur	7,594	3,938	11,532
Meghalaya	57,129	47,135	1,04,264
Mizoram	29,415	1,633	31,048
Nagaland	4,512	3,567	8,079
Puducherry	236	402	638
Punjab	71,619	59,250	1,30,869
Rajasthan	7,04,401	-	7,04,401
Sikkim	731	217	948
Tamil Nadu	5,63,447	4,24,795	9,88,242
Tripura	50,494	642	51,136
Uttar Pradesh	74,219	2,27,540	3,01,759
Uttarakhand	60,538	68,456	1,28,994
West Bengal	17,636	-	17,636
GRAND TOTAL	48,64,256	31,26,025	79,90,281

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** महोदय, 'आयुष्मान भारत' भारत सरकार की एक बहुत अच्छी योजना है। इसमें सरकारी अस्पताल और प्राइवेट अस्पताल, दोनों को भाग लेना है, लेकिन हम लोगों के पास कई बार ऐसी शिकायतें आती हैं कि सरकारी अस्पताल तो मरीजों का इलाज कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जो प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स हैं, वहाँ पर इलाज नहीं हो पा रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना

चाहूँगा कि जो प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स हैं, उनमें भी 'आयुष्मान भारत' के तहत इलाज हो सके, क्या इसके लिए हमारा ऐसा कोई तंत्र है, जो उन पर अंकुश लगा सके और उनको इसके लिए बाध्य कर सके?

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** सर, आपके माध्यम से मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ पर भी इलाज हो रहा है, उसके संदर्भ में हम लोग ईवन आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेन्स तक का प्रयोग करके यदि किसी भी किस्म की लापरवाही या किसी भी किस्म का फ्रॉड अगर किसी भी अस्पताल में हो रहा है तो जो सब प्रकार की टेक्नोलॉजी है, हम उसको भी डिटेक्ट करने की कोशिश करते हैं। सिग्निफिकेन्ट नम्बर ऑफ अस्पतालों के कन्फर्म होने के बाद उनको डीपेनल भी किया गया है। इस संदर्भ में अगर माननीय सदस्य के पास कोई स्पेसिफिक अस्पताल से जुड़ी हुई या और किन्हीं अन्य सदस्यों के पास कोई स्पेसिफिक शिकायतें हों तो हम लोग उनकी भी विस्तार से जांच करा सकते हैं।

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** सर, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है, उस उत्तर में कई राज्यों के नाम हैं, लेकिन मैं देख पा रहा हूँ कि दिल्ली राज्य का नाम इसमें नहीं है। क्या इस योजना में दिल्ली सरकार को नहीं लिया गया है?

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** अभी चार ऐसे राज्य हैं, जिन्होंने अभी इस स्कीम को ज्वाइन नहीं किया है। इसमें दिल्ली के अलावा वेस्ट बंगाल, ओडिशा और तेलंगाना भी हैं। हमारी सरकार ने निरंतर इन सरकारों से भी यह रिक्वेस्ट की है और स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय का भार संभालने के बाद मैंने यहां के मुख्य मंत्रियों तथा स्वास्थ्य मंत्रियों से व्यक्तिगत बात भी की है और चिट्ठियां भी लिखी हैं। यह दिल्ली के गरीब लोगों के लिए दुर्भाग्य की बात है, क्योंकि दिल्ली के लाखों गरीब लोग भी इन बाकी स्टेट्स की तरह से इस आयुष्मान योजना के जो बेनिफिट्स हैं, उनसे वंचित हैं। We will keep on insisting और इस हाउस के माध्यम से हम इन चार सरकारों से भी यह अपील करना चाहते हैं कि in the larger interest of healthcare वे इस योजना में ज्वाइन करेंगे, उनका अपना बर्डन भी कम होगा, क्योंकि आयुष्मान योजना का बर्डन सेन्ट्रल और स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स मिलकर शेयर करती हैं

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर:** माननीय सभापति जी धन्यवाद। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि सारी एलोकेशन ऑफ फंड्स स्कीम मैं देख रही थी, यह किस आधार पर किया गया है? इन फंड्स को स्टेट्स को देने का उनका आधार क्या है और इनमें स्टेट्स का कितने परसेन्ट शेयर होगा?

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** हमारी जो वर्ष 2011 की लिस्ट है, उसके आधार पर 10.74 करोड़ फैमिलीज़ इसकी पोर्टेशियल बेनिफिशियरीज़ हैं तो स्वाभाविक है कि जब ओरिजिनल एलोकेशन हुआ है तो जिस स्टेट में जितने पोर्टेशियल बेनिफिशियरीज़ हैं, उसके आधार पर एलोकेशन किया गया है। अभी इसके अंदर किसी भी स्थान पर हमारी सरकार को किसी तरह की कोई कठिनाई नहीं

[डा. हर्ष वर्धन]

है, बल्कि हमारे पास एलोकेटेड मनी ज्यादा है। उस तरह से सरकारों के द्वारा और ज्यादा पब्लिक अवेयरनेस क्रिएट करके और पोटेण्शियल बेनिफिशियरीज़ तक पहुंच कर अधिक से अधिक लोगों को लाभ दिलवाने की दृष्टि से मैं समझता हूं कि और ज्यादा प्रो-एक्टिव इनवॉल्वमेंट की जरूरत है। ऑलरेडी 80 लाख से ज्यादा लोग, जब से स्कीम शुरू हुई है, उनके हॉस्पिटल एडमिशन हो चुके हैं और उन्हें इस आयुष्मान भारत योजना के अंदर लाभ मिल चुका है।

**डा. विनय पी.सहस्रबुद्धे:** सभापति महोदय, जैसा कि इसके बाद वाले एक सवाल के जवाब में माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि चार राज्य इसका लाभ नहीं ले रहे हैं, तो राजनीतिक अस्पृश्यता या अन्य कोई कारण उन सरकारों का हो सकता है। मगर मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली जैसे शहर में अगर दिल्ली सरकार इसका लाभ किसी राजनीतिक या अन्यान्य कारणों से नहीं लेना चाहती और अगर दिल्ली नगर निगम इसमें आगे आता है या अन्यान्य स्थानीय इकायां आगे आती हैं तो क्या सरकार इसके बारे में सकारात्मकता से सोचेगी?

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** अभी किसी भी स्टेट में इस स्कीम के बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के साथ ही सम्बंध, सम्पर्क और जो योजना है, उसको इम्प्लिमेंट करने के मेकेनिज्म डेवलप हुए हैं। इस प्रकार का कहीं कोई सुझाव अभी चर्चा में नहीं है कि सरकारों को बाई-पास करके हम लोग नगर निगमों से यह कराएं। इसके संदर्भ में आगे हम लोग पता कर सकते हैं कि whether it is technically possible.

**डा. के. केशव राव:** सर, जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया कि few of the States have not joined you. These States are Odisha, Telangana, West Bengal and Delhi. They have given the reason that the schemes they have are more beneficial than the Central Scheme. क्या इस पर कुछ डिस्कशन हुआ है, जिसमें वे लोग चाह रहे थे कि आपके फंड्स उनको ट्रांसफर कर दिये जाएं ताकि वे और ज्यादा benefit दे सकें? Was there any discussion went on like that?

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** सर, इस स्कीम के बारे में सरकार के highest level से उनके highest level के साथ निरंतर विस्तार से चर्चा हुई है और इसके लिए प्रयास हुआ है, निरंतर डिस्कशन हुआ है और उनको निरंतर convince किया गया। देश में जो भी सरकारें हैं, चाहे वह किसी भी पार्टी की सरकार हो, उन सबको स्कीम का बराबर लाभ हो रहा है।

**श्री सभापति:** प्रश्न संख्या 18.

#### **Low utilisation of funds allocated under PMJAY**

\*18. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:



- (a) the reasons for low utilisation of funds allocated under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY), the details thereof;
- (b) the steps taken by Government for ensuring full utilisation of the allocated funds; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

*Statement*

(a) Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) was launched in September 2018. Since then, expenditure has shown an upward trend. From September 2018 until the end of FY 2018-19, a total of ₹ 1849.55 crore were released to States. In the current financial year, till date, ₹ 1670.93 crore have been released. Therefore, the total amount released to States since the launch of scheme amounts to ₹ 3520.48 Crore.

Also, a rigorous oversight procedure in the release and utilization of funds is being followed which has ensured appropriate utilization of resources and prevented unjustified parking of funds at the State level. The reasons for relatively slower than estimated pace of expenditure are at Annexure-I (*See below*).

(b) The Steps taken to ensure utilization of allocated funds under PMJAY are at Annexure-II (*See below*).

(c) In view of the answer to (b) above, question does not arise.

*Annexure-I*

*Reasons for low utilization of funds allocated under Pradhan Mantri  
Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)*

- I. Four states (West Bengal, Telangana, Odisha and Delhi), which account for 20% of the eligible beneficiary population, are not implementing AB-PMJAY.
- II. Two big states (Punjab and Rajasthan) have joined AB-PMJAY only in late 2019.
- III. 3 large States (UP, MP and Bihar) which account for 30 per cent of the beneficiary population are implementing the Scheme for the first time and hence, their demand is still picking up.

- IV. 16 months' experience shows that the average premium amounts to ₹ 800 per family per annum. However, this had been estimated at ₹ 1052 at the time of the inception of PMJAY.

***Annexure-II***

*Steps taken to ensure utilization of allocated funds under PMJAY*

- I. Beneficiary awareness and e-card generation
- (a) Awareness campaign on all media of communication are being undertaken
  - (b) States/UTs have been advised to generate e-cards in mission mode
  - (c) States/UTs are conducting beneficiary verification drive
- II. Hospital Empanelment
- (a) All eligible public hospitals across Ministries and States are being empaneled in a mission mode for increased availability of healthcare service providers
  - (b) Further, in this direction States/UTs have been asked to empanel tertiary care health providers including private medical colleges
- III. Timely settlement of claims
- (a) Monitoring of claim settlements in the respective States/UTs
  - (b) Frequent communications are being sent to the States/UTs for timely settlement of the claims raised by service provider

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Sir, from the reply given by the hon. Minister, it appears that because some of the States have not participated, which is about 20 per cent of the total possible beneficiaries, there has been low allocation. But on the Health and Wellness Scheme under Ayushman Bharat, the allocation has remained unchanged at ₹1,350 crores since last year. The mandate of the scheme is quite large as it aims at establishing 1.5 lakh Health and Wellness Centres and similarly 1.25 crore hospital admissions in 2021 as compared to approximately 50 lakhs only in 2019-20. Without allocation of resources, how does the Government of India plan to achieve such enhanced targets?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, we have allocated more than enough resources for both the things, whether it is the Health and Wellness Centres or PMJAY Scheme. If

you are looking at the chart, the places where you have not seen any allocation this year, it is because they have not been able to utilise the money which was given to them last year. Once they utilise that money and raise a fresh demand, they will all be allocated. As such, we have already created 29,650 Health and Wellness Centres. Our target is to create 40,000 Health and Wellness Centres by the end of this financial year. By the end of 31st December, 2022, the target is to create 1.5 lakh Health and Wellness Centres.

**DR. AMAR PATNAIK:** Sir, before Ayushman Bharat came, we had the Biju Swasthya Kalyan Yojana, which is an assurance-based scheme rather than an insurance-based scheme. Under the Scheme, women are currently enjoying assured medical benefit of ₹10 lakhs. Given that fact and given the fact that Odisha has also not joined the Ayushman Bharat Scheme, is the Government of India considering, as Dr. Keshava Rao also said, certain changes in the current scheme so that these concerns of the State Governments can be taken into account?

**DR. HARSH VARDHAN:** Sir, all the States in the country, including these four States, are already availing and enjoying all the benefits that we give to all sectors through the National Health Mission. On that account, they are getting all possible support. This Ayushman Bharat is a very, very ambitious scheme which has been lauded all over the world. Even the United Nations has called our Prime Minister to describe the scheme. That is why we are very keen that these four States also join this scheme because this is in the larger interest of the poor and potential beneficiaries in these States.

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा:** सर, अभी भी खबरें आ रही हैं कि बहुत से लोग जो इसके पात्र थे, उनके कार्ड्स नहीं बन पाए थे, उसके कारण उनको आयुष्मान योजना का लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उसमें कोई revision करने का प्रावधान है?

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** सर, हम लोगों ने बहुत ही pro-actively प्रयास करके, जिसमें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स और संबंधित पक्षों को on board लेकर अभी तक करीब 12 करोड़ 21 हजार कार्ड्स बनाए हैं। अभी एक बहुत लंबे कम से कम दो दर्जन points हैं, जिनको हम और pro-actively encourage कर रहे हैं। कोई भी potential beneficiary किसी भी अस्पताल में जाकर अपना नाम और फोन नंबर बता कर तुरंत अपना कार्ड भी ले सकता है। अस्पताल में इसके लिए कॉल सेंटर्स हैं, अस्पताल के अंदर 'पीएमजेएवाई' योजना के मित्र हैं, हर एक अस्पताल में इसके लिए काउंटेर्स हैं, वहाँ पर कोई भी अपना नाम और फोन नंबर बता कर तुरंत अपना कार्ड भी ले सकता है। इसके

लिए पंचायत और दूसरे भी माध्यम हो सकते हैं। इसमें हमारा आप लोगों से भी यह अनुरोध है कि आप लोगों के माध्यम से भी अपने-अपने क्षेत्र में -- क्योंकि इसका कार्ड लेना कोई बहुत complicated process नहीं है, इसे ऑनरेडी 12 करोड़ लोगों ने ले लिया है। जैसे-जैसे लोगों की इसके बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ेगी, तो निश्चित रूप से इससे ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को बेनिफिट मिलेगा और utilization of the allotted funds will also improve.

**डा. अशोक बाजपेयी:** मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि दिल्ली जैसी एक बड़ी आबादी में "आयुष्मान योजना" के अंतर्गत यहाँ के सामान्य वर्ग, गरीब वर्ग को जो लाभ मिलना चाहिए था, उससे उसे वंचित रखा जा रहा है और इस स्वास्थ्य सुविधा का लाभ दिल्ली जैसे महानगर के लोगों को नहीं मिल रहा है। क्या इसके लिए जो उत्तरदायी हैं, उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई करने पर सरकार विचार करेगी? आखिर सारे देश की जनता इस आयुष्मान योजना का लाभ उठा रही है, लेकिन दिल्ली के लोग इससे वंचित हैं और इससे वंचित रखने के लिए जो उत्तरदायी हैं, उनके विरुद्ध सरकार कोई कार्रवाई करेगी?

**DR. HARSH VARDHAN:** We have a federal system. We can't take any action or anything. We can always advise; we can always pursue; we can always request, and that we are trying to do very humbly with all these Governments.

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:** Sir, there have been several instances of fraud perpetrated by forging marriage certificates and adoption papers, for instance, by local entrepreneurs of Common Service Centres who make e-cards for enrolling the patients. Therefore, my question is: What steps is the Government taking to pick up and reduce such instances of fraud?

**DR. HARSH VARDHAN:** Sir, as I had said earlier, for all possible mechanisms where there is a possibility of fraud or where certain frauds have occurred, we have proactively taken actions and I would like all of you to visit sometimes our national centre where we control all these frauds, using all possible latest technological tools. If at all any Member has any knowledge or information about any fraud of any nature happening anywhere in any sector, we would love to receive such complaints and take immediate prompt action against them.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Q. No. 19.

#### **Opposition to holding NEXT exam**

\*19. **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 a common final year MBBS exam known as NEXT (National Exit Test) for admission to post graduate medical courses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the State Government of Tamil Nadu has expressed its opposition to the said move; and

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

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

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

*Statement*

(a) and (b) The National Medical Commission Act 2019 (NMC) has following provision related to the National Exit Test. Section 15 of the NMC Act 2019 states

- "(1) A common final year undergraduate medical examination, to be known as the National Exit Test, shall be held for granting licence to practice medicine as medical practitioners and for enrolment in the State Register or the National Register, as the case may be.
- (2) The Commission shall conduct the National Exit Test through such designated authority and in such manner as may be specified by regulations.
- (3) The National Exit Test shall become operational on such date, within three years from the date of commencement of this Act, as may be appointed by the Central Government, by notification.
- (4) Any person with a foreign medical qualification shall have to qualify National Exit Test for the purpose of obtaining licence to practice medicine as medical practitioner and for enrolment in the State Register or the National Register, as the case may be, in such manner as may be specified by regulations.
- (5) The National Exit Test shall be the basis for admission to the postgraduate broad-speciality medical education in medical institutions which are governed under the provisions of this Act or under any other law for the time being in force and shall be done in such manner as may be specified by regulations.
- (6) The Commission shall specify by regulations the manner of conducting common

counselling by the designated authority for admission to the postgraduate broad-speciality seats in the medical institutions referred to in sub-section (5)"

(c) & (d) In the Draft National Medical Commission Bill, there was a provision for a separate National Medical Licentiate Examination after MBBS. The State Government of Tamil Nadu had raised some objections to the National Licentiate Examination during their presentation to the Departmental related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare. The Standing Committee took cognizance of these observations *inter alia* and after due consideration, recommended in its 109th Report on NMC Bill 2017 that a Common Final Year MBBS Exam may serve as an EXIT test for medical graduates. Subsequently, the Parliament has deliberated upon the Bill and the NMC Act has been enacted on 8th August 2019 which contains the provision of NEXT. No further communication has been received from the State Government of Tamil Nadu in this regard.

SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Respected Chairman, Sir, I do agree that NMC has been enacted on 08.08.2019 which contains provision of NEXT. However, I would like to mention here that the State Government of Tamil Nadu was of the view that such an exam could be held for those studying medicines abroad under Government of India for practice here and not for those who are studying MBBS in our country. Therefore, I would like to know as to whether the Government will consider reviewing it.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: As all of you know, the National Medical Commission Bill, in fact, has become an Act and notified after assent by the President of India. The National Medical Commission is in an advanced stage of its formation. The Chairman of the National Medical Commission and the Secretary has already notified about the other Boards, etc., they are all being formed. In another few weeks, we will have the whole process completed. And, there are various provisions in that including the fact that now all the medical students in the whole country, whether they belong to a Government medical college, whether they belong to All India Institute of Medical Sciences or a private college, they will all have a Common Exit Exam, and this exam will serve four purposes basically. Number one, they will get their degree; they will get their licence to practice. Then, this Exam will be a common entrance for getting into PG courses. Also all these foreign medical graduates, those who graduated from countries outside India, will also have to appear for this exam. This is a common exam. Now, it has become a law. The National Medical Commission, once it is notified, in the next three years, has to conduct the first Exit Exam. So, the Chapter, about which the hon.

Member asked referring to Tamil Nadu, I would like to say that Tamil Nadu had only once represented something to the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee and that was about the Licentiate Exam. As such, the Government does not have any representation from them.

SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: The next question is, in fact, about the very effectiveness and capabilities of our medical colleges. We have medical colleges of international standards. There may be a few medical colleges which do not have the required infrastructure. We cannot compare both and keep them at par. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the steps taken to make all the medical colleges in the country of international standards to avoid jumping into making another law in the future.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, already, there are a number of positive schemes whereby we are helping in the creation of new medical colleges, we are helping the private sector, we are helping in the development of new medical colleges. Plus, this Exam, as such, is going to overall facilitate the better rating process, and there will be a very healthy competition. There will be an assessment at the outcome level. There is already a rating Board for assessing the quality of education in the various medical colleges. In fact, in the earlier system, this rating was done only at the input stage. Now, this is an outcome-based approach. So, I think in the longer run, we will have a lot more medical colleges with far more improved quality in the country.

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Sir, I just have two questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot ask two questions. Only one question is allowed.

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Sir, it is part (a) and part (b).

श्री सभापति: जो भी है, आप एक ही क्वेश्चन पूछिए।

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Under the National Commission, in the past, when we had these bodies, there were not full-time functionaries. You had put the Director of AIIMS, the Director of PGI and Directors of other big institutions. Now, they don't have time, and one would see that representations made to them got delayed. I hope you will have full-time functionaries this time in the National Commission who can devote more time. I just have another very good question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please; one supplementary means one supplementary.

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Sir, it is (b) part.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No part (a) or part (b); only one part is allowed.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I am sure, the hon. Member must have gone through the details of the National Medical Commission Bill. Now, most of the key positions in the National Medical Commission are going to be full-time, with a four-year period. For example, the Chairman of the National Medical Commission is going to work full-time for all the next four years. He is not going to get a second term. There are many other things like that. So, that particular part, which the hon. Member referred to, has been very adequately taken care of in the National Medical Commission Bill. Once this Commission starts functioning, it is going to address all these issues about improving quality, reforms, education and all those things will be taken care of with ample attention.

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: There is the Exit Exam for even those who are studying in foreign universities and colleges. There are many foreign colleges and universities which are not recognised and they are not listed in the Medical Council of India. There are students going to various countries, including Poland and others. If the names of those foreign universities are not in the list of Medical Council, will those students be eligible for appearing in the Exit Exam?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, about the rules, regulations and the way ahead, how we handle all these issues, including giving recognition to new colleges outside the country, this is a call which has to be taken by the National Medical Commission once it is formed. It is not something which we will decide. Earlier also, it was being decided by the Medical Council of India. So, they will certainly take a call on this subject and decide whatever is best in the larger interest of the country and the medical education.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Thank you, Chairman, Sir. Health is a State subject and common examination is being tried to be conducted for all the courses. Sir, my question is that it is very confusing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is confusing or the answer is confusing!

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: There is a prevailing confusion among students who are doing medical courses. Sir, for taking admission to undergraduate medical courses, you



have to write a NEET examination and for Post-graduate medical courses also, you have to write a NEET examination. Now, you say that to practice as a medical practitioner, the medical students should undergo the NEXT test and this will form the ground basis for admission to postgraduate courses, so, should the medical students have to write again the NEET examination, as well as the NEXT examination? If NEXT examination is the basic qualification, do they have to write the NEET examination again? I also want to know whether the Tamil Nadu Government has raised any objection for the NEXT examination.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Let me clarify it once again. I explained it even at the time of discussion on National Medical Commission. Sir, earlier also, when we did our MBBS, there was a final year MBBS exam, after which, we were entitled to a MBBS degree, after completion of one year internship. There used to be separate exams for postgraduate, competition and for merit, etc. Now, when a student enters a medical college after giving a NEET entrance exam, he studies for four-and-a-half years, and at the end of it, the students of the whole country, they have to appear for a final year MBBS exam, which we are calling as the National Exit Test (NEXT). This exam makes him eligible first, to pass his MBBS Degree, and then, after his internship, he also gets recognition to be able to practice, and the merit of this exam also entitles him to take admission to a postgraduate course. So, it is a three-in-one exam. ...*(Interruptions)*... He does not have to write the NEET examination again. We have, in fact, simplified the process and lessened the burden of the student to an enormous amount. I think, the children are very happy about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the next question, Question No. 20.

#### बैंक धोखाधड़ी मामलों में बढ़ोतरी

\*20. श्री मोतीलाल वोरा: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या डिजिटल लेन-देन में वृद्धि के कारण बैंकों में धोखाधड़ी के मामलों में बढ़ोतरी हुई है;

(ख) क्या वर्ष 2017-18 में 41,167 करोड़ रुपये की राशि के धोखाधड़ी के मामलों की तुलना में वर्ष 2018-19 में 71,500 करोड़ रुपये की राशि के धोखाधड़ी के मामले हुए हैं;

(ग) अप्रैल, 2019 से 31 दिसम्बर, 2019 तक की अवधि के दौरान धोखाधड़ी के कितने मामले दर्ज किए गए हैं और इनमें बैंकों को कितना नुकसान हुआ है और सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों में हुए धोखाधड़ी के मामलों का ब्योरा क्या है; और

(घ) बैंक धोखाधड़ी के मामलों को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और इनके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर):** (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

### विवरण

(क) से (घ) बैंकों में डिजिटल लेनदेनों के कारण होने वाली धोखाधड़ियों के संबंध में, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) ने सूचित किया है कि उनके द्वारा 'डिजिटल लेनदेन' श्रेणी के अंतर्गत धोखाधड़ियों से संबंधित आंकड़े एकत्र नहीं किए जाते हैं, जबकि अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों (एससीबी) तथा कतिपय वित्तीय संस्थाओं (एफआई) द्वारा यथा सूचित 1 लाख रुपए या इससे अधिक की धोखाधड़ियों के आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं। इन आंकड़ों के आधार पर ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है।

सरकार ने वर्ष 2015 में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को संदिग्ध धोखाधड़ी, जिसमें 50 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक की राशि अंतर्ग्रस्त है, से निपटने तथा व्यापक संरचनात्मक तथा प्रक्रियात्मक सुधारों को आरंभ करके और धोखाधड़ीपूर्ण बैंकिंग पद्धति पर लगाम लगाने के लिए 'बड़े मूल्य की बैंक धोखाधड़ियों का समय पर पता लगाने, सूचना देने तथा जांच करने संबंधी संरचना' को जारी किया था। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) द्वारा दिसम्बर 2019 की अपनी वित्तीय स्थिरता रिपोर्ट में ढांचे के अंतर्गत पीएसबी के एनपीए के पुराने स्टॉक सहित धोखाधड़ियों की प्रणालीगत तथा व्यापक जांच का संज्ञान लिया गया है, जिससे पिछले कई वर्षों के दौरान की गई धोखाधड़ियों का पता लगाने में सहायता मिली है। यह अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों तथा कतिपय वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा सूचित धोखाधड़ियों में अंतर्ग्रस्त राशि में वृद्धि से भी परिलक्षित होता है, उक्त राशि जो वित्तीय वर्ष 2016-17 में 23,934 करोड़ रुपए थी, वित्तीय वर्ष 2017-18 में बढ़कर 41,167 करोड़ रुपए, वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19 में 71,543 करोड़ रुपए तथा वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20 की प्रथम तीन तिमाहियों में बढ़कर 1,43,068 करोड़ रुपए हो गई। यद्यपि बेहतर पहचान तथा सूचना से हाल के वर्षों में सूचित अंतर्ग्रस्त राशि में वृद्धि हुई है, बैंक धोखाधड़ियों को रोकने हेतु किए गए व्यापक उपायों से धोखाधड़ी के घटित होने के वर्ष के अनुसार धोखाधड़ी में अंतर्ग्रस्त राशि में कमी आई है, जो वित्तीय वर्ष 2016-17 में 38,548 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में तेजी से कम होकर वित्तीय वर्ष 2017-18 में 16,084 करोड़ रुपए, वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19 में आंशिक वृद्धि के साथ 18,893 करोड़ रुपए तथा वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20 की पहली तीन तिमाहियों में पुनः कम होकर 5,244 करोड़ रुपए हो गई है।

इसी प्रकार पीएसबी के संबंध में धोखाधड़ी के घटित होने के वर्ष के अनुसार इसमें अंतर्ग्रस्त राशि में कमी हुई है, जो वित्तीय वर्ष 2016-17 में 2,043 मामलों में 35,578 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में तेजी से कम होकर वित्तीय वर्ष 2017-18 में 1,949 मामलों में 12,234 करोड़ रुपए, वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19 में 1,250 मामलों में आंशिक वृद्धि के साथ 15,575 करोड़ रुपए तथा वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20 की पहली तीन तिमाहियों में 436 मामलों में पुनः कम होकर 3,781 करोड़ रुपए हो गई है।

आरबीआई ने स्पष्ट किया है कि धोखाधड़ियों में अंतर्ग्रस्त राशि का तात्पर्य सूचित करने वाले बैंक द्वारा उठाई गई हानियों से नहीं है और इसका तात्पर्य सूचित करने वाले बैंक की बहियों में बकाया राशि से है। इसके अतिरिक्त, उधार दी गई पूरी राशि का उपयोग उधारकर्ता/धोखाधड़ीकर्ता द्वारा अन्य नहीं किया गया है।

धोखाधड़ीपूर्ण बैंकिंग प्रथाओं की रोकथाम हेतु, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं:-

- (1) धोखाधड़ी जोखिम की समय पर पहचान करने, उसे नियंत्रित करने तथा इसमें कमी करने और ऋण मंजूरी प्रक्रिया के दौरान सम्यक तत्परता बरतने हेतु केन्द्रीय धोखाधड़ी रजिस्ट्री के रूप में बैंकों द्वारा सूचित धोखाधड़ियों का ऑनलाइन सर्वेबल डाटाबेस तैयार किया गया है।
- (2) पीएसबी में बड़े मूल्य की धोखाधड़ियों के संबंध में सरकारी ढांचे में यह अधिदेश दिया गया है कि:
  - (क) धोखाधड़ियों की सूचना आरबीआई को देने के तत्काल बाद इरादतन चूक के लिए परीक्षण शुरू किया जाए;
  - (ख) खाते के एनपीए में परिवर्तित होने पर उधारकर्ता के संबंध में केन्द्रीय आर्थिक आसूचना ब्यूरो से रिपोर्ट मांगी जाए।
- (3) भगौड़े आर्थिक अपराधियों की सम्पत्ति को कुर्क करने, ऐसे अपराधियों की सम्पत्ति को जब्त करने और अपराधियों को किसी सिविल दावे की पैरवी करने के हक से वंचित करने के लिए भगौड़ा आर्थिक अपराधी अधिनियम, 2018 को अधिनियमित किया गया।
- (4) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों को यह सलाह दी गयी है कि:
  - (क) 50 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक की ऋण सुविधा प्राप्त करने वाली कंपनियों के प्रवर्तकों/निदेशकों तथा अन्यई प्राधिकृत हस्ताक्षरकर्ताओं के पासपोर्ट की सत्यापित प्रति प्राप्ति करें;
  - (ख) आरबीआई के अनुदेशों एवं अपने बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित नीति के अनुसार इरादतन चूककर्ताओं की फोटो प्रकाशित करने का निर्णय लें; और
  - (ग) अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों का आवर्तिक (रोटेशनल) स्थानींतरण सुनिश्चित करें।
- (5) पीएसबी के प्रमुखों को भी लुक-आऊट सर्कुलर (एलओसी) जारी करने के लिए अनुरोध करने का अधिकार दिया गया है।

- (6) लेखापरीक्षा मानकों को लागू करने और लेखापरीक्षाओं की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग प्राधिकरण की स्थापना एक स्वतंत्र विनियामक के रूप में की है।
- (7) व्यापक वित्तीय प्रणाली में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही लाने के उद्देश्य से गत दो वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान 3.38 लाख अपरिचालनीय कंपनियों के बैंक खातों के परिचालन पर रोक लगा दी गई है।

इसके अलावा, आरबीआई ने डिजिटल लेनदेनों में ग्राहकों को धोखाधड़ी से बचाने के लिए बैंकों को, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, निम्नलिखित सुरक्षा एवं जोखिम उपशमन उपायों का सुझाव दिया है:

- (1) कार्ड लेनदेनों को सुरक्षित बनाने के उपायों में सभी लेनदेनों के लिए ऑनलाइन एलर्ट, सहित व्यापारिक टर्मिनलों का प्रमाणन तथा मौजूदा सभी मैग्नेटिक स्ट्रिप कार्डों का ईएमवी चिप तथा पिन कार्डों में परिवर्तित करना।
- (2) लेनदेन के मूल्य/लेनदेनों के तरीकों/लाभार्थियों तथा दैनिक सीमा को निर्धारित करना तथा लाभार्थियों के जुड़ने पर एलर्ट जारी करना शामिल है।
- (3) सभी एटीएम लेनदेनों के लिए पिन दर्ज करने को आवश्यक बनाना तथा सभी एटीएम को ईएमवी चिप तथा पिन कार्ड के उपयोग योग्य बनाना।
- (4) प्रीपेड भुगतान लिखतों (पीपीआई), जिसे 'वॉलेट' के संबंध में उल्लेख किया गया है, को सुरक्षित करने के उपायों में पीपीआई जारीकर्ताओं द्वारा पीपीआई और प्रस्तावित अन्य सेवाओं के लिए प्रदान किया गया लॉग-इन एक होने पर ग्राहकों को सूचित करना, पीपीआई में लॉग-इन करने के लिए अनेक अमान्य (गलत) प्रयासों को सीमित करना तथा समय-सीमा समाप्त जैसी विशेषताएं, वॉलेट से प्रत्येक उत्तरवर्ती भुगतान संबंधी लेनदेन के लिए ग्राहक की सुस्पष्ट सहमति के द्वारा अधिप्रमाणन, डेबिट कार्डों के अधिप्रमाणन के लिए अतिरिक्त घटकों की आवश्यकता, लेनदेनों की संख्या तथा मूल्य को सीमित करने वाले ग्राहक जनित विकल्पों की व्यवस्था, पीपीआई खोलने/शुरू करने पर निधियों के अंतरण हेतु उचित विराम अवधि की व्यवस्था और पीपीआई लेनदेनों के संबंध में अलर्ट जारी करना शामिल है।

### **Rise in bank frauds**

†\*20. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been an increase in the cases of frauds with banks on account of increasing digital transactions;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the cases of frauds amounting to ₹71,500 crores have been reported in year 2018-19 in comparison to the cases of frauds amounting to ₹41,167 crores reported in year 2017-18;

(c) the number of cases of frauds registered during the period from April, 2019 to 31 December, 2019 and amount of loss incurred by the banks and the details of cases of frauds occurred in the public sector banks; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to prevent the cases of bank frauds and result thereof?

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

*Statement*

(a) to (d) With regard to frauds with banks on account of digital transactions, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that it does not collect data on frauds under the category 'Digital Transaction', while making available data on fraud as reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) and select Financial Institutions (FIs) for amount involving ₹ 1 lakh and above. Details based on this data are furnished below.

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 suspected frauds involving sums of money in excess of ₹ 50 crore, and instituting wide-ranging structural and procedural reforms through the framework and other steps to check fraudulent banking practices. Systematic and comprehensive checking, including of legacy stock of non-performing assets (NPAs) of PSBs, for frauds under the framework has been taken note of by 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. This is reflected in the increased amount involved in frauds reported by SCBs and select FIs, from ₹ 23,934 crore in the financial year (FY) 2016-17 to ₹ 41,167 crore in FY2017-18, ₹ 71,543 crore in FY2018-19, and ₹ 1,43,068 crore in the first three quarters of FY2019-20. While improved detection and reporting have increased the reported amount involved in recent years, the comprehensive steps taken to check bank frauds have resulted in the amount involved by year of occurrence of fraud showing a declining trend, reducing sharply from

₹ 38,548 crore in FY2016-17 to ₹ 16,084 crore in FY2017-18, increasing slightly to ₹ 18,893 crore in FY2018-19, and declining again to ₹ 5,244 crore in the first three quarters of FY2019-20.

Similar declining trend is observed in respect of PSBs as well, with the amount involved by year of occurrence of fraud reducing sharply from ₹ 35,578 crore in 2,043 cases in FY 2016-17 to ₹ 12,234 crore in 1,949 cases in FY2017-18, increasing slightly to ₹ 15,575 crore in 1,250 cases in FY2018-19, and declining again to ₹ 3,781 crore in 436 cases in the first three quarters of FY2019-20.

RBI has clarified that the amount involved in frauds need not be the loss suffered by the reporting bank and may refer to the amount outstanding in the books of the reporting bank. Further, the entire amount lent need not have been diverted by the borrower/fraudster.

The steps taken to check fraudulent banking practices 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) Governments framework for large value frauds in PSBs mandates:
  - (i) Examination be initiated for wilful default immediately upon reporting fraud to RBI;
  - (ii) Report on the borrower be sought from the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau in case an account turns NPA.
- (3) 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.
- (4) 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.
- (5) Heads of PSBs have been empowered to issue requests for issue of Look-Out Circulars.
- (6) For enforcement of auditing standards and ensuring the quality of audits, Government has established the National Financial Reporting Authority as an independent regulator.
- (7) In order to bring transparency and accountability in the larger financial system, bank accounts of 3.38 lakh inoperative companies have been frozen.

In addition, to protect customers from fraud in digital transactions, RBI has advised banks to take, *inter alia*, the following security and risk mitigation measures:

- (1) For securing card transactions, inclusive of online alerts for all transactions, certification of merchant terminals, and conversion of magnetic strip cards to EMV chip and PIN cards;
- (2) Capping the value/mode of transactions/beneficiaries, setting daily limits and issuing alerts upon addition of beneficiaries;
- (3) Requiring PIN entry for all ATM transactions, and enabling all ATMs for processing EMV chip and PIN cards;
- (4) For securing Prepaid Payment Instruments (PPIs) also referred to as 'wallets', informing customers in case the same login is provided for PPI and other services offered by PPI issuers, having restrictions on multiple invalid attempts to log into PPI and introducing time-out features, authenticating every wallet payment transaction by customer consent, in additional factor of authentication for debit cards, provision of customer-induced options for capping the number and value of transactions, provision of suitable cooling period for funds transfer on opening of PPI, and issue of alerts for PPI transactions.

**श्री मोतीलाल वोरा:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि वर्ष 2016-17 में 23,934 करोड़ रुपये की धोखाधड़ी हुई, वर्ष 2017-18 में बढ़कर 41,167 करोड़ रुपये की धोखाधड़ी हुई, वर्ष 2018-19 में 71,543 करोड़ रुपये की धोखाधड़ी हुई और वर्ष 2019-20 की प्रथम तीन तिमाहियों में बढ़कर 1,43,068 करोड़ रुपये की धोखाधड़ी हो गई। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इतनी बैंक की धोखाधड़ी और जिन्होंने धोखाधड़ी की, उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाही की है?

माननीय सभापति महोदय, बैंकों में गरीबों का पैसा जमा होता है और उनमें इतने हज़ार करोड़ रुपये की धोखाधड़ी हुई है, उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाही की है?

**श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं धन्यवादी हूँ कि हमारे एक वरिष्ठ माननीय सांसद ने इस प्रश्न को उठाया है। वर्ष 2010 से वर्ष 2014 तक जिस तरह से लाखों करोड़ रुपये के ऋण दिए गए और उसके कारण भी अगर आप देखेंगे तो क्रेडिट ग्रोथ एवरेज 18 प्रतिशत थी और amount involved in fraud average was 0.58 per cent of advances between 2009-2014 लेकिन हम improved detection और reporting के लिए कुछ framework लाएँ, framework for the timely detection, reporting and investigation, relating to the large value bank frauds और उसके कारण यह हुआ कि हमने बैंकों का asset quality review भी करवाया, बैंकों की बैलेंसशीट को भी साफ किया ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री जयराम रमेश:** गोली मार देना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please; this is not the way. ...(Interruptions)... You cannot use whatever you want and say whatever you want to say. ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठ जाइए you please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing shall go on record. ...(Interruptions)... No firing is allowed inside the House. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर:** बैंकों का recapitalisation भी किया। सर, हम रिपोर्टिंग का policy framework भी यहां पर लाए। इसका सबसे बड़ा फायदा यह हुआ है, यदि आप आंकड़ों को देखेंगे, तो उस समय ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing shall go on record. ...(Interruptions)... It is unparliamentary. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर:** सर, 0.58 परसेंट फ्रॉड्स उस समय थे, जो पिछले ढाई साल में कम होकर 0.16 परसेंट रह गए ...(व्यवधान)... और इस साल के पहले छह महीने में मात्र 0.04 परसेंट रहे हैं। यह तब हो पाया है, जब हमारी सरकार ने इस दिशा में रिपोर्टिंग और डिडक्शन के सही कदम उठाए हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Vora ji, please put your second supplementary.

**श्री मोतीलाल वोरा:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैंने जो प्रश्न उठाया था, इतनी बड़ी धोखाधड़ी हुई और इतनी बड़ी धोखाधड़ी के बाद भी क्या किसी की गिरफ्तारी हुई, क्या उन पर किसी प्रकार की कार्रवाई हुई? आप वर्ष 2010 और 2014 की बात कर रहे हैं। मैं आपसे वर्ष 2016-17, 2018-19 और 2020 की बात कर रहा हूँ। I want to know the names of persons against whom action has been taken. The Minister has not clarified this. ...(Interruptions)...



**श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर:** सर, यह चिंता बिल्कुल सही जताई गई है, लेकिन मैं यह भी बताना चाहूंगा कि लोन के फ्रॉड्स करके जो भागे थे, उनको लोन उस समय में मिला था, जिसके period का मैंने जिक्र किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... और दूसरा मैं यह कह दूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब आप यह कह दें कि मैं 2014 से पीछे नहीं जाऊंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उस समय में ऋण दिए हों, उस समय के पैसे को लेकर फ्रॉड करके भाग गए हों। हमारी सरकार आई और हम Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill लेकर आए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. Nothing is going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर:** हम Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill लेकर आए ...**(व्यवधान)** ... विदेशों में भी पड़े थे ...**(व्यवधान)**... तब भी उनकी संपत्तियों को जब्त करके फिर साथ में जोड़ा, तो हमारी सरकार ने करके दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस बारे में किसी के मन में संकोच नहीं होना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पैसे देने का काम तब किया गया, लेकिन उगाही करने का काम हमारे समय में हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill भी लेकर आए और यदि Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code भी कोई लेकर आया है, तो पिछले पांच सालों में नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार लेकर आई है और लगभग 4 लाख करोड़ रुपये की रिकवरी हुई, तो IBC के माध्यम से हुई।

**श्री सभापति:** डा. नरेन्द्र जाधव। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह क्या बात है, बिना अनुमति के बोलना!

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Sir, in the written answer, the hon. Finance Minister has listed a number of steps taken to check fraudulent practices. Nevertheless, the number of frauds taking place and the amounts involved are certainly not acceptable. The latest Economic Survey in fact says that the poor health of financial system is because of frauds. My supplementary question is: Under the circumstances, why can't the Government come up with a proposal for creation of a separate agency dedicated exclusively to monitor banking frauds?

**श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर:** सर, मैं पहले कहना चाहता हूँ कि दोनों में बहुत बड़ा अंतर है कि Year of occurrence कौन-सा है? हमने इसकी रिपोर्टिंग अब शुरू की है। Year of occurrence के परिणाम जो सामने आ रहे हैं, उसका एक बड़ा कारण वह भी है। सर, पूरे बैंकिंग सिस्टम को लेकर हमने बार-बार इसमें बड़े बदलाव किए हैं। हमारा 4R जो रहा कि Recognition, Resolution, Recapitalisation and Reforms हैं, इन्हीं की तर्ज पर हमने काम किया, तभी जाकर हम बैंकों में सुधार कर पाए हैं। चाहे बैंकों के मर्जर की बात हो, उनकी क्षमता बढ़ाने की बात हो, उनके Recapitalisation करने की बात हो, सब इसी सरकार के पिछले पांच वर्षों के समय में हुआ है और आगे भी यह सुधार जारी रहेगा।

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, the hon. Minister has given a very elaborate answer regarding rise in bank frauds and it is noticed that due to comprehensive checks and innovative steps which are being taken, the trend is declining. In the same answer, it has been mentioned that National Financial Reporting Authority was set up for auditing standards and quality of audits. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Reports, which have been published by the National Financial Reporting Authority, which works as a regulator, match with the declining trend which has been shown or the figures which have been given because that is something different.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, to bring in more transparency and accountability into the system, various steps have been taken by the Government. At the same time, we also look at various reports being published throughout by the Regulator or other authorities also. The FSR of the RBI in December 2019 has been noted by the Government and the framework has helped unearth frauds over a number of years.

श्री अमर शंकर साबले: धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि digital लेनदेन में बैंकों में हुई धोखाधड़ी में कितने लोग arrest हुए हैं और कितना amount ज़ब्त किया गया तथा उसके बाद जिनके खाते से पैसा लिया गया, उन्हें कितना पैसा वापस किया गया है?

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: सभापति महोदय, यदि digitally धोखाधड़ी हुई हो और वे तीन दिन के अंदर उसकी रिपोर्ट कर देते हैं, तो उन्हें उसका पूरा पैसा मिलता है, उसके संबंध में कार्यवाही करने का काम बैंक करते हैं। जो पकड़े जाते हैं, उनके खिलाफ कानून के अनुसार कार्यवाही होती है तथा जो account holder है, अगर वह तीन दिन के अंदर रिपोर्ट करता है, तो बैंक उसका पूरा पैसा वापस करता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Q.No.21.

#### **Privatisation of district hospitals**

\*21. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to handover district hospitals to the private sector *via* a PPP model by linking existing private medical colleges with functional district hospitals;

(b) if so, what steps Government is taking to ensure that medical education will remain affordable to people from socially and economically disadvantaged groups;

(c) if such a move is being planned, how Government will continue to ensure the current regime where all patients attending the district hospitals run by Government are entitled to free medical care; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure Government health programmes being implemented by private operators?

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

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

*Statement*

(a) to (d) The regulations of Medical Council of India (MCI) allow establishment of a medical college under Public Private Partnership (PPP) model. Clause 2(5) of MCI's Establishment of Medical College Regulations, 1999, prescribes that the appropriate Government may allow the utilization of the facilities of a hospital owned and managed by it for establishing a Medical College by a person/agency/trust/society/company by entering into a Memorandum of Understanding for this purpose. The hospital to be transferred should be minimum 300 beds with necessary infrastructural facilities capable of being developed into teaching institution for the proposed medical college. It has also been prescribed that while transferring the Government Hospital facility, the State Government may safeguard the interest of State particularly in respect of admission of students under Government Quota in the medical college, patient care and implementation of all government health programmes in affiliated Hospital of the medical college.

Presently, the concerned State Governments regulate the fee being charged by the government medical colleges and in the case of private unaided medical colleges, the fee structure is decided by the Committee set up by the respective State Government under the Chairmanship of a retired High Court Judge in pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The Committee decides whether the fee proposed by an Institute is justified and the fee fixed by the Committee is binding on the Institute. In the National Medical Commission Act, 2019 it has been provided that the Commission shall frame guidelines for determination of fees and all other charges in respect of fifty percent of seats in private medical institutions and deemed to be universities imparting

medical education. Under the National Medical Commission Rules, the National Medical Commission has also been mandated with studying and suggesting measures to reduce the cost of medical education. Further, the Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for establishment of new medical colleges preferably in the underserved areas of the State. Thus, with the creation of more medical seats, the medical education shall be affordable.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, I am quite sure the hon. Minister will also agree with me that the entry of private sector in the field of medical education has only helped to erode the quality of education and quality of healthcare. Against that background, when we invite them to be a party to the medical health system of the Government, has the Government done any study prior to that?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I would disagree with the hon. Member. It is not that the entry of private sector in medical education means we are eroding the quality of medical education. Some of the best medical colleges in the country are of international repute. Medical services are being provided by the private sector. As far as your question is concerned, it is about how we are actually collaborating with them. From the Government side, we are providing the services of the District Hospitals and these are above 300-bed hospitals. Private sector can afford to have a medical college setup, but they can't have a hospital with patients. The Government has a lot of District Hospitals with patients and the private sector has money. This doesn't seem necessary. This is provided in Section 2(5) of the Medical Council of India Act in 1999. This is to promote the number of medical colleges for which the Government is also having a very proactive, a very ambitious and dynamic scheme. Also, wherever the private sector comes into play, we offer them the services of the District Hospital without compromising on the interest of the patients. Like in the National Health Programmes, we have provision for primary care and secondary care, the number of seats that the State Government will have and also regulation on fee. This is something which has already been done in some of the medical colleges successfully in the last 20-21 years. Then there is an agreement for 33 years; there is a lease of 99 years; and there are so many conditions in that. After these successful experiments over the last 20 years in some of the medical colleges, NITI Aayog has also deliberated upon this issue. They have gone into the details. They have put everything on the website. They have taken our suggestions. Now they are actively planning it so that, if there is a necessity, we

can even help them in the establishment of new colleges through the viability gap funding, etc. Hon. Finance Minister also mentioned about supporting medical colleges and hospital development in the aspirational districts of the country.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, I can only wish the hopes of the Government come true. My second supplementary is this. It needs proper regulation in this field also. We have the Clinical Establishments Act which was passed in 2010. It was ten years ago. Till today its rules are absent. If you go for details on a large scale in such a way for PPP in the Government Hospitals without rules and regulations, how is it going to help the poor people of the country?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, the Clinical Establishment Act was passed by the Parliament but the States were supposed to implement that. Some of the States have already implemented it; some of the States are in various stages of implementation. Some of the States have made the rules. Some of the States are strictly implementing them. It is in advanced process. Health being a State subject, everything cannot be forced by the Central Government upon the States.

MR. CHAIRMAN: *Mantriji*, the concern expressed by him is: Are there going to be some regulations or rules so that they can be seen whether they are implementing it or not?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Definitely, Sir. There are very detailed regulations already governing it. As I said, on top of that, the experience of the last 20 years is being reviewed. Now, the NITI Aayog has come up with detailed proposed draft guidelines. They have taken the opinion of the Health Ministry. They have been put on the website. If any Member wishes to suggest some good things in that, it is subject to improvement. I think on 25th of February, NITI Aayog is going to have another meeting to look at all these suggestions which have come from various sectors and various parts of the country.

श्री वीर सिंह: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी जानना चाहूंगा कि जिस प्रकार से जिला अस्पतालों का निजीकरण किया जा रहा है, निजीकरण करने के बाद जैसे आज सरकारी अस्पतालों में गरीबों का निःशुल्क इलाज होता है, क्या निजीकरण के बाद भी यही व्यवस्था होगी या इससे अलग होगी?

दूसरा, जो सरकारी अस्पतालों में, जिला अस्पतालों में एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी के सरकारी

कर्मचारी हैं, जो भारतीय संविधान के तहत, आरक्षण के तहत लगे हुए हैं, क्या निजी क्षेत्र में जाने के बाद यह आरक्षण बरकरार रहेगा?

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** सर, जिस प्रकार से सरकार एक ambitious programme के माध्यम से यह काम कर रही है कि वह district hospitals को medical colleges में परिवर्तित कर रही है। पहले 58, उसके बाद 24 और यह सरकार जब अभी आई है, तो हमने उस लिस्ट में 75 और add किए हैं, जो specially focused on Aspirational Districts हैं। इसी तरह से प्राइवेट सेक्टर के साथ collaboration करके जो अस्पताल बनाने हैं, उनके अंदर उसकी बेसिक नीड है कि गरीब आदमी का interest compromise न हो, primary, secondary health care compromise न हो, जो उन मेडिकल कॉलेज में सरकार के माध्यम से गरीब, नॉर्मल बच्चे हैं, उनके एडमिशन की सीट्स उसमें secure हों, जो नेशनल हेल्थ प्रोग्राम है, वह उनके माध्यम से implement हो। जो भी आपने concern raise किए हैं, obviously सरकार जब एग्रीमेंट करेगी, एमओयू साइन करेगी, तो वह अपने interest को तो compromise करके यह नहीं करेगी।

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई:** सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो पब्लिक हॉस्पिटल्स हैं, उनका अपग्रेडेशन बिल्कुल नहीं हो रहा है। मुम्बई में Tata Cancer Hospital है, JJ Hospital है, KEM Hospital और पुणे में Sassoon Hospital है। वहां पर भीड़ बड़े पैमाने में होती है और वहां पर कॉलेजेज भी चलाते हैं। आपकी यह जो स्कीम है, privatization करने से लोगों को इतनी मंहगी मेडिकल सर्विसेज मिलेंगी, जो अपने हाथ में बिल्कुल नहीं रहेगा। यह हमेशा बोला जाता है, पब्लिक हॉस्पिटल्स या कोई भी पब्लिक सेक्टर ठीक नहीं चलता है। हॉस्पिटल के बारे में मेरा अनुभव है कि वे जितना अच्छा काम करते हैं, वैसा काम प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स नहीं करते हैं। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक हॉस्पिटल्स के अपग्रेडेशन के लिए क्या कोई स्कीम है?

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** हमारा जो नेशनल हेल्थ मिशन है, उसके माध्यम से जो देश के सभी district hospitals हैं, Community Health Centres हैं, Primary Health Centres हैं, उन्हें लगातार अपग्रेड करने के लिए हम continuously स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को पैसा देते हैं। वे जो भी काम करते हैं, उसकी हमें रिपोर्ट देते हैं और अगले साल के लिए वे अपने prospective plans बनाते हैं। हम आपको भी अपील करना चाहते हैं कि जो 2011 के public health standards हैं, आप अपने-अपने क्षेत्र के district hospitals को विज़िट कीजिए, जो भी public health standards के accordingly उसमें deficiencies हैं, अगर आप अपनी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से proposal बनवाकर, भारत सरकार को, स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय को भेजें, तो हम उनको improve करने के लिए adequate funding कर सकते हैं। सरकार बहुत वर्षों से proactively अपने-अपने सिस्टम्स को improve कर रही है। 40-50 साल पहले जो स्थिति होती थी, आज की तारीख में वे स्थितियां नहीं हैं। अब हमारे जो सरकारी अस्पताल हैं, जो सरकारी प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेन्टर्स वगैरह हैं, उनमें बहुत ज्यादा improvements हुए हैं। वहां पर अनेक प्रकार के health संबंधी prevention के सरकारी

programmes होते हैं। वहां पर एजुकेशन के प्रोग्राम्स होते हैं। इसके लिए health workforce है, ASHA workers हैं, इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप अपने-अपने क्षेत्र के अंदर जाकर इसको और improve करने के लिए हमारी मदद करिए, अपनी State Governments की मदद करिए। We would support them adequately.

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.): *Mananiya Sabhapatiji*, in this PPP model, there is a persistent complaint from the Government doctors that the equipment installed by private agencies is not accessible to Government doctors. I would like to ask the hon. Minister: What steps is the Government taking to alleviate this complaint? It is about access of equipment to Government doctors.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: I am sorry, I could not follow your question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: A good equipment that is available in private hospitals, why not similar equipment be made available to Government doctors? ...*(Interruptions)*... ये सरकारी डॉक्टर्स की शिकायत है। दोनों डाक्टर्स हैं।

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I do not agree with this because if you go and look at the type of facilities that are provided in our Government hospitals now and, especially, where the tertiary care and all is provided, we have state-of-the-art equipments at majority of the places. Wherever something is lacking, I have already appealed that you should go and visit there and tell us and if the State Government makes a proposal, we would help everyone through the National Health Mission.

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, विषय equipment की availability की समस्या का नहीं है। सब लोगों को मालूम है, एम.पीज़ को भी मालूम है और मैं भी देखता हूँ कि equipment state-of-the-art है। मगर सरकारी दवाखानों और अस्पतालों में service भी state-of-the-art होनी चाहिए, लोगों की यही शिकायत है।

श्री उपसभापति: प्रश्न संख्या 22.

#### बुनियादी आवश्यक सेवाओं में विदेशी और घरेलू निवेश

\*22. श्री नारायण राणे: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार ने बुनियादी आवश्यक सेवाओं में विदेशी और घरेलू निवेश को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कौन-कौन से प्रयास किए हैं;

(ख) इन प्रयासों के माध्यम से अब तक क्या-क्या सफलता मिली है; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में कितना-कितना विदेशी और घरेलू निवेश हुआ है?

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

### विवरण

(क) से (ग) सरकार ने देश में विदेशी एवं घरेलू निवेशों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं जिनमें, अन्य उपायों के साथ-साथ, ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस में सुधार, विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष निवेश नीति में व्यापक सुधार, शोधन अक्षमता एवं दिवालियापन संहिता, 2016 लागू करना, जीएसटी आरंभ करना, किफायती एवं मध्यम आय श्रेणी में स्थावर संपदा परियोजनाओं में अंतिम बिंदु तक धनराशि मुहैया कराने के लिए विशेष विन्डो की शुरुआत करना, कार्पोरेट कर में कटौती करना शामिल है। सरकार ने एक निवेशक अनुकूल नीति संरचना तैयार की है जो पारदर्शी, पूर्वानुमेय और आसानी से सुबोध्य है। विदेशी निवेश विनियामक व्यवस्था को काफी उदार बनाया गया है और वर्तमान में, छोटी नकारात्मक सूची को छोड़कर, अधिकांश क्षेत्रों/क्रियाकलापों में स्वतः मार्ग के माध्यम से 100 प्रतिशत विदेशी निवेश प्राप्त करने की अनुमति है। संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों, राज्य सरकारों, शीर्ष उद्योग मंडलों, संघों एवं अन्य संगठनों, सहित हितधारकों के साथ परामर्श करने के बाद उनकी राय/टिप्पणियों पर विचार करते हुए विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में एक अंशांकित तरीके से एफडीआई की अनुमति है।

2. सरकार ने नागरिकों की मूलभूत आवश्यक सेवाओं के लिए विभिन्न योजनाएं शुरू की हैं जिनमें, अन्य योजनाओं के साथ-साथ, भौतिक संबद्धता के लिए प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना, औद्योगिक गलियारे, समर्पित मालभाड़ा गलियारे, भारत माला एवं सागरमाला परियोजनाएं, जलमार्ग विकास तथा स्वच्छ कुकिंग गैस सुलभ कराने के लिए उज्ज्वला योजना तथा सौभाग्य योजना, प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण एवं प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी, 2024 तक सक्षी ग्रामीण घरों को पाइप वाला स्वच्छ घरेलू जल मुहैया कराने के लिए जल जीवन मिशन की शुरुआत और किसानों को राष्ट्रीय बाजारों से संपर्क मुहैया कराकर बेहतर मूल्य अन्वेषण का लाभ उठाने की अनुमति देने के लिए ई-नाम शामिल हैं।
3. प्रधानमंत्री सहज बिजली हर घर योजना (सौभाग्य) के अंतर्गत, पूरे देश के लगभग 100 प्रतिशत घरों को बिजली मुहैया कराई गई है। प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के अंतर्गत, वर्तमान में 97 प्रतिशत से अधिक बस्तियों को सभी मौसम में संपर्क मुहैया कराया गया है। इसके अलावा, अगले पांच वर्षों में 80,250 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से 1,25,000 किमी सड़क का सुधार करने के लिए पीएमजीएसवाई-III अनुमोदित की गई है।



4. विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों की सफलता एफडीआई के वर्धित अंतर्वाह और सकल स्थायी पूंजी संरचना में वृद्धि में दर्शायी गई है। एफडीआई अंतर्वाह में विश्वव्यापी संकुचन के बावजूद, भारत में एफडीआई में पिछले दशक में 62 बिलियन डॉलर तक का महत्वपूर्ण रूप से सुधार हुआ है जो 2018-19 के जीडीपी का 2.37 प्रतिशत (अनुमानित) बैठती है। विश्व निवेश रिपोर्ट 2019 (डब्ल्यूआईआर) के अनुसार, भारत 2018 में 25वें स्थान से ऊपर उठकर 3.23 प्रतिशत एफडीआई अंशदान के साथ 9वें स्थान पर आ गया है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के एफडीआई अंतर्वाहों और सकल पूंजी संरचना को दर्शाने वाली सारणी उपाबंध में दी गई है।

#### उपाबंध

पिछले तीन वर्षों के अन्तर्वाहों और सकल पूंजी संरचना

- (i) विगत तीन वर्षों के लिए एफडीआई अंतर्वाह:

(राशि बिलियन अमरीकी डॉलर में)

क्रम सं.	वित्त वर्ष (अप्रैल-मार्च)	विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष निवेश अंतर्वाह				
		इक्विटी अंतर्वाह एफआईपीबी	अनिगमित निकाय	पुनः निवेशित आय	अन्य पूंजी	कुल एफडीआई
1	2016-17	43.48	1.23	12.34	3.17	60.22
2	2017-17 (अ)	44.86	0.67	12.54	2.91	60.98
3	2018-19 (अ)	44.37	0.69	13.67	3.27	62.00
4	2019-20 (अ)					
	नवम्बर, 2019 तक	26.10	0.33	6.53	1.94	34.90
	संचयी कुल एफडीआई (अप्रैल 2000 से सितम्बर, 2019 तक)	449.0	15.79	146.66	30.92	642.36

(ii) सकल पूंजी संरचना

**सारणी:** मौजूदा कीमतों पर पूंजी संरचना (करोड़ रुपये)

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-19	2018-19
सकल नियत पूंजी संरचना	3957092	4335044	4896843	5569998
सकल नियत संरचना	4422659	4741385	5526853	उपलब्ध नहीं

**स्रोत:** राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय

**Foreign and domestic investments towards  
basic essential services**

†\*22. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the efforts made by Government to promote foreign and domestic investments towards basic essential services;
- (b) the details of the success achieved so far through these efforts; and
- (c) the quantum of foreign and domestic investments in the country during the last three years?

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

**Statement**

(a) to (c) The government has taken various steps to promote foreign and domestic investments in the country which, *inter alia*, include measures to improve ease of doing business, comprehensive reforms in the Foreign Direct Investment policy, introduction of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, launch of GST, introduction of Special Window to provide last mile funding to real estate projects in the affordable and middle-income category, reduction of Corporate tax. The Government has put in place an investor-friendly policy framework which is transparent, predictable and easily comprehensible. The foreign investment regulatory regime has been liberalized significantly and currently, except for a small negative list, most sectors/activities are allowed to avail 100% foreign investment through the automatic route. FDI in various

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

sectors is allowed in a calibrated manner after having consultations with stakeholders including concerned Ministries/Departments, State Governments, apex industry chambers, associations and other organizations taking into consideration their views/comments.

2. The Government has launched various schemes to basic essential services to citizens which *inter alia* include, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, industrial corridors, dedicated freight corridors, Bhartamala and Sagarmala projects, Jal Marg Vikas and UDAN Schemes for physical connectivity, Ujjwala Yojana and Saubhagya Yojana to provide access to clean cooking gas, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana -Gramin, and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban, launch of Jal Jeevan Mission to provide all rural households with clean piped households water by 2024 and eNAM to allow farmers to benefit from better price discovery by providing them access to national markets.
3. Under PM Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), almost 100% households across the country have been provided with electricity. Under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), all weather connectivity has now been provided to over 97% of habitations. Further, PMGSY-III has been approved to upgrade 1,25,000 kms of road length over the next five years, with an estimated cost of ₹ 80,250 crore.
4. Success of the various initiatives is reflected in the increased inflow of FDI and increase in Gross Fixed Capital formation. In spite of a global contraction in FDI inflows, FDI into India have significantly improved over the past decade to \$62 Billion, which accounts for 2.37% (approx.) of GDP in 2018-19. As per the World Investment Report (WIR), 2019, India rose from twenty fifth position in 2018 and featured at ninth place with FDI contribution of 3.23%. A table indicating the FDI inflows for the past three years and the Gross Capital Formation is given in the Annexure.

**Annexure***FDI inflows for the past three years and the Gross Capital Formation*

(i) FDI inflows for the past three years:

Sl. No.	Financial Year (April-March)	Foreign Direct Investment Inflows (Amount in US\$ Billion)				Total FDI
		Equity Inflows FIPB	unincor- porated bodies	Reinvested Earning	Other Capital	
1	2016-17	43.48	1.23	12.34	3.17	60.22
2	2017-18 (P)	44.86	0.67	12.54	2.91	60.98
3	2018-19 (P)	44.37	0.69	13.67	3.27	62.00
4	2019-20 (P) upto November, 2019	26.10	0.33	6.53	1.94	34.90
	Cumulative Total FDI (From April, 2000 to September, 2019)	449.00	15.79	146.66	30.92	642.36

(ii) Gross Capital formation

*Table: Capital formation at current prices (₹ crore)*

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	3957092	4335014	4896813	5569998
Gross Capital Formation	4422659	4741385	5526853	Not available

*Source:* National Statistical Office

**श्री नारायण राणे:** सभापति महोदय, मैंने जो question पूछा था, उसका उत्तर मंत्री जी ने बहुत विस्तार में दे दिया है। मेरा question है कि बुनियादी आवश्यक सेवाओं में विदेशी और घरेलू निवेश पिछले तीन साल में जो हुआ है, क्या उससे सरकार संतुष्ट है और future में निवेश बढ़ने के लिए सरकार का प्रयास क्या है?

**श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर:** सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने चिंता व्यक्त की है कि आगे

और निवेश कैसे बढ़े और क्या हम संतुष्ट हैं या नहीं हैं। मैं पहली बात तो यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार ने बहुत सारे ऐसे कदम उठाये हैं, जो FDI को बढ़ाने की दिशा में हैं और FDI policy में भी बदलाव लाए गए हैं और FIPB को खत्म किया गया, यह एक बड़ा कदम था। Introduction of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code के कारण लाखों बैंकों का पैसा वापस भी आया। उसके कारण विदेशी कम्पनियों का और विश्वास भारत में बढ़ा है।

सर, Goods and Services Tax की शुरुआत शानदार ढंग से की गई और इसे सभी राज्यों ने मिलकर शानदार ढंग से लागू किया है। इसका भी एक बहुत बड़ा प्रभाव विदेशी निवेशकों पर पड़ा है जिसके कारण इसमें वृद्धि हुई है। इसके अलावा special window, last mile funding, real estate projects के completion के लिए किया, उसका भी लाभ हुआ। सर, हाल ही में कुछ महीने पहले माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने corporate tax rate cut, जो ऐतिहासिक है, उसको 30 परसेंट से कम करके मात्र 15 परसेंट किया है कि हिन्दुस्तान न में निवेश हो, manufacturing sector में निवेश हो, उसका भी बहुत बड़ा लाभ मिला है।

सर, इसके बारे में आंकड़ों से पता चलेगा कि क्या फर्क है। सर, 2004 से 2009 तक 113 बिलियन डॉलर की FDI है, 2009 से 2014 तक 157 बिलियन डॉलर की FDI है और 2014 से 2019 तक 284 बिलियन डॉलर की FDI है। यह लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है, जो अच्छी नीतियों की पहचान है।

**श्री नारायण राणे:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, अपने देश में निवेश बढ़ता जा रहा है, तो मुझे जानकारी चाहिए कि इसमें पिछले तीन साल में रोजगार निर्माण कितना हुआ है?

**श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर:** सभापति महोदय, चूंकि इसके आंकड़े अलग-अलग मंत्रालयों से, विभागों से आते हैं, NSSO अपने आंकड़े भी देता है। लेकिन एक बात तो तय है कि जितनी मैन्युफैक्चरिंग यूनिट्स भविष्य में लगेंगी, उनसे भी रोजगार उत्पन्न होंगे और जो पूर्व में लगी हैं, उनसे भी रोजगार उत्पन्न होंगे। सर, रोजगार के अवसर अलग-अलग जगह से होते हैं। पहले केवल सरकारी नौकरियों की तरफ देखा जाता था, उसके बाद प्राइवेट सैक्टर को बढ़ावा मिला।

सर, अब आपको एक बदलाव देखने को मिला होगा कि रोजगार के साथ-साथ स्वरोजगार के अवसर बहुत बढ़े हैं। स्टार्टअप्स में जहां भारत पहले कहीं खड़ा नहीं होता था, वहां अब भारत के युवाओं ने अपनी क्षमता दिखानी शुरू की है और सरकार की policy के अनुसार startups के लिए Angel Tax move किया और बाकी के जो निर्णय लिए गए, उनके कारण यह लाभ हुआ कि अब दुनिया के पहले पांच startups nations में भारत का नाम आया है। यह भारत के युवाओं के कारण ही संभव हुआ है।

**DR. SASMIT PATRA:** My question to the hon. Minister is this. Education is a basic essential service. Having said that now that the Government proposes to provide

100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment in education and with large educational institutions from abroad with deep pockets would walk into India, has the Ministry or the Government made any specific studies to identify what impact it could have on the educational system per se especially because we have indigenous and home-grown smaller educational institutions?

**श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर:** माननीय सभापति जी, जब सरकार द्वारा कोई निर्णय किया जाता है, तो पूर्व में उसकी पूरी जानकारी लेकर, अलग-अलग संबंधित stakeholders से बातचीत करके ही निर्णय लिया जाता है। जब आप इसकी detailed guidelines पढ़ेंगे, तो पाएंगे कि भारत के युवाओं के लिए भी हितकारी हो और भारत में जो बाकी संस्थाएं हैं, उन्हें भी ऐसा कोई नुकसान न हो, यह सोच-समझकर ही इसे बनाया गया है।

**SHRI RIPUN BORA:** Sir, in the reply, the Minister has said in point no. 4 that there is an increased inflow of FDI, and FDI into India have significantly improved. It is mentioned in point no. 4. But, in the Annexure, if we see the data of 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and, of course, 2019-20, it is up to November...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** What is the question?

**SHRI RIPUN BORA:** So, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, by and large, it is the same. The total FDI also, by and large, is the same. Because it is 43.48, 44.86 and 44.37 respectively so, by and large, it is the same. Now, I want a clarification to this point from the hon. Minister that on one hand, he has said that there is a tremendous increase of FDI, but the data in the Annexure is by and large the same.

**श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर:** माननीय सभापति जी, यदि माननीय सदस्य मेरे द्वारा दिए गए reply के चौथे प्वाइंट की एक ओर लाइन पढ़ लें, जिसमें लिखा है- "As per the World Investment Report (WIR), 2019, India rose from twenty fifth position in 2018 and featured at ninth place with FDI contribution of 3.23 per cent." तो इससे स्पष्ट हो जाएगा। इसके अलावा मैंने वर्ष 2004 से 2009, वर्ष 2009 से 2014 और वर्ष 2014 से वर्ष 2019 तक के सारे आंकड़े सदन में बताए हैं, जो अपने आप में दिखाता है कि पहले से FDI बढ़ी है।

**श्री महेश पोद्दार:** सभापति जी, आवश्यक सुविधाएं और निवेश में देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में बहुत बड़ा अन्तर है। जब सरकार बहुत कोशिश कर रही है कि प्राइवेट और विदेशी निवेश देश में हो, तो मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में अधिक आर्थिक निवेश हो, इसे सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार क्या कोई विशेष कदम उठा रही है या कोई विशेष प्रयास कर रही है?

**श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर:** माननीय सभापति जी, इस विषय में यदि देखें, तो जो हमारी essential services to citizens हैं, उनमें जिन योजनाओं को include किया गया है, वे हैं- प्रधान मंत्री ग्रामीण सड़क योजना, भारतमाला परियोजना, सागरमाला परियोजना, जलमार्ग विकास परियोजना, उड़ान परियोजना, उज्ज्वला परियोजना, प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना, अर्बन ग्रामीण और launch of जलजीवन मिशन, e-NAM, जिससे सभी किसानों को लाभ मिलेगा। आखिरकार इन सारी योजनाओं का लाभ कहीं न कहीं ग्रामीण और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को भी मिलेगा। चूंकि माननीय सांसद, झारखंड से आते हैं, इसलिए मैं कह सकता हूं कि वह राज्य भी तथा जो बाकी राज्य पीछे रह गए थे, वे भी इस क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ेंगे। हमारी सरकार ने Aspirational Districts के लिए बहुत सारी योजनाएं शुरू की हैं और पूरा focus उन पर रखा गया है और इसके माध्यम से भी उन्हें बहुत लाभ मिलेगा।

**श्री सभापति:** प्रश्न संख्या 23.

**Monthly pension for BPL dialysis patients**

\*23. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme;
- (b) whether this scheme is being implemented in all districts of Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) if so, the number of centres set up in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;
- (d) whether it is a fact that BPL dialysis patients are requesting for giving them monthly pension also; and
- (e) if so, whether Government will accept their request and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

**Statement**

(a) to (e) Under Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme (PMNDP), dialysis services are provided at district hospitals for management of chronic kidney diseases. Dialysis services under PMNDP are provided free of cost to Below Poverty Line (BPL) patients. In Andhra Pradesh, the program has been implemented in all 13 districts with 35 Centres.

As per Government of India (GoI) norms, there is no provision of pension for the BPL dialysis patients. However, Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that the State Government is paying monthly pension of ₹ 10,000/- to the BPL dialysis patients.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, Uddhanam is a place in Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh which has been identified by the World Health Organisation as the key areas in the world suffering from long-term serious kidney problems. In fact, the World Congress of Nephrology has named Uddhanam kidney disease as Uddhanam Nephrology. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, keeping the financial condition of the State of Andhra Pradesh in mind, whether any special package is proposed to be given for Uddhanam area and specialized super-speciality hospital is proposed to be constructed in Palasa, Uddhanam region by the Government of India.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: It is not just for this particular district or this particular State. The Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme is supporting everyone in the whole country and right now there are 34 States and UTs, 473 districts with 821 centres and 5,000 machines. In the recent years, 60.5 lakh dialysis sessions have happened. Regarding this place, as you say, where there is a typical incidence of chronic renal failure or chronic kidney disease, as far as my knowledge goes, there is already a study going on with the collaboration of the Andhra Pradesh Government and the George Institute. From the Health Ministry side, the Department of Health Research, ICMR, is supporting these studies in a big way. The Government has already a very dynamic programme in which we are helping the BPL patients all over the country through the Government system and the PPP mode. If you want, I can give the details of that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Send it to him.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, nearly two lakh patients need kidney transplants every year in the country and out of two lakh, only 15,000 patients are getting kidneys. Have any efforts been made or are being made by the Ministry in this regard? Kindly explain. Is the Ministry aware of the invention of artificial kidneys on which research is going on and being finalized by the California University and whether the same technology can be imported to India?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Through NOTTO, that is, National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organization, we are promoting the movement to ensure that the society is



adequately educated, motivated and we can promote donations, also cadaver donations and donations from brain-dead individuals. That is growing as a movement in the country. I think if the public representatives and also very distinguished people like you come forward, this movement can grow faster. There is no doubt about the fact that we need more kidney donations than what we, actually, are able to procure right now. This is something which will improve over the years as this new movement grows. Apart from regular dialysis, we have started Peritoneal dialysis facility. As far as the research on latest things is concerned, the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Department of Health Research are collaborating with anything latest happening in any field.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, the age, health and economic condition of some patients do not allow them to travel to the dialysis centres frequently. Is there any possibility of mobile dialysis centres or is there any dialysis possible at the residence of the patients?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: I think Peritoneal dialysis can always be done, but some patients ultimately have to be transferred to a place where you have adequate machines, all the consumables, RO machines, etc. To straightaway say that we can start a facility whereby we take the dialysis facilities to all the patient's home, on the face of it, it appears to be a tall order. But we can go, discuss and consider this for the future times.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: सभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत- बहुत शुक्रिया कि आपने मुझे प्रश्न पूछने का अवसर दिया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट कराना चाहती हूँ कि बहुत सारी सामाजिक संस्थाएँ फ्री में health check-up कैंप लगाती हैं और मोतियाबिंद का फ्री में ऑपरेशन भी कराती हैं। जहाँ तक dialysis की बात है, मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि अस्पतालों में dialysis होता है, लेकिन ... (व्यवधान) ...

†محترمہ کہکشاں پروین: سبھاپتی مہودے، آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ کہ آپ نے مجھے سوال پوچھنے کا موقع دیا ہے۔ میں ماننے منتری جی کا دھن اس طرف مبذول کرانا چاہتی ہوں کہ بہت ساری سماجک سنسٹھائیں فری میں دیکھ چیک آپ کھپ لگاتی ہیں اور موٹی بند کا فری میں آپریشن بھی کرائی ہیں۔ جہاں تک dialysis کی بات ہے، میں کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ اسپتالوں میں dialysis ہوتا ہے، لیکن ... (مداخلت) ...

श्री सभापति: आप संक्षेप में प्रश्न पूछिए।

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन:** काफी लंबी भीड़ होने के कारण बहुत से लोगों का समय पर dialysis नहीं हो पाता, जिसकी वजह से उनकी जान भी चली जाती है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि जो सामाजिक संस्थाएँ हैं, क्या सरकार उन्हें dialysis machines उपलब्ध कराने का विचार रखती है?

محترمہ کہکشاں پروین: کافی لمبی بھیڑ ہونے کی وجہ سے بہت سے لوگوں کا وقت پر dialysis نہ ہو پاتا، جس کی وجہ سے ان کی جان بھی چلی جاتی ہے۔ مئی منتری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتی ہوں کہ جو سماجک سنسٹھائیں ہیں، کئی سرکار انہی dialysis مشینیں مل کرانے کا وچار رکھتی ہے؟

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** सर, जैसा मैंने कहा कि हमारा जो प्रधान मंत्री नेशनल डायलिसिस प्रोग्राम है, उसके दो models हैं। उनमें से एक PPP model है, जिसमें इस तरह की संस्थाएँ, जो well-to-do हैं, उनको हम जमीन, बिजली इत्यादि देते हैं और वे अपनी मशीनें लगाते हैं। साथ ही हम उनको गरीब लोगों की dialysis करने के लिए 1,100 रुपए प्रति patient देते हैं। There is enough provision for them to be taken care of.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question Hour is over. Hon. Members, at 2 o'clock, the House will again be meeting to discuss the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address. I would appeal to all the Members, please cooperate to see that everyone, whoever has given his name, as per his party position, takes part and the House runs very peacefully and dignifiedly so that we can send a right message. Some damage has been done by sending a wrong message. We should try to undo it.

*The House is adjourned for lunch to meet at 2.00 p.m.*

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### Off - Budget Financing

\*24. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:(a) the amount of funds allocated for the year 2019-20 using off-budget financing,

the details thereof;

(b) the funds allocated using off-budget financing since 2010, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government plans to regulate or control off-budget financing; and

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

(d) if So the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Details of Extra Budgetary Resources (Govt.-fully serviced bonds) and loan extended from National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) to meet expenditure of Government's schemes are as under:

	(₹ in crore)				
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (RE)	2020-21 (BE)
EBRs (Govt. fully Serviced Bonds)	9,167.00	15,095.00	65,602.10	44,583.96	49,500.00
Loan from NSSF	70,000.00	73,000.00	97,000.00	1,28,115.00	1,36,600.00
TOTAL	79,167.00	88,095.00	1,62,602.10	1,72,698.96	1,86,100.00

RE: Revised Estimates, BE: Budget Estimates

(c) and (d) The financing of Govt. scheme expenditure through EBRs & loan from NSSF is well regulated, since, the repayment of both, principal & interest on this account is being provided through budget of the concerned Ministry/Department, as and when they become due. Regarding EBRs being raised by issuing Govt. fully serviced bonds, the policy is being followed to gradually reduce the incremental liability on EBRs. Accordingly, the estimates of EBRs in BE 2020-21 have been reduced to about 0.22% of GUP as compared to about 0.28% of GDP in BE 2019-20. The investment of collections under NSSF is required to make the fund self-sustainable. Following the recommendations of the 14 Finance Commission, most of the State Governments discontinued their borrowing from NSSF.

**Display of mercy petitions written by Savarkar  
at Cellular Jail Museum**

\*25. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the mercy petitions written by Savarkar to the British are not displayed at the Cellular Jail Museum;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) As per the information received from Andaman and Nicobar (Directorate of Art and Culture), such Mercy Petitions are not displayed at Cellular Jail since no record is available with the Department of Art and Culture, Andaman and Nicobar Administration.

**Outstanding dues of CGHS empanelled  
hospitals**

\*26. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the empanelled hospitals under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) have approached Government over pending dues;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that these hospitals have claimed that there is an outstanding dues of over ₹ 600 crore;
- (c) whether these hospitals have warned to suspend cashless services to all beneficiaries under CGHS; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) One Hospital from Trivandrum has represented to this Ministry for early settlement of pending hospital bills. However, there are reports in the media that some organizations, which claim to represent private hospitals, have issued statements about pending hospital bills and likely disruption of credit facility.

(d) Government has allocated additional budget of ₹1000 crore under Pension and Other Related Benefits (PORB) Head through re-appropriation for early settlement of the Hospital Credit Bills.

**Diseases caused by pollution and  
climate change**

\*27. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government has taken to identify new diseases due to pollution and climate change; and

(b) whether any action has been taken to promote inter-disciplinary research to combat such diseases, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Several epidemiological studies have been undertaken which show an association between particulate air pollution and exacerbations of illness in people with respiratory disease as well as rise in the number of deaths from cardiovascular and respiratory disease among older people. Air pollution is known to be one of the aggravating factors for many respiratory ailments and cardiovascular disease.

Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), in collaboration with Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) and Indian Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), conducted a study titled "The impact of air pollution on deaths, disease burden, and life expectancy across the states of India: the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017".

This study found 12.5% of total deaths attributable to air pollution, including 0.67 million deaths from ambient particulate matter pollution and 0.48 million deaths from household air pollution.

ICMR also conducted a multisite study to document acute effect of increase in air pollution on respiratory morbidity. Analysis of data suggests that increase in pollution levels was associated with increase in number of patients attending Emergency rooms in Hospitals.

**Arrears of States' share in GST  
revenue collection**

\*28. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of arrears of States' share in GST revenue collection payable to them, State-wise and month-wise; and

(b) the reasons for delay in paying the States' share in GST?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No arrears of States' share in GST collection is pending with the Union of India.

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

**Healthcare challenges posed by increase  
in life expectancy**

\*29. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified the health challenges to be faced by the country in the coming years with the life expectancy of people on the rise;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or proposed by Government to meet these challenges; and

(c) the other measures taken or proposed by Government for providing better health services to ensure healthy life and to further improve the average life expectancy of people in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):  
(a) to (c) Rising life expectancy poses the challenges of increased burden of non-communicable diseases and need for geriatric healthcare services. In recognition of special health care needs of elderly and to provide dedicated health care 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. Other National Programmes such as programmes for control of Blindness, Deafness, Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), Mental health and Oral health also provide health care 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 proposal received from them. However, responsibility for implementation lies with States/UTs, except in the case of National Centre for Ageing at All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, which is a Central Government Institution.

Further, elderly health care 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 lakh per family per year to about 10.74 crore 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.

**Power generation and demand and supply gap**

†\*30. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the maximum production of power from each source of power generation in the country as on 30th June, 2019 and 31st December, 2019 respectively;
- (b) the difference between demand and supply of power and the measures taken to address the said supply gap; and
- (c) the details of measures that would be taken in view of probable demand and supply of electricity in the country till the upcoming year of 2025, including its production sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The electrical energy generation from each source of power generation in the country during the period 01.04.2019 to 30.06.2019 and 01.04.2019 to 31.12.2019 was 375.5 Billion Units (BU) and 1055.4 BU respectively. The source-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The difference between the demand and supply of power during the period April'19 - June'19 and April'19 - December '19 was 1.679 BU (0.5%) and 5.225 BU (0.5%) respectively. The installed generation capacity is about 369 Giga Watt (GW) which is adequate to meet the electricity demand in the country. The maximum demand experienced during the current year was around 184 GW. Thus, the gap mentioned above is generally on account of factors other than the availability of power in the country e.g. constraints in sub-transmission and distribution networks, financial constraints to purchase power by Distribution Companies etc.

(c) As per the National Electricity Plan (Generation) notified in 2018, all India power generation installed capacity by the end of 2021-22 is estimated to be 4,79,419 MW which includes 2,17,302 MW Coal, 25,735 MW Gas, 51,301 MW Hydro, 10,080 MW Nuclear and 1,75,000 MW Renewable Energy Sources. Further, all India power generation installed capacity by the end of 2026-27 is estimated to be 6,19,066 MW which includes 2,38,150 MW Coal, 25,735 MW Gas, 63,301 MW Hydro, 16,880 MW

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Nuclear and 2,75,000 MW Renewable Energy Sources. With this installed capacity, it is envisaged that electricity demand is likely to be fully met on All India basis.

**Statement**

*Source-wise details of electrical energy generation*

Category	Generation (BU)	
	01.04.2019 to 30.06.2019	01.04.2019 to 31.12.2019 *
Thermal		
Coal	266.60	718.47
Lignite	8.09	23.95
Natural Gas	12.99	37.11
Diesel	0.04	0.08
Thermal Total	287.72	779.62
Nuclear	11.12	35.69
Hydro	39.50	129.54
Import from Bhutan	0.92	5.55
Renewable	36.24	105.02
GRAND TOTAL	375.50	1055.41

\*Provisional

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**

**Herbal medicine research centres**

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

(a) the number of herbal medicine research centres functioning in the country at present along with the number from those of the above engaged in empirical research, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether Government provides training for production, extraction, storage and marketing of herbs;



(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any special scheme has been formulated to promote research in the AYUSH sector, particularly for the development of quality, effectiveness and capacity of ayurvedic products; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated for the said purpose?

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, Government of India has setup Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS). CCRAS conducts research activities through 30 regional institutes across the country and 10 Research centres carries out research activities on Herbal medicine. The details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS), Ministry of AYUSH conducts research in Siddha system of medicine and there are 8 institutes/units engaged in herbal medicine research and 7 institutes/units in empirical research. Details are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

However, National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Ministry of AYUSH has also given project based assistance to the various research organizations *viz.* Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education for carrying out research activities on different aspects of Medicinal Plants.

Moreover, NMPB has also its outreaches *viz.* six (06) Regional-cum-Facilitation Centre (RCFCs) and thirty-six (36) State Medicinal Plants Boards (SMPBs) across the country.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of AYUSH through 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 supports training workshops, buyer-seller meets, conferences/Symposiums/seminar etc. on various aspects of medicinal plants for all the stakeholders throughout the country.

Moreover, the NMPB, Ministry of AYUSH through Directorate of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Research (DMAPR), Anand, Gujarat has developed a Training Module

and Facilitation Guide to technically train the resource persons/fanners about Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) and Good Field Collection Practices (GFCPs) for medicinal plants. In this regard, total 50 Master Trainers have been trained by DMAPR to impart training for farmers.

(d) and (e) CCRAS undertakes formulating, developing and promoting research on scientific lines in Ayurvedic sciences at its institutes/Centres/Units located all over India and also through collaborative studies with various universities, hospitals and institutes. The research activities of the council include medicinal plant research (Medico-ethno botanical survey, pharmacognosy and tissue culture), Drug Standardization Pharmacological Research, Clinical Research Literary Research and Documentation. The budget estimate to CCRAS for research purpose during the year 2019-20 is 292.31 Lakhs.

However, The NMPB, Ministry of AYUSH, through Quality Council of India QCI has formulated a Voluntary Certification Scheme for Medicinal Plant Produce (VCSMPP) based on Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) and Good Field Collection Practices (GFCP) of Medicinal Plants to promote the production and processing of herbs/medicinal plants throughout the country. For sensitization and translation of the Scheme NMPB has sanctioned an amount of ₹ 564.44 lakhs to QCI.

**Statement-I**

*List of Institutes/Centres of Central Council for Research in  
Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Institutes/Centre/Units	State/UT
1	2	3
1.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Skin disorders, Payakapuram, Vijayawada-520015	Andhra Pradesh
2.*	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute, Itanagar -791111	Arunachal Pradesh
3.*	Regional Research Center of Ayurveda, Port Blair - 744101	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
4.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Gastro-Intestinal Disorders, Borsojai, Beltola, Guwahati-781028	Assam

1	2	3
5.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Infectious Diseases, D Block, Rajindra Memorial Res., Institute Building, Again Kuan, Patna-800007	Bihar
6.	Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Cardiovascular Diseases, Road No.66, Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi - 110026	Delhi
7.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Skin Disorders, Asarwa, Ahmedabad- 380016	Gujarat
8.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Nutritional Disorders, Gandhi Bhawan, Mandi-175001	Himachal Pradesh
9.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Urinary Disorders, JDA Housing Colony, Ban Talab, Rajender Nagar, Jammu-181123	Jammu and Kashmir
10.	National Research Institute for Sowa-Rigpa, Old Leh Road, Leh- 194101	Jammu and Kashmir
11.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Metabolic Disorders, Govt. Central Pharmacy Annexe, Ashoka Pillar, Jayanagar, Bangalore-560011	Karnataka
12.	National Ayurveda Research Institute for Panchakarma, Cheruthuruthy- 679531	Kerala
13.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Life style related Disorders, Poojapura, Trivandrum-695012	Kerala
14.*	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Drug Development, Amkho, Gwalior-474009	Madhya Pradesh
15.	Raja Ramdeo Anandilal Podar (RRAP) Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Cancer, RA Podar College, Worli, Mumbai-400018	Maharashtra
16.*	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Mother and Child Health, NIT Complex, Nandanwan, Nagpur-440009	Maharashtra
17.*	Regional Ayurveda Institute for Fundamental Research, Pune-411038	Maharashtra

1	2	3
18.	Regional Ayurveda Research Centre, CMO Building, District Hospital Colony, Dimapur (Nagaland) - 797112	Nagaland
19.	Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Hepatobiliary Disorders, Bharatpur, Bhubaneswar-751003	Odisha
20.	Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Respiratory Disorders, Moti Bagh Road, Patiala-147001	Punjab
21.	M.S. Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Endocrine Disorders, Indira Colony, Bani Park, Jhotwara Road, Jaipur-302016.	Rajasthan
22.*	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute, Tadong, Gangtok -737102	Sikkim
23.	Dr. Achanta Lakshmipati Research Centre for Ayurveda, VHS Campus, TTTI Post, Chennai-600113	Tamil Nadu
24.*	Captain Srinivasa Murthy Regional Ayurveda Drug Development Institute, Chennai - 600106.	Tamil Nadu
25.	National Institute of Indian Medical Heritage, Hyderabad -500036	Telengana
26.	Regional Ayurveda Research Centre, 135, Ramnagar Road, No. 4 Opp. of Raj Bhandar, Agartala, Tripura - 799002	Tripura
27.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Eye Diseases, Indira Nagar, Lucknow-226016	Uttar Pradesh
28.*	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute, Jhansi - 284003	Uttar Pradesh
29.*	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute, Thapla, Ranikhet-263645	Uttarakhand
30.*	Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Drug Development, 4 CN Block, Sector V, Bidhan Nagar, Kolkata-700091	West Bengal

\* Research centres carrying out research activities on Herbal medicine.

**Statement-II**

*List of institutes/units functioning under Central Council for  
Research in Siddha (CCRS):*

Sl. No.	Siddha Hospitals/Wings	Type of Research	State/UTs
1.	Siddha Central Research Institute, Chennai	• Herbal medicine research • Empirical research	Tamil Nadu
2.	Siddha Clinical Research Unit, Palayamkottai		
3.	Siddha Medicinal Plants Garden, Mettur Dam	• Herbal medicine research	
4.	Siddha Regional Research Institute, Thiruvananthapuram	• Herbal medicine research • Empirical research	Kerala
5.	Siddha Clinical Research Unit, Bengaluru		Karnataka
6.	Siddha Clinical Research Unit, Tirupati		Andhra Pradesh
7.	Siddha Regional Research Institute, Puducherry		Puducherry
8.	Siddha Clinical Research Unit, Safdarjung, New Delhi		New Delhi

**AYUSH doctors in the country**

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

(a) the number of AYUSH doctors practising Homoeopathy, Unani, Siddha and Naturopathy in the country along with the total number of AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries functioning across the country, State-wise including Jharkhand and Gujarat;

(b) whether Government proposes to set up any naturopathy hospitals in Jharkhand and Gujarat and, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to link healthcare facilities of AYUSH with the mainstream?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The number of AYUSH doctors practising Homoeopathy, Unani, Siddha and Naturopathy in the country, along with the total number of AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries functioning across the country, State-wise including Jharkhand and Gujarat is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) As Public Health being a state subject, setting up of Naturopathy Hospital in Jharkhand and Gujarat comes under the purview of respective State Governments. However, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) there is provision for financial assistance for setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals including Naturopathy. State Government of Jharkhand and Gujarat may avail the eligible financial assistance as per NAM guidelines.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to link healthcare facilities of AYUSH with the mainstream:-

I. National Health Policy- 2017 *inter alia* makes provision for mainstreaming of AYUSH with following objectives:

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

- (vi) To strengthen steps for farming of herbal plants.
2. Government of India has adopted a strategy of Co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs), thus enabling choice to the patients for different systems of medicines under single window. The engagement of AYUSH Doctors/paramedics and their training are supported by the Department of Health and Family Welfare, while the support for AYUSH infrastructure, equipment/furniture and medicines are provided by Ministry of AYUSH under shared responsibilities.
  3. Further, the Central Government has launched National AYUSH Mission (NAM) which is the flagship Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Ministry of AYUSH for im-plementing through States/UTs. The Mission envisages better access to AYUSH services, strengthening of AYUSH educational institutions, enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) drugs and promotion of medicinal plants for sustainable availability of raw-materials for ASU and H drugs in the States/UTs.
  4. National AYUSH Mission (NAM) *inter alia* makes provision for following major activities through States/UTs:
    - (i) Better access to AYUSH services by supporting States/UTs for opening integrated AYUSH hospitals, up-gradation of AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries, supply of AYUSH medicines.
    - (ii) Strengthening of AYUSH educational institutions by strengthening States/UTs to improve infrastructure of education institutions.
    - (iii) Facilitate the enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) drugs by establishment of AYUSH pharmacies and drugs testing laboratories.
    - (iv) Sustainable availability of ASU and H raw-materials by encouraging cultivation of medicinal plants.
  5. Different Research Councils of the Ministry of AYUSH have jointly taken up a project on National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer Diabetes Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) through integration of Homoeopathy and Yoga on pilot basis The programme has been implemented *w.e.f.* Sept. 2015 in seven districts in different states collaboration with Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

6. Central Council of Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) has co-location of homoeopathy/treatment centre in allopathic hospital for providing treatment on various clinical conditions at the following places:
- (i) Safdarjung Hospital (New Delhi)
  - (ii) Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital (New Delhi)
  - (iii) Delhi Cantonment General Hospital (New Delhi)
  - (iv) Delhi State Cancer Hospital (Delhi)
  - (v) Clinical trial Unit, at BRD Medical College and Hospital, Gorakhpur (UP)
  - (vi) Ext. centre at Princess Durru Sevar Children and General Hospital, Hyderabad (Telangana)
  - (vii) Civil Hospital, Aizwal, Mizoram
  - (viii) District hospital, Dimapur, Nagaland
7. Central Council for Research in Unani Medicines (CCRUM) is providing healthcare facilities through relocation/extension center at Dr. RML Hospital, Dr. DDU Hospital, All India Institute of Ayurveda, AYUSH Wellness Centre. New Delhi, Safdarjung Hospital and Extension Research Centre for Unani at Kannur, Kerala with a view to make Unani treatment facility available to more and more people.
8. Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) has initiated research studies for prevention and treatment of vector borne disease like dengue fever and chikungunya. Two collaborative projects in validating the effectiveness of Siddha formulation for Dengue and Chikungunya are in pipeline.

**Statement**

*A. State wise AYUSH Registered Practitioners (Doctors)*

*as on 1-1-2018*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Naturo- pathy	Homoeo- pathy	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15921	702	0	123	5247	21993
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	55	1	1	0	336	393



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	1018	0	0	0	1160	2178
4.	Bihar	96841	7123	0	0	32506	136470
5.	Chhattisgarh	3430	148	0	102	1927	5607
6.	Delhi	4661	2570	0	0	4965	12196
7.	Goa	668	0	0	0	714	1382
8.	Gujarat	26716	327	0	0	22930	49973
9.	Haryana	8319	216	0	0	5586	14121
10.	Himachal Pradesh	10338	0	0	0	1282	11620
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3123	2596	0	0	410	6129
12.	Jharkhand	219	54	0	0	538	811
13.	Karnataka	35886	2074	5	911	9450	48326
14.	Kerala	25142	118	2275	224	13847	41606
15.	Madhya Pradesh	46981	1783	0	15	18284	67063
16.	Maharashtra	79200	7000	0	0	66947	153147
17.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	368	368
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	143	143
21.	Odisha	4874	26	0	0	9825	14725
22.	Punjab	11374	211	0	0	4411	15996
23.	Rajasthan	9762	983	0	8	8063	18816
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	4357	1182	6844	788	5596	18767
26.	Telangana	10937	4764	0	314	4911	20926
27.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	447	447
28.	Uttar Pradesh	37262	13884	0	0	34343	85489
29.	Uttarakhand	3117	133	0	0	823	4073

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30. West Bengal		3503	5215	0	0	38231	46949
31. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Chandigarh		0	0	0	0	165	165
33. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry		0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		443704	51110	9125	2485	293455	799879

*B. State-wise/System-wise Number of AYUSH Hospitals as on 1-4-2018*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Natur- opathy	Homoe- opathy	Sowa- Rigpa	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. States/Union Territories									
1. Andhra Pradesh		3	-	0	0	0	3	0	8
2. Arunachal Pradesh		10	0	0	0	0	2	0	12
3. Assam		1	0	0	0	0	3	0	4
4. Bihar		5	1	0	0	0	2	0	8
5. Chhattisgarh		11	1	0	1	0	3	0	16
6. Delhi		2	1	0	0	0	2	0	5
7. Goa		1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
8. Gujarat		42	0	0	0	6	16	0	64
9. Haryana		4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
10. Himachal Pradesh		33	0	0	0	1	0	0	34
11. Jammu and Kashmir		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
12. Jharkhand		1	0	0	0	0	4	0	5
13. Karnataka		170	18	0	3	6	16	0	213

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14. Kerala		126	0	1	0	1	34	0	162
15. Madhya Pradesh		40	4	0	0	0	26	0	70
16. Maharashtra		70	6	0	0	0	50	0	126
17. Manipur		2	1	0	1	0	6	0	10
18. Meghalaya		3	0	0	0	0	7	0	10
19. Mizoram		1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
20. Nagaland \$		1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
21. Odisha		8	0	0	0	0	6	0	14
22. Punjab		5	0	0	0	0	4	0	9
23. Rajasthan		117	11	0	1	2	6	0	137
24. Sikkim		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25. Tamil Nadu		2	1	289	1	0	1	0	294
26. Tripura		2	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
27. Uttar Pradesh		2104	204	0	0	0	8	0	2316
28. Uttarakhand		402	2	0	0	0	1	0	405
29. West Bengal		6	1	0	0	0	11	0	18
30. Andaman and Nicobar Island#		1	1	1	1	0	1	0	5
31. Chandigarh		1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Daman and Diu		1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
34. Lakshdweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Telangana		9	4	0	0	1	6	0	20
Total (A)		3186	259	291	8	17	225	0	3986
B. CGHS and Central Government Organizations		19	8	7	6	2	7	0	49
TOTAL (A+B)		3205	267	298	14	19	232	0	4035

*C. State-wise/System-wise Number of AYUSH Dispensaries as on 1-4-2018*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Natur- opathy	Homoe- opathy	Sowa- Rigpa	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	467	112	0	0	20	266	0	865
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	1	0	0	0	95	0	113
3.	Assam	380	1	0	0	0	75	0	456
4.	Bihar	1082	449	0	0	0	644	0	2175
5.	Chhattisgarh	956	26	0	0	0	112	0	1094
6.	Delhi	40	20	0	0	0	103	0	163
7.	Goa	96	0	0	0	0	61	0	157
8.	Gujarat	560	0	0	16	14	216	0	806
9.	Haryana	459	18	0	0	0	20	0	497
10.	Himachal Pradesh	150	3	0	0	0	14	4	1171
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	240	177	0	0	0	0	25	442
12.	Jharkhand	220	54	0	0	0	92	0	366
13.	Karnataka	592	50	0	0	5	43	0	690
14.	Kerala	806	1	6	0	1	669	0	1483
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1496	64	0	0	0	213	0	1773
16.	Maharashtra	466	25	0	0	0	0	0	491
17.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
18.	Meghalaya	7	0	0	0	0	6	0	13
19.	Mizoram	2	0	0	0	0	26	0	28
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
21.	Odisha	624	9	0	35	30	638	0	1336
22.	Punjab	489	35	0	1	0	111	0	636
23.	Rajasthan	3580	269	0	0	3	246	0	4098
24.	Sikkim	2	0	0	0	0	9	1	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25. Tamil Nadu		99	64	815	173	0	107	0	1258
26. Tripura		37	0	0	0	0	73	0	110
27. Uttar Pradesh		2104	49	0	0	0	1575	0	3728
28. Uttarakhand		142	3	0	0	0	60	3	208
29. West Bengal		502	7	0	0	0	1523	0	2032
30. Andaman and Nicobar Island		13	0	0	6	0	18	0	37
31. Chandigarh		14	1	0	0	0	15	0	30
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
33. Daman and Diu		6	0	0	0	0	6	0	12
34. Lakshdweep		8	0	0	0	0	7	0	15
35. Puducherry		27	0	26	4	0	17	0	74
36. Telangana		418	183	1	0	28	196	0	826
Total (A)		17102	1621	848	235	101	7259	33	27199
B. CGHS and Central Government Organizations		317	36	35	60	14	289	1	752
Total (A+B)		17419	1657	883	295	115	7548	34	27951

Source: AYUSH in India 2018

### Land for growing medicinal plants

163. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has earmarked any landscape/land in each and every State across the country to grow traditional and herbal medicinal plants from which herbal remedies as well as drugs are produced;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

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

Under CSS scheme, project based support is provided for *in-situ* conservation through development of Medicinal Plants Conservation and Development Areas (MPCDAs), *ex-situ* conservation through establishment of herbal gardens etc. The details are given below:

Name of the Scheme	Activity	Area covered since 2015-16 to till date (in ha.)
National AYUSH Mission (NAM)	Cultivation	48,379
	Nursery	326
Central Sector Scheme on "Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants"	MPCDAs	16,508
	Nursery	83
Total		65,296

(c) Not applicable.

**Ayurvedic drugs subjected to clinical trials**

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

- (a) the number of Ayurvedic preparations which have so far been subjected to clinical trials to test for safety and efficacy; and
- (b) the details of the results of all the trials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Approximately 1600 Clinical trials on Ayurvedic preparations have been conducted in various organizations under Ministry of AYUSH to test their safety and efficacy.

(b) The results of most of the trials are found satisfactory. No drug revealed any toxicity and were found safe during trials and follow-up period. Efficacy and safety are evaluated after completion of the trial.

**Opening of AYUSH centres**

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

- (a) whether about 12000 AYUSH centres are proposed to be set up across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the targets fixed and achieved so far thereon; and
- (c) the places/cities/towns where the AYUSH centres are being set up/proposed to be set up in the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Yes, 12500 AYUSH Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) are proposed to be established by upgradation of existing State Government AYUSH dispensaries and Sub Health Centres by the year 2023-24.

A total 1037 AYUSH HWCs are approved in year 2019-20 under the existing provisions of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) and ₹ 90.20 Crore have been released to the States/UTs till date. State-wise status of approved Health and Wellness Centres is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise no. of units approved and financial  
release made for AYUSH HWCs*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of units approved for upgrading AYUSH dispensaries as HWCs	Amount released (In Lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	387.955
2.	Himachal Pradesh	84	1051.997
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	94	1181.334
4.	Jharkhand	100	825.900
5.	Karnataka	100	756.623
6.	Nagaland	2	28.520
7.	Maharashtra	294	2553.015
8.	Manipur	1	13.914
9.	Madhya Pradesh	25	199.7685
10.	Tamil Nadu	48	351.533
11.	Puducherry	3	43.636
12.	Punjab	117	835.966
13.	Haryana	102	560.313
14.	West Bengal	20	201.370
15.	Chandigarh	5	28.323
TOTAL		1037	9020.166

**Action plan for research and development of Ayurveda**

†166. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(a) whether Government has formulated any action plan for research and development of Ayurveda, which is an ancient treatment system of our country making the same easily accessible to people; and

(b) if so, the outline of the above mentioned action plan and the number of new research institutes or Ayurvedic medical institutes having been established, in the country during last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Ministry of AYUSH has been undertaking various measures for research and development in Ayurveda which *inter alia* includes establishment of Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) that has generated scientific evidence on safety and efficacy of 110 classical Ayurvedic formulations for 50 diseases/ conditions of national importance and work is going on for 50 formulations in 24 diseases along with development of 14 new coded drug technologies; establishment of National institutes of Ayurveda for imparting high quality education and having clinical research, ethno-botanical surveys, pharmacognostical and pharmacological studies on plants and drugs standardization of simple and compound formulations used in Ayurveda; Development of Extra Mural Research (EMR) scheme to tap the potential of public and private organizations, pharmaceutical industries, educational institutions, Universities, hospitals and individuals including the Accreditation of organisations for R&D in AYUSH; Development of Inter-Ministerial collaborations with various other Ministries and Departments *viz.* Department of science and Technology (DST), Department of Bio-Technology (DBT), Department of Science and Industrial Research (DSIR), Department of Information Technology (DIT) for research purpose. Ministry has developed Ayurgenomics, through Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology (IGIB) of CSIR, an integrative approach of Ayurveda constitution (Prakriti) and genomics for the discovery of predictive markers for preventive and personalized medicine. Ministry has signed about 22 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for international research collaborations where 11 are for research in Ayurveda. The Ministry of AYUSH has introduced AYUSH intervention under National Program for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardio-Vascular Disorders and Stroke (NPCDCS) program of Ministry of Health where about 13 lakh people were screened and about 300,000 people have benefitted out of this program. The Ministry has awarded Center of Excellence (CoE)

status to Inter-disciplinary School of Health Sciences, Pune to have collaborative research project on 'Preclinical study on development of therapeutic adjuvants based on Ayurveda' for Cancer and Rheumatoid Arthritis; Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology (under CSIR), Delhi focusing on Ayurgenomics; and AIIMS (All India Institute of Medical Sciences), New Delhi.

During the last five years Ministry has established two National institutes for imparting high quality education and undertaking research namely All India Institute of Ayurveda (AHA), New Delhi and North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy (NEIAH), Shillong and two research institutes under CCRAS namely Regional Ayurveda Research Institute, Agartala, Tripura and Regional Ayurveda Research Institute, Dimapur, Nagaland.

**AYUSH Export Councils for Promotion  
and Research**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to launch AYUSH Export Promotion Council of India and AYUSH Export Research Council, which will facilitate the exporting community and undertake promotional measures to increase exports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council (PHARMEXCIL) set up by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry also has members of AYUSH industry and it takes care of promoting export of AYUSH products as well. Similarly, Services Export Promotion Council (SEPC) intends to cover healthcare services of alternative systems *i.e.* AYUSH services. Ministry of AYUSH has established five Research Councils of AYUSH and implemented a Central Scheme to promote and facilitate *inter alia* the export of AYUSH products by providing incentives to drug manufacturers and entrepreneurs for registration of AYUSH products in foreign markets and participation in international fairs, exhibitions and trade shows. However, feasibility of creating required Export Promotion Forum is being explored with AYUSH industry associations

at various forums to set up a separate Export Promotion Council for AYUSH products and services.

### **Naturopathy Institutes in the country**

†168. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Government Institutes of Naturopathy in the country, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (b) the number of Naturopathy Institutions which are in private sector or run by religious institutions; and
- (c) the organisation which issues certificate authenticating the training provided to doctors and staff who are working in the field of Naturopathy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Presently National Institute of Naturopathy (NIN), Pune and Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN), New Delhi are two apex autonomous bodies under Ministry of AYUSH for Naturopathy.

In addition, details of State Government Institutes of Naturopathy in the country are as below:-

Sl. No.	Name and Address	State	State/Central Govt.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh Yogadhyana Parishad, Ameerpet, Dharamkaran Road, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	State Govt.
2.	Govt. Naturopathic Medical College, Ameerpet, Hyderabad-500016	Andhra Pradesh	State Govt.
3.	Govt. Naturopathy and Yoga Medical College, Anna Nagar, Chennai-600106	Tamil Nadu	State Govt.

1	2	3	4
4.	Govt. Nature Cure and Yoga College, PKTR Hospital, KRS Road, Mysore - 570002	Karnataka	State Govt.
5.	National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune	Maharashtra	Central Govt.

(b) The Ministry of AYUSH does not maintain any data about Naturopathy Institutions working in private sector.

(c) At present, there is no organisation which issue certificate authenticating the training provided to doctors and staff working in the field of Naturopathy.

#### **Opening of AYUSH Institutes in Rajasthan**

†169. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) by when All India Institute of Ayurveda Science would be opened in Rajasthan also;

(b) by when the Institute of Naturopathy would be opened in Rajasthan; and

(c) whether Government will bring any scheme for the upgradation of Government AYUSH colleges under National AYUSH Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Presently there is no proposal under consideration for establishing an All India Institute of Ayurveda Science or an Institute of Naturopathy in Rajasthan.

(c) Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), there is provision of financial assistance for up-gradation of State Government Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate AYUSH Educational Institutions. State/UT Government

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

may avail eligible financial assistance by projecting the same through State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) as per NAM guidelines.

**Survey to assess popularity of Indian systems  
of medicine**

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

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey to assess the popularity of Indian systems of medical treatment;

(b) if not, whether Government would consider to compile a near precise data based upon a nationwide survey to further promote Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathy and Naturopathy in the country which are considered to have no side-effects; and

(c) what strategy has been formulated to popularize clinically tried AYUSH products in foreign countries to ensure much greater export of such products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, National Statistical Office (NSO) conducts survey on health and morbidity periodically wherein information on nature of treatment (Allopathy, AYUSH, etc.) is collected. From the latest survey on "Household Social Consumption: Health" carried out during NSS 75th round (July 2017 - June 2018), information on percentage of ailments treated by allopathy, AYUSH and others at all-India level for each sector and gender is as follows:-

*Percentages of ailments treated by allopathy and AYUSH, all-India*

Sector	Percentage of ailments treated by								
	Allopathy			AYUSH			Other		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Rural	95.7	95.1	95.4	4.2	4.7	4.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
Urban	96.2	94.7	95.4	3.6	5.1	4.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
All	95.9	94.9	95.4	4.1	4.8	4.4	0.1	0.3	0.2

Source: Key Indicators on Social Consumption in India: Health-75th round (NSS KI-75/25.0, www.mospi.gov.in)

(b) Not Applicable.

(c) Ministry of AYUSH ensure greater export of AYUSH products by providing incentive to AYUSH drug manufacturers, entrepreneurs, AYUSH institutions and Hospitals etc. for registration of AYUSH products (Market Authorization (with regulatory bodied of different countries such as USFDA/EMEA/UK-MHRA/NHPD (Canada)/TGA etc. under Central Sector Scheme for promotion of International Cooperation (IC Scheme). The AYUSH drug manufacturers are encouraged to obtain WHO certification for manufacturing their products.

I. The activities are being undertaken by Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) for the promotion of AYUSH:-

- (i) The Council is maintaining a website entitled AYUSH Research Portal in which all published research information related to all AYUSH systems are uploaded systematically for wider utility and visibility of research.
- (ii) The results of the clinically tested AYUSH drugs are being published in the form of research article, monograph from time to time,
- (iii) The Council has launched two electronic journals named JDRAS and JRAS and put in public domain for free of cost to enable dissemination of the outcomes of research among public.

2. The activities are being undertaken by Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) for the promotion of AYUSH:-

- (i) Many patents such as D5 Chooranam, JACOM, Thiriphala Chooranam as Pharmaceutical Excipient, Green synthesis of iron oxide using Acalypha indica L., POONERU has been developed for various clinical and Pharmaceutical purposes validated through appropriate research measures.
- (ii) CCRS has collaborated with INVEST India initiative for commercialization of clinically successful Siddha products and make it available in market.
- (iii) The AYUSH Premium Mark is given by Quality Control of India (QCI) for certification of "Good quality Products" in facilitating easy export of Indian ASU drugs to foreign countries. Steps will be taken to obtain the AYUSH Premium mark to promote export of Siddha products.

3. The following steps have been taken by Central Council for Research, in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) to popularize Unani Medicine at international level:-

- (i) Establishment of Unani Chair at University of Western, Cape, Cape Town, South Africa.

- (ii) Memorandum (MoU) with Hamdard University, Bangladesh for establishment of Unani Chair.
- (iii) Memorandum (MoU) with Tajikistan for Research and Development of Unani Medicine.

However, CCRUM has not exported any product abroad.

#### **National AYUSH Mission**

171. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of National AYUSH Mission;
- (b) the details of schemes/programmes subsumed in the above Mission;
- (c) the present status of AYUSH Mission with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh; and
- (d) whether any target has been set under the above Mission, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The aims and objectives of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) are as follows:

- (i) To provide cost effective AYUSH Services, with a universal access through upgrading AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries, co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs). Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs).
- (ii) To strengthen institutional capacity at the state level through upgrading AYUSH educational institutions, State Government Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) Pharmacies, ASU and H Drug Testing Laboratories and enforcement mechanism.
- (iii) Support cultivation of medicinal plants by adopting Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) so as to provide sustained supply of quality raw-materials

and support certification mechanism for quality standards. Good Agricultural/Collection/Storage Practices.

(iv) Support setting up of clusters through convergence of cultivation, warehousing, value addition, marketing and development of infrastructure for entrepreneurs.

(b) The following Schemes/components have been merged to form NAM:

(i) Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries

(ii) Development of AYUSH Institutions

(iii) Development of Quality Control of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU and H) Drugs

(iv) National Mission on Medicinal Plants

(c) During the current year financial assistance of ₹ 363.73 Crore (as on 31.12.2019) has been provided to States/UTs including ₹ 19.01 Crore to State of Andhra Pradesh under NAM.

(d) Under NAM, grant-in-aid is being provided to State/UT Governments for different activities as per their proposed State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs). Since implementation of the programme comes under the purview of State/UT Governments, no target has been fixed by Government of India for each State/UT. However, resource pool with respect to NAM for each State/UT Government has been communicated to the States/UTs. Accordingly, States/UTs are required to prepare their State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) as per their requirements in accordance with NAM guidelines.

#### **De-criminalisation of penalties for company law breaches**

172. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is de-criminalising penalties for Company Law breaches; and

(b) if so, the details of each of the Company Law breaches which would be toned down?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (b) Through the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2019, changes were made in the Companies Act, 2013, *inter alia*, to convert 16 criminal offences into civil wrongs. In continuation of the Government's endeavour in similar directions, a Company Law Committee was constituted by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs in September, 2019, *inter alia*, to further decriminalise the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 based on their gravity and to take other concomitant measures to provide further Ease of Living for corporates in the country. The Committee has recommended amendments in the Companies Act, 2013 to remove criminality in case of procedural and technical defaults as well as defaults which can be determined objectively and which, otherwise, lack the element of fraud or do not involve larger public interest. The amendments seek to provide alternative methods of sanctions in some cases.

2. The Committee has recommended amendments in 43 penal provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act), as under:-

- (a) Re-categorising 23 offences out of the 66 remaining compoundable offences under the Act, to be dealt with in the in-house adjudication framework wherein these defaults would be subject to a penalty levied by an adjudicating officer. In addition, the quantum of penalties recommended are lower than the quantum of fines presently provided in the Act;
- (b) Omitting, altogether, 7 compoundable offences; limiting punishment for 11 compoundable offences to only fine by removing provision for imprisonment and recommending that 5 offences be dealt under alternative frameworks;
- (c) Reducing the quantum of penalties in respect of 6 provisions, which were shifted to the in-house adjudication framework through the recently passed Companies (Amendment) Act, 2019;
- (d) Retention of *status-quo* in case of the non-compoundable offences.

#### **Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions by companies**

173. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry collects data from companies regarding Greenhouse Gas Emissions;

(b) whether the Ministry has plans to have report on companies in India and their Greenhouse Gas Emissions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) No such data regarding greenhouse gas emissions from individual companies is collected by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. However, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) *vide* their email dated 31.01.2020 has stated that India as a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is required to periodically communicate relevant information on the implementation of the Convention. In this context, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) submits the National Reports which includes National Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory prepared on the basis of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines. GHG Inventories are based on IPCC sectoral classification of energy, industrial processes and product use (IPPU), agriculture, waste and land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF). The MoEFCC has further stated that they do not collect data regarding greenhouse gas emissions from individual companies. As per the Second Biennial Update (BUR) report submitted to UNFCCC in 2018, total greenhouse gas emissions from India in 2014 were 2607.5 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent excluding LULUCF. Considering emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector, net national emissions were 2306.3 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent.

#### **Corporate units running in profit and loss**

†174. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of corporate units which are running in profits and losses, respectively;

(b) the efforts being made to make the corporate units (industries) more robust in an era of competition; and

(c) the efforts being made to turn these units into the profit making ones which are currently running in loss?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The term Corporate Unit is not defined under the Companies Act. However, as per filing of Financial Statement with ROCs in e-form AOC-4, number of companies which are running in profits/losses in the last financial year 2018-19 are as given below:

Number of Companies Running in Profits	Number of Companies Running in Losses
3,92,210	3,27,900

(b) and (c) Ministry of Corporate Affairs is only a regulatory Ministry and administers Companies registered under the Companies Act and Limited Liability Partnership Firm registered under Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008.

**CSR spending for Socio-Economic Inequality  
Development Sector**

†175. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that companies are spending a little share of CSR in the "Socio-Economic Inequality" development sector head;

(b) if so, the details of the amount spent in the "Socio-Economic Inequality" development sector head during the financial years 2014-15 to 2019-20; and

(c) whether Government proposes to give directions to companies regarding giving special attention to various development sector heads such as "Socio-Economic Inequalities", "Slum Area Development", "Women Empowerment", "Gender Equality" etc., the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) 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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in any of the eligible activities enumerated 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 Government does not issue any directions to Corporates to spend in any particular area or activity. Item no. (iii) of Schedule VII enlists "measures for reducing inequalities faced by socially and economically backward groups;" as one of the eligible CSR activities. The entire CSR architecture is disclosure based and CSR mandated companies are required to file details of CSR expenditure annually in MCA21 registry. On the basis of filings made by the Companies in the MCA 21 registry, the total amount spent for CSR under the head "Socio-Economic Inequality" during the financial years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given below:

(In ₹ Crores)

Development Sector	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Socio-Economic Inequalities	39.04	77.97	148.01	134.70

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

**150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi**

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

(a) the details of the main programmes being organised by the Department of Culture on the occasion of the 150<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi;

(b) the details of the programmes to be organised in Madhya Pradesh out of these programmes, region -wise; and

(c) whether any special budget has been proposed for these programmes, if so, the details of the proposed budget, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Ministries and Departments of Government of India, State Governments, Civil Societies and other Institutions have undertaken a number of activities since 2.10.2018 both in India and abroad. The details of activities taken up by Ministry of Culture are given in the Statement (*See* below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) A number of activities have been organized by various Ministries and Departments of Government of India across the country including Madhya Pradesh. Some of the major activities organized by the Ministry in Madhya Pradesh are as under:

- (i) Gram Swaraj pad yatra in different districts of Madhya Pradesh in which Culture Minister participated.
- (ii) Skill development programme in Vidisha district.
- (iii) Gandhi katha in Bhopal, Ujjain and Indore.
- (iv) Play titled "Bharat Bhagya Vidhata" in Damoh.
- (v) Artist workshop on weaving traditions at Bhopal.
- (vi) Drawing competition programme on "Remembering Mahatma Gandhi" at Bhopal.
- (vii) Painting exhibition at Bhopal.
- (viii) Kathak Parv at Ujjain.
- (ix) Mobile science exhibition on Gandhi in aspirational districts of MP.

(c) A sum of ₹ 150 crore had been allocated for activities under 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi during the year 2018-19. However, State-wise allocation of fund had not been made. No fund has been allocated for the commemoration during 2019-20.

#### ***Statement***

*Important activities undertaken by Ministry of Culture for commemoration of  
150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi*

#### **Major activities**

1. An interactive portal Gandhi.gov.in has been set up and was launched on 18.9.2018.
2. Hon'ble Prime Minister inaugurated National Salt Satyagraha Memorial at Dandi on 30.01.2019.
3. All tableaux in Republic Day parade, 2019 were Gandhi themed.
4. 3 core Gandhian sites namely, Noakhali in Bangladesh, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Chennai and Gandhi Smarak Museum, Barrackpore renovated.

**International outreach**

5. Participated in art exhibition at Venice Biennale. Indian pavilion was rated among the top 5 pavillions Nandlal Bose's 'Haripura Panels' made at Gandhi's behest depicting the life in Indian villages, was top attraction in the Biennale.
6. Facilitated organisation of Gandhi katha in 31 countries.
7. Participated in Jerusalem Biennale on 11th October, 2019 with an exhibition titled "Experiments with Truth".
8. Staged a dance drama 'Shanti Sutra' at Pretoria, Durban, Johannesburg, South Africa as part of Festival of India from 22-28 September, 2019.
9. Dance, Drama " Ba-Bapu" by Ms. Sonal Mansingh as part of Festival of India at Durban, Cape Town, Johannesburg and Pretoria during 22-28 September, 2019.

**Other activities**

10. Pad yatra, rallies, nukkad natak, lectures, prabhat pheris, sarva dharm sabha organised.
11. Value creation camp comprising shramdaan, yoga, theatre, organic farming for 1118 school children organised at Gandhi Darshan, Rajghat.
12. Gandhi Parv organised from 02.10.2018 to 07.10.2018 at Delhi. Activities such as folk songs, storytelling, sculpture, behrupiya, puppet shows, theatre workshop, classical music concert (ragas composed on Gandhi Ji), craft workshop, khadi exhibition were organised.
13. More than 100 shows of plays on Gandhi staged across the country by different institutions of the Ministry.
14. Jaipur House in NGMA renovated and Upendra Maharathi's "Shaswat; The Eternal Seeker" as the inaugural exhibition organised.
15. Organized painting exhibition on Gandhi titled "Bapu Through The Eyes of Artists" from 02.10.2019 to 30.11.2019.
16. Exhibition of Chhaganlal Jadhav, a satyagrahi and artist who participated in Dandi Yatra was organised.
17. 4-day Kala Sanskriti Sangam on Gandhian Philosophy on Charkha organised at Delhi - 451 artists participated from across the country.

18. A number of festivals of music, dance, puppetry, calligraphy, mask making, rangoli and folk and tribal arts organised across the country
19. Ministry of Culture and Doordarshan produced a video of Vaishnava Jana -instrumental folk version.
20. Lectures, seminars, debates, kavi goshti organised by Sahitya Akademi.
21. Government of India released a commemorative coin of ₹ 150 denomination on 02.10.2019.

Proposed future activities

22. AR/VR shows at Gandhi Darshan. An 8 meter dome theatre has been set up.
23. Digital interactive exhibition set up at Gandhi Smriti, New Delhi. It is proposed to set up similar digital exhibitions at 16 other locations.
24. Gandhipedia project launched with the objective to disseminate Gandhian ideology through social media by Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning based automatic intelligent twitter bot.

**Establishment of new Science museums**

†177. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to open new Science museums in the country;
- (b) if so, details thereof, State-wise and place-wise; and
- (c) the fund estimated to be spent on the same and by when the said Science museums would be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Various Science Centres/Cities in the country are set up by National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), an autonomous organization under purview of Ministry of Culture, under the Scheme for Promotion of Culture of Science (SPoCS).

State-wise and place-wise Science Centres and Cities being set up by National Council of Science Museums (NCSM) along with estimated expenditure and proposed date of inauguration is given in the Statement.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement***National Council of Science Museums**List of Statewise Science Centres/cities being developed by NCSM under SPOCS scheme*

Sl. No.	Name of the Projects	Project Cost (Figures in Lakh)	Share of MoC (%)	GoI share in lakhs	State/UT Govt share in lakh of the project	Tentative date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

*Works in progress (Science Centres)/(Science Cities)*

1.	RSC, Kottayam, Kerala	1450.00	50%	725.00	725.00	31.03.2020
2.	SRSC, Udaipur, Tripura	600.00	90%	540.00	60.00	31.03.2020
3.	SRSC, Palampur	600.00	100%	600.00	0.00	30.06.2020
4.	SRSC Gaya, Bihar	500.00	50%	250.00	250.00	31.03.2021
5.	SRSC, Udaipur, Rajasthan	500.00	50%	250.00	250.00	31.03.2022
6.	SRSC, Kokrajhar	600.00	90%	540.00	60.00	31.03.2021



7.	SRSC, Almora, Uttarakhand	600.00	100%	600.00	0.00	31.03.2022
8.	SRSC (Cat-II), Rajamundry	1520.00	50% (Capital) 20% (Corpus Fund)	655.00	865.00	31.03.2022
9.	SRSC, Mayabunder, Andaman	600.00	90%	540.00	60.00	27 Months from the date of issue of Lol of civil construction work
10.	SRSC, Jabalpur (Cat-II), Madhya Pradesh	1520.00	50% (Capital)	20% (Corpus Fund)	655.00	865.00
11.	SRSC, Ambala (Cat-II), Haryana	1520.00	50% (Capital)	20% (Corpus Fund)	655.00	865.00
12.	Science City, Guwahati	11000.00	90%	9900.00	1100.00	31.03.2024
13.	Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam Science City Patna	19100.00	60% (Capital) 20% (Corpus Fund)	9700.00	9400.00	Project being implemented by Govt.of Bihar

## New Project (Approved by MoC)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Science Centre (Cat-II), Srinagar, J&K	1820.00	100% (Capital) 20% (Corpus Fund)	1484.00	336.00	27 Months from the date of issue of Lol of civil construction work
2.	Science Centre, Ajmer, Rajasthan	1520.00	50% (Capital) 20% (Corpus Fund)	655.00	865.00	
3.	Science Centre, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh	1520.00	50% (Capital) 20% (Corpus Fund)	655.00	865.00	
4.	Science Centre, Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu	1520.00	50% (Capital) 20% (Corpus Fund)	655.00	865.00	
5.	Science Centre, Bikaner, Rajasthan	1520.00	50% (Capital) 20% (Corpus Fund)	655.00	865.00	
6.	Science City, Dehradun	17300.00	60% (Capital) 20% (Corpus Fund)	8820.00	8480.00	54 months from the date of issue of Lol of civil construction work

**Mega plan for cultural development**

178\* SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be please to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has chalked out ₹ 27000 crores for mega plan starting this year;
- (b) if so, the aims and objectives of this mega plan;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Hampi is also a part of this mega plan, if so, the details of blueprint prepared for Hampi; and
- (d) the details of the other areas that the Ministry is focussing on under the above plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (d) During the deliberation of the 15th Finance Commission, this Ministry has proposed to undertake various activities involving preservation and conservation of ancient cultural heritage and promotion of tangible and intangible art and culture through its attached/subordinate offices and other Autonomous Bodies/ Schemes. To undertake these activities, Ministry has proposed a financial assistance of about ₹ 29149.79 crore for the period 2021 to 2026 to the 15th Finance Commission. However, commission's report is yet to be finalized. As of now, there is no specific plan proposed for Hampi. The activities of the Ministry are spread throughout the country.

**National mission on monuments and antiquities**

†179. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a National Mission on monuments and antiquities has been launched by the Government with the objective of promoting cultural awareness among people through conservation of heritage places, and training is provided in Non- Government Organisations and universities under this mission;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether a drive to promote cultural awareness among the people through

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

conservation of heritage places is being undertaken in the Mithila region of Bihar under the National Mission on monuments and antiquities, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Government has launched a National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities (NMMA) with the objective of promoting cultural awareness among people through conservation of heritage places, and was initially approved for a period of 5 years *i.e.* 2007-12 in the XI Five Year Plan with the objective to prepare a National database on Built Heritage and Sites and antiquities. Later, it was extended up to 2017. Now, it is running as a section of Archaeological Survey of India. National Mission on monuments and antiquities was launched with a mandate to promote awareness and sensitize people concerning the benefits of preserving the historical and cultural aspects of built heritage, sites and antiquities and to extend training facility to the concerned State Departments, NGOs, Universities, Museums etc.

(c) No Sir, National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities is not promoting cultural awareness among the people for conservation of heritage places particularly in Mithila region of Bihar. However, NMMA has documented antiquities and built heritage and sites from all over the country including Bihar and published the data at its website <http://nmma.nic.in>.

#### **Cultural development in Konkan region**

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

(a) whether Government has made any effort or formulated any scheme to promote or develop the culture of districts of Konkan region in Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the quantum of funds provided for promotion or development of culture of districts of Konkan region in Maharashtra during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the details of promotional or developmental works carried out with the said funds in districts of Konkan region in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) To protect, preserve, promote SC develop various forms of folk art

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and culture throughout the country including Konkan region in Maharashtra, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Prayagraj, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. These ZCCs organize various cultural activities and programmes all over the country on regular basis. A number of schemes viz. Award to Young Talented Artists, Guru Shishya Parampara, Theatre Rejuvenation, Research and Documentation, Shilpgram, OCTAVE and National Cultural Exchange Programme (NCEP) are being implemented by these ZCCs.

(b) No funds are provided directly to States/UTs. However, annual grant-in-aid is provided to all the ZCCs for organizing various cultural activities and programmes in their member States including Konkan region in Maharashtra. The grant-in-aid provided to the ZCCs during the last three years is as under:

		(₹ in lakh)
Sl. No.	Year	Amount
(i)	2016-17	6085.07
(ii)	2017-18	4689.71
(iii)	2018-19	5952.69

(c) The details of cultural activities/programmes organized by West Zone Cultural Centre (WZCC), Udaipur (an autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture) in Konkan region of Maharashtra during the last three years are given in the Statement.

#### **Statement**

*Details of cultural activities/programmes organized by West Zone Cultural Centre (WZCC), Udaipur in Konkan region of Maharashtra during the last three years*

2016-17:

Sl. No.	Name of cultural activity/programme
1	2
1.	24th Kankavali Natyotsav-2016 at Kankavali, District Sindhudurg from 14th to 19th April, 2016
2.	Theatre Workshop at Mumbai from 26th September to 5th October, 2016

1

2

3. Parampara Mahotsav at Mumbai from 18th to 20th October, 2016
4. Puppetry Workshop at Mumbai from 2nd to 6th November, 2016
5. Children Theatre Workshop at Mumbai from 7th to 14th November, 2016
6. Natyotsav at Mumbai from 16th to 20th November, 2016
7. Kala Ghoda Arts Festival at Mumbai from 4th to 12th February, 2017
8. Yatra - Paschimalap at Sindhudurg District from 18th to 25th March, 2017: Eight talukas/tehsils covered viz. Kudal, Malwan, Vengurla, Kankavli, Vaibhavadi, Devgad, Dodamarg and Sawantwadi

2017-18:

1. Dhrupad Mahotsav at Juhu, Mumbai from 5th to 6th August, 2017
2. Prakruti Festival at Mumbai from 19th to 21st January, 2018
3. National Seminar and Parampara Mahotsav at Mumbai from 27th to 28th February, 2018

2018-19:

1. 3rd Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of AIIB: Cultural Programme at Mumbai from 25th June, 2018
2. Parampara Mahotsav at Mumbai from 22nd to 23rd December, 2018
3. Prakruti Festival at Mumbai at 18th to 20th January, 2019
4. Kalaghoda Arts Festival at Mumbai from 4th to 8th February, 2019
5. 11th National Vasant Natyotsav-2019 at Mumbai from 3rd to 8th March, 2019

**Filling of post of Assistant Archaeologist in  
ASI without PGDA**

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

- (a) whether Post Graduate Diploma in Archaeology (PGDA) of Institute of Archaeology (IA) was removed from recruitment rules for post of Assistant Archaeologist in ASI as essential and desirable qualification;

(b) whether changes made has affected the working of ASI since professionally trained candidates are not being inducted in ASI since 2006;

(c) if so, number of Assistant Archaeologist filled from amongst those having PGDA from IA, out of vacancies filled in the last five years; and

(d) the reasons for not restoring PGDA as essential qualification for the post of Assistant Archaeologists in ASI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Post Graduate Diploma in Archaeology (PGDA) of Institute of Archaeology (IA) was only a desirable qualification and not essential for the post of Assistant Archaeologist in Archaeological Survey of India in the recruitment rules notified in 2006. The same has been excluded from the revised rules notified in September, 2019.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The total number of vacancies of Assistant Archaeologist filled up during the last 05 years is 76, out of which 08 candidates are having Post-Graduate Diploma in Archaeology (PGDA) from Institute of Archaeology (IA).

(d) In view of reply to Part (a) above, does not arise.

#### **Vacancy of Monuments Attendants in Maharashtra**

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

(a) whether watch and ward and day-to-day maintenance of monuments declared protected have been left upon to daily-wagers or contractual workers in Maharashtra because most of the regular posts are vacant;

(b) if so, the number of sanctioned and vacant posts of Monument Attendants/ MTS for each of the protected monuments in Maharashtra, monument-wise;

(c) the reasons for keeping the posts vacant; and

(d) whether the strength of watch and ward staff is sufficient to ensure safety and security of protected monuments and if not, what action Government plans to take to strengthen watch and ward staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) No, Sir. The watch and ward of the monuments is being looked after by Government. agencies like CISF and private security agency. The maintenance of the monuments is being carried out by regular MTS and also by the outsourced agencies under supervision of ASI.

(b) There is no monument-wise MTS post sanctioned. However, the sanctioned strength and vacancy position of the Circle is given below:

Name of Circle	Present Sanctioned Strength	Post Vacant
Aurangabad Circle	155	57
Mumbai Circle	132	60
Nagpur Circle	95	51

(c) The posts remain vacant on account of superannuation, resignation etc. of MTS from time to time and the time taken by SSC for filling-up of the vacancies.

(d) The watch and ward services to ensure the safety and security of the protected monuments is available by deploying Government agencies like CISF and private security agencies as per requirement of the monuments.

#### **Accessibility of monuments for Divyangjans**

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

(a) whether there are any guidelines or regulations to make monuments more accessible for Divyangjans, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of monuments where lifts and elevators have been installed to increase accessibility for Divyangjans, if any; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) There are no specific guidelines framed by Archaeological Survey of India in this regard. However, efforts are taken to make monuments more accessible for Divyangjans. Wheel chairs, Braille Signages, ramps, etc. are provided at all World Heritage and Ticketed monuments in addition to those monuments where



footfall is on higher side. However, lift or elevator has not been provided at any monument since it is not feasible.

**Promotion to research on Buddhist studies  
and culture in India**

184. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken to promote research on Buddhist studies and Buddhist culture in India;
- (b) the steps taken to build international cultural relations with other Buddhist nations, given the existence of the Buddhist Circuit in India; and
- (c) the recent activities undertaken by the Ministry to promote India's Buddhist tradition internationally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) To promote research on Buddhist Studies and Buddhist Culture in India, the Ministry of Culture currently operates four Autonomous Buddhist educational Institutions namely (i) Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda, Bihar (ii) Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies (CIHTS), Sarnath, Varanasi (iii) Central Institute of Buddhist Studies (CIBS), Leh, Ladakh and (iv) Central Institute of Himalayan Culture Studies (CIHCS), Dahung, Arunachal Pradesh. The mandate of these educational Institutions is to provide education in Buddhist philosophies, Culture and Art and to promote research in different aspects of Buddhism, preserve ancient Buddhist manuscripts, digitize ancient Buddhist text preserved in the languages of Pali, Sanskrit, Tibetan, Chinese, Japanese and other Asian languages through the system of a modern university.

In addition to the aforesaid four Autonomous Buddhist educational Institutes, Ministry of Culture also provides annual grants-in-aid for the upkeep and maintenance to the following six Grantee Bodies for promoting Buddhist Culture and Art:

1. Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamshala
2. Tibet House, New Delhi
3. Centre for Buddhist Cultural Studies, Tawang Monastery, Arunachal Pradesh

4. Namgyal Institute of Tibetology, Sikkim
5. International Buddhist Confederation
6. GRL Monastic School, Bomdila, Arunachal Pradesh

Further, the following two Financial Grant Schemes are also being implemented by the Ministry for propagation and scientific development of Buddhist Culture and tradition as also for preservation of cultural heritage of Himalayas.

1. Scheme of Financial Assistance for the Development of Buddhist/Tibetan Culture and Art
2. Scheme of Financial Assistance for the Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of the Himalayas

(b) Ministry of Culture has signed Cultural Exchange Programmes (CEPs) with a number of countries which include countries have Buddhist population *viz.* China, Japan, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, South Korea, Thailand etc. Besides, with a view to build international cultural relations with other Buddhist nations, the Buddhist institutes under the Ministry have various alumni exchange programmes, faculty exchange programmes, collaborative research projects and Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) with various international Institutes located in USA, Australia, Russia, Korea, Mongolia etc. Further, international level seminars, symposia and conferences are organised regularly by these Institutes with participation of scholars from various countries. Besides, the Ministry of Tourism undertakes various promotional activities on an ongoing basis in the international markets including those with a Buddhist population. These promotions are undertaken with the objective of showcasing the various tourist destinations and products of the country including the Buddhist sites. Further, the Ministry of Tourism organizes an International Buddhist Conclave biennially. Participants in the conclave include eminent Buddhist scholars, opinion makers, tour operators and media personalities from overseas. Various projects for Buddhist sites are being undertaken by Ministry of Tourism under the scheme of Swadesh Darshan, PRASHAD and Assistance to Central Agencies, provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/Union Territory/Central Agencies etc. for development of infrastructure and facilities at thematic tourist circuits in the country. The details of the sanctioned projects is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The following activities were under taken to promote India's Buddhist Tradition Internationally:

1. Three days International Buddhist Conference was organized by the Ministry from 17th -19th March, 2017 at Nava Nalanda Mahavihara Campus, Nalanda on the theme "Nalanda Tradition: Buddhist response to world crisis".
2. An international Seminar was organized by International Buddhist Confederation (IBC) from 18th to 20th December, 2015 at Agartala on the theme "India's North Eastern Region and Buddhist Heritage-Bridge between SAARC and ASEAN".
3. In observance of the triple Blessed Day of Lord Buddha's Birth, enlightened awakening and Mahaparinirvana, Vesak Buddha Purnima Diwas is being celebrated by the Ministry in 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018.
4. Buddhist Mahotasava and an exhibition titled "Dhamma Darshan" were organized from 6-10 February, 2017 in Cambodia.
5. A photographic exhibition on Buddha was organized in Russia.
6. Buddhist Carika, exhibition in China, Hong Kong, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia etc. was organized by Nava Nalanda Mahavihara to disseminate the Buddhist Culture, tradition and strengthen cultural relationship between these Buddhist Nations and India.
7. Nava Nalanda Mahavihara organizes 'Nalanda Dialogue' every year in which versed scholars from abroad including India participate and exchange their views on the various issues in Buddhist prospective.
8. Nava Nalanda Mahavihara hosted 'Asian Philosophical Congress' in which delegates from various countries participated.
9. Under Academic Exchange Programme with USA 40 students along with their faculty members visits the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies (CIHTS), Sarnath, Varanasi every year and receive one month integrated course on Buddhist Philosophy.
10. Interaction and Workshop organized by Central Institute of Buddhist Studies (CIBS), Leh, Ladakh with Nihon University, Japan.

11. Road shows organized by Ministry of Tourism in Yangon (Myanmar), Ho Chi Minh City (Vietnam), Phnom Penh (Cambodia) and Bangkok (Thailand) for promoting of India's Buddhist Heritage.
12. A short film on Buddhist sites in the country has been produced by the Ministry of Tourism.
13. A dedicated website has been launched by Ministry of Tourism on important Buddhist sites in India *i.e. indiathelandofbuddha.in*. The website aims to promote and showcase the rich Buddhist heritage in India.
14. Under the Regional Connectivity Scheme Udan, 346 tourism routes have been incorporated by the Ministry of Civil Aviation wherein important Buddhist destinations such as Kushinagar, Varanasi and Gaya have been included.

***Statement***

*Projects sanctioned for development of tourism infrastructure  
and facilities in Buddhist sites*

A. Swadesh Darshan

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Circuit and Year	Project Name	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94	54.51
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Srawasti, Kushinagar, and Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97	45.03
3.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit (2016-17)	Construction of Convention Centre adjacent to Maya Sarovar on the western side at Bodhgaya, Bihar	98.73	19.75
4.	Gujarat	Buddhist circuit (2017-18)	Development of Junagadh-Gir- Somnath- Bharuch-	35.99	7.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Kutch- Bhavnagar-Rajkot-Mehsana in Gujarat		
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit (2017-18)	Development of Shalih-undam-Thotlakonda-Bavikonda- Bojjanakonda-Amravati- Anupu in Andhra Pradesh	52.34	10.47
6.		Development of Wayside Amenities in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar (Sub-Scheme) (2018-19)	Development of Wayside Amenities in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar at Varanasi-Gaya; Gorakhpur-Kushinagar; Kushinagar-Gaya-Kushinagar; Lucknow-Ayodhya- Lucknow in collaboration with MoRTH	19.75	0.00
TOTAL				381.72	136.96

**B. PRASHAD**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of City	Project Name & Year	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Development of Varanasi 2015-16	20.40	16.32
2	Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati	Development of Amaravati Town 2015-16	28.36	22.69

**C. Scheme for assistance to Central agencies for infrastructure development**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of City	Project Name & Year	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Illumination of monuments in Varanasi/Sarnath	5.12	3.18

1	2	3	4	5	6
			(Dham ekh Stupa in Sarnath Chaukhandi Stupa in Sarnath, Tomb of Lalkan in Sarnath and Man Mahal in Banaras)		

### UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage

185. DR. SONAL MANSINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has State-wise list of UNESCO's Intangible Heritage proposals from India;

(b) whether any scheme for safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage is being run by Government; and

(c) the details of current and future proposals being sent/considered for inclusion in UNESCO's Intangible Heritage title?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) No Sir, there is no consolidated State-wise list of UNESCO ICH proposals from India. Due to highly limited number of inscription (only 1 per cycle), Government sends only one proposal for final nomination which is selected after due process and scrutiny. State-wise list of previous inscriptions as well as backlog files submitted to UNESCO is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Yes Sir, a Scheme titled 'Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage and Diverse Cultural Traditions of India' is being implemented by the Ministry of Culture since November, 2013 with the objective of reinvigorating and revitalizing various institutions, groups, individuals, identified non-MoC institutions, non-government organisations, researchers and scholars so that they may engage in activities/projects for strengthening, protecting, preserving and promoting the rich intangible cultural heritage of India. The scheme is being implemented through Sangeet Natak Akademi, an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Culture.

(c) As per its latest mandate, UNESCO's Evaluation Committee endeavours to examine to the extent possible one file per submitting State in the course of the two-year nomination cycle. India has currently nominated 'Durga Puja' for the 2020 cycle. Future nomination would be decided in due course.

**Statement**

(a) State-wise Broad categorization of ICH Elements from India Inscribed in the UNESCO's Representative List of ICH of Humanity

Sl. No.	State	Inscribed Element	Year
1	2	3	4
1.	Kerala	Kutiyattam, Sanskrit Theatre	2008
2.		Tradition of Vedic Chanting	2008
3.		Ramlila, The Traditional Performance of the Ramayana	2008
4.	Uttarakhand	Ramman, Religious Festival and Ritual Theater of Garhwal Himalayas	2009
5.		Chhau Dance	2010
6.	Rajasthan	Kalbelia Folk Songs and Dances of Rajasthan	2010
7.	Kerala	Mudiyettu, Ritual Theatre and Dance Drama of Kerala	2010
8.	Ladakh	Buddhist Chanting of Ladakh	2012
9.	Manipur	Sankirtana, Ritual Singing, Drumming and Dancing of Manipur	2013
10.	Punjab	Jandiala Guru de Thathere, Traditional Craft of Making Brass and Copper Utensils, Punjab	2014
11.		Nawrouz, Novruz, Nowrouz, Nowrouz, Nawrouz, Nauryz, Nooruz, Nowruz, Navruz,	

1	2	3	4
		Nevruz, Nowruz, Navruz	2016
12.		Yoga	2016
13.		Kumbh Mela	2017

(b) Elements of India in UNESCO's backlog/referred list for inscription on the Representative List of ICH of Humanity, UNESCO

Sl. No.	State	Name of ICH element
1	2	3
1.		Sowa Rigpa
2.	Maharashtra	Dashavatar: traditional folk theatre form, Maharashtra and Goa, India
3.	Rajasthan	Hingan: votive terracotta painted plaque of Molela, Rajasthan, India
4.	Sikkim	Lama dances of Sikkim: Buddhist monastic dances, Sikkim, India
5.	Chhattisgarh	Nacha: folk theatre, Chhattisgarh, India
6.	Gujarat	Patola: double ikat silk textiles of Patan, Gujarat, India
7.	Rajasthan	Phad: scroll paintings and their narration, Rajasthan, India
8.	Gujarat	Rathwa ni Gher: tribal dance of Rathwas, Gujarat, India
9.	Gujarat	Sankheda nu lakh kam: lacquered turned wood furniture of Sankheda, Gujarat, India
10.	Assam	Sattriya music, dance and theatre
11		Shadow puppet theatre traditions



1	2	3
12.	Bihar	The festival of Salhesh, Bihar, India
13.		Chaar Bayt, a Muslim tradition in lyrical oral poetry, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, India
14.	Kerala	Chettikulangara Kumbha Bharani Kettukazhcha
15.	West Bengal	Durga Puja in West Bengal
16.	Himachal Pradesh	Gaddi Jatar (Festive events, social practices of Gaddi Community of Himachal Pradesh)
17.	Haryana	Jangam Gayan (Jangam Gayan is a narrative sung by the Jangam community, Haryana)
18.		Kalamkari Paintings
19.	Tamil Nadu	Kolam, ritualistic threshold drawings and designs of Tamil Nadu, India
20.		Music and knowledge of the Veena stringed instrument
21.		Nautanki
22.	Rajasthan	Practice of turban tying in Rajasthan
23.		Qawwali
24.	Goa	Ranmale (a ritualistic and folk theatre, Goa and Konkan region)

#### Heritage site development in Jharkhand

†186. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any clear policy/rules/provisions/condition to identify/develop any monument site/building/construction into heritage site by Archaeological Survey of India. If so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government would develop Brahma Temple of Tagore Hill located in Ranchi, the capital of Jharkhand and Nandan Kanan, the workplace of Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar located in Karmatand of Jamtara as heritage sites as per prescribed policy/rule/provision/condition. If so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Archaeological Survey of India undertake protection, conservation and preservation of monuments declared as of national importance for posterity, maintaining its fabric and character. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 specifies provisions for declaring any monument as of national importance. Details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Since, Brahma Temple and Nandan Kanan are not monuments of national importance, question of any action by Archaeological Survey of India does not arise.

***Statement***

*Criterion for identification of ancient monument and declaring thereof as a monument of national importance*

Section 2 of The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 specifies definition of ancient monument which includes any erection, monuments or any tumulus, or place of interment, cave, rock-sculpture, inscription or monolith which is of historical, archaeological or artistic interest and which has been in existence for not less than 100 years.

Further, Section 4 of the Act specifies procedure for declaring any monument as of national importance.

- (i) whenever a monument or an archaeological site is considered for central protection, keeping in view its historical, archaeological and artistic interest as per Section 4 (i) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, two months notice is issued through a notification published in an official Gazette, expressing its intension to declare the monument to be of national importance.
- (ii) on publication of such notification (Preliminary Notification), any person may submit his/her objection, comments or suggestions within two months from the issue of preliminary notification.

- (iii) after the expiry of the period of two months and after considering the objections, comments or suggestions received if any, the Central Government may declare the monument as of national importance.
- (iv) from the date of issue of notification (*i.e.* Final Notification), the said monument is considered as monument of national importance.

### **National Cultural Policy**

187. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India lacks a National Cultural Policy to create an environment for mutual recognition, to enhance people to people contact to diffuse mistrust among them;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Ministry has planned to prepare a national cultural policy on these lines; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (d) The Ministry has National Cultural Policy which provides for preservation, promotion and dissemination of Indian cultural heritage with special focus on art forms, regions, section of society and historical periods that have hitherto been either not focused or sustained by existing institutional mechanisms. It operationalises the cultural policy through its museums, institutions/organizations, zonal cultural centers and libraries throughout the country.

### **Protected monuments in Konkan region of Maharashtra**

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

- (a) the number of the protected monuments in the districts under Konkan region of Maharashtra, details thereof, location-wise, district-wise;
- (b) the details of the expenditure incurred on aforementioned protected monuments during last three years, monument-wise;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) the details of the monuments which are encroached; and
- (d) the efforts made by Government to remove the encroachment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Details of Centrally Protected Monuments in the districts of Konkan region of Maharashtra are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Details of expenditure incurred on conservation, preservation and annual maintenance of these monuments, monument-wise during last three years is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Encroachment is reported at two monuments namely: (i) Mound locally known as Sinar Bhat, Nalasopara, Distt. Thane and (ii) Portuguese Monastery over the Cave and large Watch tower on the adjoining hill, Mandapeshwar, Distt. Mumbai Suburban.

(d) In order to remove encroachment, notice have been issued by Superintending Archaeologist of Archaeological Survey of India, Mumbai Circle to defaulters for removal of the same and District Administration has also been approached in this regard.

#### *Statement*

##### *List of Monuments in Konkan region*

Sl. No.	Name of the Monument
1	2

#### **Mumbai District**

1. Whole Hill fort of Sion together with all ancient Portuguese remains of buildings situated to the north, east and south-east sides of the hill at its toe, Sion(E), Distt-Mumbai
2. Monolithic has relief depicting seven manifestations of Siva locally known as Baradeva, Parel village, Distt-Mumbai

#### **Mumbai Suburban District**

3. Old Portuguese Churches, Watch Tower and Caves, Mandapeshwar, Borivali, Distt- Mumbai Suburban

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4. The Buddhist Caves at Kaneri, Kaneri, Borivali, Distt- Mumbai Suburban
5. Jogeswari Caves, Majas, Andheri, Distt- Mumbai Suburban
6. Kondiote Caves, Andheri, Distt- Mumbai Suburban
7. Mandapeshwar Caves, Borivali, Distt- Mumbai Suburban
8. The Portuguese monastery over the caves and large watch tower on the adjoining hill at Mandapeshwar, Mandapeshwar, Borivali, Distt-Mumbai Suburban

**Raigad District**

9. Elephanta Caves, Gharapuri, Uran, Distt-Raigad
  10. Kuda Caves, Kuda, Mangoan, Distt-Raigad
  11. Nagothna Bridge, Nagothna, Distt-Raigad
  12. Pala Caves, Pala, Mahad, Distt-Raigad
  13. Fort of Raygad, Raigad, Mahad, Distt-Raigad
  14. Ancient Brick Stupa at Elephanta Island, Gharapuri, Uran, Distt-Raigad
  15. Cathedral, Agarkot, Alibag, Distt-Raigad
  16. Chouburji- the castle or factory of Cheul, Agarkot, Alibag, Distt-Raigad
  17. Church and Convent of the Augustinians, Agarkot, Alibag, Distt-Raigad
  18. The Dominican Church and Convent Agarkot, Alibag, Distt-Raigad.
  19. The Jesuit Monastery, Agarkot, Alibag, Distt-Raigad
  20. Kothi, Agarkot, Alibag, Distt-Raigad
  21. Buruj, Agarkot, Alibag, Distt-Raigad
  22. St. Francis Xavier's Chapel, Agarkot, Alibag, Distt-Raigad
  23. Satkhani Buruj –St. Barbara's Tower, Agarkot, Alibag, Distt-Raigad
  24. Two Gates-Porta do Mar and Porta da Terra, Agarkot, Alibag, Distt-Raigad
  25. Barber's Mahal, Cheul, Alibag, Distt-Raigad
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26. Dadar (Stair Case), Cheul, Alibag, Distt-Raigad
  27. Mosque, Cheul, Alibag, Distt-Raigad
  28. Rajkot, Cheul, Alibag, Distt-Raigad
  29. Vada of dancing girls, Cheul, Alibag, Distt-Raigad
  30. Kol Caves, Kol, Mahad, Distt-Raigad
  31. Caves situated in Survey No. 86 and No. 49 of the Village of Kol, Kol, Mahad, Distt-Raigad
  32. Kaman (Arch), Cheul, Alibag, Distt-Raigad
  33. Tomb of Angre, Cheul, Alibag, Distt-Raigad
  34. Ambivili Caves, Karjat, Distt-Raigad
  35. Kondhane Caves, Karjat, Distt-Raigad
  36. Old Fort at Korlai, Korlai, Alibag, Distt-Raigad
  37. Caves near the Kotali Fort, Peth, Karjat, Distt-Raigad
  38. Kotali Fort with two iron guns and one bronze gun, Peth, Karjat, Distt-Raigad
  39. Hirakote old Fort, Agarkot, Alibag, Distt-Raigad
  40. Kolaba Fort Containing
    - (1) The Sarja Kot, (2) The North Causeway (3) The Manik Chawda, (4) The South causeway (5) The Talghar, (6) The Padmawati shrine (7) The temple of Gulbai or Mahishasuri (8) The shrine of Bhawani, (9) The Nanisahib's place (10) The Thorla wada (11) The Reservoir with Apsaras (12) The temple of Ganpati-Panchyetan (13) The temple of Mahadeo (14) The shrine of Maruti (15) The temple of Kanoba (16) The shrine of Yeshvantdari (17) The tomb of a Mahomedan Saint (18) The temple of Bapdeo at Alibag, Distt-Raigad
  41. Songad, Achholi, Mahad, Distt-Raigad
  42. Birwadi Fort on a broken range of varying 1,700 to 900 feet in height, Birwadi, Roha, Distt-Raigad.
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43. Chandragad, Dhavale, Poladpur, Distt-Raigad
44. Ghereagad or Surgad Fort, Ghera Surgad, Roha, Distt-Raigad
45. Jijamata's Samadhi consisting of 4 towers each, Pachad, Mahad, Distt-Raigad
46. Jijamata's wada comprising four dilapidated houses and three wells surrounded by a stone wall, Pachad, Mahad, Distt-Raigad
47. Buddhist cave, Gomashi, Gomashi, Pali, Distt-Raigad
48. Kasa (Kamsa) fort, Murud, Distt-Raigad
49. Thanala caves, Nadsur, Pali, Distt-Raigad
50. Khadsamla Caves, Nenavali, Distt-Raigad
51. Janjira Fort, Rajpuri, Murud, Distt-Raigad
52. Tombs at Khokari Najik Ghumaj (Khokari Ghumai), Rajpuri, Distt-Raigad
53. Ghosalegad Fort, Ghosale, Roha, Distt-Raigad
54. An old Fort row in a dilapidated condition. Contains a temple of the God Kangormal; two tanks, Kadasari Kangori, Mahad, Distt-Raigad
55. A precipitous hill near Raigad Fort Contains one rock-cut cistern of water. Was formerly used as a jail for prisoners, Kadasari Lingana, Mahad, Distt-Raigad
56. Awchitgad, Medhe, Roha, Distt-Raigad
57. Tala Fort, Tala, Distt-Raigad

**Palghar District**

58. Arnala Fort, Vasai, Distt-Palghar
  59. Fort and old Portuguese Remains at Bassein (Vasai fort), Vasai, Distt-Palghar
  60. Carved stones and temple at Vada, Vada, Distt-Palghar
  61. Caves on Barad Hill, Khunavada, Dahanu, Distt-Palghar
  62. A tank by the west side of the road from Umralla village to Bolinj, Bolinj, Distt-Palghar
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63. A mound locally known as "Sonar Bhat" in Hissa No.11 of the Survey No.52 having an area of 25 gunthas, Gas, Distt-Palghar
64. A mound locally known as Burud Kot in Hissa No.2 of Survey No. 75 having an area of 2 acres and 28 gunthas (Nalasopara Stupa), Mardes, Nalasopara, Distt-Palghar

**Ratnagiri District**

65. Mosque at Dabhol, Dabhol, Dapoli, Distt-Ratnagiri
66. Suvarnadurg Fort, Harnai, Dapoli, Distt-Ratnagiri
67. Jaygad Fort, Jaygad, Distt-Ratnagiri
68. Rock cut Caves (Ganesh Lena group), Panhale Kaji, Dapoli, Distt-Ratnagiri

**Sindhudurg District**

69. Vijayadurg Fort, Vijayadurg, Rajapur. Distt-Sindhudurg
70. Sindhudurg Fort, Malvan, Distt-Sindhudurg

**Thana District**

71. The Temple of Ambaranath, Ambaranath, Kalyan, Distt- Thana
72. Mahuli For, Shahapur, Distt-Thana
73. Brahmanical Caves at Polu Sonala, Murbad, Distt-Thana

***Statement-II***

*Expenditure incurred on monuments situated in Konkan region for last three years and the current year*

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

**Mumbai District**

- |    |   |        |         |         |
|----|---|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. | Whole Hill fort of Sion together with all ancient Portuguese remains of buildings situated to the | 999284 | 1606535 | 1658434 |
|----|---|--------|---------|---------|



1	2	3	4	5
	north, east and south-east sides of the hill at its toe, Sion(E), Distt-Mumbai			
2.	Monolithic bas relief depicting seven manifestations of Siva locally known as Baradeva, Parel village, Distt-Mumbai	30325	51500	50500
<b>Mumbai Suburban District</b>				
3.	Old Portuguese Churches, Watch Tower and Caves, Mandapeshwar, Borivali, Distt- Mumbai Suburban	0	0	0
4.	The Buddhist Caves at Kaneri, Kaneri, Borivali, Distt- Mumbai Suburban	71,45,148	68,68,262	24,78,086
5.	Jogeswari Caves, Majas, Andheri, Distt- Mumbai Suburban	506534	1027390	1050368
6.	Kondiate Caves, Andheri, Distt- Mumbai Suburban	633041	1401949	2044755
7.	Mandapeshwar Caves, Borivali, Distt- Mumbai Suburban	22,90,118	31,77,670	54,90,854
8.	The Portuguese monastery over the caves and large watch tower on the adjoining hill at Mandapeshwar, Mandapeshwar, Borivali, Distt-Mumbai Suburban	96561	205478	50957
<b>Raigad District</b>				
9.	Elephanta Caves, Gharapuri, Uran, Distt-Raigad	1,78,02,315	1,32,65,691	1,00,42,471
10.	Kuda Caves, Kuda, Mangoan, Distt-Raigad	391698	395757	264996
11.	Nagothna Bridge, Nagothna, Distt-Raigad	0	0	0
12.	Pala Caves, Pala, Mahad, Distt-Raigad	317303	397493	215082
13.	Fort of Raygad, Raigad, Mahad, Distt-Raigad	54,45,038	50,73,104	40,11,476
14.	Ancient Brick Stupa at Elephanta Island, Gharapuri, Uran, Distt-Raigad	1,67,085	0	0
15.	Cathedral, Agarkot, Alibag, Distt-Raigad	242319	401004	313470
16.	Chouburji- the castle or factory of Cheul, Agarkot, Alibag, Distt-Raigad	10575	10152	33840
17.	Church and Convent of the Augustinians, Agarkot, Alibag, Distt-Raigad	22842	10575	67680

1	2	3	4	5
18.	The Dominican Church and Convent Agarkot, Alibag, Distt-Raigad.	185637	198387	189864
19.	The Jesuit Monastery, Agarkot, Alibag, Distt-Raigad	10998	10152	33840
20.	Kothi, Agarkot, Alibag, Distt-Raigad	10575	6345	16920
21.	1 Buruj, Agarkot, Alibag, Distt-Raigad	0	0	0
22.	St. Francis Xavier's Chapel, Agarkot, Alibag, Distt-Raigad	21150	10575	33840
23.	Satkhani Buruj – St. Barbara's Tower, Agarkot, Alibag, Distt-Raigad	175977	271482	203958
24.	Two Gates-Porta do Mar and Porta da Terra, Agarkot, Alibag, Distt-Raigad	192146	179352	175770
25.	Barber's Mahal, Cheul, Alibag, Distt-Raigad	168881	178506	175770
26.	Dadar (Stair Case), Cheul, Alibag, Distt-Raigad	10575	4230	12690
27.	Mosque, Cheul, Alibag, Distt-Raigad	254655	368856	275400
28.	Rajkot, Cheul, Alibag, Distt-Raigad	33417	0	59220
29.	Vada of dancing girls, Cheul, Alibag, Distt-Raigad	175977	277911	192150
30.	Kol Caves, Kol, Mahad, Distt-Raigad	0	147146	115011
31.	Caves situated in Survey No. 86 and No. 49 of the Village of Kol, Kol, Mahad, Distt-Raigad	285443	279603	230544
32.	Kaman(Arch), Cheul, Alibag, Distt-Raigad	8460	0	12690
33.	Tomb of Angre, Cheul, Alibag, Distt-Raigad	181312	179352	175770
34.	Ambivili Caves, Karjat, Distt-Raigad	39,53,846	11,51,509	6,02,234
35.	Kondhane Caves, Karjat, Distt-Raigad	764921	2891730	3206551
36.	Old Fort at Korlai, Korlai, Alibag, Distt-Raigad	424313	463279	467498
37.	Caves near the Kotali Fort, Peth, Karjat, Distt-Raigad	0	34263	0
38.	Kotali Fort with two iron guns and one bronze gun, Peth, Karjat, Distt-Raigad	0	34263	0
39.	Hirakote old Fort, Agarkot, Alibag, Distt-Raigad	0	0	0
40.	Kolaba Fort Containing (1) The Sarja Kot, (2) The North Causeway (3)	497406	555558	669893

1	2	3	4	5
	<p>The Manik Chawda, (4) The South causeway  (5) The Talghar, (6) The Padmawati shrine  (7) The temple of Gulbai or Mahishasuri  (8) The shrine of Bhawani, (9) The Nanisahib's  place (10) The Thorla wada (11) The Reservoir  with Apsaras (12) The temple of Ganpati-  Panchyetan (13) The temple of Mahadeo  (14) The shrine of Maruti (15) The temple  of Kanoba (16) The shrine of Yeshvantdari  (17) The tomb of a Mahomedan Saint. (18)  The temple of Bapdeo at Alibag, Distt-Raigad</p>			
41.	Songad, Achloli, Mahad, Distt-Raigad	0	68526	0
42.	Birwadi Fort on a broken range of varying 1,700 to 900 feet in height, Birwadi, Roha, Distt-Raigad.	142551	339246	247248
43.	Chandragad, Dhavale, Poladpur, Distt-Raigad	0	0	55332
44.	Ghereagad or Surgad Fort, Ghera Surgad, Roha, Distt-Raigad	0	105131	145503
45.	Jijamata's Samadhi consisting of 4 towers each, Pachad, Mahad, Distt-Raigad	400234	465492	404451
46.	Jijamata's wada comprising four dilapated houses and three wells surrounded by a stone wall, Pachad, Mahad, Distt-Raigad	466185	505043	340434
47.	Buddhist cave, Gomashi, Gomashi, Pali, Distt-Raigad	296946	244110	237330
48.	Kasa (Kamsa) fort, Murud, Distt-Raigad	2,96,946	1,84,552	0
49.	Thanala caves, Nadsur, Pali, Distt-Raigad	274104	327640	223758
50.	Khadsamla Caves, Nenavali, Distt-Raigad	378162	266608	237330
51.	Janjira Fort, Rajpuri, Murud, Distt-Raigad	11,08,851	14,51,463	11,60,272
52.	Tombs at Khokari Najik Ghumaj (Khokari Ghumai), Rajpuri, Distt-Raigad	1831918	1062237	538755
53.	Ghosalegad Fort, Ghosale, Roha, Distt-Raigad	109143	167931	177462
54.	An old Fort row in a dilapidated condition. Contains a temple of the God Kangormmal; two tanks, Kadasari Kangori, Mahad, Distt-Raigad	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
55.	A precipitous hill near Raigad Fort Contains one rock-cut cistern of water. Was formerly used as a jail for prisoners, Kadasari Lingana, Mahad, Distt-Raigad	0	0	55854
56.	Awchitgad, Medhe, Roha, Distt-Raigad	347283	404241	389511
57.	Tala Fort, Tala, Distt-Raigad	505626	645360	433746
<b>District Palghar</b>				
58.	Arnala Fort, Vasai, Distt-Palghar			
59.	Fort and old Portuguese Remains at Bassein (Vasai fort), Vasai, Distt-Palghar	3913105	4165202	9562762
60.	Carved stones and temple at Vada, Vada, Distt-Palghar	188697	318208	287002
61.	Caves on Barad Hill, Khunavada, Dahanu, Distt-Palghar	302991	256762	436878
62.	A tank by the west side of the road from Umrala village to Bolinj, Bolinj, Distt-Palghar	0	0	0
63.	A mound locally known as "Sonar Bhat" in Hissa No.11 of the Survey No.52 having an area of 25 gunthas, Gas, Distt-Palghar	0	0	0
64.	A mound locally known as Burud Kot in Hissa No.2 of Survey No. 75 having an area of 2 acres and 28 gunthas (Nalasopara Stupa), Mardes, Nalasopara, Distt-Palghar	28,62,200	548547	1104423
<b>Ratnagiri District</b>				
65.	Mosque at Dabhol, Dabhol, Dapoli, Distt-Ratnagiri	2,03,013	4,44,910	28,72,044
66.	Suvarnadurg Fort, Harnai, Dapoli, Distt-Ratnagiri	4,04,513	12,67,615	15,71,196
67.	Jaygad Fort, Jaygad, Distt-Ratnagiri	193220	289172	411288
68.	Rock cut Caves (Ganesh Lena group), Panhale Kaji, Dapoli, Distt-Ratnagiri	7,85,156	11,57,390	8,30,866
<b>Sindhudurg District</b>				
69.	Vijayadurg Fort, Vijayadurg, Rajapur. Distt-Sindhudurg	386012	712204	1251598
70.	Sindhudurg Fort, Malvan, Distt-Sindhudurg	386868	828096	1359628

1	2	3	4	5
Thane District				
71.	The Temple of Ambaranath, Ambaranath, Kalyan, Distt- Thana	264941	446181	545667
72.	Mahuli For, Shahapur, Distt-Thana	266606	442671	566235
73.	Brahmanical Caves at Polu Sonala, Murbad, Distt-Thana	0	0	0
Total		6,01,94,992	5,96,64,712	6,36,13,534

**Information regarding mercy petitions  
by Savarkar**

189. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no mention about the mercy petitions written by Savarkar to the British in the light and sound show of the Andaman Cellular Jail; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) As per the information received from Andaman and Nicobar (Directorate of Art and Culture), such Mercy Petitions are not displayed at Cellular Jail since no record is available with the Department of Art and Culture, Andaman and Nicobar Administration.

**Agricultural weather forecast services**

190. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to strengthen agricultural weather forecast services to utilise advanced information technology to address the risk in agriculture sector and provide early weather information to farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the capacity of the India Meteorological Department (IMD) to meet these challenges; and

(c) the action taken by Government for modernisation and development of devices and equipments for publicity of accurate and region-specific agricultural weather information at district level?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Government has utilized advanced information technologies to provide weather forecast services to the farmers on agriculture related activities.

India Meteorological Department (IMD), under "Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS)" scheme, issues district level weather forecast for the next five days covering all the districts in the country. Based on the weather forecast, Agromet Advisories are prepared in collaboration with 130 Agromet Field Units (AMFUs) and communicated to the farming community through multichannel dissemination systems. These advisories are communicated to farmer (a) by SMS through mobiles (b) Mobile App named as "Meghdhoot" (c) IMD Website and Kisan Portal (d) TV/radio and news papers.

Based on Extended Range Forecast (ERF), IMD in collaboration with Indian Council of Agricultural Research-Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (ICAR-CRIDA), weekly National Agromet Advisory Service (AAS) bulletins are issued for the planners at Central and State levels, farmers and other organisations for preparedness to cope up with ensuing weather conditions for better crop management.

(c) IMD is taking continuous efforts to popularize the service among the farming community by organising Farmers' Awareness Programmes (FAPs) in various parts of the country. IMD along with the experts from AMFUs also participate in KisanMelas, Farmers' Day etc. to create awareness about the services so that more farmers get benefitted. Through such programmes, details of more number of farmers are collected for enhancing the outreach. Agromet Advisory Service bulletins are disseminated through SMS under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode and through Kisan Portal to about 42 million farmers on regular basis. These efforts create awareness among the farmers prompting timely action based on weather forecast to save the crops against adverse weather situation and also to reap benefits of congenial weather for increasing the yield.

Regular inputs and briefings are also provided to DD Kisan channel along with other national TV and radio channels for broadcast of AAS. 660 number of District level Agro-Meteorological Units (DAMUs) are being established throughout the country. The status of ongoing establishment work is given in the table below:

Year	Existing AMFUs	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
No. of DAMUs	130	200	200	130
Cumulative No.	130	330	530	660

District level Agro-AWS is planned to be set up for each district to provide Block level advisories. Experimental block level Agromet advisories are issued twice a week by AMFUs/DAMUs for 1600 blocks as on date. These are disseminated through state extension services and social media to farmers.

**Impact assessment of Odd-Even policy on  
air quality of Delhi**

191. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether System of Air Quality Weather Forecasting and Research (SAFAR) has undertaken any impact assessment of Odd-Even policy on Delhi's air quality; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The odd-even scheme was recently implemented during the period 4-15 November 2019.

The analysis of SAFAR data could not find any discernible impact of odd-even car rationing scheme on Delhi's air quality during 4-15 November 2019. During this period, meteorological factors and transport of pollutants from neighboring areas played a major role in controlling the variability of pollution levels of PM<sub>2.5</sub> compared to local emissions.

**Expert Committee on Economic  
Capital Framework**

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

- (a) whether Government proposes to restructure loans for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector and asked Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to consider

scheme for restructuring of stressed assets of MSME borrowers subject to necessary conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government also proposes to extend the timeline for implementation of Basel III norms of capital adequacy, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the RBI Board directed to set up an Expert Committee to deliberate on economic capital framework; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) With a view to facilitate meaningful restructuring of MSME accounts that have become stressed, RBI *vide* circular DBR No.BP.BC. 18/21.04.048/2018-19 dated 01.01.2019 has permitted a one-time restructuring of existing loans of stressed MSME units whose accounts were standard as on 1.1.2019, and continue to be standard till the date of implementation of restructuring, without a downgrade in asset classification, subject to certain conditions which, *inter alia*, include a cap of ₹250 million on the aggregate exposure of banks and Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) to the MSME concerned.

(c) RBI had issued instructions in January 2019 on 'Basel III Capital Regulations-Review of Transitional arrangements', as per which it had deferred the implementation of the last tranche of 0.625% of Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) from March 31, 2019 to March 31, 2020. RBI has now informed that at present there is no proposal under its consideration for extending the timeline for implementation of Basel III norms of Capital Adequacy.

(d) and (e) RBI's Central Board in its meeting held on 19.11.2018, decided to constitute an expert committee to examine the economic capital framework. The expert committee was formed under the chairpersonship of Dr Bimal Jalan and the report of the committee, containing *inter alia*, recommendations on the continuance of the various reserves, risk provisions and risk buffers maintained by RBI and on a surplus distribution policy which targets the level of realized equity to be maintained, has since been accepted by RBI's Central Board.



**Disinvestment of BHEL**

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

- (a) whether the Ministry proposes to privatise BHEL in the year 2020;
- (b) if so, the details of the proposal and plan of disinvestment; and
- (c) the reasons for the disinvestment of BHEL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The Government has so far not taken any decision for Strategic Disinvestment/Privatisation of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL).

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**Recapitalisation of PSBs**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has promised ₹70,000 crore upfront liquidity recapitalisation to Public Sector Banks (PSBs);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total amount released so far to these banks on the said account;
- (d) whether Government has made any review on the working of these banks after the infusion of this promised upfront liquidity recapitalisation; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) For the current financial year, Budget provision of ₹ 70,000 crore has been made for recapitalisation of banks, out of which Government has infused ₹ 64,612 crore in PSBs and ₹ 4,557 crore in IDBI Bank Limited.

(d) and (e) Recapitalisation of PSBs has been accompanied by implementation of reforms. Bank-wise performance in implementation of reforms is being measured and reviewed since March 2018 through an independent agency, using an objective, transparent and publicly reported Enhanced Access and Service Excellence (EASE)

Reforms Index. Since March 2018, there has been visible improvement in the working of PSBs, with gross NPAs of PSBs reducing from ₹ 8.96 lakh crore to ₹ 7.27 lakh crore as on 30.9.2019, the number of PSBs placed under Reserve Bank of India's Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) framework reducing from eleven to four, and the number of PSBs in profit increasing from two in the financial year 2017-18 to twelve in the first half of the current financial year.

**Economic loss in Kashmir due to shutdown**

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

(a) whether Government has estimated the total loss to the economy of Kashmir due to persistent shutdown in the valley since August 2019;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, when Government expects to carry out such assessment; and

(c) whether Government has any feasible plan to revitalise the economy of Kashmir and provide much needed livelihood to the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) Full economic potential of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh regions could not be realized for the last 70 years as the people of Jammu and Kashmir have suffered from terrorist violence and separatism supported from across the border for the past many decades.

On account of Article 35A and certain other constitutional ambiguities, the people of this region were denied full rights enshrined in the Constitution of India and other benefits of various Central Laws that were being enjoyed by other citizens of the country.

Based on recommendation of the Parliament, a declaration was issued by the President on 6th August, 2019 under Article 370 and the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir was reorganized into the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and the Union Territory of Ladakh, addressing all such aspects.

The people of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh can now realize full potential in all sectors of economy like in other parts of the country.

Under the ₹80,068 Crores Prime Minister's package announced on 7th November, 2015, 63 major development projects in Road, Power, Health, Tourism, Agriculture, Horticulture, Skill Development sectors are already under various stages of implementation.

In addition to the above steps, many flagship schemes including individual beneficiary centric schemes are being proactively implemented by the Government.

#### **Pending GST refunds**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the MSMEs have been demanding refund of GST due to them since August 2019, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a number of State Governments have also demanded release of pending GST compensation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) No Sir. All refunds pending as on 23.08.2019 with the Central Government have been disposed off within 1 month (*i.e.* by 23.09.2019).

(b) and (c) Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 provides for compensation to States/UTs (UT with legislature only) on account of revenue loss due to implementation of GST on bimonthly basis. Accordingly, the state have been paid GST Compensation on bimonthly basis w.e.f. July 2017 to September 2020 and further payment of compensation to States as per GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 is under process.

GST compensation released to the States including UT of Delhi and Puducherry after implementation of GST w.e.f. 01.07.2017 are as per details given below:

Period for which compensation has been released	Amount (in ₹ Crore)
1	2
July, 2017- March, 2018	48785.35
April, 2018-March, 2019	81141.14

1	2
April - May, 2019	17789
June -July, 2019	27956
Aug - Sept, 2019	35298
Total	210969.49

**Financial support to private banks and NBFCs**

197. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is considering any proposal to capitalise or financially support private banks and NBFCs to help expand credit markets;

(b) if so, the details of such proposal; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the recent months to expand or unlock the frozen credit markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) There is no proposal currently under consideration of the Government to capitalise private banks. Capital infusion provision of ₹ 10,000 crore in India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL) and ₹ 200 crore in Industrial Finance Corporation of India Limited (IFCIL) is part of the Union Budget proposals for the financial year 2020-21.

(c) A number of steps have been taken to increase credit flow, including, *inter alia*, the following:

- (i) Bank credit to Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) other than Micro-Finance Institution NBFCs for on-lending has been made eligible for classification as priority sector up to a limit of five percent of individual bank's total priority sector lending and up to ₹ 10 lakh per borrower for agriculture and up to ₹ 20 lakh per borrower for micro and small enterprises and for housing.
- (ii) Scheduled commercial banks other than Regional Rural Banks and Small Finance Banks have been allowed to engage with Non-deposit Taking

Systemically Important NBFCs to co-originate loans for creation of priority sector assets.

- (iii) National Housing Bank (NHB) has launched a Liquidity Infusion Facility (LIFt) for refinance to Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) for financing affordable housing sales.
- (iv) Partial Credit Guarantee Scheme has been launched for providing guarantee to Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for purchasing pooled assets rated BBB+ or higher from financially sound NBFCs/HFCs.
- (v) To address working capital needs of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), PSBs are offering up to 25% enhancement in the existing working capital limits in standard MSME accounts as a Standby Line of Credit.
- (vi) Trade Receivables electronic Discounting System (TReDS) has been introduced to address cash flow problems faced by MSMEs due to delayed payments, and till 24.1.2020, 6.22 lakh trade receivable bills/invoices amounting to Rs 15,095 crore, have been discounted on TReDS.
- (vii) RBI has permitted one-time restructuring of existing loans to MSME accounts that were in default but classified as standard as on 1.1.2019 and continue to be classified as standard as on the date of implementation of restructuring.
- (viii) Single-borrower exposure limit for NBFCs (excluding gold loan companies) has been increased from 15% to 20% of tier-I capital of the bank.
- (ix) Risk weights as per credit agency assigned ratings have been made applicable to bank exposures to NBFCs other than Core Investment Companies.
- (x) Risk weight on consumer loans (excluding credit card receivables) has been reduced from 125% to 100%.
- (xi) To enable creation of requisite headroom for borrowing, equity support has been provided to IIFCL, enabling it to finance big-ticket infrastructure projects.
- (xii) Capital has been infused in Exim Bank Limited to enable it to support export and import finance.
- (xiii) Banks have been allowed to issue long-term bonds for financing infrastructure and affordable housing loans.

- (xiv) Debts due to the lenders in case of public-private partnership projects are allowed to be considered as secured to the extent assured by the project authority in terms of the concession agreement.
- (xv) In case of availability of escrow accounts in respect of infrastructure lending, unsecured infrastructure loan accounts classified as sub-standard attract 20% provisioning as against 25% provisioning applicable for other unsecured sub-standard accounts.
- (xvi) Banks have been permitted to lend to Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs), subject to certain safeguards.
- (xvii) Considering the complexities involved in large-scale projects, relaxation has been given for retaining standard asset classification, where the date of commencement of commercial operations is extended beyond the original date.

Standby credit facility to fund cost overruns, up to a maximum of 10% of the original project cost in addition to the 'interest during construction' that may arise on account of delay in completion, has been introduced in respect of project finance.

#### **Funding NBFCs under Credit Guarantee Scheme**

198. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to ease the tight liquidity condition that NBFCs have been facing since 2018;
- (b) whether ₹ 20,000 crore of lifeline to the fund starved NBFCs under the partial Credit Guarantee Scheme announced in last year's budget has been implemented; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) A number of steps have been taken since 2018 to ease the liquidity position of Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and to increase credit flow, including, *inter alia*, the following:

- (1) Overall positive liquidity in the system has been ensured since June 2019 through open market operations conducted in addition to regular Liquidity Adjustment Facility auctions.

## (2) For liquidity support to NBFCs,—

- (i) A special dispensation has been given for banks, whereby their incremental credit to NBFCs after 19.10.2018 could be treated as high-quality liquid assets for calculation of liquidity coverage ratio;
- (ii) Securitisation guidelines for NBFCs have been relaxed by lowering the minimum holding period requirements from one year to six months for eligible loan assets till 30.6.2020; and
- (iii) A Partial Credit Guarantee Scheme (PCGS) has been launched for purchase of pooled assets of NBFCs.

## (3) For enabling NBFCs to borrow and raise funds,—

- (i) Banks have been permitted to provide partial credit enhancement to bonds issued by Non-Deposit-taking Systemically Important (NDSI) NBFCs registered with Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) registered with National Housing Bank (NHB);
- (ii) The minimum average maturity requirement for External Commercial Borrowings in the infrastructure space by eligible borrowers has been reduced from five years to three years;
- (iii) Risk weights as per credit agency assigned ratings have been made applicable to bank exposures to NBFCs other than Core Investment Companies;
- (iv) Single-borrower exposure limit for NBFCs (excluding gold loan companies) has been increased from 15% to 20% of tier-I capital of the bank.

## (4) For increasing credit through NBFCs,—

- (i) Bank credit to NBFCs other than Micro-Finance Institution NBFCs for on-lending has been made eligible for classification as priority sector up to a limit of five per cent of individual bank's total priority sector lending and up to ₹10 lakh per borrower for agriculture and up to ₹20 lakh per borrower for micro and small enterprises and for housing;
- (ii) Scheduled commercial banks other than Regional Rural Banks and Small Finance Banks have been allowed to engage with NDSI NBFC to co-originate loans for creation of priority sector assets; and

- (iii) NHB has launched a Liquidity Infusion Facility (LIFt) for refinance to HFCs for financing affordable housing sales.

(b) and (c) PCGS has been launched on 11.12.2019 for providing guarantee to Public Sector Banks for purchasing high-rated pooled assets from financially sound NBFCs/HFCs, with the amount of overall guarantee being limited to first loss of up to 10 per cent of fair value of assets being purchased, or ₹ 10,000 crore, whichever is lower. The scheme covers NBFCs/HFCs that may have slipped into Special Mention Account-0 category (*i.e.*, repayments in which are up to 30 days past due date) during the one year period prior to 1.8.2018, and asset pools rated "BBB+" or higher. The window for one-time partial credit guarantee is open till 30.6.2020 or till such date by which ₹ 1,00,000 crore assets get purchased by the banks, whichever is earlier.

#### **Investment by foreign private equity firms**

199. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that certain foreign private equity firms are investing in companies as equity at artificial valuation but structuring it as fixed return debt where valuation has no significance thus leading to risk of price rigging to follow on investors; and

(b) the details of regulatory response to investing firms that do this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is the regulator for the securities market in India. The complaints/alerts from surveillance system/references from various agencies pertaining to possible market manipulation or insider trading received by it are referred to Exchanges for their comments. In cases where *prima facie* evidence of possible manipulation, inside trading or violation of SEBI Act/Rules/Regulations is noticed, SEBI conducts investigation to examine alleged or suspected violations of laws and Regulations relating to the securities market, including suspected violation of Prohibition of Fraudulent and unfair trade practices Regulations. Appropriate enforcement actions are taken by SEBI under the provisions of the SEBI Act, 1992 and Regulations framed thereunder, in cases of violations by any Foreign Private Equity Firm or any other entity.



**Cap on expenditure of funds by  
the Ministries**

200. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government capped the expenditure of funds by the Ministries in the last quarter of the year 2019-20;

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

(c) whether this is likely to impact the capacity of the Ministries to fulfil their annual goals; 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) Consolidated guidelines on 'Cash Management System in Central Government' were issued by Ministry of Finance on August 21, 2017 to bring more effectiveness and efficiency in expenditure management. The objective of the revised guidelines is to bring in timely adherence of the expenditure by Ministry/ Departments, as full budget provisions are available w.e.f. 1st April of the financial year and to avoid the last minute rush to incur the expenditure. Further, the revised guidelines were issued on December 27, 2019 to use the allocation available to Ministry/Departments in last quarter/month of the current financial year *viz.* 2019-20 as indicated below:

Period of Expenditure	Criteria prior to 27.12.2019	Revised Criteria for 2019-20
Last Quarter (Jan-March)	33% of BE	25% of BE
Last Month	15% of BE	10% of BE
Balance period (Jan. and Feb.)	18% of BE	15% of BE

(c) and (d) The revised guidelines may impact those Ministries/Departments, who have unspent budgetary provision over and above the amounts stipulated in the revised criteria.

**Utilisation of funds from sale of Government's  
stake in companies**

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

- (a) the funds which have been obtained through the sale of Government's stake in various companies since 2014, the details thereof, year-wise;
- (b) the details of the companies in which Government has disinvested;
- (c) the percentage of the buyers of Government stake in the above companies which are State-owned firms; and
- (d) the manner of utilisation of the funds realised from the sale of Government stake?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The receipts from disinvestment, both strategic disinvestment and minority stake sale, since 2014-15 are given as under:

(In ₹ Crore)	
Year	Disinvestment Receipts
2014-15	24,349
2015-16	23,997
2016-17	46,247
2017-18	1,00,056
2018-19	84,972

(b) The list of CPSEs where the Government has strategically divested its stake is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The CPSEs in which the Government has carried out minority stake sale through various SEBI approved methods is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) In all 5 completed cases of strategic disinvestment of CPSEs the acquirer entities are State-owned. (Details in Statement-I). Details of buyers of minority stake sale is not available with sellers in terms of extant SEBI regulations.

(d) The realization proceeds from disinvestment are transferred to National Investment Fund (NIF) as a 'Public Account' and expenditure is incurred for various developmental purposes under NIF head.

***Statement-I***

*Details of CPSEs where the Government has strategically  
divested since 2014-15*

Financial Year	CPSE	% of GoI equity divested	Name of the Acquirer
2017-18 Gas	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation	51.11 Ltd. (HPCL)	Oil and Natural Corporation (ONGC)
2018-19	Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation (HSCC)	100	National Buildings & Construction Corporation (NBCC)
2018-19	Dredging Corporation of India Ltd. (DCIL)	73.44	Consortium of 4 State-owned Port Trusts.
2018-19	Rural Electrification Corporation (REC)	52.63	Power Finance Corporation (PFC)
2018-19	National Projects Construction Corp. (NPCC)	98.89	WAPCOS Limited

***Statement-II***

*Details of CPSEs where Government has made disinvestment through minority stake sale since FY 2014-15:*

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

Financial Year	Details of CPSEs disinvested	
1	2	
2014-15	1.	Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)
	2.	Coal India Ltd.(CIL)
	3.	National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL)
	4.	National Thermal Power Ltd. (NTPC)
	5.	Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation of India (MMTC)
	6.	Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL)
	7.	National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO)
	8.	National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) (Employees OFS)
2015-16	1.	Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. (REC)
	2.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd. (PFC)
	3.	Dredging Corporation of India Ltd.(DCIL)
	4.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOC)
	5.	Engineers India Ltd. (EIL)
	6.	National Thermal Power Ltd. (NTPC)
	7.	Container Corporation of India Ltd. (CONCOR)
2016-17	1.	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC)
	2.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOC)
	3.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC)
	4.	Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL)
	5.	National Building Construction Corporation Ltd. (NBCC)
	6.	Engineers India Ltd. (EIL)
	7.	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC)

1	2
	8. Dredging Corporation India Ltd. (DCIL)
	9. Container Corporation of India Ltd. (CONCOR)
	10. Manganese Ore India Ltd. (MOIL)
	11. Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL)
2017-18	1. Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL)
	2. National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO)
	3. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. (RCFL)
	4. National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL)
	5. Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL)
	6. National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC)
	7. Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL)
	8. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC)
	9. NBCC
	10. NMDC
2018-19	1. Coal India Ltd.(CIL)
B. Initial Public Offer (IPO)/Follow-on Public Offer (FPO)	
Year	CPSEs disinvested
1	2
2014-15	Nil
2015-16	Nil
2016-17	Nil
2017-18	1. The New India Assurance Company Ltd. (NIA)
	2. General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC)
	3. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL)
	4. Bharat Dynamics Ltd. (BDL)
	5. Cochin Shipyard Ltd. (CSL)
	6. Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO)

1	2
2018-19	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd. (MSTC Ltd.)</li> <li>2. Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd. (GRSE)</li> <li>3. Indian Railway Construction Company (IRCON) International Ltd.</li> <li>4. Rail India Technical and Economic Service (RITES)</li> <li>5. Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd. (MIDHANI)</li> </ol>

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Total

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C. Exchange Traded Fund (ETF)

(a) CPSE ETF

Year	Issue	Constituents *
2016-17	FFO-1	1. Bharat Electronics Limited
	FFO-2	2. Coal India Limited
2018-19	FFO-3	3. National Buildings Construction Corporation
	FFO-4	4. Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd.
		5. Nevyeli Lignite Limited
		6. National Thermal Power Corporation
		7. Indian Oil Corporation Limited
		8. Oil Natural Gas Corporation
		9. Power Finance Corporation Limited
		10. Oil India Limited
		11. GAIL
		12. CONCOR
		13. Engineers India Limited
		14. REC

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

## (b) Bharat 22 ETF

Year	Issue	Constituents *
2017-18	NFO	1. Axis Bank Ltd. 2. Bank of Baroda
2018-19	FFO 1	3. Bharat Electronics Ltd.
	FFO 2	4. Bharat Petroleum Corp Ltd. 5. Coal India Ltd. 6. Engineers India Ltd. 7. GAIL India Ltd. 8. Indian Bank 9. Indian Oil Corp Ltd. 10. ITC 11. Larsen and Toubro Ltd. 12. National Aluminium Co Ltd. 13. NBCC (India) Ltd. 14. NHPC Ltd. 15. NLC India Ltd. 16. Oil and Natural Gas Corp Ltd. 17. NTPC Ltd. 18. Power Finance Corp Ltd. 19. Power Grid Corp. of India Ltd. 20. SJVN Ltd. 21. State Bank of India 22. RFC

## D. Buyback

Year	CPSEs in which shares of the company are bought back by the company
1	2
2014-15	Nil
2015-16	1. Bharat Dynamics Ltd. (BDL)

1	2
	2. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL)
2016-17	1. National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO)
	2. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (NMDC)
	3. Manganese Ore India Ltd. (MOIL)
	4. Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL)
	5. Coal India Ltd. (CIL)
	6. National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC)
	7. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC)
2017-18	1. Oil India Ltd. (OIL)
	2. Engineers India Ltd (EIL)
	3. Bharat Dynamics Ltd. (BDL)
	4. Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Ltd. (MDL)
	5. Security Printing & Minting Corporation of India Ltd. (SPMCIL)
	6. IRCON International Ltd. (IRCON)
	7. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL)
	8. Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd. (GRSE)
	9. Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation Ltd. (HSCC Ltd.)
	10. Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd. (SJVN Ltd.)
	11. Antrix Corporation Ltd.
	12. Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL)
	13. Manganese Ore (India) Ltd. (MOIL)
2018-19	1. Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd (KIOCL)
	2. National Aluminium Corporation Ltd. (NALCO)
	3. Neyveli Lignite Corporation India Ltd. (NLC India Ltd.)
	4. Cochin Shipyard Ltd. (CSL)
	5. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL)
	6. National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC)



1	2
7.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL)
8.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC)
9.	National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (NMDC)
10.	Oil India Ltd. (OIL)
11.	Coal India Limited (CIL)

#### Disinvestment target for 2019-20

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has fixed the disinvestment target of ₹ 1,05,000 crore for the financial year 2019-20;

(b) if so, the details of the disinvestment proposals that have been completed and the amount raised; and;

(c) the details of the disinvestment proposals that could not have been completed and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Yes Sir. The Government has fixed the disinvestment target of ₹ 1,05,000 crore for the financial year 2019-20.

(b) The disinvestment receipts during the current financial year (till 31.1.2020) are given as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	Type of Disinvestment	Receipts (₹ in Crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	CPSE ETF	ETF	10,000.39
2.	Bharat 22 ETF	ETF	4,368
3.	Rail Vikas Nigain Limited	IPO	475.89

1	2	3	4
4.	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC)	IPO	636
5.	Sale of Enemy Shares by Custodian of Enemy Property of India (CEPI)	Others	1,881.21
6.	Rail India Technical and Economic Service (RITES)	OFS	730.33
7.	Manganese Ore India Ltd (MOIL)	Buyback	250.47
Total			18,345.06

(c) Disinvestment is an ongoing process and the timing of a disinvestment transaction depends, *inter alia*, on the prevailing market conditions and investors' interest.

#### **Waiving of education loan**

203. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed the suicide by students due to unbearable pressure from public sector banks and private sector banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof and number of students who lost their life;

(c) whether any data is available at present about the loan sanctioned by the banks with securing of jobs;

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

(e) whether Government proposes to waive the education loan of unemployed youth in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (e) The Model Educational Loan Scheme introduced by IBA is a source of financing higher education for credit constrained students. The Scheme *inter alia* provides for relief to students post completion of the education course and while seeking jobs, in terms of liberal repayment of loan in equated monthly instalments

for a period of 15 years, and repayment holiday/moratorium of 12 months after-completion of course with facility for additional period of moratorium in Case of underemployment/unemployment. There is also a moratorium for the incubation period if the student wants to take up a start-up venture and a provision of telescoping of repayment to provide for lower salary levels at the start of the career. There is no proposal currently under consideration of the Government for waiver of education loans.

Data linking education loans sanctioned by banks with securing of jobs is not centrally maintained. As reported by Public Sector Banks (PSBs), no cases of suicide by students specifically linked to pressure for repayment of education loans has been reported. However, the banks have been sensitized to adopt a non-coercive strategy for recovery of education loans.

**Allocation of revenue deficit grants to States  
for financial year 2020-21**

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

(a) whether Government is allocating any revenue deficit grant funds to States including the State of Andhra Pradesh which were recommended during five years of the Fourteenth Finance Commission period consequent on extension of time of Fifteenth Finance Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Fifteenth Finance Commission (15th FC) has recommended Post Devolution Revenue Deficit Grant amounting to ₹ 74340 crore for fourteen States in 2020-21. State-wise details of allocation are as under:

(₹ in crore)		
Sl. No.	State	Allocation of Revenue Deficit Grant for 2020-21
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5897
2.	Assam	7579

1	2	3
3.	Himachal Pradesh	11431
4.	Kerala	15323
5.	Manipur	2824
6.	Meghalaya	491
7.	Mizoram	1422
8.	Nagaland	3917
9.	Punjab	7659
10.	Sikkim	448
11.	Tamil Nadu	4025
12.	Tripura	3236
13.	Uttarakhand	5076
14.	West Bengal	5013
	Total	74340

**Bank loans to States through State PSUs/SPVs**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that State Governments are lending huge loans through their PSUs and Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) from Public Sector and Private Banks for various infrastructure and development projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of loans availed by various State Governments through their PSUs or SPVs from Public Sector Banks and Private Banks either individually or as a consortium separately till date and repayment done so far and outstanding loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) With regard to the details of loans availed of by State Government through Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) or SPVs, the Reserve Bank of India has informed that it does not maintain such data.

Further, as per Master Circular on Loans and Advances of the Reserve Bank of India, term loans in respect of projects undertaken by PSUs may be sanctioned by banks only for corporate entities (*i.e.*, PSUs registered under Companies Act, or corporations established under the relevant statute, or SPVs registered under the Companies Act and set up for financing infrastructure projects), and such loans should not be in lieu or substitution of budgetary resources envisaged for the project, nor used for financing the State Government's budget.

**World Bank loan for second Karnataka  
State Highway Project**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank sanctioned the Second Karnataka State Highway Project with a loan component of US \$ 300 million in 2011;
- (b) if so, the details of status of the project;
- (c) the money released and utilised so far;
- (d) whether there is any time and cost overrun of the project; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor and by when the project is going to be completed at this pace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (e) The World Bank had approved the Second Karnataka State Highway Project with a loan amount of US\$ 350 million in 2011. The project became effective in 2011 itself and was to close in 2016. The project was given an extension of two years to enable the completion of all the project activities and to fully achieve its development objectives. The project was closed in 2018. At the time of closing, the amount released and utilised stood at US\$ 295.21 million.

**Containment of high inflation**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that according to a recent report high inflation to

complicate growth issues and may bring stagflation which is supported by economic experts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what measures Government has initiated or proposes to initiate to contain high inflation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The average Consumer Price Index-Combined (CPI-C) inflation, which recorded at 5.9 per cent in 2014- 15, has declined continuously to around 3.4 per cent in 2018-19. The CPI-C inflation during 2019-20 (April-December) was recorded at 4.1 per cent and 7.4 per cent in December, 2019. The 'vegetables', a component of 'Food and Beverages', has contributed considerably in CPI-C inflation during 2019-20 (April-December).

(c) Government is implementing Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) to help moderate the volatility in prices of agri-horticultural commodities like pulses, onion, and potato. In order to contain the price rise in onion during 2019-20, buffer stock of 57,373 metric tonnes (MT) Rabi onion was created under Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) which was distributed to various States Governments, other agencies and also sold in various mandis through open auction. Minimum Export Price (MEP) of \$850/MT was imposed on onion on 13.09.2019, and subsequently its export was banned by Government on 29.09.19 in view of its continued high prices. Government, on 29.09.2019, imposed stock limits on traders across the country -100 quintals on retail traders and 500 quintals on wholesale traders under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, which was subsequently, revised to 20 quintals (2 MT) for retailers and 250 quintals (25 MT) for wholesalers. Further, Government of India urged State Governments to hold regular meetings with the traders of Onions at State and District level to prevent hoarding, speculative trading and profiteering, unfair and illegal trade practices like cartelling, etc. Private imports of onions were facilitated by relaxing its fumigation norms and exempting importers from stock limits. Government also imported onions through MMTC from countries like Egypt and Turkey and directed NAFED to procure surplus Kharif onion from producing States like Rajasthan, Maharashtra and undertake distribution in deficit States.

**Tax benefits to domestic pharma companies**

208. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any recommendations from the Department of Pharmaceuticals to provide tax benefits to local pharmaceutical companies for their expenditure incurred on Research and Development;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is considering their request in a positive manner and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) In relation to the expenditure incurred on Research and Development (R&D) by local pharmaceutical companies, Department of Pharmaceuticals has recommended that the provision of weighted deduction of 200% for F.&D expenditure be restored.

(c) Several proposals pertaining to direct taxes are examined during the budgetary exercise for the Union Budget, during which the Finance Bill is tabled before the Parliament and the proposals which are finalised are reflected in the Finance Bill which is being presented every year in Lok Sabha on 1st February since 2017.

**Scams in rural cooperative banks**

†209. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently a number of scams have been unearthed in Rural Cooperative Banks in some of the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the States where scams have come to light and the quantum of money involved therein;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the action taken by Government against the people involved in it and the steps taken by Government to ensure that the depositors get their entire deposited money refunded; and

(e) whether Government proposes to introduce any stringent legal provisions to prevent recurrence of such incidents along with stringent punitive provisions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (e) As informed by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), they supervises all State Co-operative Banks and District Central Co-operative Banks under the provisions of Section 35(6) of the BR Act, 1949 (AACCS). NABARD continuously monitors these banks through on-site Inspections and off-site surveillance. NABARD also conducts portfolio studies and supplementary appraisals, whenever necessary.

They have further informed that the Rural Cooperative Banks (RCBs) *i.e.* State Co-operative Banks and District Central Co-operative Banks are required to report incidences of frauds to NABARD immediately upon detection. Depending upon the quantum of amounts involved in frauds, a quick study or portfolio inspection of the bank is taken up by NABARD. The status of frauds is presented to the Board of Supervision (BoS) and the directions of the BoS are communicated to Banks for suitable action.

As apprised by NABARD, no scam (large scale frauds affecting adversely the financial position of Rural Cooperative Banks) has been reported by any of the States during 2019-20. However, 85 cases of frauds in respect of 54 Cooperative Banks involving an amount of ₹12,388.71 lakh have been reported to NABARD during 2019-20 (upto 31.12.2019). State-wise frauds reported in Cooperative banks during this period are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Further, NABARD has informed that since Cooperation is a State subject, action towards recovery of amounts and disciplinary action against staff is taken by Cooperative Banks as per the provisions of the respective State Cooperative Societies Act.



**Statement***Frauds Reported in Co-operative Banks (StCBs and DCCBs)**Report from 01-04-2019 to 31-12-2019*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Banks	No. of Frauds	Amount involved (₹ lakh)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	1	1	25.07
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4	10	3702.75
3.	Bihar	3	6	357.51
4.	Chhattisgarh	2	4	44.64
5.	Gujarat	2	6	824.46
6.	Haryana	2	2	188.62
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	7.01
8.	Jharkhand	1	5	3448.41
9.	Karnataka	1	2	5.09
10.	Kerala	3	3	28.33
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2	2	142.76
12.	Maharashtra	10	11	572.79
13.	Odisha	2	2	118.50
14.	Punjab	4	9	136.10
15.	Rajasthan	2	3	699.60
16.	Tamil Nadu	4	4	161.72
17.	Telangana	2	2	84.23
18.	Uttarakhand	3	3	76.13
19.	Uttar Pradesh	3	4	928.21
20.	West Bengal	2	5	836.78
Total		54	85	12388.71

Source: NABARD

**Disinvestment of profit making PSUs**

210. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry proposes to disinvest in profit making PSUs and other PSUs for the year 2020;

(b) if so, the names of such profit making PSUs that will be disinvested during the year 2020; and

(c) the percentage of shares in each of these PSUs that are proposed to be privatised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) The Government follows a policy of disinvestment through Strategic Disinvestment and Minority stake sale. Profitability/loss of CPSE is not the relevant criteria for disinvestment.

Strategic Disinvestment implies substantial sale of Government shareholding of CPSEs, which are not in priority sector, along with transfer of management control. 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. Besides, in certain other CPSEs, policy of disinvestment of minority stake without transfer of management control is being followed through various SEBI-approved methods such as Initial Public Offer (IPO), Offer for Sale (OFS), Buyback of shares and Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) offers.

Disinvestment is an ongoing process. Timing of disinvestment transaction depends on the prevailing market condition and the investors' interest.

The CCEA has so far given 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment resulting in privatisation in 25 CPSEs. A list of such CPSEs is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

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

Sl. No	Equity to be divested in CPSE			
	CPSEs	GoI	Others	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Project and Development India Ltd	100%		-
2.	Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL).	100%		-
3.	Engineering Project (India) Ltd.	99.98%		-
4.	Bridge and Roof Co. India Ltd.	99.35%		
5.	Pawan Hans Ltd.	51%	ONG-49%	
6.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. (subsidiary)		HPC-100%	
7.	Scooters India Limited	93.87%		-
8.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	100%		-
9.	Hindustan Fluorocarbon Ltd. (HFL)(sub.)*	-	HOCL- 56.4%	
10.	Central Electronics Ltd.	100%		-
11.	Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. (BEML)	26 % with control		-
12.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (sub.)	-	MSTC-100%	
13.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI)	-	Unit-wise sale	
14.	Nagarnar Steel Plant of NMDC	-	Unit-wise sale	
15.	Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur; Salem Steel Plant; Bhadrawati units of SAIL	-	Unit-wise sale	
16.	Air India and its five subsidiaries and one JV	100%		-

1	2	3	4	5
17.	HLL Life Care	100%		-
18.	Indian Medicine and Pharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd. (IMPCL)	98.11%		-
19.	Karnataka Antibiotics	59.17%		-
20.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. (HAL)	Not Decided		-
21.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (BCPL)	Not Decided		-
22.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (except Numaligarh Refinery Limited)	53.29%		-
23.	Shipping Corporation of India (SCI)	63.75%		-
24.	Container Corporation of India (CONCOR)	30.8% with control		-
25.	Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd (NINL)	-	93.7% (shareholding of MMTC-49.78%, BHEL-0.68%, MECON-0.68%, NMDC-10.10%, IPICOL-12%, OMC-20.47%)	

\*Now approved for closure

### **SBI branches**

211. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to reduce 16 lakh employees of State Bank of India by March 2021;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the layoff plan therein;

(c) whether the Government also plans to shutdown bank branches throughout the country, substituting e-corner therefor;

(d) if so, whether the entire demand of customers will be fulfilled through such replacement and it would help to meet customer's demand; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons behind to reduce branches and to ease employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) No, Sir. State Bank of India has informed that, its approximate present staff strength is 2.5 lakh and no reduction in the number of employees is envisaged by March 2021.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. State Bank of India has informed that there is no plan to shut down bank branches throughout the country and substitute them with e-corners.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

#### **Trading in gold reserve**

212. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is in regular trading of gold reserve of the country through Reserve Bank of India;

(b) if so, what contingencies have compelled the RBI to trade in such domestic reserves;

(c) the details of principles and decisions of Government for deciding such trading;

(d) whether such trading is helping our economy in overcoming the challenges, if so, the details thereof;

(e) the present position and status of gold reserves with RBI in comparison to last six years; and

(f) the position of the country in meeting the requirement of economic balance of payment at present?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) The details are given in the Table below:

	As on June 30, 2014 (Metric Tonnes)	As on June 30, 2015 (Metric Tonnes)	As on June 30, 2016 (Metric Tonnes)	As on June 30, 2017 (Metric Tonnes)	As on June 30, 2018 (Metric Tonnes)	As on June 30, 2019 (Metric Tonnes)
Held Domestically	292.26	292.26	292.28	292.28	292.30	292.30
Held Abroad	265.49	265.49	265.49	265.49	273.93	325.86
Total	557.75	557.75	557.77	557.77	566.23	618.16

(f) Based on the latest available data, India's foreign exchange reserves stood at US\$ 462.2 billion as on January 17, 2020.

The details with regard to India's current account balance and reserve changes as reported in the Balance of Payments (BoP) are given below:

Year	Current Account Deficit (CAD) (in US\$ Billion)	Reserve Change (BoP basis) ((+) accretion(-) depletion) (in US\$ Billion)
2017-18	-48.7	43.6
2018-19	-57.3	-3.3
2019-20 (Apr.-Sep.)	-20.5	19.1

**Disbursement of pending GST compensation  
fund to States**

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

(a) the total amount of GST compensation fund pending to be transferred to each State in all quarters, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for delay in providing the amount to States like Kerala; and

(c) by when Government is planning to disburse the pending amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) As per provisions in Section 7 of the GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 loss of revenue to the States shall be calculated and compensation for loss of revenue to the State shall be provisionally calculated and released at the end of every two months' period and shall be finally calculated for every financial year after receipt of final revenue figures as audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, for 5 years. For providing such compensation to the States, compensation cess is being levied on certain luxury and demerit goods as per provisions in Section 8 of the GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017, and compensation cess is being credited into a non-lapsable Fund known as Goods and Services Tax Compensation Fund which forms part of the Public Account of India. Accordingly, GST compensation of ₹ 48785.35 cr, ₹ 81141.41 cr and ₹ 81043 cr has been released to States/UTs including Kerala for FY 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively as per details given in Statement-I, II and III.

**Statement-I**

*Details of GST Compensation released to States/UTs for FY 2017-18.*

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	GST compen- sation released for July and 2017	GST compen- sation released for Sept. and Oct 2017	GST compen- sation released for Nov. and Dec 2017	GST compen- sation released for Jan. and Feb 2018	GST compen- sation released for March 2018	Final GST compen- sation released for FY- 2017-18	Total (₹ In Crore)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	116	266	0	0	0		382
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	0	0	0	0		15
3.	Assam	338	331	15	202	94	0.39	980.39
4.	Bihar	692	1054	373	922	99		3140

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
5.	Chhattisgarh	253	562	219	449	106		1589
6.	Delhi	115	42	0	0	169		326
7.	Goa	68	35	99	50	29		281
8.	Gujarat	1402	880	252	1153	590		4277
9.	Haryana	476	325	0	398	262		1461
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	539	336	184		1059
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	367	314	127	329	23		1160
12.	Jharkhand	313	489	94	369	103		1368
13.	Karnataka	1189	2082	859	2116	1289	134.59	7669.59
14.	Kerala	810	395	0	567	330		2102
15.	Madhya Pradesh	433	908	0	1170	157		2668
16.	Maharashtra	0	834	0	654	1589		3077
17.	Manipur	24	0	0	0	0		24
18.	Meghalaya	52	38	20	14	16		140
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0		0
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0		0
21.	Odisha	333	687	306	693	245	84.08	2348.08
22.	Puducherry	44	122	58	109	52	2.29	387.29
23.	Punjab	1138	960	740	1199	581		4618
24.	Rajasthan	1205	706	0	687	301		2899
25.	Sikkim	0	0	0	6	0		6
26.	Tamil Nadu	530	102	0	0	0	386	1018
27.	Telangana	7	162	0	0	0		169
28.	Tripura	31	43	14	41	20		149



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
29.	Uttar Pradesh	190	1330	0	604	308		2432
30.	Uttarakhand	223	460	183	417	149		1432
31.	West Bengal	441	567	0	600	0		1608
Total		10805	13694	3898	13085	6696	607.35	48785.35

**Statement-II**

*Details of GST Compensation released to States/UTs  
for FY 2018-19 (₹ in Crore)*

S.No.	Name of State/UT	GST com- pensa- tion released for April- May, 2018	GST com- pensa- tion released for June- July, 2018	GST com- pensa- tion released for Aug- Sept, 2018	Arrears of GST Comp- eris- ation	GST com- pensa- tion released for Oct- Nov, 2018	GST com- pensa- tion released for Dec.- Jan, 2019	GST com- pensa- tion released for Feb- March, 2019	Final GST com- pensa- tion released for FY 2018-19	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
3.	Assam	0	3	106	0	86	177	83		455
4.	Bihar	325	633	498	0	508	508	326		2798
5.	Chhattisgarh	257	549	448	0	388	513	437		2592
6.	Delhi	0	1034	963	0	974	1042	1172		5185
7.	Goa	28	150	107	0	113	49	55		502
8.	Gujarat	174	1380	446	0	2237	1322	1668		7227
9.	Haryana	0	588	555	0	882	533	1358		3916
10.	Himachal Pradesh	225	354	315	0	330	293	418		1935
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	147	415	292	0	282	303	228		1667
12.	Jharkhand	76	312	247	0	171	120	172		1098
13.	Karnataka	792	2497	1899	0	2240	2037	3036	-35.86	12465.14
14.	Kerala	67	780	1033	0	195	479	978		3532
15.	Madhya Pradesh	130	718	558	288	560	455	593		3302

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16.	Maharashtra	0	1470	931	0	2782	1558	2622		9363
17.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
18.	Meghalaya	0	14	11	0	10	22	9		66
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
21.	Odisha	282	686	629	0	791	757	640		3785
22.	Puducherry	79	123	98	0	124	116	141		681
23.	Punjab	944	1466	1306	0	1454	1378	1691		8239
24.	Rajasthan	106	596	579	242	113	239	405		2280
25.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
26.	Tamil Nadu	0	308	77	1470	525	771	1673		4824
27.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
28.	Tripura	2	41	32	0	37	23	37		172
29.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
30.	Uttarakhand	265	497	425	0	338	363	554		2442
31.	West Bengal	0	316	367	0	553	741	638		2615
TOTAL		3899	14930	11922	2000	15693	13799	18934		81141.14

***Statement-III***

*Details of GST compensation released to States/UTs  
for FY 2019-20*

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	GST compensation released for April- May, 2019	GST compensation released for June- July, 2019	GST compensation released for Aug - Sept, 2019	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	529	925	1454
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	34	239	412	685

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	568	739	1247	2554
5.	Chhattisgarh	598	703	896	2197
6.	Delhi	1043	1525	2324	4892
7.	Goa	135	244	252	631
8.	Gujarat	1795	2203	2863	6861
9.	Haryana	917	1508	1054	3479
10.	Himachal Pradesh	359	419	463	1241
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	334	470	835	1639
12.	Jharkhand	180	496	436	1112
13.	Karnataka	2459	3221	3669	9349
14.	Kerala	862	1284	1597	3743
15.	Madhya Pradesh	720	934	1508	3162
16.	Maharashtra	1800	3835	4406	10041
17.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	0	21	55	76
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	623	922	1041	2586
22.	Puducherry	154	190	184	528
23.	Punjab	1504	1902	2228	5634
24.	Rajasthan	626	1191	1558	3375
25.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	1574	1565	1898	5037
27.	Telangana	175	700	1036	1911
28.	Tripura	22	46	66	134
29.	Uttar Pradesh	234	1447	2408	4089
30.	Uttarakhand	361	511	672	1544
31.	West Bengal	712	1112	1265	3089
TOTAL		17789	27956	35298	81043

**Funding of Muthoot by NABARD**

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

- (a) whether NABARD is funding any private NBFC in the country;
- (b) the terms of reference of the MoU with Muthoot group and NABARD to finance it and improve the business of such NBFC;
- (c) how much is the interest levied by NABARD on Muthoot while financing it;
- (d) how an establishment like NABARD which is intended to help the agricultural sector in India can fund a private NBFC which is working to make profit only; and
- (e) the amount given to Muthoot so far by NABARD and the amount paid back by Muthoot?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (e) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has informed that they do not provide any direct finance to the Non Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs)/NBFC-Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs). However, as per the refinance policy of NABARD, they extend long term refinance assistance to the NBFCs/NBFC-MFIs which are registered under Sec. 45-IA of the RBI Act, 1934. Refinance is provided to such NBFCs to supplement their resources against the long-term loans provided by them in rural areas to the farmers, self-help groups, joint liability groups and others for agriculture, allied activities, rural housing as also for rural off-farm sector activities.

NABARD has further informed that Muthoot Microfin Limited is an NBFC-MFI registered under Sec. 45-IA of the RBI Act, 1934 and NABARD has entered into General Refinance Agreement with Muthoot Microfin Limited on 8th August 2018.

As per terms of reference of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), NABARD shall grant refinance to the agency for the purpose of promoting agriculture and rural development in India. In terms of their refinance policy for NBFC-MFIs, refinance support has been provided to Muthoot Microfin Limited for loan disbursed by them for eligible purposes for refinance.

The details of amount sanctioned in tranches, interest rate charged and amount outstanding as on 31.12.2019 in respect of Muthoot Microfin Limited, as reported by NABARD are as under:

(Amount in ₹ Crore)

Sl. No.	Sanctioned Amount	Interest Rate	Amount Outstanding as on 31.12.2019
1.	500	11.00% (Half Yearly rests)	350.00
2.	250	11.50% (Half Yearly rests)	212.50
3.	110	11.50% (Monthly rests)	110.00
4.	860		672.50

#### User friendly mobile banking services

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

(a) the details of the public/private sector banks presently providing mobile banking services in the country including the number of customers using the facility in the country as on date, since the last three years, bank-wise;

(b) whether some banks have launched/propose to launch their mobile banking applications in Hindi and other regional languages of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the steps taken or being taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) the manner in which the mobile banking service is being made user friendly and the efforts made/being made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The names of the public/private sector banks providing mobile banking services along with the respective number of customers registered for their mobile banking services, as on end of December 2019, informed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) As per Master Circular on Customer Service in Banks dated July 01, 2015 issued by RBI, Banks as per their Board approved policy, use Hindi and regional

languages in transacting business with customers. Details of banks having launched their mobile banking applications in Hindi and other regional languages is not maintained centrally.

(d) To make mobile banking service user-friendly, Reserve Bank of India (RBI), *vide* Master Circular dated 1.7.2016 (updated as on 10.01.2020) on 'Mobile Banking transactions in India-Operative Guidelines for Banks' has, *inter alia*, instructed banks on the following:

- (i) To quicken the process of MPIN generation and also widen the accessibility to their mobile banking registered customers, banks can consider adopting various channels/methods such as ATM channels, option provided in USSSD menu for mobile banking, banks own internet banking website, use of MPIN mailers etc.
- (ii) Transactions upto Rs 5000/- can be facilitated by banks without end-to end encryption. The risk aspects involved in such transactions may be addressed by the banks through adequate security measures.
- (iii) Banks may also undertake customer education and awareness programme in multiple languages through different channels of communication to popularize their process of mobile banking registration/activation and its usage etc.
- (iv) To ensure inter-operability between banks and between their mobile banking service providers, bank shall adopt the message formats like ISO 8583, with suitable modification to address specific needs.
- (v) Banks are permitted to offer mobile banking facility to their customers without any daily cap for transactions involving purchase of goods/services.
- (vi) In order to facilitate the use of mobile phones for remittance of cash, banks are permitted to provide fund transfer services which facilitate transfer of funds from the accounts of their customers for delivery in cash to the recipients. The disbursal of funds to recipients of such services can be facilitated at ATMs or through any agent(s) appoint by the bank as Business Correspondents.
- (vii) Banks offering mobile banking service must ensure that customers having mobile phones of any network operator are in a position to avail of the service, *i.e.* should be network independent.

**Statement**

*Details of public/private sector banks providing mobile banking services  
as on at the end of December, 2019*

Sl. No.	Banks Name	Type of Bank	Total number of customers registered for mobile banking services at end of December 2019
1	2	3	4
1.	Allahabad Bank	Public Sector Bank	965472
2.	Andhra Bank	Public Sector Bank	1760291
3.	Bank of Baroda	Public Sector Bank	23475862
4.	Bank of India	Public Sector Bank	2292496
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	Public Sector Bank	914274
6.	Canara Bank	Public Sector Bank	3656563
7.	Central Bank of India	Public Sector Bank	2349124
8.	Corporation Bank	Public Sector Bank	4691971
9.	Indian Bank	Public Sector Bank	2577392
10.	Indian Overseas Bank	Public Sector Bank	2696724
11.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	Public Sector Bank	3284134
12.	Punjab and Sind Bank	Public Sector Bank	1097266
13.	Punjab National Bank	Public Sector Bank	13416008
14.	State Bank of India	Public Sector Bank	120885043
15.	Syndicate Bank	Public Sector Bank	310252
16.	UCO Bank	Public Sector Bank	1984853
17.	Union Bank of India	Public Sector Bank	3115412
18.	United Bank of India	Public Sector Bank	982579
19.	Axis Bank Limited	Private Bank	11535145
20.	Bandhan Bank Limited	Private Bank	355387

1	2	3	4
21.	Catholic Syrian Bank Limited	Private Bank	206955
22.	City Union Bank Limited	Private Bank	1919497
23.	DCB Bank Limited	Private Bank	445381
24.	HDFC Bank Limited #	Private Bank	6228670
25.	ICICI Bank Limited	Private Bank	15356570
26.	IDBI Bank Limited	Private Bank	2925096
27.	IDFC Bank Limited	Private Bank	971792
28.	IndusInd Bank Limited	Private Bank	2596004
29.	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Limited	Private Bank	1016545
30.	Karnataka Bank Limited	Private Bank	884700
31.	Karur Vysya Bank Limited	Private Bank	863530
32.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	Private Bank	11352912
33.	South Indian Bank Limited	Private Bank	1066808
34.	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Limited	Private Bank	413012
35.	The Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited	Private Bank	63545
36.	The Federal Bank Limited	Private Bank	3630568
37.	The Lakshmi Vilas Bank Limited	Private Bank	236753
38.	The Ratnakar Bank Limited	Private Bank	378444
39.	Yes Bank Limited	Private Bank	1397698

Source: RBI

# For HDFC Bank Limited figure reported is of number of active customers using mobile banking services at end of March 2019.



**Increase in bank fraud cases**

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the report published by RBI for the financial year 2018-19, according to which, bank fraud cases have increased by 15 per cent on annual basis last year, while the amount involved in frauds has increased by 73.8 per cent at 71,542.93 crore rupees;

(b) if so, the reasons behind non-payment of loans given by the banks;

(c) the amount of loans being given to consumers without any guarantee by the banks; and

(d) the mechanism adopted by banks for recovery of loan amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (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 suspected frauds involving sums of money in excess of ₹ 50 crore, and instituting wide-ranging structural and procedural reforms through the said framework and other steps to check fraudulent banking practices. Systematic and comprehensive checking, including of legacy stock of NPAs of PSBs, 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, where it has observed that this has helped unearth frauds perpetrated over a number of years. This is reflected in the increased amount involved in frauds of ₹ 1 lakh and above, reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks and select financial institutions, from ₹ 23,934 crore in the financial year (FY) 2016-17 to ₹ 41,167 crore in FY2017-18, ₹ 71,543 crore in FY2018-19, and ₹ 1,13,374 crore in the first half of the current financial year. While improved detection and reporting has resulted in an increase in the reported amount involved in recent years, the comprehensive steps taken to check bank frauds have resulted in the amount involved by year of occurrence of fraud showing a declining trend, reducing sharply from ₹ 38,548 crore in FY2016-17 to ₹ 16,084 crore in FY2017-18, increasing slightly to ₹ 18,893 crore in FY2018-19, and declining again to ₹ 3,010 crore in the first half of the current financial year.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

With regard to the reasons behind non-payment of loans given by banks, the reasons include, *inter alia*, excess financing and underfinancing to the borrower, incorrect assessment of repaying capacity of the borrower, incorrect assessment of project viability or project viability being adversely impacted due to changes in external environment, and delayed realisation of payments by the borrowing entity.

With regard to the amount of loans being given to consumers without any guarantee by the banks, RBI has informed that information in this regard is not maintained.

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

- (i) Change in credit culture has been effected, with the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) fundamentally changing the creditor-borrower relationship, taking away control of the defaulting company from promoters/ owners and debarring wilful defaulters from the resolution process and debarring them from raising funds from the market.
- (ii) Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 has been amended to make it more effective, with provision for three months' imprisonment in case the borrower does not provide asset details, and for the lender to get possession of mortgaged property within 30 days.
- (iii) Suits for recovery of dues are also filed by banks before DRTs. Six new DRTs have been established to expedite recovery.
- (iv) Over the last five financial years including the current financial year till date, PSBs have been recapitalised to the extent of ₹ 3.98 lakh crore, with infusion of ₹ 3.22 lakh crore by the Government and mobilisation of over ₹ 0.76 lakh crore by PSBs themselves enabling PSBs to pursue timely resolution of NPAs.
- (v) Key reforms have been instituted in PSBs as part of the PSBs Reforms Agenda, including the following:

- (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.

#### **Additional capital infusion in PSBs**

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

- (a) whether it is fact that Government is considering additional capital infusion of upto ₹30,000 crore in public sector banks (PSBs);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether these banks have been unable to raise required funds from the markets; and
- (d) whether it is also a fact that Government envisaged that public sector banks would raise ₹58,000 crore from the stock markets by March, 2019, to meet Basel III norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Government has considered the requirement of additional capital infusion in banks and has made Budget provision of ₹ 70,000 crore for this purpose in the current financial year. Government has infused ₹ 64,612 crore in PSBs and ₹ 4,557 crore in IDBI Bank Limited.

(c) and (d) In October 2017, Government had announced recapitalisation of banks to the extent of ₹ 2,11,000 crore over the next two years, including raising of about ₹ 58,000 crore by the banks from the market. Against the envisaged raising of about ₹ 58,000 crore, banks have so far mobilised ₹ 57,512 crore from sources other than the Government of India, including market raising since the announcement in October 2017.

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

### **Plugging loophole to boost GST revenue**

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that business-to-consumer sales is the key source of leakage of GST as consumers are cajoled into paying cash instead of digital payment;

(b) whether it is a fact that checking this front would boost GST revenue to the tune of 15-20% annually; and

(c) if so, the efforts the Ministry is making to plug this loophole?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir. Evasion of GST has been noticed in Business to Consumer supplies (B2C). The details of such cases detected by the Central GST Authorities are as follows:

Period	No. of B2C GST Evasion Cases Detected	Total GST Involved (₹ in cr.)
2017-18 ( <i>w.e.f.</i> July, 2017)	46	117.7
2018-19	514	1415.66
2019-20 (upto Dec, 2019)	317	994.18

(b) Yes, Sir. However, no study has been done to ascertain the percentage boost to GST revenue, as a result of curbing of GST leakage in B2C supplies.

(c) Efforts being made to curb evasion of GST in B2C transactions include checking E-way bills, using e-invoices, digital payments and data analytics.

**Incentives for Digital Transaction push**

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

(a) whether there is any thinking going on in Government for giving incentives the way credit cards and others are giving for customers for digital transactions with an objective to push digital payments, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that there was the first National GST Conference held recently; and

(c) if so, whether any discussion in this regard has taken place and the outcome of the same and the other recommendations made by the conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has informed that presently there is no such scheme being implemented by MeitY under which incentives are being given to customers/consumers for digital transactions.

(b) and (c) Department of Revenue (DoR) has apprised that first National GST Conference was held on 25.11.2019 where no such agenda was discussed.

**Utilization of Clean Environment Cess**

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

(a) the details of the total amount of Clean Environment Cess collected, amount transferred to National Clean Energy and Environment Fund and the amount used for other purposes, year-wise till 2019-20;

(b) the details of fund used for the purposes of financing and promoting clean energy initiatives, funding research in the area of clean energy or for any other purpose relating thereto, year-wise, Ministry-wise, and project-wise for the last three years;

(c) whether Government is planning to utilise the coal cess collection to compensate the States for losses on account of GST implementation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) In the Union Budget 2016-17, the erstwhile 'Clean Energy Cess' was renamed as "Clean Environment Cess". Accordingly, the name of 'National Clean Energy Fund' (NCEF) was changed to "National Clean Energy and Environment Fund" (NCEEF). Subsequently, following the enactment of the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 which has been notified in April 2017, provides that this cess, along with some other cesses have been replaced by the Goods and Services Tax (GST) Compensation Fund and the same is utilized to compensate the States for five years for potential losses on account of GST implementation. The amount of "Clean Environment Cess" collected during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 was ₹ 12675.60 crore, ₹ 26117.25 crore and ₹ 11463.43 crore respectively.

**Release of pending funds of Finance**

**Commission**

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

(a) whether the Fifteenth Finance Commission visited all over the country including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States and prepared its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the discussions held and outcome so far, State-wise; and

(c) whether both the States requested to release pending funds of the Finance Commission, if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) The Fifteenth Finance Commission had visited all the 28 states including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. During its visits to each State, the Commission held consultations with various stakeholders including political parties, representatives of rural local bodies and urban local bodies, representatives of industry bodies and trade associations. It also held detailed discussions with the respective Chief Ministers and State Finance Departments to understand the fiscal needs and performance of each of the States. The Commission had also made field visits during such visits.

The Commission visited Andhra Pradesh from 9th October to 12th October 2018 and meeting was held with Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh and his cabinet colleagues on 11.10.2018. The Commission had also visited Telangana from 18.02.2019 to 20.02.2019 and held detailed deliberations with Chief Minister Telangana and his cabinet colleagues on 19.02.2019.

In accordance with the amended Terms of Reference (ToR) issued by President of India on 29.11.2019, the Fifteenth Finance Commission has submitted its report for the year 2020-21 to President of India on 05.12.2019 and has to submit a final report for the extended period of 2020-21 to 2025-26 by 30.10.2020.

#### **Pending income-tax appeals**

222. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

- (a) whether disputed income-tax claims are on the rise in the last five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) how much of that amount are recoverable without much difficulty;
- (d) the number of appeals pending in respect of corporate tax and income tax other than corporate tax in the last five years and in the current financial year as on 31-01-2020; and
- (e) the efforts made to settle the cases amicably?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The trends in disputed income-tax claims in the last five years are as per table below:

Sl. No.	Financial Year Ending	Total disputed Demand (₹ in crores) CIT(A), ITAT, HC, SC and Rectification/Revision/ Waiver Pending before IT Authorities
1	2	3
1.	March, 2015	5,24,825
2.	March, 2016	6,14,804

1	2	3
3.	March, 2017	7,46,692
4.	March, 2018	7,00,346
5.	March, 2019	9,52,552

(c) No such data is maintained by Income Tax Department.

(d) No such classification of appeals with regard to corporate tax and income tax other than corporate tax is maintained as far as appeal data is concerned. However, the pendency of appeals at various judicial fora for the last five years is as below:

FY.	CIT (A)	ITAT	HC	SC
2014-15	2,32,126	1,03,238	34,281	5,661
2015-16	2,58,898	91,971	32,138	5,399
2016-17	2,90,227	92,386	38,481	6,357
2017-18	3,21,841	92,817	39,066	6,224
2018-19	3,41,484	92,205	38,758	6,354

The latest updated figures of pendency at various fora is as follows:

Forum	Pendency of cases	As on
CIT(A)	3,24,135	01.12.2019
ITAT*	89,577	01.12.2019
HC**	31,382	30.09.2019
SC**	3,21,841	30.09.2019

CIT(A) from ITBA portal, DGIT (Systems)

\* Flash figures from Central Registry, ITAT

\*\* R&S Directorate, Pr.DGIT(Admin and TPS)

(e) Pending appeals at various fora have to be decided as per the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961. There is no provision for the amicable settlement of said appeals. However, the following steps for the litigation management have been taken:

1. Litigation management particularly w.r.t appeals pending before Commissioners of Income Tax (Appeals) is one of the key priority areas of



the Central Action Plan (CAP) for F.Y. 2019-20. A two-pronged strategy has been detailed in the CAP in respect of disposal of appeals filed with CIT(A), having proportionate focus on optimizing disposal in terms of numbers and on maximizing disposal of appeals involving high quantum of demand.

Under CAP 2019-20:

- Each individual CIT (A) shall be expected to dispose of a minimum of 550 appeals during the financial year.
  - Each PCCIT Region shall ensure:
    - (a) Disposal of 100% of appeals pending as on 01.04.2019 that involve demand of ₹50 crores and above;
    - (b) Disposal of at least 40% of appeals that involve demand of ₹10 lakhs or more in;
    - (c) Disposal of at least 90% of appeals that involve demand of ₹2 lakhs to ₹ 10 lakhs;
    - (d) Disposal of at least 90% of appeals that involve demand of less than ₹2 lakhs;
    - (e) Disposal of 90% of all appeals pending beyond 5 years (excluding appeals stayed by judicial authorities).
2. Revision of Monetary limits for filing appeals at various judicial fora was done *vide* CBDT circular 3 on 11.07.2018 which were further enhanced *vide* Circular 17 of 2019 dated 08.08.2019 as follows:

Appellate Forum	Monetary limit as per Circular 3/2018 (Rs)	Revised Monetary limit as per Circular 17/2019 (₹)
ITAT	20 lakhs	50 lakhs
High Court	50 lakhs	1 crore
Supreme Court	1 crore	2 crore

Withdrawal of departmental appeals in consequence of above Circulars is as below table:

Appellate Forum	Withdrawals as per Circular 3/2018	Withdrawals as per Circular 17/2019
ITAT	6985	6127
High Court	7093	6156
Supreme Court	959	1104
Total	15,037	13,387

3. Other Steps taken by Department:

- I. Central Technical Committee (CTC) and Regional Technical Committees (RTCs) have been created at the level of CBDT and Pr. CCIT Charges respectively to resolve contentious legal issues and to formulate Departmental View/Settled View.
- II. CTC has issued 30 circulars on Settled Issues/Departmental View, with directions to withdraw/not press such Departmental appeals on issues that have attained finality before HC/SC.
- II. The Department has issued Standard Procedure for handling matters relating to such frequently litigated sections, *i.e.* section 14A, 68 and 147.
- IV. "National Talent Pool" has been formed comprising selected officers having super specialization in any specific trade/sector/section of Income-tax Act, for representation of high-stake cases at different levels of appeal and also for rendering all possible assistance and briefing of the Standing Counsels/ASGs in such cases.

**Impact of merger of six banks  
with SBI**

223. A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with the merger of six banks with the State Bank of India (SBI) last year, the SBI has not become any larger, rather problem of SBI have multiplied;

(b) whether a number of branches of SBI have been closed, staff have become surplus and business expansion has slowed down after the said merger;

(c) whether it is also a fact that after the merger, the non-performing assets had further gone upto ₹2.25 lakh crore; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) State Bank of India (SBI) has informed that the bank merged its five associate banks and Bhartiya Mahila Bank with itself with effect from April 1, 2017. As a result of the merger, the total business of the bank, which was ₹ 36.72 lakh crores before merger has now expanded to ₹ 54.13 lakh crore as of December 2019. The number of branches, which was 17,170 at the time of merger now stands at 21,959 as on December 2019. The total customer base of SBI before merger was 33.75 crore which has also increased to 44.52 crore. Post-merger of the associate banks with SBI, strategic optimisation of branch network was done for better operational efficiency and better customer servicing with more focus on digital and futuristic banking and better deployment of existing workforce in branches for expansion of the bank's business. The business per employee of the bank, which was ₹ 16.24 crore prior to merger, *i.e.*, as at the end of March 2017, has improved to ₹ 20.79 crore as at the end of December 2019. Similarly, the profit per employee of the bank has improved from ₹ 5.11 lakh to ₹ 5.80 lakh. There is no surplus in staff and the bank has been recruiting new staff every year since merger. Since merger, the bank has recruited 25,100 new staff under different categories (2,623 in the financial year (FY) 2017-18, 10,649 in FY 2018-19 and 11,828 in FY 2019-20). No retrenchment has taken place because of the merger of six banks and staff has been suitably redeployed by the bank as per requirement.

The Gross Non-performing Assets of the bank as at the end of FY 2017-18, *i.e.*, post-merger, were ₹ 2,23,427 crore, which have come down to ₹ 1,59,661 crore as at the end of December 2019.

**Increased coverage of employees under  
National Pension System**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that National Pension System (NPS) is a less preferred saving option among employees in the private sector;

(b) the number of companies registered and the number of employees covered under NPS as on 1st of January, 2020;

(c) whether any campaign or strategy has been worked out by Pension Fund Regulatory Development Authority to approach companies for increased coverage of employees under NPS; and

(d) the number of employees or subscribers who are expected to be added for pension by the end of the financial year, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) As per information received from the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA), the National Pension System (NPS) was opened up for private sector subscribers in the year 2009 on voluntary basis. Since then, till 18.01.2020, a total of 20.35 lakh subscribers have enrolled under NPS in the private sector (All Citizen Model and Corporate Model). As on 01.01.2020, 7,063 (Seven thousand and sixty three) corporate and 9,18,300 (Nine lakh eighteen thousand and three hundred) subscribers have registered and enrolled under NPS respectively.

(c) In its endeavour to promote NPS among the private sector employees, PFRDA, periodically, conducts NPS workshops/conferences at various locations across the country in coordination with various trade bodies and organizations such as FICCI, Willis Tower Watson, Mercer, etc. wherein corporates are invited for such Seminars/Conferences. PFRDA also engages with corporates which have already implemented NPS for their employees and conducts awareness sessions/seminars/interactions with their employees. Further, the NPS distribution channels like point of presence, and retirement advisers are being regularly followed-up/guided/encouraged for increasing the coverage of NPS in the voluntary non-government segment. Awareness about NPS is also being promoted through media activities, including digital and social media on a regular basis.

(d) As per PFRDA, under the private sector NPS (All Citizen Model and Corporate Model), for the current FY 2019-20, 3.49 lakh subscribers have already enrolled under NPS as on 27.01.2020, and it is expected to increase further by the financial year end 2019-20.

**Loans disbursed under "psbloansin59minutes" portal**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has started "Support and Outreach Initiative for MSMEs" programme, under which along with other initiatives, a target to enable entrepreneurs to access credit through the portal 'psbloansin59minutes' has been fixed; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details of loan disbursed to MSME units through the portal 'psbloansin59minutes' since the beginning of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Government had launched a support and outreach programme for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) on 2nd November, 2018, under which, along with other initiatives, a web portal, namely *psbloansin59minutes.com* was launched to facilitate access of credit to MSMEs. No target for the portal has been fixed as the portal is demand driven. As on 26.1.2020, a total of 1,87,329 loan applications processed on the portal were sanctioned by banks, and in 1,67,131 cases, disbursement had also been made. State-wise details in this regard are, however, not maintained.

**Measures to increase collection of GST**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that GST mop up in the country is not as per expectations;

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

(c) the remedial measures Government has taken or proposes to take to substantially increase in collection of GST in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The details of GST revenue collection and Targets during FY 2017-18, FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20 till December, 2019 (as per Pr CCA flash figure) are as under:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(Figures in ₹ crores)

	Tax Head	CGST	IGST	GST Comp. Cess	Total
2017-18	RE	2,21,400	1,61,900	61,331	4,44,631
	Actual	2,03,261	1,76,688	62,612	4,42,561
2018-19	RE	5,03,900	50,000	90,000	6,43,900
	Actual	4,57,534	28,948	95,081	5,81,563
2019-20	BE	5,26,000	28,000	1,09,343	6,63,343
	Actual*	3,68,052	5,423	70,534	4,44,009*

[April-Dec] (Provisional)

(c) The administrative steps taken by the Government to achieve the target set for this financial year are GST rate rationalization to improve tax compliance, mandatory e-filing and e-payment of taxes, penalty for delayed payment, extensive use of third party sources such as State VAT Department, Income Tax etc. for compliance verification, regular enforcement and compliance verification of tax returns, taxpayer education and media campaign etc. The following steps have been taken up to improve compliance mechanism under GST thereby increasing revenue collection in the country:

- (i) *Vide* notification no. 75/2019 - Central Tax dated 26.12.2019, rule 86A has been inserted in CGST Rules, 2017 to empower tax officer, not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner, to block Input Tax Credit (ITC) available in the electronic credit ledger of a taxpayer if he has reason to believe that such ITC is ineligible or it has been fraudulently availed.
- (ii) Rule 138E to CGST Rules, 2017 has been inserted which provides for blocking of the facility for generation of e-way bills for those taxpayers who have not filed return in FORM GSTR-3B for two consecutive months.
- (iii) Sub-rule (4) to Rule 36 of the CGST Rules has been inserted *vide* Notification No. 49/2019-Central Tax dated 09.10.2019 to provide restriction in availment of Input Tax Credit (ITC) in respect of invoices or debit notes, the details of which have not been uploaded by the suppliers under sub-section (1) of Section 37 of the CGST Act, 2017.

**Issuance of notices to tax payers  
selected randomly**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Income Tax Department has issued notices to tax payers under the e-assessment scheme, 2019, selected randomly through computers;

(b) if so, the reasons for selecting few for scrutiny and letting out others which is arbitrary and bad in law against the spirit of Article 14 of the constitution; and

(c) whether Government would stop harassing honest tax payers through random selection of scrutiny cases and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) No Sir. The selection of the cases for the purposes of e-assessment scheme 2019 has been done as per the rule based selection criteria approved by the Central Board of Direct Taxes. There is no random selection of cases.

(b) In order to ensure that honest taxpayers are not harassed and only cases of having high risks of potential tax evasion are subjected to scrutiny assessment by the Income-tax Department, a Computer Assisted Scrutiny Selection (CASS) method is being followed for selecting the cases for scrutiny. CASS is a system-based method for scrutiny selection which identifies the cases having high risks of potential tax evasion through data-analytics and three-hundred sixty-degree data profiling of taxpayers in a non-discretionary manner based on the rule-based selection criteria duly approved by the Central Board of Direct Taxes. These rules apply to all types of scrutiny selection by the Income-tax Department including the e-assessment scheme, 2019.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply above.

**NPAs belong to farmers**

†228. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) is continuously decreasing because of recovery; and

(b) the details of the amount of various banks declared as Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) during the last three years and out of it, the amount of fund which is related to farmers and the amount which is related to corporate sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) As per data of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), aggregate gross advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) in their global operations increased from ₹ 25,03,431 crore as on 31.3.2008 to ₹ 68,75,748 crore as on 31.3.2014. As per RBI inputs, the primary reasons for the spurt in stressed assets have been observed to be, *inter alia*, aggressive lending practices, wilful default/loan frauds/corruption in some cases, and economic slowdown. Asset Quality Review (AQR) initiated in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of NPAs. As a result of AQR and subsequent transparent recognition by banks, stressed accounts were reclassified as NPAs and expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were provided for. Further, all such schemes for restructuring stressed loans were withdrawn. Primarily as a result of transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, gross NPAs of SCBs, as per RBI data on global operations, rose from ₹ 3,23,464 crore as on 31.3.2015, to ₹ 10,36,187 crore as on 31.3.2018, and as a result of Government's strategy of recognition, resolution, recapitalisation and reforms, have since declined by ₹ 1,01,267 crore to ₹ 9,34,920 crore as on 30.9.2019.

Government has implemented a comprehensive strategy, consisting of recognition of NPAs transparently, resolution and recovery of value from stressed accounts, recapitalising of Public Sector Banks (PSBs), and reforms in PSBs and the wider financial ecosystem for a responsible and clean system. Comprehensive steps have been taken under the 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 Securitization 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 including the current financial year till date, PSBs have been recapitalised to the extent of ₹ 3.98 lakh crore, with infusion of ₹ 3.22 lakh crore by the Government and mobilisation of over ₹ 0.76 lakh crore by PSBs themselves enabling PSBs 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 RBI data on global operations, the NPAs of SCBs, after reaching a peak of ₹ 10,36,187 crore as on 31.3.2018, have declined by ₹ 1,01,267 crore to ₹ 9,34,920 crore as on 30.9.2019. SCBs have effected recovery of ₹ 4,52,959 crore over the last four financial years and the second quarter of the current financial year, including record recovery of ₹ 1,56,688 crore during the financial year 2018-19.

With regard to the details of amount declared as NPAs related to farmers and corporate sector categories, RBI has apprised that information is not maintained in terms of the aforesaid specified categories. However, as per RBI data on domestic operations, the details of gross NPAs, gross NPAs for Agriculture and Allied activities and gross NPAs for Industry as reported by SCBs to RBI at the end of financial years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

***Data on gross NPAs as reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks***

*— Amounts in crore ₹*

Gross NPAs			Agriculture and Allied Activities - Gross NPAs			Industry - Gross NPAs		
F.Y.	F.Y.	F.Y.	F.Y.	F.Y.	F.Y.	F.Y.	F.Y.	F.Y.
2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
7,28,740	9,62,621	8,80,077	62,311	85,482	1,11,851	5,25,898	7,03,987	5,80,795

Source: RBI

**Growth in banking frauds**

†229. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:  
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:  
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a growth has been recorded in the cases of banking frauds;
- (b) the details of the cases of frauds taking place in banks during the last three years, year-wise; and
- (c) the details of the amount involved in the banking frauds during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) Government, in 2015, issued "Framework for timely detection,

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

reporting, investigation etc. relating to large value bank frauds" to Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for dealing with suspected frauds involving sums of money in excess of ₹ 50 crore, and instituting wide-ranging structural and procedural reforms through the framework and other steps to check fraudulent banking practices. Systematic and comprehensive checking, including of legacy stock of NPAs of PSBs, 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, where it has observed that this has helped unearth frauds perpetrated over a number of years. This is reflected in the increased amount involved in frauds of ₹ 1 lakh and above, reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks and select financial institutions, from ₹ 23,934 crore in 5,076 cases in the financial year (FY) 2016-17 to ₹ 41,167 crore in 5,916 cases in FY2017-18, ₹ 71,543 crore in 6,801 cases in FY2018-19, and ₹ 1,13,374 crore in 4,412 cases in the first half of the FY 2019-20. While improved detection and reporting have increased the reported amount involved in recent years, the comprehensive steps taken to check bank frauds have resulted in the amount involved by year of occurrence of fraud showing a declining trend, reducing sharply from ₹ 38,548 crore in 4,271 cases in FY2016-17 to ₹ 16,084 crore in 4,740 cases in FY2017-18, increasing slightly to ₹ 18,893 crore in 3,962 cases in FY2018-19, and declining again to ₹ 3,010 crore in 1,297 cases in the first half of the FY2019-20.

The steps taken to check fraudulent banking practices 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) Government's framework for large value frauds in PSBs mandates:
  - (i) Examination be initiated for wilful default immediately upon reporting fraud to RBI;
  - (ii) Report on the borrower be sought from the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau in case an account turns NPA.
- (3) 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 disentiement of the offender from defending any civil claim.
- (4) 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.
- (5) Heads of PSBs have been empowered to issue requests for issue of Look-Out Circulars.
- (6) For enforcement of auditing standards and ensuring the quality of audits, Government has established the National Financial Reporting Authority as an independent regulator.
- (7) In order to bring transparency and accountability in the larger financial system, bank accounts of 3.38 lakh inoperative companies have been frozen.

**Levy of bank charges on accounts  
opened under PMJDY**

230. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:  
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of bank accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana since 2014 till date, year-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that banks are charging old age pension accounts, scholarship and MGNREGA wages accounts including Jan Dhan accounts for not maintaining minimum balance;
- (c) the amount recovered from these accounts due to non-maintenance of minimum balance during last three years;
- (d) the number of operational Jan Dhan accounts at present; and
- (e) the number of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan accounts closed during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) As per information provided by banks, 37.87 crore bank accounts have been opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) as on 15.01.2020. Year-wise cumulative position of opening of accounts under PMJDY, as informed by banks, is as under:

Year	Number of PMJDY accounts (in crore) cumulative
March 2015	14.54
March 2016	21.43
March 2017	28.17
March 2018	31.44
March 2019	35.27
As on 15.01.2020	37.87

(b) and (c) Accounts opened under PMJDY are Basic Savings Bank Deposit (BSBD) accounts in nature. As per the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines on BSBD accounts dated 10.08.2012 and its amendment dated 10.06.2019, there is no requirement for maintaining minimum balance in such accounts. Accordingly, no penalty is imposed on PMJDY accounts for non-maintenance of minimum balance irrespective of any direct benefit transfer being received in such accounts under any scheme.

(d) As per information provided by banks, out of 37.87 crore total PMJDY accounts, 30.78 crore (81.3%) accounts are operative as on 15.01.2020.

(e) Information on the number of PMJDY accounts closed is not centrally maintained. However, cumulative number of existing PMJDY accounts monitored by this Department shows that the number of these accounts has increased every year since launch of the scheme.

#### **Achieving five trillion dollar economy**

†231. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:  
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:  
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether there has been a steady decline in the economy of the country;
- (b) the time duration set to achieve the five trillion dollar strong economy with the current pace of economic growth;
- (c) the steps taken to fulfil the basic needs and to overcome the decline in the economy; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) As per the National Statistical Office (NSO), India's GDP growth on average was 7.5 per cent in 2014-19, which is the highest amongst G-20 countries. As per the IMF estimates, India continues to be among the fastest growing economies in the world and India is estimated to grow at 5.8 per cent in 2020 and is further projected to surpass China with a growth rate of 6.5 per cent in 2021.

(b) to (d) The Economic Survey 2018-19 mentions that Indian economy aspires to become a USD 5 trillion economy by 2024-25. The Indian economy needs to grow at a high and robust growth rate along with high levels of investment to achieve this goal. Government has been undertaking continuous measures for improving the investment climate and boosting the economic growth rate of the economy. Introduction of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) in 2016 is a significant step towards cleaning and strengthening the financial system of the country. Implementation of Goods and Services Tax in 2017 stands out as the most important measure for improving ease of doing business in the country. This is reflected in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business 2020 Report which improves India's ranking by 14 positions from 77 in 2018 to 63 in 2019. Make-in-India programme is a major initiative towards increasing the indigenous capacity of the country to produce world class goods and services. Continuous liberalization has resulted in record and unprecedented inflows of foreign direct investment into the country. All along Government has kept inflation under control, fiscal spending disciplined and current account deficit manageable to ensure macroeconomic stability so necessary to sustaining a healthy investment climate in the country. More recently government has cut corporate tax rate from 30 per cent to 22 percent to boost investment activity in the country. In particular, the corporate tax rate has been cut to 15 per cent for new domestic manufacturing companies which is amongst the lowest in the world. This complements a cut in the repo rate by 135 basis

points during 2019 by the Reserve Bank of India and mandating of banks to link their lending rates with external benchmarks for reducing the cost of capital for investors.

### **Opposition to banks merger**

232. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Bank Employees Association has opposed Government's move to merge Bank of Baroda, Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that such a merger would not be beneficial either to the employees or people at large; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that even if all 21 Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are merged into one, the country cannot match global banks in terms of capital strength?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) Government has received representations/requests from various quarters, including from All India Bank Employees' Association, on various issues related to the amalgamation of Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank into Bank of Baroda and suggesting responses thereto including, *inter alia*, non-amalgamation, public and employee concerns. Public at large have benefited from the amalgamation as the amalgamated bank is offering enhanced access to banking services through a stronger and larger network, greater financial inclusion of the underprivileged, wider and customised array of banking and other financial products and services, and improved digital experience through investments in technology. Employees have benefited through opening up of wider career and geographical opportunities, enhanced depth and breadth of employees' exposure and improved perquisites through harmonisation of benefits on best-across-banks basis, while ensuring that no employee has lost his or her job as a result of the amalgamation.

(d) No proposal is currently under consideration of Government to merge all public sector banks into one bank.

**Disbursal of agricultural loan digitally**

233. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of India is running a pilot project to disburse agricultural loans digitally and expects to roll out the services very soon; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) State Bank of India (SBI) has informed that as a part of their yono (you only need one) mobile based application, they have developed yono-Krishi as a pilot project for providing one stop digital solution on smartphones, specifically for farmers. 'yono-Krishi' is available in English and eleven (11) regional languages (Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati, Punjabi, Oriya, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Bengali and Assamese).

As informed by SBI, following services under yono-Krishi has been operationalised:

- (i) yono Khata: Digital lending platform for agriculture Gold Loan product.
- (ii) yono Mitra: Crop/farm advisory services including weather forecasts and advanced information on commodity prices, Government schemes, Agriculture News for enhancing productivity, price discovery.
- (iii) yono Mandi: Online farm input market place for purchasing seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, farm equipment, etc., besides providing link to suppliers.

**Expansion of banking industry**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the bank mergers will exclude the underprivileged from the banking map as per the All India Bank Employees Association;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that what we need is the expansion of the banking



industry and not consolidation as the banking density in India was relatively low compared to many countries in the world; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) Government has conveyed in-principle approval to the amalgamation of Oriental Bank of Commerce and United Bank of India into Punjab National Bank, Andhra Bank and Corporation Bank into Union Bank of India, Syndicate Bank into Canara Bank, and Allahabad Bank into Indian Bank, for creating strong banks by enabling harnessing of scale and synergy benefits across Public Sector Banks (PSBs). In this connection, Government has received representations/requests from various quarters, including from All India Bank Employees' Association, regarding various issues related to the amalgamation and suggesting responses thereto, which include, *inter alia*, non-amalgamation, adequate recapitalisation of the amalgamating banks and customer concerns. For recapitalising these banks, Government has recently infused ₹ 40,983 crore. For the customers, the amalgamations are expected to result in creation of banks capable of offering enhanced access to banking services through stronger and larger networks, greater financial inclusion of the underprivileged, wider and customised array of competitively priced banking and other financial products and services, and improved digital experience through investments in technology.

Banks expand their networks based on their business plans, and Scheduled Commercial Banks expanded their branch network by 23,730 branches over the last five financial years. While such expansion would continue, the consolidation through amalgamation across PSBs would enable harnessing of scale and synergy benefits across banks.

#### **National Bench for Authority for Advance Ruling**

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

(a) whether it is fact that only 5-10 per cent of the 1.2 crore assesses are evading GST and bringing a bad name to industry;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a concern over varied orders passed by the Authority for Advance Ruling, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering for a national bench for Authority for Advance Ruling; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir. The trends in detection of GST evasion *vis-a-vis* the total number of active registrants with the Central GST Authorities is 0.01% in 2017-18, 0.20% in 2018-19 and 0.05% in 2019-20 (upto Dec, 2019).

(b) Yes, Sir. There have been certain instances where two or more State Advance Ruling Authorities have given conflicting decisions on the same issue.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at this stage.

#### **Rise in inflation in the country**

236. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inflation in the country is persistently on rise;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to bring prices under control;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the likely impact of tightening monetary policy on inflationary trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) The average Consumer Price Index-Combined (CPI-C) inflation, which was recorded at 5.9 per cent in 2014-15, has declined continuously to around 3.4 per cent in 2018-19. The CPI-C inflation during 2019-20 (April-December) was recorded at 4.1 per cent. The hike observed in 2019-20 is due to the surge in onion prices. 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 and 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.

(d) The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) reduced the policy repo rate by 135 bps during February to December 2019. However, the fifth bi-monthly policy of December 2019 stated "given the evolving growth-inflation dynamics, the MPC felt it appropriate to take a pause at this juncture. Accordingly, the MPC decided to keep the policy repo rate unchanged".

#### **Loans written off from nationalised banks**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has written off a record amount of bad loans from the nationalised banks in the last six years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data on global operations, aggregate gross advances of nationalised banks increased from ₹ 11,33,137 crore as on 31.3.2008 to ₹ 34,03,717 crore as on 31.3.2014. As per RBI inputs, the primary reasons for the spurt in stressed assets have been observed to be, *inter alia*, aggressive lending practices, wilful default/loan frauds/corruption in some cases, and economic slowdown. Asset Quality Review (AQR) initiated in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of Non Performing Assets (NPAs). As a result of AQR initiated in 2015 and subsequent transparent recognition by banks, stressed accounts were reclassified as NPAs and expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were provided for. Further, all such schemes for restructuring stressed loans were withdrawn. Primarily as a result of transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, gross NPAs of

nationalised banks, as per RBI data on global operations, rose from ₹ 2,05,494 crore as on 31.3.2015 to ₹ 6,72,174 crore as on 31.3.2018, and as a result of Government's strategy of recognition, resolution, recapitalisation and reforms, have since declined by ₹ 1,06,514 crore to ₹ 5,65,660 crore as on 30.9.2019.

As per RBI guidelines and policy approved by bank Boards, non-performing loans, including, *inter alia*, those in respect of which full provisioning has been made on completion of four years, are removed from the balance-sheet of the bank concerned by way of write-off. Banks evaluate/consider the impact of write-offs as part of their regular exercise to clean up their balance-sheet, avail of tax benefit and optimise capital, in accordance with RBI guidelines and policy approved by their Boards. As borrowers of written-off loans continue to be liable for repayment and the process of recovery of dues from the borrower in written-off loan accounts continues, write-off does not benefit the borrower. Bank-wise details of NPAs written-off by nationalised banks during the last six financial years are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of reduction in NPAs of Nationalised Banks — due to write-offs (including compromise)*

Bank							Remarks
	2013- 14	2014- 15	2015- 16	2016- 17	2017- 18	2018- 19	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Allahabad Bank	782	2,109	2,126	2,442	3,635	4,219	Asset Quality Review
Andhra Bank	263	1,124	814	1,623	1,666	2,280	(AQR) initiated in 2015 for
Bank of Baroda	964	1,563	1,554	4,348	4,948	13,102	clean and fully provisioned
Bank of India	1,767	866	2,374	7,346	8,976	7,405	bank balance-sheets
Bank of Maharashtra	401	264	903	1,374	2,460	5,127	revealed high incidence of
Canara Bank	1,591	1,472	3,387	5,545	8,310	14,267	Non-Performing Assets
Central Bank of India	1,995	1,386	1,334	2,396	2,924	10,375	(NPAs). As a result of AQR
Corporation Bank	463	779	2,495	3,574	8,228	5,989	and subsequent transparent
Dena Bank	479	515	760	833	661	4,672	recognition by PSBs,
Indian Bank	628	550	926	437	1,606	2,872	stressed accounts were
Indian Overseas Bank	1,474	2,087	2,067	3,066	6,908	7,794	reclassified as NPAs and
							expected losses on stressed
							loans, not provided for
							earlier under flexibility

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Oriental Bank of Commerce	1,252	925	1,668	2,308	6,357	6,457	<p>given to restructured loans, were provided for. All such schemes for restructuring stressed loans were withdrawn. Primarily as a result of transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, the gross NPAs of Nationalised banks increased. Enabled by Government's strategy, as per RBI data on global operations, Nationalised banks have recovered ₹ 2,50,310 crore over the last five financial years, including record recovery of ₹ 86,014 crore during financial year 2018-19.</p> <p>As per RBI guidelines and bank-Board approved policy, non-performing loans, including, <i>inter alia</i>, those in respect of which full provisioning has been made on completion of four years, are removed from the balance-sheet of the bank concerned by way of write-off for cleaning up their balance-sheets, availing tax benefit and achieving capital optimisation. As the process of recovery of dues from the borrower in written-off loan accounts continues, write-off does not benefit the borrower.</p>
Punjab and Sind Bank	204	263	335	491	460	1,635	
Punjab National Bank	1,947	5,996	6,485	9,205	7,407	12,253	
Syndicate Bank	1,025	1,055	1,430	1,271	2,400	6,775	
UCO Bank	1,423	0	1,573	1,937	2,735	4,420	
Union Bank of India	913	931	792	1,264	3,477	7,771	
United Bank of India	481	761	649	714	1,867	5,365	
Vijaya Bank	296	791	510	1,068	1,539	1,518	

Source: RBI

**Making Aadhaar mandatory for beneficiaries  
of PMVVY**

238. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:  
SHRI SANJAY SETH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY), along with its aims and objectives;
- (b) the details of the number of beneficiaries who are availing the benefits under the scheme, State/UT-wise especially Uttar Pradesh;
- (c) whether Government has made Aadhaar mandatory for subscribers of PMVVY, if so the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government through its implementing agency will make provisions to help beneficiaries get Aadhaar number, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the further steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Government launched 'Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana' to protect elderly persons aged 60 and above against a future fall in their interest income due to the uncertain market condition, as also to provide social security during old age. The scheme is being implemented through Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC).

Pension is payable at the end of each period during the policy tenure of 10 years as per the frequency of monthly/quarterly/half-yearly/yearly as chosen by the subscriber at the time of purchase. Minimum purchase price under the scheme is ₹ 1,50,000/- for a minimum pension of ₹ 1,000/- per month and the maximum purchase price is ₹ 15,00,000/- for maximum pension of ₹ 10,000/- per month. The scheme is exempted from Goods and Services Tax (GST). The Scheme is currently open for subscription upto 31st March, 2020.

On survival of the pensioner at the end of policy term, purchase price and the final pension installment shall be payable. On death of pensioner during the policy term, the purchase price shall be refunded to the nominee/legal heirs.

(b) The details of the number of beneficiaries (State/UT-wise as on 31.12.2019) who are availing the, benefits under the scheme, as provided by LIC, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) Vide notification No. S.O. 4593(E) dated 23.12.2019, an eligible beneficiary is required to furnish proof of possession of Aadhaar number for availing benefit under the scheme.

Further, the implementing agency has to offer Aadhaar enrolment facilities for the beneficiaries who are not yet enrolled for Aadhaar at convenient locations in coordination with the existing Registrars of UIDAI or by becoming a UIDAI Registrar themselves.

Government of India *vide* the said notification has mandated that the implementing agency shall make all the required arrangements to ensure that wide publicity through media shall be given to the beneficiaries to make them aware of the requirement of Aadhaar under the Scheme.

#### ***Statement***

*Number of beneficiaries availing the benefits under the scheme, State/UT-wise as at 31.12.2019*

State and Union Territory	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20
Andhra Pradesh	9657
Arunachal Pradesh	5
Assam	2933
Bihar	3902
Chandigarh	1125
Chhattisgarh	4649
Goa	1979
Gujarat	60852
Haryana	5665
Himachal Pradesh	1141

1	2
Jammu and Kashmir	891
Jharkhand	7232
Karnataka	26370
Kerala	8735
Madhya Pradesh	11464
Maharashtra	80167
Manipur	19
Meghalaya	134
Mizoram	4
Nagaland	14
NCT of Delhi	19129
Odisha	7492
Puducherry	311
Punjab	4678
Rajasthan	8827
Sikkim	31
Tamil Nadu	25834
Telangana	12050
Tripura	414
Uttarakhand	3426
Uttar Pradesh	28557
West Bengal	86089
TOTAL	4,23,796

**IGST arrears to States**

239. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:  
SHRI VAIKO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:



- (a) whether some State Governments have pressed for immediate resolution of pending Integrated Goods and Service Tax (IGST) arrears;
- (b) if so, the response of Government;
- (c) the IGST arrears paid to each State during the current financial year, State-wise;
- (d) the steps taken to clear the IGST arrears due to the States for the last two years;
- (e) whether some States also asked for fiscal expansion and relax the deficit target to 4 per cent of the GDP; and
- (f) if so, the response of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) It is submitted that after regular settlement and refund, some amount of Integrated Goods and Services Tax (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 Consolidated Fund of India as on 31st March, 2018, was devolved to Centre and States as per provisions of Article 270 of the Constitution of India after taking formal opinion from Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice.

A few States have represented requesting for apportionment of balance IGST as on 3.03.2018 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.

- (e) and (f) No such proposal has been received.

#### **Measures to contain CPI-C inflation**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Consumers Price Index-Combined (CPI-C) inflation is more than 4 per cent at present;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the increase in CPI-C, the details thereof;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the steps taken by Government to reduce the inflation; and

(d) whether Government has made some special provisions to reduce the inflation, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The Consumer Price Index-Combined (CPI-C) inflation during 2019-20 (April-December) was recorded at 4.1 per cent and 7.4 per cent in December, 2019. The 'vegetables', a component of 'Food and Beverages', has contributed considerably in CPI-C inflation during 2019-20 (April-December).

(c) and (d) Government is implementing Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) to help moderate the volatility in prices of agri-horticultural commodities like pulses, onion, and potato. In order to contain the price rise in onion during 2019-20, buffer stock of 57,373 metric tonnes (MT) Rabi onion was created under Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) which was distributed to various State Governments, other agencies and also sold in various *mandis* through open auction. Minimum Export Price (MEP) of \$850/MT was imposed on onion on 13.09.2019, and subsequently its export was banned by Government on 29.09.20 in view of continued high prices. Government, on 29.09.2019, imposed stock limits on traders across the country -100 quintals on retail traders and 500 quintals on wholesale traders under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, which was subsequently, revised to 20 quintals (2 MT) for retailers and 250 quintals (25 MT) for wholesalers. Further, Government of India urged State Governments to hold regular meetings with the traders of onions at State and District level to prevent hoarding, speculative trading and profiteering, unfair and illegal trade practices like cartelling, etc. Private imports of onions were facilitated by relaxing its fumigation norms and exempting importers from stock limits. Government also imported onions through MMTC from countries like Egypt and Turkey and directed NAFED to procure surplus Kharif onion from producing States like Rajasthan, Maharashtra and undertake distribution in deficit States.

#### **Incentivising population control measures**

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

(a) whether Government is encouraging State and local Governments to control population in their respective territories by giving them incentives and financial support; and

(b) whether the population migrating from one territory to another is also being covered under such incentives/schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The Government has undertaken several initiatives encouraging States/Union Territories to promote family planning by giving compensation and incentives.

(b) Government schemes cover all citizens irrespective of their migration from one territory to another within the country.

#### **Respiratory diseases due to air pollution**

242. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:  
LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.):

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is high prevalence of respiratory and other diseases due to air pollution and other factors across the country and, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the estimated number of people suffering from diseases due to exposure to polluted air and deaths occurred therefrom in the country in the last three years, State/UT-wise, year-wise; and

(c) the remedial measures 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) While air pollution is known to be one of the aggravating factors for many respiratory ailments, specific information on the number of cases and deaths exclusively due to air pollution is not available.

In January, 2019, Government launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) to tackle the problem of air pollution in a comprehensive manner with targets to achieve 20 to 30 % reduction in  $PM_{10}$  and  $PM_{2.5}$  concentrations by 2024, keeping 2017 as base year. The overall objective is to augment and evolve effective ambient air quality monitoring network across the country besides ensuring comprehensive management plan for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution and enhancing public awareness and capacity building measures.

The plan includes 102 non-attainment cities, across 23 States and Union Territories, on the basis of their ambient air quality data between 2011 and 2015 and WHO report 2014/2018. A total of 86 city specific action plans have been approved for ground implementation.

In view of probable linkage of Respiratory illnesses with deteriorating Air Quality Index, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also initiated following activities:

- Initiation of daily Sentinel surveillance for Acute Respiratory Illnesses in Emergency Department of Hospitals: initially in four hospitals (AIIMS, SJH, LHMC and RMLH), further to be expanded to two more hospitals in January, 2019 (National Institute of Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases and Vallabh Bhai Patel Chest Institute)
- Providing feedback to hospitals for undertakings appropriate measures for managing respiratory illnesses in their hospitals
- Time and again issue Health advisory on health effects of Air Pollution to Health department of all States. This year health advisory was issued in September-October, 2019 and then again after Diwali when AQI deteriorated beyond very Poor- Severe levels
- Prepared and shared IEC posters on Air Pollution and its health effects with State Health Departments
- Air Pollution and Health effects campaign have also been run on social media (on the websites of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and National Centre for Disease Control, Twitter handle and Facebook page)
- The States and UTs have also been advised to initiate sentinel surveillance for Acute Respiratory Illnesses in at least four to five major hospitals in those cities which are being listed as highly polluted cities by Central Pollution Control Board.

#### **Sampling of food items for quality checks**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that according to the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), it has been revealed that 3.7 per cent of the samples collected and

analysed were found unsafe, 15.8 per cent substandard and 9 per cent samples had labelling defects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many of the poorly performing States have not been able to put in place full time officers and do not have proper testing laboratories; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes. State-wise information of such cases based on reports received by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) from States/UT Governments for the financial year 2018-19 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The implementation and enforcement of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 primarily rests with the State/UT Governments. FSSAI has been impressing upon the States/UTs the need for strengthening regulatory infrastructure at State/UT level, including need for addressing shortage of regulatory staff and placement of full time officers, improvement in sampling and testing facilities etc. through quarterly meetings of Central Advisory Committee, regular video conference with officials of food safety departments of the State/UT Governments and periodical interactions between Officers of FSSAI and States/UTs at highest level.

Separately, under a Central Sector Scheme for "Strengthening of Food Testing System in the Country", the FSSAI has released a sum of ₹269.69 crore for the upgradation of 38 State Food Testing Labs in 29 States/UTs by way of improvement of physical infrastructure, purchase of high end equipments and setting up of microbiological laboratories. 54 Mobile food testing laboratories, called Food Safety on Wheel, have also been delivered to 32 States/UTs.

**Statement****Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report/Data for the year 2018-19**

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Samples Analysed	Total number of Samples found non-conforming	Break up of Non Conforming Samples			No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions/Penalties		
				Unsafe	Sub Standard	Labelling defects/ Misleading/ Miscell-aneous	Criminal	Civil	Convic- tions	Number of cases in which penalties imposed	Amount of penalty raised in Rupees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	268	11	0	11	0	1	1	1	89	1274000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4715	692	149	244	299	104	456	29	344	10691300
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	291	11	1	3	7	1	7	0	6	21000
4.	Assam	515	111	46	48	17	7	14	0	5	77000
5.	Bihar	4135	372	110	151	111	25	146	0	30	1065000
6.	Chandigarh	315	30	3	16	11	37	21	30	15	335000
7.	Chhattisgarh	988	208	16	141	51	23	27	17	8	995000
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	58	6	0	2	4	0	6	0	6	63000

9.	Daman and Diu	145	4	0	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	2461	485	96	148	241	29	110	38	31	4716001	
11.	Goa	1550	88	6	45	37	1	9	0	17	866000	
12.	Gujarat	9884	822	47	432	343	22	353	22	237	19589004	
13.	Haryana	2929	737	95	459	183	47	488	5	242	5116860	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	229	43	6	20	17	4	10	4	35	965500	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3600	1416	44	732	640	10	698	1	466	5718800	
16.	Jharkhand	499	208	44	101	63	10	71	0	22	485000	
17.	Karnataka	3945	456	100	120	236	71	249	0	146	950800	
18.	Kerala	4378	781	201	321	259	102	565	2	339	11117000	
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	7063	1369	44	651	674	114	1095	8	557	1,82,28,200	
21.	Maharashtra	4742	1036	278	633	125	957	910	18	529	11996269	
22.	Manipur	388	56	0	28	28	0	16	0	12	689000	
23.	Meghalaya	81	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	3	193700	
24.	Mizoram	124	27	2	7	18	0	0	0	0	0	
25.	Nagaland	202	175	0	175	0	0	63	0	63	37500	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26.	Odisha	327	91	22	44	25	38	123	0	3	220000
27.	Puducherry	2037	39	0	39	0	0	0	0	7	
28.	Punjab	11920	3961	92	2015	1854	45	1840	3	1762	15703200
29.	Rajasthan	5760	2147	208	1272	667		657	141	686	2017000
30.	Sikkim	182	17	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	5730	2601	728	813	1060	666	1718	306	1485	50111950
32.	Telangana	1760	168	23	86	59	33	191	3	15	248000
33.	Tripura	192	8	2	6	0	0	3	0	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	22583	11817	1404	7907	2506	451	8524	73	5526	158981003
35.	Uttarakhand	755	35	0	25	10	8	28	0	28	2853000
36.	West Bengal	1,708	384	130	157	97	6	58	0	20	453000
TOTAL		1,06,459	30415	3900	16870	9645	2813	18550	701	12734	32,57,78,087

Source: States/UTs,



**Regulation of fees charged by private  
hospitals**

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

- (a) whether Government is aware that rates charged by private hospitals are very high for various procedures;
- (b) if so, whether Government has any plan to regulate them;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The rates charged by the private hospitals vary from State to State and within a State. Such rates also vary from hospital to hospital depending upon the types of facilities or services provided by the hospitals or availed by the patients.

Health being a State Subject, such information about rates charged by private hospitals is not maintained centrally.

(b) to (d) The Government of India has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 and notified Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 for registration and regulation of clinical establishments (both Government and Private) in the country. Currently, the Act is applicable in 11 States and all Union Territories except Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh. Other States may adopt the Act under clause (1) of Article 252 of the Constitution.

In the States/UTs where the said Act is in force, the clinical establishments are required to meet the norms such as minimum standards of facilities and services, minimum requirement of personnel, maintenance of records and reports and displaying of rates at a conspicuous place. The clinical establishments are also required to follow Standard Treatment Guidelines issued by the Central/State Governments and charge rates for each type of procedure and service within the range of rates determined from time to time.

The National Council for Clinical Establishments has developed a standard list of medical procedures and a standard template for costing of medical procedures and shared the same with the States and Union Territories for appropriate action by them.

The implementation and enforcement of the said Act is within the purview of the State/UT Governments.

**Mental healthcare through Government  
schemes**

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

- (a) the number of people who suffer from mental health problems in India per year;
- (b) the details thereof and reasons therefor;
- (c) whether mental healthcare services are offered by Government as a part of any of its policies/schemes;
- (d) if so, details thereof;
- (e) what expenditure was made on mental healthcare by Government in the previous year, details thereof; and
- (f) whether Government plans to include mental healthcare in its policies in the future and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per the National Mental Health Survey, 2016, the prevalence of mental disorders in adults over the age of 18 years is about 10.6%. Mental disorders are known to be caused by a complex interaction of biological, social, environmental, cultural and economic factors.

(c) to (f) To address the challenge of mental illnesses, the Government is implementing the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) in the country. Under NMHP, implementation of the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) has been approved for 655 districts of the country for early detection, management and treatment of mental disorders/illnesses. With the objective to address the shortage of qualified

mental health professionals in the country, the Government is implementing Manpower Development Schemes for establishment of Centres of Excellence and strengthening/establishment of Post Graduate (PG) Departments in mental health specialties. Till date, support has been provided for establishment of 25 Centres of Excellence and strengthening/establishment of 47 Post Graduate (PG) Departments in mental health specialties in the country. During 2018-19, the expenditure on mental healthcare by the three Central Mental Health Institutions and under NMHP was ₹ 545.65 crores.

#### **Revisiting of provisions made under NAM**

†246. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to revisit the provisions under National AYUSH Mission (NAM), if so, the details thereof;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government is planning to increase the amount earmarked for mega construction activities under National AYUSH Mission, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) is approved by Union Cabinet for continuation till March, 2020. Ministry of AYUSH has already consulted the States/UTs for bringing suitable modifications of NAM provisions. Further, a mid-term evaluation of the Mission was also conducted by the Ministry of AYUSH.

(c) Public Health is a State Subject and mega construction related activities comes under purview of respective State/UT Governments. However, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), grant-in-aid is being provided to State/UT Governments for different activities including construction as per the NAM guidelines and proposals received through State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs).

#### **Research projects undertaken by ICMR**

247. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the major research projects undertaken by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) during last five years;

(b) the amount of funds allocated and spent;

(c) whether ICMR has developed equipments for testing cancer and poisoned food, if so, the current status of marketing of these equipments; and

(d) the measures adopted by Government for enhancing the capacity and efficient functioning of Indian Council of Medical Research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Details are as under:-

(₹ in crore)		
Year	Funds allocated	Funds Spent
2014-15	801.92	801.92
2015-16	882.66	879.33
2016-17	1077.40	1062.97
2017-18	1413.60	1390.46
2018-19	1447.85	1436.62

(c) Yes. The ICMR-National Institute of Cancer Prevention and Research (NICPR), Noida has developed AV Magnivisulizer-a low-cost screening device for early detection of precancerous and early cancerous lesions of the uterine cervix. The technology has been transferred on non-exclusive basis for commercial use and this device is in the process of commercialization.

The ICMR- National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad has also developed a Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) assay to detect food borne pathogens. The technology has been placed on ICMR website for commercialization.

(d) The knowledge and skills of scientific personnel are being regularly updated through their participation in various national and international level trainings, workshops

and conferences. Upgradation of National Institute of Virology (NIV) unit at Gorakhpur has been done to a full-fledged centre-Regional Medical Research Centre (RMRC), Gorakhpur. As part of streamlining of ICMR, number of institutes under ICMR, have been brought down from 32 to 26.

### ***Statement***

*Major research projects undertaken by ICMR during 2014-2019*

#### **Outbreak/Epidemic Investigations**

The network of VRDLs, duly supported by National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune with BSL-4 facility, tackles outbreak investigations in the country. ICMR was instrumental in timely detection and successful containment of the recent Zika (ZiV) and Nipah Virus (NiV) outbreaks. In an effort to keep the country bio-secure and establish itself as a leader among South East Asia in tackling crisis investigation, DHR-ICMR has established 'RESEARCH -Regional Enabler for South East Asia Research Collaboration for Health' in collaboration with 9 countries of South-Asian region. The platform will work to effectively combat emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases in South East Asia region.

#### **Affordable Health Technology**

ICMR is working on various indigenously developed medical technologies/devices/kits which are cost effective and applicable in primary healthcare system. During the last 5 years following innovations took place:

- Shigella Vaccine: Technology transferred to Hilleman Laboratories.
- MIP Vaccine against Leprosy: Validated the Made in India vaccine and is being implemented in National Leprosy Elimination Programme.
- Point of Care Diagnostic Test for Blood Disorder: INR 50 test developed for detection of blood disorders, Haemophilia A and von Wilerbrand disease.
- Six diagnostic technologies which include, ELISA based diagnostic tests for detection of diseases viz. Hepatitis E virus, Kyasanur Forest Disease (KFD), Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic Fever (CCHF), Chandipura Virus (CHPV) and Japanese Encephalitis, have been transferred to M/s Cadila Healthcare through execution of license agreement. Three of which have been launched in the market.

- ICMR in collaboration with IIT, Kharagpur is associated with its Imprint programme to work in collaboration for designing health technologies and finding better technological solutions for human health.
- Four fertility assessment kits (InduLISA, CorpuLISA, LuteLISA and FolliLISA) developed and technology licensed to HLL Healthcare, Thiruvananthapuram
- Resazurin reduction test to assess sperm quality and functional ability has been filed. Kits have been prepared and the test is being commercialized by ICMR.
- A sensitive and specific PCR method developed to detect Chlamydia trachomatis (CT) infection in cervical samples is ready for commercialization.
- A sensitive and specific ELISA has been developed for the estimation of human intact Osteocalcin (OC) for assessment of bone health especially in conditions such as osteoporosis. Second party validation has been carried out.
- ICMR has signed an MoU with Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) for commercialization of ICMR technologies under the programme 'Health Technology Acceleration and Commercialization (HTAC).
- The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the Department of Health and Family Welfare of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW), GoI signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the International Vaccine Institute (IVI), South Korea to collaborate on vaccine research and development.
- Two MoUs were signed between ICMR and Emami Healthcare Ltd., Kolkata on "Development of Standardized Phytopharmaceutical Formulation for Preventing or Delaying the Development of Type-2 Diabetes in Subjects with Pre-Diabetes" and on "Development of Standardized Herbal/Ayurvedic formulation for the Treatment of Sleep disorders".

**Supporting Ayushman Bharat**

- DHR-ICMR is supporting Ayushmann Bharat and ensuring a sustainable and cost-effective model through its ongoing programmes like health technology assessment, standard treatment work flows and national list of essential medicines and diagnostics. These programmes would serve as an

important tool in prioritizing national health spending and providing a uniform guideline to ensure quality healthcare services across the nation.

- National essential diagnostics list has been prepared to ensure that quality diagnosis is provided at all levels of healthcare facilities.
- Health Technology Assessment India (HTAI): To facilitate the process of transparent and evidence informed decision making in the field of health, Health Technology Assessment in India (HTAI) has been set up to evaluate appropriateness and cost effectiveness of the available and new health technologies in India, so that maximum people can have access to quality healthcare at minimum cost in the country. Health Technology Assessment have been initiated for topics on Intra ocular Lenses for Cataract Surgery, Screening for Breast Cancer, Screening for Cervical Cancer, Non Invasive Hemoglobinometers, Safety Engineered Syringes, Implants that can be part of Family Planning Programme, Screening for Diabetes, Bempu Neonatal Hypothermia device, SOHUM Neonatal Hearing Device, Real time PGR for MINI, Screening for Hypertension and Intrauterine balloon tamponades for post-partum Hemorrhage. Currently, it is conducting a national Costing Study of Health Care Systems in 14 states.
- Standard Treatment Workflows (STW): The first volume has been released on 17th November, 2019 that includes 50 diseases across 9 specialities. They will serve as uniform treatment guideline for doctors in primary and secondary healthcare settings. About 300 experts across India's Government and private hospitals have been roped in to prepare STWs for 100 common illnesses, ranging from kidney diseases, infections in children to cardiac diseases.

#### **Flagship Programmes**

- The India TB Research Consortium: ICMR took a lead and initiated a new flagship programme to establish India TB research and development Consortium that aims to bring together all major national players (with international collaborators) to address overarching scientific questions to tackle TB in a mission mode.
- TB Diagnostic Initiative: TruNAT Rif, an indigenous, cost effective, rapid molecular diagnostic kit for TB/MDR-TB has been developed in collaboration with ICMR, DBT and the industry. The feasibility study of TruNAT at 100

microscopy centres at 50 districts across 10 States has been completed and the report has been reviewed by ICMR expert committee and International Scientific Advisory Group. In view of the above recommendations, it has been recommended for roll out under RNTCP at Primary Health Centres (DMCs) in a phased manner. Also, active case finding pilot project has been initiated in five States for bridging gap in last mile delivery of services amongst tribal populations.

- **Malaria Elimination Research Alliance (MERA) India:** MERA India (Malaria Elimination Research Alliance) has been established to bring multiple stakeholders (national and international) under one umbrella to achieve the aim of disease elimination.
- **India Cancer Research Consortium:** India Cancer Research Consortium (ICMRTCRC) is a research collaboration established to promote, articulate and prioritize cancer research in our country. The Consortium will bring together all stakeholders working on cancer including researchers, health-care professionals, government and non-government organizations, public health representatives/policy makers, under one umbrella. ICRC aims to provide a framework to the research community for planning and implementation of prioritized research through the establishment of a common platform. The goal is to improve cancer outcomes for the public.

#### **Enhancing Outreach/Establishing new Centres in deficit/un-served areas**

- ICMR has established Samrat Ashok Tropical Disease Research Centre at RMRI, Patna which will focus on research on various tropical diseases. The other development in the area of infrastructure development is the expanding outreach of ICMR in far-flung and difficult areas like Keylong in Lahaul and Spiti district of Himachal Pradesh, establishment of satellite centre of National Institute of Immunohematology (NIIH), Mumbai at Chandrapur, Maharashtra for screening and management of sickle cell disease and field station of MIV Pune at Alappuzha (Allepy) and RMRC, Port Blair in Car Nicobar and Nancowry islands aimed at providing necessary health facilities. Process has also started for establishment of new Regional Medical Research Centre (RMRC) at Gorakhpur, U.P. for human public health related problems of eastern part of U.P. as well as Biomedical Research Centre in Guwahati, Assam. National Animal Resource Facility for Biomedical Research is being



set up at Hyderabad. This will be first of its kind Institute for basic and applied biomedical research and will provide support to academic and private R&D groups for preclinical testing. NIIH-Centre for Research, Management and Control of Haemoglobinopathies, Chandrapur will cater to the needs of entire Vidarbha region especially in the area of sickle cell anaemia. There are around 4,00,000 Sickle cell disease patients in this region along with approximately 40,00,000 sickle cell carriers. The Foundation Stone was laid by Hon'ble Prime Minister in February, 2019. All these Centres will be further strengthened and made fully functional in the coming year.

#### **E-Health/M-Health and Promoting use of Space Technology Tools**

- With the changing time, ICMR is focusing its efforts on using E-Health/M-Health and promote the use of Space Technology tools. ICMR has developed a mobile based disease surveillance system for malaria (MosQuit) using mobile platform. This technology has been developed by RMRC, Dibrugarh in collaboration with CDAC, Pune, which has been deployed in Tengaghat PHC of Assam. ICMR has also developed various e-learning programmes in Health Research as well as prepared databases like TB-DRUGS, DDRTB, Food and Nutrition Database, etc.
- To address the impact of climate change on human health and promote use of space technology tools ICMR has developed an early warning system of JE for Upper Assam, initiated studies on mapping of malaria and mosquito-genic conditions, developed models for predicting filariasis. These efforts will be up-scaled for larger use in the coming year.
- PBIT an online webserver for identification of drug targets for infectious diseases has been developed.
- ICMR-NIMR (National Institute of Malaria Research), Delhi has signed an MoU with ISROIIRS (Indian Institute of Remote Sensing), Dehradun for development of geospatial solution for disease surveillance particularly vector-borne diseases and work in the area of Health and GIS for disease modeling.

#### **Regulatory Issues in Research/deal with strong ethical dimensions**

- Regulatory issues are also important for protecting public and patients and ICMR has developed various Bills/Guidelines which help to take care of the

patients enrolled for research. The important among these are—The Biomedical and Health Research Regulation Bill (Ethical Issues pertaining to Biomedical Research), Assisted Reproductive Technology Bill, Guidelines for Stem Cell Research, revised Bioethics guidelines and Bioethics guideline for health research involving children, National Guidelines for Gene Therapy Product Development and Clinical Trials (in collaboration with Department of Biotechnology (DBT)), guidelines for evaluation of nano-pharmaceuticals [in collaboration with DBT and Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO)]. A white paper was released on use of e-Nicotine products that led to the ban of ENDS (Electronic Nicotine Delivery System) by MoHFW. The Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes Bill, 2019 for the same has been passed.

**Nutrition**

- Mobile App on 'Dietary Guidelines for Indians: The App is based on the Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDAs) for Indians prescribed by NIN.
- Fortified Food to Fight Malnutrition: ICMR has come up with a micronutrient mix that is being considered by Government for its flagship programmes.
- Release of Indian Food Composition Tables: The new "Indian Food Composition Tables- 2017", comprising of data of 586 varieties of Indian foods and their nutritive values, was released.
- ICMR has taken up a project involving Nutrition Interventions in adolescent girls. 18 Navodaya Schools have been identified.
- ICMR in collaboration with DBT and ICAR is working on, "Establishment of nutri-smart villages and backyard nutrigardens". 3 nutrition deficient districts have been identified.
- Development of a community based IEC intervention module for dietary salt restriction and reduction of blood pressure.

**Disease Burden Estimation/Other Research Studies**

- India's State-Level Disease Burden report released (Jointly by the Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI), ICMR and the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) that contained State-Level Disease Burden and Risk Factors estimates to improve health programmes and planning in India.

- National Anti-Microbial Resistance Surveillance Network (AMRSN) continued to enable compilation of National Data of AMR at different levels of Health Care. Pfizer one of the global leaders in anti-infectives and medical therapy is committed to combat AMR and has partnered with ICMR as part of its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activity to achieve the unified goal of reducing AMR.
- National Hospital Based Rotavirus Surveillance Network: The study has been carried out at 4 Major referral labs, 7 ICMR's Regional labs and 23 hospital sites to observe the trend in burden of rotavirus diarrhoea as well as impact of Rotavirus vaccine under Universal Immunization Programme (UIP).
- ICMR-INDIAB, an epidemiological study on diabetes: The study is a landmark study providing authentic epidemiological data on diabetes, prediabetes, hypertension, dyslipidemia and obesity from the various States of India. The ICMR-INDIAB study gains significance as it is collecting representative data from the various States and Union Territories in India. The study has been completed in 14 States and one UT and the data obtained has been shared with the State health departments. Data provide a snap shot of the existing burden of pre diabetes, diabetes, hypertension and obesity in the country.
- National Cancer Registry Programme: Since 1982 providing systematic, continuous data in cancer Incidence, burden, mortality, trends, clinical care and survival through 30 Population Based Cancer Registries (PBCR) and 27 Hospital Based Cancer Registries (HBCR).
- Baseline serosurvey to assess the prevalence of antibodies for dengue, chikungunya and JE: This serosurvey is ongoing in 15 States of the country.
- Sentinel surveillance for Congenital Rubella Syndrome (CRS) in India: The study has been initiated at 6 sites. Aim is assess the impact of Measles Rubella vaccination in India.
- Hospital based sentinel surveillance for Pneumonia and Invasive Bacterial Diseases (IBD): The study has been initiated at 6 sites. Aim is to assess the impact of Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV).

- To strengthen South-South collaboration in advancing health sciences research and to enhance local capacity and ownership, an MoU was signed between ICMR and African Union (AU) on 27th March 2019.
- MoU Signed with Population Council: Innovations to Improve and Institutionalize Data Quality and Analytics" to strengthen India's health data ecosystem.
- Signed a Declaration of Intent (DoI) with the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAD) of the National Institutes of Health, USA and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF). This Declaration builds on an ongoing collaborative research and training programme between India and the U.S., including enhancement of research capacity.
- Established ICMR-AIIMS Computational Genomics Centre for providing services ongoing data analysis.
- National Ethics Committee Registry for Biomedical and Health Research has been set up. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India had notified the New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules -2019 that came into force from 19th March, 2019. Under the Rules, Chapter IV entitled "Ethics Committee for biomedical and health research" states that Ethics Committees reviewing biomedical and health research should register with the authority designated by the Central Government in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Department of Health Research (DHR).
- National Biorepository for AMR Bacterial Strains and AMR-Hub at ICMR NICED, Kolkata.
- ICMR funded Centre for Advanced Research (CARE) in the areas of non-communicable diseases like acute myeloid leukemia (AML), young diabetes, intestinal diseases, kidney diseases, heart failure etc.

#### **Rise in cases of cancer**

248. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that number of cancer cases is increasing year by year, which puts lots of hardship on cancer patients and their family members;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any step with special focus to create awareness among the people regarding causes of cancer and the ways for their early detection; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per National Cancer Registry Programme (NCRP) of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the estimated incidence of cancer cases reported in the country during the three years is given below:

Year	2016	2017	2018
Estimated Incidence of cancer cases	14,51,417	15,17,426	15,86,571

(c) and (d) Health is a State subject and the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments to prevent and control cancer. The objectives of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), being implemented by Central Government under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto the district level, includes awareness generation for cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. For cancer the focus is on three cancers, namely breast, cervical and oral.

A population level initiative for prevention, control and screening for common Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) *i.e.* diabetes, hypertension and common cancers *viz.*, oral, breast and cervical cancer, has been rolled put in over 215 districts. Screening of common NCDs including three common cancers *i.e.* oral, breast and cervical is also an integral part of service delivery under Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres. Population based screening will not only help in early diagnosis but will also generate awareness on risk factors of common NCDs including cancers.

Awareness campaigns on common risk factors for NCDs, including cancer, and promotion of healthy lifestyle are also carried out through electronic and social media. Camps for awareness generation and screening for common NCDs are also organized at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, during the India International Trade Fair. Indian Council

of Medical Research (ICMR)-National Institute of Cancer Prevention and Research (NICPR), Noida, has launched [www.cancerindia.org](http://www.cancerindia.org) with the theme "India Against Cancer", a portal that provides information on the leading cancers in India with a major focus on awareness, prevention and treatment of these cancers.

**RKSK implementation**

249. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the basis on which the pilot districts for the Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) were chosen;
- (b) whether Government plans to expand the number of blocks under each district, and details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) In January 2014 Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) was launched to address the need and concerns of more than 25 crore adolescents of the country. RKSK is a paradigm shift from the existing clinic-based services to promotion and prevention and reaching adolescents in their own environment, such as in schools, families and communities.

Within the community component, along with the Menstrual Hygiene Scheme, Weekly Iron Folic Acid Supplementation Programme, the Peer Educator Programme was initiated.

To ensure good quality of implementation, this was started as a pilot and districts were selected as per ranking of districts based on Composite Health Index and identified as High Priority Districts (HPDs). During the first phase, about 200 districts were selected by the States for implementation. Within, these districts, 50% of the blocks were covered for implementation of Peer Educator programme in entirety.

Government plans to saturate all the blocks in the selected Peer Educator districts first and then expand in remaining districts gradually based on proposals received from States in their Programme Implementation Plans.

**Opening of wellness centres under  
Ayushman Bharat yojana**

250. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has set a target of 1.53 lakh wellness centres to cater to the needs of Ayushman Bharat by 2022;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Government had aimed to set up 15,000 wellness centres by 2018-19; and
- (c) if so, the status of the same and steps taken to achieve the targeted year of 2022?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes. Under Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs), 1.5 lakh Sub Health Centres and Primary Health Centres are to be transformed into Health and Wellness Centres across the country for provision of Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC) that includes preventive healthcare and health promotion at the community level with continuum of care approach by December, 2022. The roll out plan of AB - HWCs is given as below:

- FY 2018-19- 15,000
- FY 2019-20 = 25,000 (Cumulative 40,000)
- FY 2020-21 =30,000 (Cumulative 70,000)
- FY 2021 -2022 - 40,000 (Cumulative 1,10,000)
- Till 31 st December 2022 - 40,000 (Cumulative 1,50,000)

(c) Against the target of 40,000 AB-HWCs by FY 2019-20, approvals for more than 62,000 AB-HWCs have been given to States/UTs and as per AB-HWC portal, 29214 AB-HWC are functional as on 30.01.2020.

States/UTs have been oriented by conducting four regional workshops in the year 2019 on Operationalization of AB-HWCs. Further, regular meetings and Video Conferences are being conducted to review the implementation of AB-HWCs.

Under National Health Mission, technical and financial support is provided to the States to strengthen their primary healthcare system including for transformation of healthcare facilities to AB-HWCs viz, support for engaging required Human Resources, multiskilling and capacity building of the existing primary healthcare workers, expanded range of medicines and diagnostics, upgraded infrastructure, digitization in terms of availability of tablets/desktops, use of telemedicine/ information technology platforms, inclusion of health promotion activities, community mobilization and additional financial

resources as per the norms prescribed in the Operational Guidelines on Ayushman Bharat – Comprehensive Primary Health Care through Health and Wellness Centres.

**Shortage of trained and registered allopathy doctors**

251. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the country is having shortage of trained and registered allopathy doctors, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of trained allopathy doctors in our country, State-wise;
- (c) the ratio of doctors and patients in our country. State-wise; and
- (d) the steps Government is going to take up to address this shortage of required number of doctors in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) As per information provided by Board of Governors in supersession of Medical Council of India (MCI), there are a total 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 actually available for active service. It gives a doctor-population ratio of 1:1404 as per current population estimate of 1.35 billion, which is lower than the WHO norm of 1:1000. The details of number of allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Councils/MCI is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Besides, there are 7.88 lakh Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy (AUH) doctors in the country. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 6.30 lakh Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy (AUH) doctors may be actually available for service and considered together with allopathic doctors, it gives a doctor population ratio of 1:848.

The Government has taken several steps to increase the number of seats in various medical educational institutes/medical colleges across the country. These include:

For increasing UG Seats:-

- (i) Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- (ii) Relaxation in the norms for setting up of Medical College in terms of requirement of land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.
- (iii) Minimum requirement of land for establishment of medical college in metropolitan cities as notified under Article 243P(c) of the Constitution of India has been dispensed with.



- (iv) Strengthening/upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.
- (v) Establishment of New Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country.

For increasing 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 would result in increase in number of PG seats in the country.
- (ii) DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.
- (iii) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/director in medical colleges upto 70 years.
- (iv) Strengthening/upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/increase of PG seats.
- (v) 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.

Colleges are allowed to apply for PG courses in clinical subjects at the time of 4th renewal it will serve to advance the process for starting PG courses by more than 1 year.

#### *Statement*

*Number of doctors registered with State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India as on 30th September, 2019*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Registered Doctors
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100587

1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1021
3.	Assam	23902
4.	Bihar	44642
5.	Chhattisgarh	9355
6.	Delhi	24999
7.	Goa	3890
8.	Gujarat	69746
9.	Haryana	12345
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3054
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	15422
12.	Jharkhand	6468
13.	Karnataka	124663
14.	Madhya Pradesh	39044
15.	Maharashtra	179783
16.	Kerala	60565
17.	Mizoram	74
18.	Nagaland	134
19.	Odisha	22521
20.	Punjab	48351
21.	Rajasthan	43992
22.	Sikkim	1414
23.	Tamil Nadu	138821
24.	Uttar Pradesh	81348
25.	Uttarakhand	8617
26.	West Bengal	74054
27.	Tripura	1945

1	2	3
28.	Telangana	7931
29.	Medical Council of India*	52666
Total		12,01,354

Note - The other State/UTs do not have their own Medical Registration Council. Hence, their workers get registration with the Councils of other neighbouring States.

\* 52666 doctors were registered only with MCI. They are presumably working in States/UTs which do not have a medical register is anywhere in the country.

### **Empanelled hospitals for Ayushman Bharat**

†252. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether National Health Agency (NHA), which is an apex body for implementing Ayushman Bharat, has already completed the formal procedure for empanelment of Government and private hospitals to ensure universal health coverage;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the list of Government and private hospitals from where beneficiaries can avail these facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Empanelment of the hospitals for providing hospitalization care under the Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) is a continuous process and as on 30.01.2020, 21,605 hospitals have been empanelled under the scheme including 10,026 private hospitals.

All public hospitals (Community Health Centre and above), in the States implementing AB-PMJAY, are deemed empanelled for providing hospitalization. Further, State Governments, through State Health Agencies, empanel private hospitals within their jurisdiction based on defined criteria and hospital empanelment guidelines to provide care to beneficiaries. Hospitals can apply for the empanelment through Hospital Empanelment Management (HEM) portal at PMJAY website. The online proposal thus

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

submitted is evaluated based on the empanelment criteria by the District Empanelment Committee and State Empanelment Committee, formed by the State Health Agencies of the respective State/UT Government.

(c) The list of hospitals empanelled under AB-PMJAY is available on the website [www.pmiav.gov.in](http://www.pmiav.gov.in) (link: <https://hospitals.pmjay.gov.in/Search>)

**Regulation of assisted reproductive  
technology procedures**

253. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) clinics in the country and the total number of IVF recipients in ART clinics during the last three years and current year, year-wise;

(b) whether Government has received any complaint regarding ART clinics performing IVF for senior citizens, thereby risking their lives;

(c) whether Government plans to set an upper-age limit for the reception of embryo donations for women who undergo IVF in India and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government plans to introduce the ART (Regulation) Bill to regulate ART procedures, including IVF and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per the National Registry of Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) clinics and Banks in India, being maintained by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), 512 ART clinics are enrolled with the registry. However, no information on number of IVF recipients in ART clinics is available.

(b) No. However, one such complaint was brought to the notice of ICMR from a Nursing Home in Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) The proposed upper-age limit for reception of embryo donations for women is fifty years.

The oocyte donor shall be an ever married woman, having atleast one live child of her own, not below the age of three years and may donate oocytes only once in her life.

(d) Yes. The proposed Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill, 2019 is being placed before the Cabinet for approval and subsequently for its introduction in the Parliament.

### **Tackling rare diseases**

254. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is in the notice of Government that several people are suffering from rare diseases requiring special attention and lifelong treatment;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government is taking any step to identify the persons with the rare diseases and extend possible help to them, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Government is aware of cases of people suffering from rare diseases. However, data on how many people suffer from different diseases, which are considered rare globally is lacking in India.

Government of India had formulated a National Policy for Treatment of Rare Diseases (NPTRD) in July, 2017. However, due to implementation challenges, the said policy was kept in abeyance till the revised policy was issued or till further orders, whichever was earlier. An Expert Committee was constituted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to review the NPTRD, 2017 and draft National Policy for Rare Diseases. Based on the report of the Expert Committee and with the approval of the competent authority, draft of the National Policy for Rare Diseases has been finalized and placed on the website of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to elicit comments/views of the stakeholders, including the States/UTs and the general public by 15-02-2020.

The draft policy *inter alia* provides that Government will have a National Registry for Rare Diseases at Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) with the objective of creating a database of various rare diseases. Steps have already been taken in this direction by ICMR.

The draft policy also provides for lowering the incidence and prevalence of rare diseases based on an integrated preventive strategy encompassing awareness generation and screening programmes and, within the constraints on resources and competing health care priorities, enable access to affordable health care to patients of rare diseases which are amenable to one-time treatment.

**Comprehensive sexuality education**

255. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that as a signatory to the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action 1994, India is obligated to provide reproductive health education or Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) to adolescents;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step for the same, including any national programmes/schemes currently in place to impart CSE to adolescents in schools and out-of-school settings; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Yes.

Government of India is implementing the Adolescence Education Programme (AEP) through State AIDS Control Societies in coordination with SCERT using a 16 hours curriculum based module developed by NCERT; for adolescents in both inside and outside formal schools.

The programme aims to empower adolescent learners to acquire knowledge of their needs and concerns related to the period of adolescence and develop life skills that enable them to practice informed and responsible behaviours. Adolescents are equipped with accurate information, knowledge and skills in the specific contexts of the process of growing up and prevention of HIV/AIDS.

Besides this, there is comprehensive integration of the adolescent health needs and concerns into the school education and teacher education system.

The target groups of AEP are all learners studying at the secondary and senior secondary level in Government, local body and government-aided schools and learners of open schooling systems.

Orientation and sensitization is also provided to identified out-of-school adolescents and youth for awareness regarding life skills education.

Under School based approach of Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK), there is emphasis on preventive and promotive activities among school going adolescents. A dedicated 24 hour curriculum has been developed which will be rolled out in the country in a phased manner. Two school teachers will be identified and trained as Health and Wellness Ambassadors in every school. They will act as a resource for transacting weekly activity-based health promotion message in the schools.

#### **Prevalence of mental disorders**

256. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a recent report has suggested that one in seven persons in India suffers from mental disorders;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what action Government has taken or proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per the National Mental Health Survey, 2016, the prevalence of mental disorders in adults over the age of 18 years is about 10.6%. However, as per the study titled "The burden of mental disorders across the States of India: the Global Burden of Disease study 1990 - 2017" published in the Lancet Psychiatry on December 20, 2019, one in every seven people in India has mental disorder.

(c) To address the burden of mental disorders, the Government is implementing the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) in the country. Under NMHP, Government is supporting implementation of the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) in 655 districts of the country for early detection, management and treatment of mental disorders/illnesses. To generate awareness among masses about mental

illnesses. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities are included as an integral part of the NMHP. Funds upto ₹ 4 lakh per annum are provided to each District under the DMHP for IEC and awareness generation activities in the community, schools, colleges, workplaces, with community involvement. With the objective to address the shortage of qualified mental health professionals in the country, the Government is implementing Manpower Development Schemes for establishment of Centres of Excellence and strengthening/establishment of Post Graduate (PG) Departments in mental health specialties. Till date, support has been provided for establishment of 25 Centres of Excellence and strengthening/establishment of 47 Post Graduate (PG) Departments in mental health specialties in the country. Tertiary level mental healthcare facilities are provided through dedicated Mental Health Institutions as well as Medical Colleges run by Central and State Governments. In addition to the Manpower Development Schemes of NMHP, the Government is also augmenting the availability of manpower to deliver mental healthcare services in the underserved areas of the country by providing online training courses to various healthcare service providers like medical officers, psychologists, social workers and nurses to deliver quality mental healthcare services throughout the country through the Digital Academies established at the three Central Mental Health Institutes.

#### **Anti-TB drugs**

257. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of districts that have stocked Government provided anti-TB drugs at private clinics and pharmacies and the details thereof;
- (b) whether 80 per cent of patients in the private sector (as the set target) are being provided free anti-TB drugs;
- (c) if so, the details thereof of the mechanisms employed to do so and States in which it has been done;
- (d) if not, what are the strategies for achieving this target; and
- (e) the number of patients in the private sector who are currently being provided free anti-TB drugs under the TB programme, State-wise?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Anti-TB drugs have been stocked at public sector health facilities and drug stores. For the purpose of provision of free anti-TB drugs to TB patients, drugs are also supplied to private clinics and pharmacies to dispense.

Number of districts where Government provided anti TB drugs have been given to TB patients who seek care at private clinics and pharmacies is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) to (d) NTEP has policy of provision of free drugs to all TB patients in public as well as private sector. However, approximately 8% of TB patients notified from private sector availed free anti-TB drugs from the Government.

Mechanism to provide free anti-TB drugs for TB patients include - referral of TB patients to public sector health facility or by dispensing anti-TB drugs at private clinics and pharmacies. Decision on either option of provision of drugs depends on the patients and providers' interaction and convenience

For achieving the target, the programme has actively pursued to advocate with private clinics to prescribe free drugs, the supply chain system is being strengthened with support of the field level staff in the States/UTs and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) at many places and inventory management system - NIKSHAY Aushadhi is deployed.

(e) State-wise number of patients in the private sector who are currently being provided free anti-TB drugs under TB programme is given in the Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Number of districts where Government provided anti TB drugs have been given to TB patients who seek care at private clinics and pharmacies*

State	No. of districts
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	13
Arunachal Pradesh	14

1	2
Bihar	38
Chandigarh	1
Chhattisgarh	27
Delhi	25
Goa	2
Gujarat	36
Haryana	22
Himachal Pradesh	12
Jammu and Kashmir	6
Karnataka	17
Kerala	14
Madhya Pradesh	51
Maharashtra	79
Meghalaya	7
Mizoram	8
Puducherry	1
Punjab	22
Rajasthan	34
Sikkim	5
Tamil Nadu	35
Telangana	31
Uttarakhand	13
West Bengal	29
Total	542

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise no. of patients from private sector who are provided anti-TB drugs by the TB program in 2019*

States	No. of patients who are provided anti-TB drugs
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
Andhra Pradesh	1856
Arunachal Pradesh	0
Assam	511
Bihar	13304
Chandigarh	5
Chhattisgarh	853
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
Daman and Diu	0
Delhi	264
Goa	0
Gujarat	7935
Haryana	622
Himachal Pradesh	75
Jammu and Kashmir	22
Jharkhand	352
Karnataka	2035
Kerala	394
Lakshadweep	0
Madhya Pradesh	3514
Maharashtra	3441
Manipur	14

1	2
Meghalaya	181
Mizoram	4
Nagaland	143
Odisha	766
Puducherry	13
Punjab	1015
Rajasthan	445
Sikkim	0
Tamil Nadu	1892
Telangana	319
Tripura	0
Uttar Pradesh	3975
Uttarakhand	47
West Bengal	5053
Grand Total	49050

#### **Infant deaths**

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

(a) the number of infant deaths recorded in hospitals, State-wise, for the years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20; and

(b) the reasons for such infant deaths and the percentage of children who have died due to such reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No such data is maintained at central level. However, as per Sample Registration System Report 2017, Infant Mortality Rate of India is 33 per 1000 live Births. State-wise details of SRS 2015, 16 and 17 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The major causes of infant mortality in India as per the SRS reports (2010-13) are Prematurity and low birth weight (35.9%), Pneumonia (16.9%), Birth asphyxia and birth trauma (9.9%), Other non-communicable diseases (7.9%), Diarrhoeal diseases (6.7%), Ill-defined or cause unknown (4.6%), Congenital anomalies (4.6%), Acute bacterial sepsis and severe infections (4.2%), Injuries (2.1%), Fever of unknown origin (1.7%) and All Other Remaining Causes (5.4%).

**Statement**

*State-wise details of SRS*

Sl. No.	States	Infant Mortality Rate		
		2015	2016	2017
1	2	3	4	5
	All India	37	34	33
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37	34	32
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	16	14
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	30	36	42
4.	Assam	47	44	44
5.	Bihar	42	38	35
6.	Chandigarh	21	14	14
7.	Chhattisgarh	41	39	38
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	17	13
9.	Daman and Diu	18	19	17
10.	Delhi	18	18	16
11.	Goa	9	8	9
12.	Gujarat	33	30	30
13.	Haryana	36	33	30
14.	Himachal Pradesh	28	25	22
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	26	24	23
16.	Jharkhand	32	29	29
17.	Karnataka	28	24	25

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Kerala	12	10	10
19.	Lakshadweep	20	19	20
20.	Madhya Pradesh	50	47	47
21.	Maharashtra	21	19	19
22.	Manipur	9	11	12
23.	Meghalaya	42	39	39
24.	Mizoram	32	27	15
25.	Nagaland	12	12	7
26.	Odisha	46	44	41
27.	Puducherry	11	10	11
28.	Punjab	23	21	21
29.	Rajasthan	43	41	38
30.	Sikkim	18	16	12
31.	Tamil Nadu	19	17	16
32.	Telangana	34	31	29
33.	Tripura	20	24	29
34.	Uttar Pradesh	46	43	41
35.	Uttarakhand	34	38	32
36.	West Bengal	26	25	24

**Impact of JEET programme**

259. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of the Joint Effort for Elimination of TB (JEET) programme in improving notifications from the private sector;

(b) which State has the highest proportions of TB patients being notified from the private sector, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of other public-private mix (PPM) schemes being implemented by the TB programme in each State;

(d) the funds allocated by the Centre and each State for such PPM schemes and funds disbursed to each district; and

(e) the details of the new districts where new PPM schemes have been approved and those where it has been initiated/launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The Joint Effort for Elimination of TB (JEET) is being implemented in 478 districts across 24 States.

The JEET Project has been implemented since May 2018.

In 2018, the private sector notification of the country was 5.4 lakhs and in 2019, the notification increased to 6.7 lakhs

There were 229761 notifications from the PPSA sites supported by JEET in the various States. This is 34% of the total private sector notification in the country in 2019.

(b) Among all States, Uttar Pradesh had the highest proportion of TB patients being notified from the private sector in 2019. This is on account of Uttar Pradesh being the State with highest population.

(c) There are 22 PPM schemes being implemented under the TB programme in various States/UTs as per the National Guidelines for Partnership 2014. The total number of such partnerships implemented in each State is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) From the Centre, in the FY 19-20, (11307.94 lakhs was allocated for NGO/PP Schemes. The State-wise break-up is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Public health being a State subject, the primary responsibility of implementation of RNTCP lies with the State/UT Governments. However, under NHM, financial support is provided to the States/UTs as approved in the PIP plans annually, The details of funds disbursed by the State/UT to district is not maintained centrally.

(e) States are proposing PP/NGO Schemes as per the New Partnership Guidelines (2019) in the Programme Implementation Plans (PIP) for FY 2020-21. Approval of State

PIPs is ongoing and will be finalized by March 2020. The number of districts in which the existing NGO/PP schemes are functional is given in the Statement.

*Statement*

State	Funds allocated by the Centre for PP/NGO in 2019 (FY 2019-20) (lakhs)	Number of NGO/PP Schemes being implemented in the State	No. of districts in which the existing NGO/PP schemes are being implemented
1	2	3	4
Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	959	15	6
Arunachal Pradesh	4.18	0	0
Assam	168.52	11	7
Bihar	2230	8	3
Chandigarh	31.5	1	1
Chhattisgarh	436.57	7	5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0
Delhi	79	50	26
Goa	41	2	2
Gujarat	1038.91	45	24
Haryana	855	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	19.38	30	4



1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir	54.13	1	1
Jharkhand	511.3	10	6
Karnataka	189.84	20	14
Kerala	113.54	58	12
Lakshadweep	0.6	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	1103.01	19	15
Maharashtra	22	36	30
Manipur	39.95	2	2
Meghalaya	7.2	12	6
Mizoram	872.29	6	5
Nagaland	39.8	11	5
Odisha	320.85	18	11
Puducherry	2.16	1	1
Punjab	113.98	12	10
Rajasthan	82.5	84	9
Sikkim	0	1	1
Tamil Nadu	623.71	21	9
Telangana	176.35	5	17
Tripura	2	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	180.5	1	8
Uttarakhand	34.04	3	2
West Bengal	955.13	203	24

\*\*including Ladakh

**Districts with no medical colleges in Maharashtra**

†260. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and names of the districts in the Konkan region of Maharashtra having no medical colleges;
- (b) the reasons why there are no medical colleges in the above-mentioned districts; and
- (c) the efforts made by Government to establish a medical college in each of these districts and the names of the districts where medical colleges could be established as a result of these efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) As per information received from the Government of Maharashtra, Sindhudurg district in Konkan division does not have any medical college. However, in Konkan division consisting of seven (7) districts have twelve (12) medical colleges, including six (6) medical colleges under Government sector. One private medical college has been opened in Palghar district in the year 2017.

The State Government, an University, any company/Society or Trust can apply to establish a new Medical College under Section 10A of the Indian Medical Council (IMC) Act, 1956 and Regulations framed thereunder.

Further, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare administers a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely, 'Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals'. Under Phase-1 of the Scheme, one (1) district namely Gondia was approved in Maharashtra for establishment of new medical college attached with existing district/referral hospital and complete amount of Central Share amounting to ₹113.40 crore has been released. The Phase-3 of the Scheme has been approved by the Cabinet on 28-08-2019 wherein 75 more new medical colleges are being established. The State/UT Governments have been requested to send their proposals under the Scheme along with Detailed Project Report as per Scheme guidelines for consideration by the Ministry. However, so far no proposal has been received from the State Government of Maharashtra for establishment of new medical college under Phase-3.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Policy on treatment of rare diseases**

261. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rare Diseases Policy of the Government which provides for lifelong treatment of patients costing upto ₹1 crore annually has been scrapped;

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

(c) whether henceforth only patients for whom the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY) or Ayushman Bharat which provides health cover of ₹5 lakh per annum are eligible; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and what will be the fate of patients that require lifelong treatment costing huge funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) Government had formulated a National Policy for Treatment of Rare Diseases (NPTRD) in July, 2017. However, owing to implementation challenges, the said policy was kept in abeyance till the revised policy was issued or till further orders, whichever was earlier. An Expert Committee was constituted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in November, 2018 to review the NPTRD, 2017 and draft National Policy for Rare Diseases.

Based on the report of the Expert Committee and with the approval of the competent authority, draft of the National Policy for Rare Diseases has been finalized and placed on the website of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare with a view to elicit comments/views of the stakeholders, including the States/UTs and the general public by 15-02-2020.

The draft policy provides for lowering the incidence of rare diseases based on an integrated preventive strategy encompassing awareness generation and screening programmes and, within the constraints on resources and competing health care priorities, enable access to affordable health care to patients of rare diseases which are amenable to one-time treatment.

In the meantime, financial assistance upto ₹ 15 lakh is provided under the Umbrella scheme of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi to patients living below threshold poverty line and suffering from specified rare diseases. Beneficiaries of PMJAY are also eligible for financial assistance under the Umbrella scheme of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi for packages not covered under PMJAY.

### **Deaths due to Acute Encephalitis Syndrome**

262. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of children who have died due to Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) in India since 2018, the details thereof, State-wise and year-wise; and
- (b) the compensation amount given to these victims' families, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) State-wise number of deaths including children due to Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) Since 2018 reported by States to National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) is given in Statement (*See below*).

- (b) No information is available with Ministry of Health and family Welfare in this regard.

### ***Statement***

*State-wise number of deaths including children due to Acute Encephalitis Syndrome since 2018 as reported by the States*

Sl. No.	Affected States/UTs	2018	2019 (Provisional)	2020 (till 22.01.2020)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	183	353	0
4.	Bihar	33	116	0

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	3	0
6.	Delhi	0	0	0
7.	Goa	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	0	3	0
10.	Karnataka	5	0	0
11.	Kerala	14	2	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0
13.	Maharashtra	1	11	0
14.	Manipur	3	6	0
15.	Meghalaya	6	9	0
16.	Nagaland	0	0	0
17.	Odisha	10	8	0
18.	Punjab	0	0	0
19.	Tamil Nadu	5	2	0
20.	Telangana	0	0	0
21.	Tripura	0	2	0
22.	Uttar Pradesh	230	126	0
23.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
24.	West Bengal	146	88	0
TOTAL		636	729	0

**Beneficiaries treated under Ayushman  
Bharat Scheme**

263. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the beneficiaries actually treated under the Ayushman Bharat Yojana since its inception, State-wise;

(b) money actually disbursed to the establishments to treat patients for the said period, State-wise; and

(c) the premium paid since its inception, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Services at Ayushman Bharat-Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs) are free and universal to all individuals residing in the service area. As per AB-HWC portal, state-wise details of footfalls and screening done for hypertension, diabetes and cancer as on 31.01.2020 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

As on 30.01.2020, the total number of authorised hospitalisations under Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Manjri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) is 79,86,811. The State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) As on 30.01.2020, the State/UT-wise amount disbursed to the hospitals by State Health Agencies/Insurance companies is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) Under AB-PMJAY, the State Governments have been given the flexibility to decide on the mode of implementation of the scheme. They can implement the scheme either through insurance companies, or directly through trust/society, or in a mixed mode. The central share of premium is paid based on a market determined rate in such States/UTs, where AB-PMJAY is implemented through insurance companies. In States/UTs, where the scheme is implemented in Trust/Society mode, the central share of funds are provided as per the actual expenditure. In both the cases, Central Share of premium is subject to upper ceiling of total premium per family per year.

As on 30.01.2020, the fund released to States/UTs for implementation of AB-PMJAY is as under -

- I. Insurance mode = 258.09 crore
- II. Mixed mode = 2052.94 crore
- III. Trust mode = 1237.23 crore

State/UTs-wise details of fund released to States/UTs are given in Statement-IV.

**Statement-I***State/UT-wise details of footfalls and screenings under AB-HWCs*

Sl. No.	State Name	Total Footfall	Total screening for hypertension	Total screening for diabetes	Total screening for oral cancer	Total screening for breast cancer	Total screening for cervical cancer
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>High Focus</b>							
1.	Chhattisgarh	25,99,687	16,76,310	14,13,362	9,18,734	4,28,884	1,90,255
2.	Rajasthan	16,91,744	3,18,120	2,60,914	1,48,747	72,300	31,392
3.	Uttar Pradesh	1,09,12,622	20,04,313	14,50,223	5,77,664	1,72,344	74,473
4.	Odisha	90,16,009	16,92,113	14,71,331	10,96,036	4,15,993	2,06,447
5.	Madhya Pradesh	44,31,288	13,39,907	12,28,574	9,15,967	2,61,210	86,942
6.	Bihar	19,90,930	1,34,795	66,249	6,486	3,395	3,063
7.	Jharkhand	5,38,463	1,09,529	61,429	34,242	19,842	5,725
8.	Uttarakhand	3,68,235	1,28,056	1,02,965	66,601	37,408	5,326
<b>Non High Focus</b>							
9.	Tamil Nadu	50,21,722	73,40,118	55,42,402	3,43,978	23,67,073	18,31,439
10.	Haryana	29,91,090	3,84,675	3,30,730	2,06,582	1,06,409	34,321
11.	Maharashtra	33,55,694	32,51,545	31,09,664	25,34,192	10,91,960	6,46,269
12.	Karnataka	49,38,835	5,95,876	5,53,040	2,33,422	35,163	12,108
13.	West Bengal	11,016	5,30,571	4,29,304	1,15,474	60,067	14,673
14.	Punjab	8,60,578	7,17,213	4,15,212	2,13,126	1,52,241	59,406
15.	Gujarat	1,03,21,731	20,73,231	20,50,585	14,57,768	7,04,234	6,06,720
16.	Andhra Pradesh	1,54,53,028	24,19,643	22,22,728	16,36,606	8,15,909	7,92,918
17.	Kerala	66,56,074	2,44,475	1,06,166	4,411	836	1,249
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,48,190	76,467	73,475	45,297	15,694	2,329
19.	Telangana	20,59,122	43,82,649	42,46,168	42,90,075	22,75,808	17,41,844
20.	Himachal Pradesh	7,66,065	3,08,824	1,69,780	52,823	22,079	10,841
21.	Goa	2,53,858	10,354	9,281	8,357	4,375	2,651
<b>Union Territories</b>							
22.	Puducherry	18,07,119	33,858	28,350	20,182	6,300	1,304

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Daman and Diu	1,49,364	1,45,287	1,44,094	1,19,285	41,928	12,942
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,12,577	11,909	11,360	10,790	5,974	2,963
25.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Chandigarh	1,20,349	22,532	20,830	5,023	2,397	1,482
27.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,25,554	27,218	26,255	24,973	15,401	15,017
<b>North East</b>							
29.	Tripura	2,50,143	45,288	38,589	26,467	12,424	9,427
30.	Assam	21,02,024	7,24,472	6,43,200	6,24,433	3,28,622	4,384
31.	Meghalaya	1,70,463	33,590	28,916	26,800	17,469	1,262
32.	Arunachal Pradesh	20,275	7,951	6,892	3,515	1,744	215
33.	Manipur	66,050	36,637	32,877	28,577	18,679	5,379
34.	Mizoram	35,775	5,789	2,467	1,284	939	141
35.	Nagaland	44,994	7,143	3,455	0	0	0
36.	Sikkim	96,954	19,173	18,970	18,543	7,940	1,801
<b>GROUP</b>							
37.	Ladakh	29,851	0	0	0	0	0
		8,97,17,473	3,08,59,631	2,63,19,837	1,58,16,460	95,23,041	64,16,708

Source: AB-HWCportal [31.01.2020 (1200hrs)]

### ***Statement-II***

*State/UT-wise authorised hospitalisations under Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (As on 30.01.2020)*

State/UT	No. of Hospital Admissions
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	123
Andhra Pradesh	6,07,275
Arunachal Pradesh	1,614
Assam	1,11,372
Bihar	1,55,240



1	2
Chandigarh	3,169
Chhattisgarh	7,90,096
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	27,208
Daman and Diu	9,747
Goa	10,082
Gujarat	12,58,303
Haryana	86,416
Himachal Pradesh	50,338
UT of Jammu and Kashmir and UT of Ladakh	60,434
Jharkhand	4,48,040
Karnataka	5,15,645
Kerala	8,11,463
Lakshadweep	1
Madhya Pradesh	2,69,479
Maharashtra	2,88,676
Manipur	11,525
Meghalaya	1,04,196
Mizoram	31,043
Nagaland	8,075
Puducherry	636
Punjab	1,30,651
Rajasthan	7,04,401
Sikkim	948
Tamil Nadu	9,91,571
Tripura	51,124
Uttar Pradesh	3,01,416
Uttarakhand	1,28,868
West Bengal	17,636
GRAND TOTAL	79,86,811

***Statement-III***

*State/UT-wise details of amount paid to hospitals under  
AB-PMJAY(as on 30.01.2020)*

State/UT	State/UT-wise Claims Paid Amount
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32,200
Andhra Pradesh	6,19,02,04,778
Arunachal Pradesh	76,49,400
Assam	94,50,91,113
Bihar	90,48,48,938
Chandigarh	1,83,12,532
Chhattisgarh	4,24,50,48,945
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	10,81,43,294
Daman and Diu	4,61,88,028
Goa	3,53,669
Gujarat	19,11,89,93,532
Haryana	1,00,46,15,926
Himachal Pradesh	32,17,02,519
UT of Jammu and Kashmir and UT of Ladakh	24,48,06,029
Jharkhand	3,49,60,48,884
Karnataka	4,32,19,50,267
Kerala	2,62,31,28,966
Lakshadweep	-
Madhya Pradesh	2,31,05,46,977
Maharashtra	5,46,74,92,785
Manipur	13,59,06,956
Meghalaya	67,53,96,520
Mizoram	20,76,82,745

1	2
Nagaland	8,93,78,519
Puducherry	24,35,440
Punjab	91,39,39,110
Rajasthan	1,31,60,60,348
Sikkim	56,97,710
Tamil Nadu	13,52,20,61,458
Tripura	22,81,52,312
Uttar Pradesh	2,26,36,68,868
Uttarakhand	96,60,23,304
GRAND TOTAL	71,70,15,62,072

**Statement-IV**

*State/UT-wise release of grant in aid under AB-PMJAY  
as on 30.01.2020*

Sl. No.	Name of States	Amount (in cr.) 2018-19	Amount (in cr.) 2019-2020
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.15	0.41
2.	Andhra Pradesh	182.85	107.12
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.31	
4.	Assam	21.08	82.21
5.	Bihar	88.27	
6.	Chandigarh	0.68	1.50
7.	Chhattisgarh	217.43	62.77
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.25	
9.	Daman and Diu	1.02	
10.	Goa	0.64	0.06
11.	Gujarat	77.50	212.33
12.	Haryana	26.81	50.36

1	2	3	4
13.	Himachal Pradesh	17.18	13.61
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.64	19.26
15.	Jharkhand	170.17	
16.	Karnataka	159.31	85.90
17.	Kerala	25.00	97.56
18.	Lakshadweep	0.00	
19.	Madhya Pradesh	72.57	84.60
20.	Maharashtra	266.32	162.03
21.	Manipur	7.18	7.18
22.	Meghalaya	15.57	14.78
23.	Mizoram	17.48	11.09
24.	Nagaland	4.72	
25.	Puducherry	1.52	
26.	Punjab	2.24	23.95
27.	Rajasthan	0.00	106.36
28.	Sikkim	1.03	
29.	Tamil Nadu	304.98	441.77
30.	Tripura	12.81	5.60
31.	Uttar Pradesh	85.01	100.28
32.	Uttarakhand	12.54	7.96
33.	West Bengal	31.28	
	Total	1849.55	1698.71

**Permission to medical colleges to appoint private  
doctors to teach MBBS**

264.      SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:  
             SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has given approval to medical colleges for appointment of private doctors to teach MBBS students;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the other guidelines issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) With a view to enhance the comprehensiveness and quality of teaching, Board of Governors in supersession of Medical Council of India, with previous approval of Government of India, amended the Minimum Qualifications for Teachers in Medical Institutions Regulations, 1998 to allow Medical Colleges/Medical Institutions to appoint private doctors as "Visiting Faculty". These faculties shall be over and above the minimum faculty as prescribed in Minimum Standard Requirements for the Medical College for 50/100/150/200/250 MBBS Admissions Annually Regulations, 1999 and the Postgraduate Medical Education Regulation, 2000 for undergraduate and postgraduate teaching in pre-clinical, clinical and para-clinical department(s).

**De-empanellment of hospitals from AB-PMJAY**

265. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that large number of hospitals have been de-empanelled from AB-PMJAY by National Health Authority (NHA) for fraudulent practices across the country;
- (b) if so, whether FIRs have been registered in such cases; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As on 29.01.2020, 21,259 hospitals are empanelled for providing cashless treatment to beneficiaries under Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY). Out of these, 205 have been de-empanelled till date for various reasons including fraud and abuse.

- (b) and (c) Yes.

Six FIRs have been lodged against hospitals. The State-wise details of FIRs are as under -

- (i) AK. Sunshine Hospital and Research Centre Private Limited, Jharkhand
- (ii) Ali Nursing Home, Uttarakhand
- (iii) Astha Hospital, Uttarakhand
- (iv) Jan Sewa Hospital, Uttarakhand
- (v) Krishan Hospital, Uttarakhand
- (vi) Priya Hospital, Uttarakhand

**Non-releasing of NIMS OPD staff by  
AIIMS Bibinagar, Telangana**

266. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences (NIMS) OPD Staff are working at AIIMS, Bibinagar Campus, Telangana since February, 2019 and not released so far by AIIMS, Bibinagar;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for the delay in releasing the OPD Staff to NIMS; and
- (d) by when AIIMS, Bibinagar will hand over the OPD Staff to NIMS and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences is running OPD services in the campus of AIIMS Bibinagar.

The faculty, Senior residents and Junior residents from NIMS are working in OPD.

(c) and (d) Efforts are being made by the Mentor Institute *i.e.* JIPMER, Puducherry to fill up the posts of clinical departments and operationalise the OPD sendees of AIIMS Bibinagar enabling the Institute to take over the OPD by 1st April, 2020.

**Gender-wise under-five mortality rates**

267. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the skewed bias of India's under-five mortality with under-five girls having higher mortality than under-five boys;
- (b) if so, the details thereof of under five mortality, the details of State/UT-wise, gender-wise, with district specific data of Haryana for the last three years; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to address the issue of under five mortality in India, with special reference to Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per Sample Registration System Report 2017 of Registrar General of India, the Under 5 Mortality Rate is 37 per 1000 live birth at national level. Under 5 mortality for Girls is 39 per 1000 live birth as compared to 36 per 1000 live birth for boys.

The State-wise Under 5 Mortality Rate (including Haryana) for Jast three years (2015 to 2017) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

The district-wise Under 5 Mortality Rate is not provided in Sample Registration System.

(c) Government of India is implementing Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent health and Nutrition (RMNCAH+N) strategy in all States/UTs including Haryana under National Health Mission to reduce the child mortality.

The various intervention under RMNCHA+N strategy are as below:

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.
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. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. National Deworming Day (NDD) is implemented biannually every year for deworming of children (one to nineteen year of age).
8. (Defeat Diarrhoea (D2) initiative has been launched for promoting ORS and Zinc use and eliminating the diarrhoeal deaths by 2025.
9. Social Awareness and Actions to Neutralize Pneumonia Successfully (SAANS) initiative for reduction of Childhood morbidity and mortality due to Pneumonia.
10. Anaemia Mukht Bharat (AMB) strategy as a part of Poshan Abhiyan aims to strengthen the existing mechanisms and foster newer strategies to tackle anaemia, which include testing and treatment of anaemia in school going adolescents and pregnant women, addressing non nutritional causes of anaemia and a comprehensive communication strategy.



11. 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.
12. 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.
13. Promotion of Institutional deliveries through cash incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana (ISY) 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 Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) is another maternity benefit programme under which cash incentive is provided to pregnant women and lactating mothers.

**Statement**

*Status of Under 5 Mortality Rate*

States	2015			2016			2017		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>India</b>	43	40	45	39	37	41	37	36	39
Andhra Pradesh	39	37	42	37	36	38	35	35	34
Assam	62	58	66	52	48	57	48	45	51
Bihar	48	43	54	43	35	51	41	39	43
Chhattisgarh	48	45	51	49	49	48	47	49	44
Delhi	20	18	23	22	22	23	21	20	22
Gujarat	39	38	41	33	34	33	33	33	33
Haryana	43	41	46	37	34	42	35	32	38
Himachal Pradesh	33	34	32	27	26	29	25	24	27
Jammu and Kashmir	28	25	31	26	25	28	24	25	24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jharkhand	39	35	44	33	31	35	34	30	38
Karnataka	31	31	32	29	26	31	28	28	28
Kerala	13	12	14	11	10	12	12	12	11
Madhya Pradesh	62	63	61	55	58	52	55	56	54
Maharashtra	24	21	26	21	20	23	21	21	22
Odisha	56	56	55	50	49	51	47	46	48
Punjab	27	27	26	24	24	25	24	23	25
Rajasthan	50	44	56	45	42	49	43	41	45
Tamil Nadu	20	20	21	19	19	19	19	19	19
Telangana	34	33	35	34	33	34	32	31	33
Uttar Pradesh	51	49	53	47	46	49	46	43	48
Uttarakhand	38	36	41	41	38	45	35	38	32
West Bengal	30	28	31	27	27	28	26	25	27

*Source:* Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India.

### **Maternal deaths**

268. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the measures taken by Government to reduce maternal deaths in the year 2019;
- (b) whether Government has identified the primary causes for the maternal deaths, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is aware that anaemia is one of the reasons behind the maternal deaths and if so, the measures taken to address this issue; and
- (d) the details of the maternal deaths, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) GOI has launched "Surakshit Matritva Aashwasan" (SUMAN) Initiative on 10th October 2019, which aims for assured,

dignified, respectful and quality healthcare at no cost and zero tolerance for denial of services for every woman and newborn visiting public health facilities in order to end all preventable maternal and newborn deaths and morbidities and provide positive birthing experience.

In addition, following ongoing schemes are operational to reduce maternal mortality and improve maternal health:

- **Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)**, a demand promotion and conditional cash transfer scheme was launched in April 2005 with the objective of reducing Maternal and Infant Mortality.
- **Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)** aims to eliminate out-of-pocket expenses for pregnant women and sick infants (up to one year of age). Under JSSK, every pregnant woman is entitled to free delivery, including caesarean section, in public health institutions. This also includes free transport, diagnostics, medicines, other consumables, diet and blood (if required).
- **Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)** Under PMSMA, all pregnant women are provided fixed day, free of cost assured and quality Antenatal Care. As part of the campaign, a minimum package of antenatal care services (including investigations and drugs) is being provided to the beneficiaries on the 9th day of every month.
- **Comprehensive Abortion Care services** are being strengthened through trainings of health care providers, supply of drugs, equipments, Information Education and Communication (IEC) etc.
- **Monthly Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHND)** as an outreach activity at Anganwadi centers for provision of maternal and child care including nutrition in convergence with the ICDS.
- **Midwifery programme** has been initiated in 2018 to create a cadre for Nurse Practitioners in Midwifery who are skilled in accordance to International Confederation of Midwives (ICM) competencies and capable of providing compassionate women-centred, reproductive, maternal and new-born health care services.

- **Capacity building** is undertaken of MBBS doctors in Anesthesia (LSAS) and Obstetric Care including C-section (EmOC) skills to overcome the shortage of specialists in these disciplines, particularly in rural areas.
- **Skill Labs** with earmarked skill stations for different training programs are established to enhance the quality of training. Five National and over 100 State level Skills labs are now operational for conducting training.
- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH)** Wings at high caseload facilities to improve the quality of care provided to mothers and children.
- **Operationalization of Obstetric ICU/HDU** in a high case load tertiary care facilities across country to handle complicated pregnancy.
- Over 25,000 '**Delivery Points**' across the country have been strengthened in terms of infrastructure, equipment, and trained manpower for provision of comprehensive RMNCAH+N services.
- **First Referral Units (FRU):** Provision of Emergency Obstetric care at FRUs is being done by giving the thrust to the critical components such as manpower, blood storage units, referral linkages etc.
- **LaQshya** - LaQshya programme aims to improve the quality of care in Labour room and Maternity operation theatres to ensure that pregnant women receive respectful and quality care during delivery and immediate post-partum.
- Regular IEC/BCC is conducted for early registration of ANC, regular ANC, institutional delivery, nutrition, and care during pregnancy etc.
- Over 10 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) have been engaged to facilitate access of health care services by the community, particularly pregnant women.
- **Maternal Death Surveillance Review (MDSR)** is being implemented both at facilities and at the community level. The purpose is to take corrective action at appropriate levels and improve the quality of obstetric care.
- Name Based Web enabled Tracking of Pregnant Women and New born babies so as to ensure provision of regular and complete services to them.

- MCP Card and Safe Motherhood Booklet are being distributed to the pregnant women for educating them on dietary diversification and promotion of consumption of IFA.

(b) and (c) As per the RGI-SRS report titled "Maternal Mortality in India: 2001-2003 trends, causes and risk factors", major primary causes of maternal deaths in the country are haemorrhage (38%), sepsis (11%), hypertensive disorders (5%), obstructed labour (5%), abortion (8%) and Other (34%) which includes anaemia.

Under the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent Health and Nutrition (RMNCAH+N) in National Health Mission, MoHFW is carrying out following for management of anaemia:

- **Anaemia Mukht Bharat strategy** has been launched for prophylactic supplementation and therapeutic treatment of anemia by Iron Folic Acid in children (6-59 months), pre-school children (5-9 years), adolescents girls and boys (10-19 years), pregnant and lactating women and in women of reproductive age group (15-49 years) in programme mode through life cycle approach. The strategy also intends to address non-nutritional causes of anemia in endemic pockets, with special focus on malaria, hemoglobinopathies and fluorosis.
- Universal screening of pregnant women for anaemia. Every pregnant woman is given 180 tablets of iron and folic acid, after the first trimester, to be taken 1 tablet daily and same is continued during the post-natal (lactating) period (till 180 days). Pregnant women, who are found to be clinically anaemic, are line listed given additional 180 tablets for taking two tablets daily and followed up for comprehensive management at higher facilities.
- To tackle the problem of anaemia due to malaria particularly in pregnant women and children, Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) are being distributed.
- **Monthly Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHND)** as an outreach activity at Anganwadi centers for provision of maternal and child care including nutrition in convergence with the ICDS.

(d) As per the report of Sample Registration System (SRS) 2015-17 released by Registrar General of India (RGI), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of India is 122 per 100,000 live births.

The details of the maternal mortality ratio State-wise is given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*State-wise Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)*

MMR-SRS

Sl. No.	India/States	2015-17
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	74
2.	Assam	229
3.	Bihar	165
4.	Jharkhand	76
5.	Gujarat	87
6.	Haryana	98
7.	<b>India</b>	122
8.	Karnataka	97
9.	Kerala	42
10.	Madhya Pradesh	188
11.	Chhattisgarh	141
12.	Maharashtra	55
13.	Odisha	168
14.	Punjab	122
15.	Rajasthan	186
16.	Tamil Nadu	63
17.	Telangana	76
18.	Uttarakhand	89
19.	Uttar Pradesh	216
20.	West Bengal	94
21.	Other States	96

*Source:* Sample Registration System Report of Registrar General of India.

**Increase in number of heart patients**

†269. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of heart patients has increased by 34 per cent in the country, whereas the same has seen decline all over the world;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to make the people aware about the heart diseases and provide them timely medical facility; and
- (d) 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 Global Burden of Disease Study, the contribution of Ischemic Heart Diseases (IHDs) to total Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) in India increased from 3.51 % in 1990 to 7.71% in 2017. At the Global level, contribution of IHD to DALYs increased from 4.67% to 6.83% during the same period. The main risk factor for IHDs are unhealthy diet, sedentary life style, smoking and consumption of alcohol.

(c) to (d) Public health is a state subject, However, the Central Government supplements efforts of States/UTs by providing financial and technical support. Under National Health Mission (NHM), Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for interventions upto district level. To tackle the challenge of Non Communicable Diseases (NCD), including heart diseases, 616 NCD Clinics at District level and 3,827 at Community Health Centre level have been set up under the programme. Population level initiative for prevention, control and screening for common NCDs (diabetes, hypertension and common cancers viz. oral, breast and cervical cancer) has also been rolled out in over 215 districts and is also an integral part of service delivery under Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres. Several measures are also being taken for promotion of a healthy lifestyle through regular exercise, healthy diet and by control of the use of tobacco products.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Treatment of various non-communicable diseases are also available under Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY). Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) Deendayal outlets have been opened at 195 Institutions/Hospitals with an objective of making available drugs and implants at discounted prices to the patients. Under the umbrella scheme of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi, financial assistance for treatment of life threatening diseases is provided to families living below threshold poverty line.

### **National Population Policy**

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

(a) whether there is any National Population Policy in place to control and curb the population explosion in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and since when the policy is operative;

(c) whether there is any monitoring agency in place to oversee the operation of the policy; and

(d) if so, the success achieved so far, in keeping burgeoning increase in population in check so as to control and curb the population explosion in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) National Population Policy formulated in the year 2000, reaffirms the Government's commitment towards voluntary and informed choice, target free approach and achievement of replacement level of fertility by simultaneously addressing the issues of contraception, maternal health and child survival.

(c) The National Family Planning Programme of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is guided by the tenets of the National Population Policy 2000 and oversees its implementation. Under this program the service delivery data is triangulated and further the program is regularly reviewed through annual review meetings, supportive supervision visits, common review missions etc.

(d) As a result of the Government's efforts, the successes achieved are enumerated below:



- 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 replacement level fertility of 2.1 or less.
- The Decadal growth rate has declined from 21.54% in 1999-2000 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 % (NFHS III) to 8 % (NFHS IV).

#### **Free medicine and healthcare facilities**

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

- whether it is a fact that the number of diseases such as cancer and skin diseases etc. is increasing tremendously in many parts of the country;
- if so, details thereof; and
- the action taken by Government to check this menace and the measures to provide free medicine and other health related items to these affected and helpless people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per National Cancer Registry Programme (NCRP) of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the estimated incidence of cancer cases reported in the country during the three years is given below:

Year	2016	2017	2018
Estimated Incidence of cancer cases	14,51,417	15,17,426	15,86,571

The data regarding skin diseases in the country is not maintained centrally.

- Health is a State subject. The Central Government, however, supplements the efforts of the State Governments to prevent and control cancer and to provide affordable and accessible care. The Government is implementing National Programme

for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), with focus on strengthening infrastructure, human resource development, health promotion and awareness generation, early diagnosis, management and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment.

To tackle the challenge of Non Communicable Diseases (NCD), including cancer, 616 NCD Clinics at District level and 3,827 NCD Clinics at Community Health Centre level have been set up under NPCDCS. Population level initiative for prevention, control and screening for common NCDs (diabetes, hypertension and common cancers *viz.* oral, breast and cervical cancer) has also been rolled out under the National Health Mission (NHM) in over 215 districts. Screening of common NCDs including three common cancers *i.e.* oral, breast and cervical is also an integral part of service delivery under Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres. Under NHM support is provided to States/UTs to provide free essential medicines and diagnostic services for primary and secondary health care needs. Several measures have been taken to discourage the use of tobacco products, which is one of the key risk factors of Cancer, besides initiative to promote healthy lifestyles through healthy eating and regular physical activity.

To enhance the facilities for tertiary care of cancer, the Central Government is implementing Strengthening of Tertiary Care for Cancer Scheme, under which setting up of 19 State Cancer Institutes and 20 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres have been approved. Further, Oncology is also one of the focus areas in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar in Haryana and strengthening of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, are also steps in the same direction.

Cancer is diagnosed and treated at various levels in the health care system. In Government hospitals, treatment is either free or highly subsidized. Treatment of cancers is also available under Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY). Besides this, Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) Deendayal outlets have been opened at 195 Institutions/Hospitals with an objective to make available Cancer and Cardiovascular Diseases drugs and implants at discounted prices to the patients. Under the umbrella scheme of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi, financial assistance is provided to families living below threshold poverty line for their treatment, including treatment of cancer, in Government hospitals.

**Faulty hip implants**

272. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the hip implants were used on patients across the country for several years before a company in 2012 was asked to stop import of the same;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the faulty implants, accelerated wear of metal on metal resulted in high levels of cobalt and chromium in the blood which lead to toxicity; and

(c) whether the experts found that metal ions damage tissues and organs, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The issue of adverse effects of the product requiring higher rate of revision surgeries in patients implanted with the Articular Surface Replacement (ASR) hip implant imported by M/s DePuy Medical Private Limited (now M/s Johnson and Johnson) was reported to Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare by the said firm.

As informed by the firm, approximately 4700 surgeries, to implant the ASR, were performed in India between a period from June 2004 to August 2010. The firm recalled the product on 24.08.2010 which was acknowledged by CDSCO and no further import of the product was allowed. Further, the import license of the firm was cancelled under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules 1945, thereunder.

The Government had constituted a committee to examine the issues relating to faulty ASR Hip Implants. The Committee, after detailed examination of the issue, submitted its report alongwith its recommendation to the Government.

The Committee observed in the report that greater concentrations of forces over the limited area of the contact between the ball and socket over the edge or periphery of the cup/ball contact in particular, raises the metal ion concentration of Cobalt-Chromium (Co-Cr) into the blood stream higher than the acceptable levels. This could be one of the reasons for higher rate of revision surgeries.

Further, due to release of excessive metal ions, it may cause both localised and systemic health problems and symptoms such as hearing loss, dizziness, decline in cognitive function, cardiomyopathy and organ failure.

**Compensation for faulty hip implants**

273. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the patients who received faulty hip implants from a private firm will receive compensation from ₹30 lakh to ₹1.22 crore;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government has approved the formula for compensation based on the recommendations of the expert committee; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) The issue of adverse effects of the product requiring higher rate of revision surgeries in patients implanted with the Articular Surface Replacement (ASR) hip implant imported by M/s DePuy Medical Private Limited (now M/s Johnson and Johnson) was reported to Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare by the said firm.

The Government had constituted a committee to examine the issues relating to faulty ASR Hip Implants. The Committee, after detailed examination of the issue, submitted its report to the Government, which accepted the recommendations with some modifications. Based on the accepted recommendations, the Government constituted a Central Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. R.K. Arya, Director, Sports Injury Centre, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi *inter alia* to determine the quantum of compensation.

A formula for determining compensation for the affected patients has been formulated and placed in public domain. The affected patients can approach either the Central Expert Committee or State Level Committees constituted by the State Governments as per their convenience.

M/s Johnson and Johnson Pvt. Ltd. was asked to comply with the recommendations of the Committee and to pay the compensation as per the formula approved by the Government in the interest of the patients. However, M/s Johnson and Johnson Pvt. Ltd. challenged the expert committee report on payment of compensation before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

The High Court of Delhi on 30.05.2019 ordered that the petitioner pay the sum of ₹25 lakhs to each verified claimant, without prejudice to the rights of the claimants. Based on Court order, the list of verified claimants along with supporting documents has been provided to M/s Johnson and Johnson for complying with the court's order.

As per records, 171 patients have received compensation.

**Central uniform policy for organ donation**

†274. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no Central uniform policy for organ donation has been implemented in the country due to which the patients in immediate need of organ transplantation are suffering a lot; and

(b) if so, whether Government will implement any such policy which makes it compulsory to resolve such cases within the time limit since lives of many patients are endangered due to delay in decision taking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) No. The Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 provides for regulation of removal, storage and transplantation of human organs for therapeutic purposes. The Act is applicable in all States/Union Territories except Andhra Pradesh and Telangana which have their own Act for the same purposes. Further, the Government of India has enacted the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Act, 2011 and notified Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Rules, 2014. The aforesaid Acts and Rules provide for a uniform policy for organ donation in the country.

As on date, the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Act, 2011 has been adopted by 16 States (Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh,

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal) and all Union Territories. The implementation of the provisions of the aforesaid Act and Rules is within the remit of respective State/Union Territory.

**NSP for TB elimination**

275. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of National Strategic Plan (NSP) (2017-25) targets and whether Government is on track to achieve them; and

(b) if not, Government's strategies to achieve NSP targets by the end of the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes, the Government is committed to achieve the targets of National Strategic Plan (2017-25).

Incidence has decreased from 217 per lakh in 2015 to 199 per lakh in 2018 and the total TB Notification has increased from 16.2 lakhs in 2015 to 23.7 lakhs in 2019.

"TB Harega, Desh Jeetega" campaign was launched recently as an Accelerator to National Strategic Plan with the objectives of:

- Promoting health seeking behavior in the community for early case detection
- Preventing emergence of new cases of TB

It includes following key components under "TB Harega, Desh Jeetega" campaign:

1. Community Engagement
2. Advocacy and Communication
3. Health and Wellness centres and TB
4. Inter-Ministerial collaboration
5. Private health sector engagement
6. Corporate sector engagement
7. Latent TB Infection Management

**Vulnerability assessments under NUHM**

276. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) has an extensive plan of vulnerability assessment of served and unserved pockets;
- (b) whether all Municipal Corporations and councils are doing such an assessment; and
- (c) whether they are using the data to plan health services and allocate its resources like infrastructure and trained manpower accordingly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) was approved under an overarching National Health Mission (NHM) in May 2013. Public Health being a State subject, the program implementation lies in domain of the State and UT Governments. NUHM provides flexibility to the States for program implementation through the State Health Department or Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). For metro cities namely, Ahmedabad, Bangaluru, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai and New Delhi, implementation is through the ULBs. To facilitate program activities, various guidelines including vulnerability assessment 'Guidelines and Tools for Vulnerability Mapping and Assessment for Urban Health, 2017' have been developed and shared with the States.

(b) and (c) The States report progress of program activities through the Quarterly Progress Reports which includes among others, vulnerability mapping activity. As per information received from the State Governments majority are conducting vulnerability assessment and using the data for planning health care services delivery which also includes infrastructure and human resource.

**Unsafe abortions**

277. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of abortions conducted in India in the past three years and current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether Government is aware about the proportion of unsafe abortions in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken by Government to prevent unsafe abortions; and

(e) whether Government is proposing to amend the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 to increase access to safe abortion services and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) State-wise and year-wise details of abortions conducted in India in the past three years and current year, as per Health Management Information System, is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) As per National Family Health Survey-4 (2015-16), 46.6% abortions were conducted by non-doctors (Nurse/ANM/Dai/Family/Self/others) and 27.4% abortions were conducted outside any medical facility (public and private).

(d) Provision of Comprehensive Abortion Care (CAC) services is an important component of Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent Health and Nutrition (RMNCAH+N) program under Govt. of India.

National Health Mission (NHM), provides support to the states and UTs for following activities to promote safe abortion:

- Provision of comprehensive safe abortion services at public health facilities like DHs, SDHs, CHCs, 24x7 PHCs etc. where trained Medical Practitioners are posted.
- Provision of funds to States and UTs for procurement of equipments and drugs including pregnancy detection kits (for early detection of pregnancy).
- Capacity Building of Medical Officers on Safe abortion techniques.
- Capacity Building of ANMs, ASHAs to provide confidential counseling for safe abortion, post-abortion care and post-abortion contraception.
- Provision of funds for Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material viz. CAC posters, Flipcharts, Leaflets, Asha/ANM booklets etc.



- Comprehensive Abortion Care Training and Service Delivery Guideline (2010) has been revised in 2018 and issued to all the States and UTs in the country to facilitate quality care.
  - Guidance Handbook for ASHA and community health workers on Comprehensive Abortion Care (CAC) has been developed and disseminated to the States/UTs.
  - Certification of private and NGO sector facilities by District Level Committees to provide quality MTP services.
- (e) The amendment to The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 is under process.

**Statement***Details of Abortions conducted (Spontaneous and Induced)*

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 up to Dec.)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>All India</b>	973701	1284279	1316595	950349	4524924
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	183	338	306	231	1058
Andhra Pradesh	11848	12456	11849	7719	43872
Arunachal Pradesh	818	1736	2175	1850	6579
Assam	96380	114972	127176	93647	432175
Bihar	6575	25516	20299	11120	63510
Chandigarh	2842	3878	3472	2057	12249
Chhattisgarh	20295	34120	32542	26757	113714
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	927	1167	1286	850	4230
Daman and Diu	215	335	440	546	1536
Delhi	38114	43779	43514	31230	156637
Goa	825	1266	1290	1355	4736
Gujarat	28204	42391	41883	28660	141138
Haryana	48437	59603	52749	37334	198123

1	2	3	4	5	6
Himachal Pradesh	9716	9842	12847	8155	40560
Jammu and Kashmir	11825	17869	15617	10845	56156
Jharkhand	19986	26643	25922	20872	93423
Karnataka	39455	53269	58617	46655	197996
Kerala	15810	21633	23633	17484	78560
Lakshadweep	30	109	111	46	296
Madhya Pradesh	49590	71601	76336	58396	255923
Maharashtra	209231	220911	209561	146466	786169
Manipur	4778	6285	5814	3902	20779
Meghalaya	4242	4588	4620	3345	16795
Mizoram	1200	1424	1326	1001	4951
Nagaland	2956	2879	2543	1378	9756
Odisha	55582	59403	63391	46056	224432
Puducherry	1346	2442	2297	1339	7424
Punjab	24040	40214	42768	32450	139472
Rajasthan	51505	77586	84712	66175	279978
Sikkim	586	426	376	239	1627
Tamil Nadu	60359	99336	112431	82670	354796
Telangana	6481	7862	8154	5062	27559
Tripura	3216	3896	3558	2597	13267
Uttar Pradesh	51419	72925	76856	51231	252431
Uttarakhand	7811	7754	8256	5807	29628
West Bengal	86874	133825	137868	94822	453389

*Source:* HMIS report

#### **Experts' report on infant deaths at Kota, Rajasthan**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a high-level team comprising experts from AHMS, Jodhpur, and other experts were sent to a Government hospital in Kota, Rajasthan where more than 100 infants died in December, 2019;

(b) if so, what are the details about the Report submitted by these experts; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to assess the infrastructural gaps and measures to be taken to prevent further infant deaths in Government hospitals throughout the country and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes, a central team comprising of experts from AIIMS, Jodhpur and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare was deputed to visit J.K. Lone Hospital and Medical College in Kota district of Rajasthan following the reports of deaths of children in the month of December 2019.

(b)

- As per report submitted by central team out of 100 deaths reported in J.K. Lone Hospital, 70 deaths were in Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) and 30 deaths in Paediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU)/Paediatric ward. Majority of neonates who died were low birth weight and 63% died in less than 24 hours of admission. Majority of the death cases were referred cases from district hospital Bundi and district hospital Baran.
- The bed occupancy rate of NICU was 125 % and PICU is 186 % resulting in sharing of beds.
- Bed nurse ratio for NICU and PICU was 10:1 and 6:1 respectively against the norm of 2:1.
- Many of the equipments in the hospital were non-functional and there was no equipment maintenance policy.
- The team recommended strengthening of infrastructure, adequate manpower and use of standard clinical protocol besides strengthening primary and secondary health care services at sub district level.

(c) Health is a State subject and primary responsibility for addressing the infrastructural gaps rests with the state.

However, under the National Health Mission, assessment of infrastructural gap in secondary and primary health facilities in States/UTs is undertaken through regular field visits including common review mission.

The Government of India is implementing Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent health and Nutrition (RMNCAH+N) strategy under National Health Mission to prevent infant deaths in the country. The various intervention under RMNCHA+N strategy are as below:

1. Promotion of Institutional deliveries through cash incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free delivery including Caesarean section, post-natal care and treatment of sick infants till one year of age. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) is another maternity benefit programme under which cash incentive is provided to pregnant women and lactating mothers.
2. Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings established at high caseload facilities to improve the quality of care provided to mothers and children and Operationalization of Obstetric ICU/HDU in a high case load tertiary care facilities across country to handle complicated pregnancies.
3. Strengthening essential newborn care at all delivery points, establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Maternal Newborn Care Units (MNCU) for care of sick and small babies.
4. 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.
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. Social Awareness and Actions to Neutralize Pneumonia Successfully (SAANS) initiative for reduction of Childhood morbidity and mortality due to Pneumonia with strengthening of facility based management.
7. Capacity building of health care providers is regularly done to build and upgrade the skills in basic and comprehensive obstetric care of mother during pregnancy, delivery and for essential newborn care.

**Beneficiaries of Ayushman Bharat  
Yojana in Bihar**

279. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many beneficiaries have been identified in Bihar till date, since the inception of Ayushman Bharat Yojana;

(b) whether Government proposes to give some relaxations in eligibility norms for Ayushman Bharat in Bihar, keeping in view the complex socio-economic status of the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Services at Ayushman Bharat-Health and Wellness Centres 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 and no enrolment is required for availing its benefits. Approx. 1.09 crore families are entitled for benefits under AB-PMJAY in Bihar. As on 31.01.2020, the total number of beneficiaries, who have been issued e-cards in Bihar are 42,93,266.

(b) No.

As per the approval of Cabinet, the entitled families under AB-PMJAY have been identified from Socio-Economic Caste Census -2011 database on the basis of select deprivation and occupational criteria in rural and urban area, respectively. Details of entitlement criteria are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Does not arise.

***Statement***

***Entitlement Criteria under AB-PMJAY***

I. The different categories in rural area include:

Automatically included households (based on fulfilling any of the 5 parameters

of inclusion):

- (a) Households without shelter.
- (b) Destitute, living on alms.
- (c) Manual scavenger families.
- (d) Primitive tribal groups.
- (e) legally released bonded labour = 15.95 lakh

Standard Deprivation Parameter	Households
Only one room with kucha walls and kucha roof (D1)	2.38 crore
No adult member between age 16 to 59 (D2)	65.33 lakh
Female headed households with no adult male member between age 16 to 59(D3)	69.43 lakh
Disabled member and no able-bodied adult member(D4)	7.20 lakh
SC/ST households(D5)	3.87 crore
Landless households deriving major part of their income from manual casual labour (D7)	5.40 crore
TOTAL deprived Households targeted for AB-PMJAY who belong to one of the six deprivation criteria amongst D1, D2, D3, D4, D5 and D7	8.03 crore

- II. For urban areas, 11 defined occupational categories are entitled under the scheme. Targeted Urban Household categories proposed to be included in AB-PMJAY: 2.33 crore

Sl. No.	Worker Category	No. of Households
1	2	3
1.	Rag picker	23,825
2.	Beggar	47,371
3.	Domestic worker	6,85,352
4.	Street vendor/Cobbler/hawker/Other service provider working on streets	8,64,659

1	2	3
5.	Construction worker/Plumber/Mason/Labor/ Painter/Welder/Security guard/Coolie and other head-load worker	1,02,35,435
6.	Sweeper/Sanitation worker/Mali	6,06,446
7.	Home-based worker/Artisan/Handicrafts worker/Tailor	27,58,194
8.	Transport worker/Driver/Conductor/Helper to drivers and conductors/Cart puller/Rickshaw puller	27,73,310
9.	Shop worker/Assistant/Peon in small establishment/Helper/Delivery assistant/ Attendant/Waiter	36,93,042
10.	Electrician/Mechanic/Assembler/Repair worker	11,99,262
11.	Washer-man/Chowkidar	4,60,433
TOTAL TARGETED URBAN HOUSEHOLDS		2.33 crore

III. Total number of entitled beneficiary families -

Sl. No.	Categories	Households (number in crore)
1.	(i) Rural (based on deprivation criteria)	8.03
	(ii) Rural (automatically included)	0.16
2.	Urban	2.33
3.	Such number of families that were enrolled in the erstwhile Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana but not in targeted SECC data	0.22
TOTAL		10.74

**Fraudulent activities by hospitals under  
Ayushman Bharat Scheme**

280. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of robust IT infrastructure to locate suspicious transactions., many empanelled private hospitals in the country are involved in fraudulent activities and registration of fake cases under Ayushman Bharat Scheme;

(b) if so, details of fake cases and hospitals identified for involvement in such fraudulent activities across the country, State-wise; and

(c) the steps and action taken by Government to prevent fraudulent activities by empanelled private hospitals and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) 18,681 cases, which were triggered as suspect in the IT system of Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY), have been shared with States for due diligence and further necessary action.

In addition, National Health Authority has conducted Joint medical Audit of 136 hospitals with the respective State Health Agencies and findings have been shared with States for taking disciplinary actions. Based on the action taken by the SHA on suspect cases, 205 hospitals have been de-empanelled. The details of these de-empanelled hospital is available at <https://www.pmiay.gov.in/de-empanelled>.

(c) AB-PMJAY IT system has been designed with checks and balances along with defined roles and responsibilities, role-based logins and audit trails for all processes - beneficiary identification, transaction management system, funds flow, claims payment etc. Further, all pre-authorization and claims transactions are carried out online ensuring efficiency and complete transparency. The process of pre-authorization has been designed such as to ensure maximum efficiency while avoiding abuse and fraud. Minimum requirements for claims investigation and medical audit have been laid down.

National Anti-Fraud Unit (NAFU) has been created at National level for overall monitoring and implementation of anti-fraud framework supported by State Anti-Fraud Units (SAFU) at State level.

Some of the key steps taken for prevention, detection, and deterrence of different kinds of fraud under AB-PMJAY are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Key steps taken for prevention, detection, and deterrence of different kinds of fraud under AB-PMJAY*

I. Strong Policy Framework:



- (a) All packages prone to fraud are reserved for public hospitals or need mandatory pre-authorization and require detailed documentation before claims are paid.
- (b) National Anti-Fraud Unit (NAFU) has been created and is supported by State Anti-Fraud Units (SAFU).

II. Beneficiary Empowerment:

- (a) Beneficiary empowerment is done by system generated messages to each beneficiary at the time of - e-card creation, hospitalization and discharge.
- (b) Feedback is collected through outbound calls and letter after treatment

III. Regular monitoring of empanelled hospitals:

- (a) Utilization data is analysed on different triggers and results are shared with States for carrying out due diligence
- (b) Capacity building of the states is done on medical audits and Joint medical audits of hospitals are done to identify any wrong doing.

IV. Fraud Control IT enhancements:

- (a) Bio-authorization has been made mandatory at the time of admission and discharge. Pilot of the same is done in 20 States and full implementation is done in 10 States.
- (b) Investigation app has been made functional in 16 States for prompt medical audits.
- (c) Standard treatment Guidelines have been created for 30 abuse prone packages.

V. Use of Artificial Intelligence:

- (a) NHA has partnered with top global analytics companies to develop algorithms that can use big data to identify suspect transactions and entities. This would go through Rule engines, Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning techniques.
- (b) NHA has now selected SAS as a partner to develop a comprehensive Fraud Analytics and Forensics solution to detect fraud proactively.

## VI. Action against fraudulent hospitals/entities:

- (a) More than 440 hospitals have been served Show Cause Notice/suspended/de-empanelled in different States.
- (b) Out of these, as on date, 205 have been de-empanelled.
- (c) FIRs have been lodged against 6 hospitals in Uttarakhand and Jharkhand.
- (d) Amount of penalties levied is more than INR 4.6 crores in 9 states.

**Programme to prevent impairment in vision  
in diabetics**

281. SHRI VAIKO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that one in seven diabetics is visually impaired, which is 10 times higher than the global average;
- (b) if so, whether any programmes prepared for the mass awareness among the public, especially among diabetics to prevent impairment in vision;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the budget amount spent for the treatment of diabetics in the country in the last three years, year-wise and in the current year, as on 31 October, 2019 and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) As per the National Blindness and Visual Impairment Survey (2015-18), Diabetic Retinopathy is responsible for 0.8% of visual impairment in the surveyed population in India. Globally, diabetic retinopathy is estimated to be responsible for 1.3% of visual impairment in the year 2015.

Under the National Programme for Control of Blindness and Visual Impairment (NPCBVI), Diabetic Retinopathy is a priority disease. Screening for Diabetic Retinopathy has also started in some States of the country.

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) through print, electronic and digital media is an on-going activity under NPCBVI to create mass awareness among

the public including diabetics to prevent impairment in vision. Also, special campaigns are undertaken during the World Sight Day to educate people about the measures to prevent impairment in vision.

Separate estimate of amount spent on treatment of diabetics is not maintained centrally.

**Average per capita expenditure on healthcare**

282. LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.): Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the details of the average per capita expenditure incurred by Government on health during last two years, both in rural and urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): As per the National Health Accounts (NHA) Estimates for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17 (the latest two years for which data is available), the per capita Government (Centre and States) Health expenditure is as follows:

2015-16: ₹ 1261

2016-17: ₹ 1418

Separate data for Rural and Urban areas is not available.

**Fraudulent transaction through fake cards in  
Ayushman Bharat Yojana**

†283. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:  
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:  
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of cases of payment through fake cards under the Ayushman Bharat Yojana/Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana have come to light;

(b) if so, the details of said fake cards, State-wise;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the quantum of amount having been embezzled through fake cards under Ayushman Bharat Yojana; and

(d) the details of legal action taken in connection with such a fraud?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Some cases of payment through fake cards under the Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) have come to light, though the number is not large.

The e-Cards under AB-PMJAY get generated with due strong technological and verification checks and balances, including Aadhaar authentication and documentary verification by State-level approving authority. However, it was observed that obtaining e-Cards by fraudulent measures like impersonation/forged documentation and approval by the State-level approving authority(ies) was possible.

Accordingly, all the e-Cards generated (more than 12 crore across India) were evaluated and such possibly fraudulent cards were extracted. Their details were shared with the States for due re-evaluation at their end. The e-Cards, which were found to be fraudulently obtained through such means, were disabled.

As on 29.01.2020, 71,027 e-Cards have been disabled. This is 0.059% of the total e-Cards generated till now. The State/UTs-wise details of disabled cards are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The claims on these de-activated cards were also evaluated before de-activation. It was found that the total amount claimed on these e-Cards by the hospitals was ₹ 4,52,36,403 -which averages to ₹ 636.89 per e-Card. As the scheme is implemented through the States, they are taking necessary action in this regard at their end.

(d) The FIRs have been lodged in the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, and Uttar Pradesh against the authorized individuals, who have generated e-cards without following due process. 5,418 IDs of Village Level Entrepreneurs (positioned at Common Service Centres)/Pradhan Mantri Arogya Mitras (positioned at AB-PMJAY empanelled hospitals) have been deactivated.

**Statement***State/UTs-wise details of Deactivated cards under AB PMJAY (As on 29.01.2020)*

Sl. No.	State Name	Count of deactivated cards
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	211
2.	Himachal Pradesh	12
3.	Punjab	4110
4.	Chandigarh	7
5.	Uttar Pradesh	3053
6.	Bihar	323
7.	Sikkim	1
8.	Nagaland	3546
9.	Manipur	41
10.	Mizoram	1056
11.	Meghalaya	5146
12.	Assam	2
13.	Jharkhand	7010
14.	Chhattisgarh	959
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1442
16.	Gujarat	38857
17.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	27
18.	Maharashtra	4259
19.	Kerala	963
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
TOTAL		71027

**Energy production through various sources of renewable energy**

284. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage contribution of solar, geo-thermal and wind energy in the total energy production over the last two years; and

(b) whether Government is planning to increase the outlay in these sectors for promoting technical research and development in these sectors, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The percentage of solar, and wind energy in the total energy production over the last two years *i.e.* 2017-18 and 2018-19 is 6.00% and 7.36% respectively. Presently Geothermal energy is covered under Research, Design, Development and Demonstration policy of the Ministry for demonstration/pilot projects. No project for generation of electricity from Geothermal energy is under construction due to high capital cost ranging from ₹ 30 crore or more per MW.

(b) The Government is already providing financial support for promoting technical research in renewable energy sector. An amount ₹ 60 crore has been allocated during 2019-20 for promoting technical research and development in renewable energy sector.

#### **Reforms on green bond market**

285. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved sale of green bonds for supporting renewable energy, how much capital has been raised *via* green bonds so far;

(b) whether Government plans to introduce reforms on green bond market; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), the market regulator for listed securities, including bonds, *vide* its circular dated May 30, 2017, has specified that a debt security shall be considered as Green or Green Debt Securities, if the funds raised through issuance of the debt securities are to be utilized for project(s) and/or asset(s) falling under any of the following broad categories:

(a) Renewable and sustainable energy including wind, solar, bioenergy, other sources of energy which use clean technology, etc.

- (b) Clean transportation including mass/public transportation, etc.
- (c) Sustainable water management including clean and/or drinking water, water recycling, etc.
- (d) Climate change adaptation
- (e) Energy efficiency including efficient and green buildings, etc.
- (f) Sustainable waste management including recycling, waste to energy, efficient disposal of wastage, etc.
- (g) Sustainable land use including sustainable forestry and agriculture, afforestation, etc.
- (h) Biodiversity conservation.

Pursuant to the issuance of afore-stated circular by SEBI, there have been 4 issuances of such green bonds in India as on January 27, 2020, amounting to ₹ 1,712 crores.

(b) and (c) SEBI (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008 govern public issue of debt securities (including green bonds) and listing of debt securities issued through public issue or on private placement basis, on a recognised stock exchange.

#### **Schemes to promote new and renewable energy production**

†286. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes implemented by Government to increase the production of Renewable Energy in view of environmental ill-effects of Non Renewable Energy; and

(b) the quantum of increase in production of Renewable Energy after the implementation of these schemes and the target set for the annual production in Megawatts by 2022?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The details of the schemes being implemented in the country to increase the production of renewable energy are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Government has set a target for installing 175 GW of Renewable Energy capacity by the year 2022 which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from Biomass and 5 GW from Small Hydro. A cumulative renewable energy capacity of 85.90 GW has been installed in the country up to December, 2019 which includes 33.73 GW from solar, 37.50GW from wind, 10 GW from Biomass and 4.67 GW from Small Hydro Power. Further, an additional capacity of 34.16 GW is under various stages of implementation.

***Statement***

*Details of the Renewable Energy Schemes/Programmes*

1. Grid Interactive Power:

- **Wind Power:** Grid Interactive Wind Power projects.
- **Bio-power:** Biomass power/Cogeneration and waste to energy programme.
- **Small Hydro Power:** Small hydro power plants up to 25 MW capacity.
- **Solar Power:** Grid-interactive -Solar power generation plants, Solar Roof Top programme, CPSU scheme Ph II.
- **Green Energy Corridors:** transmission Infrastructure for evacuation of Power from Renewable Energy Sources.

2. Off-Grid/Distributed and Decentralized Renewable Power:

- **Solar Power** -To promote the solar devices such as Solar Lighting Systems, Solar Power Packs and Concentrated Solar Technology systems, PM- KUSUM which encourage farmers to generate solar power, Atal Jyoti Yojna (AJAY).
- **Biogas Programme:** setting up of Family Type biogas plants for cooking/lighting/manure/small scale power generation.
- **Solar Thermal Systems:** deployment of decentralized solar thermal systems/devices (mainly solar cookers/driers for cooking, drying farm produce) under National Solar Mission.



## 3. Other programmes:

- Supporting research and development projects at premier institutions and industries on different aspects of new and renewable energy technologies.
  - Solar
  - Hydrogen and fuel cell
  - Biogas
  - SHP
- Human Resource Development and Training Programme
- Information and Publicity

**Problems of investors in renewable  
energy sector**

287. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the proposal of development of Renewable Energy sources in the country to achieve a target of 4.50 lakhs Megawatts production by 2022;
- (b) whether Government has taken note that New and Renewable investors are facing innumerable problems in promotion of Renewable sources in the country; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to redress their problems and promote renewable sources in a big way in the country by adopting suitable methods, increase the investments and protect the PPAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) 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 and will reduce its carbon emission intensity of GDP by 33-35 % considering 2005 level. Government have set a target to install 175 GW of renewable energy capacity in the country by the year 2022. This includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from biomass and 5 GW from small hydro power.

(b) and (c) 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 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, launching of New Schemes, such as, PM-KUSUM, Solar Rooftop Phase II, 12000 MW CPSU Scheme Phase II, etc. Further, in order to enhance funding of RE projects, the Government has allowed Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100 per cent under the automatic route.

**Financial help to improve operational health of  
renewable energy project**

288. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to extend financial help to improve the operational health of Renewable Energy (RE) projects in the country, details thereof;

(b) whether subsidised power and irregular tariff revision resulted in poor health of DISCOMs and the step taken by Government to improve operation rating of DISCOMs, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government would support the State Governments and DISCOMs for ensuring timely payments to RE companies, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Government have undertaken several financial,

policy and regulatory measures for incentivizing deployment of renewable energy in the country. These include financial incentives for roof-top Solar PV systems and performance based incentives to the distribution companies (DISCOMs); creation of Payment Security Mechanism; flexibility in generation and scheduling of thermal power stations; grid augmentation for absorbing increasing share of renewable energy; waiver of inter-state transmission charges and losses for solar and wind projects; schemes for grid connected Solar PV Power Projects by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs); guidelines for transparent tariff based bidding for solar and wind power projects; subsidy for setting up off-grid and decentralized solar systems; subsidy for setting up family type biogas plants; permitting 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under the automatic route; notification of standards for deployment of solar photovoltaic system/devices; and priority sector lending status for loans up to a limit of ₹15 crore.

(b) There are several reasons for financial and operational inefficiencies of DISCOMs, which include amongst others tariffs not reflective of costs, delays in tariff filings, delays and non-release or partial release of subsidies released by States against the supplies made to subsidised categories, high Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) loss levels etc.

The Government has launched Ujjwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) for improving the financial and operational efficiencies of DISCOMs. The Government has also advised the States to convert all existing consumer meters into smart prepaid meters to improve billing and collection efficiencies within a period of three years; ensure upfront release of subsidies; and conduct regular energy audits.

(c) In order to ensure timely payment to renewable energy generators, the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA), a Government Company established as a Non-Banking Financial Institution, has been extending short-term securitized loans to the DISCOMs at preferential rates. In the financial year 2019-20, IREDA has disbursed ₹ 900 crore to Telangana, ₹ 1200 crore to Andhra Pradesh and ₹ 450 crore to Tamil Nadu.

Further, for ensuring timely payment to renewable energy generators, on 28 June 2019 the Ministry of Power, Government of India issued an Order for "*Opening and maintaining of adequate Letter of Credit (LC) as Payment Security Mechanism under Power Purchase Agreements by Distribution Licensees*".

**Foreign direct investment in solar  
energy sector**

289. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether solar energy plants have been/being set up with foreign investment in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the investment made by the foreign companies for the purpose, country-wise;
- (c) whether Government extends any incentives to boost foreign direct investment in solar energy sector, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the other steps taken by Government for encouraging solar power generation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government have allowed 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Renewable energy sector including solar power industry through automatic route. The Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade has reported FDI equity inflow of USD 8,693.06 million in non-conventional energy from April-2000 to September-2019. The country-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The Government have taken the following steps to encourage solar power generation in the country:

- (i) Announcement of a target of installing 100 GW of solar energy capacity by December, 2022.
- (ii) Waiver of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges and losses for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned up to December, 2022.
- (iii) Permitting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100 per cent under the automatic route.
- (iv) Notification of standard bidding guidelines to enable distribution licenses to procure solar and wind power at competitive rates in cost effective and transparent manner.

- (v) Declaration of trajectory for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) up to year 2022.
- (vi) Implementation of Green Energy Corridors project to facilitate grid interaction of large scale renewable energy capacity addition.
- (vii) Notification of quality standards for deployment of solar photovoltaic system/ devices.
- (viii) Launch of various new schemes including Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), 12000 MW CPSU Scheme (Phase II) and Solar Rooftop (Phase II) program.

**Statement**

*Details of country-wise FDI equity inflows from April, 2000 to September, 2019  
Sector Non-Conventional Energy*

(Amount in US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Amount of Foreign Direct Investment Inflows	%age with Inflows
		Total	(In US\$ million)
1	2	3	4
1.	Australia	28.82	0.33
2.	Austria	3.46	0.04
3.	Bahamas	0.20	0.00
4.	Bahrain	16.51	0.19
5.	Belgium	11.52	0.13
6.	Bulgaria	0.25	0.00
7.	Canada	348.20	4.01
8.	Cayman Islands	6.10	0.07
9.	China	51.33	0.59
10.	Czech Republic	0.28	0.00
11.	Cyprus	23.02	0.26
12.	Denmark	2.16	0.02

1	2	3	4
13.	Finland	0.34	0.00
14.	France	154.65	1.78
15.	Germany	131.08	1.51
16.	HongKong	54.37	0.63
17.	Indonesia	430.67	4.95
18.	Israel	0.00	0.00
19.	Italy	15.57	0.18
20.	Liechtenstein	0.48	0.01
21.	Japan	168.86	1.94
22.	Korea (North)	14.52	0.17
23.	South Korea	21.52	0.25
24.	Kuwait	0.09	0.00
25.	Luxembourg	69.16	0.80
26.	Malaysia	312.72	3.60
27.	Mauritius	3,268.18	37.60
28.	NRI ***	0.12	0.00
29.	Netherland	732.02	8.42
30.	Norway	20.35	0.23
31.	Philippines	44.73	0.51
32.	Portugal	0.00	0.00
33.	Qatar	0.08	0.00
34.	Russia	0.03	0.00
35.	Saudi Arabia	0.38	0.00
36.	Singapore	1,264.72	14.55
37.	South Africa	0.02	0.00
38.	Spain	388.87	4.47
39.	Sweden	0.25	0.00

1	2	3	4
40.	Slovenia	0.03	0.00
41.	Switzerland	2.68	0.03
42.	Syria	0.00	0.00
43.	Turkey	0.02	0.00
44.	UAE	37.66	0.43
45.	United Kingdom	792.37	9.11
46.	U.S.A	171.72	1.98
47.	British Virginia	8.92	0.10
48.	Country Details Awaited	0.52	0.01
49.	Malta	0.00	0.00
50.	Georgia	0.00	0.00
51.	Virgin Islands (US)	7.80	0.09
52.	Seychelles	85.69	0.99
GRAND TOTAL		8,693.06	

**Domestic manufacturing capacity and capability of  
renewable energy equipment**

290. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:  
DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps for enhancing domestic manufacturing capacity and capability of Renewable Energy equipment, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government provides or proposes to provide low cost financing to support the domestic manufacturing sector, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken steps to improve global competitiveness of the domestic players, including promoting research and development, 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 taken following steps for enhancing domestic manufacturing capacity and capability of Renewable Energy equipment:

- (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 investments 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 investigations concerning imposition of Safeguard Duty on import of solar cells/modules, the Government, through notification no. 01/2018-Customs (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 anti-dumping duty payable, if any, when imported during the period from 30th July, 2019 to 29th January, 2020 (both days inclusive);
  - fifteen per cent, ad valorem minus anti-dumping duty payable, if any, when imported during the period from 30th January, 2020 to 29<sup>th</sup> 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-Customs (N.T.) dated 5th February, 2016, except China PR, and Malaysia.

- (iii) The Government has approved a scheme for setting up of Solar PV power plants by the Government Producers [Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs)/State



Public Sector Undertakings (SPSUs)/Government Organizations, 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 Scheme 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 wherein government subsidy is given, it has been mandated to source solar PV cells and modules from domestic sources, as per extant Guidelines, in a WTO compliant manner.
- (v) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) *vide* its O.M. No. 146/5 7/ 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 of Solar PV Power plants linked to setting up of Solar PV Manufacturing facilities.

(b) Domestic manufacturers can avail financing from various banking and non-banking financial institutions as per their extant policies and programmes. Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA), a Government of India Enterprise under the administrative control of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), is particularly engaged in promoting, developing and extending financial assistance for setting up projects relating to new and renewable sources of energy.

(c) In order to ensure quality of solar modules and other equipments used in setting up solar projects in India, Government of India, through the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), under the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, has notified, the Solar Photovoltaics, Systems, Devices and Components Goods (Requirements for Compulsory Registration) Order, 2017.

To promote research and development (R&D) in renewable energy in a focussed manner, certain thrust areas for research and development have been identified and research proposals in line with the identified R&D thrust areas, received from various organisations/institutions like Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Universities, National Institutes of Technology (NITs), and R&D labs are considered for support from the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

**Additional power capacity generation in 2019-20**

291. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed any target to generate additional power capacity during the year 2019-20, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the capacity of power generation added so far in the current year in the country against the said target; and

(c) the details of steps taken by the Ministry to achieve the said target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) For additional power generation capacity from conventional sources, during the year 2019-20, the Government has fixed a target of 12,186.16 MW. Against this target, a capacity addition of 5,445 MW has been achieved till 31.12.2019. The sector-wise and fuel-wise target and achievement details are as under:-

(in MW)

	Thermal		Hydro		Nuclear		Total		%
	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	
Central	6040	3280	600		700		7340.00	3280	44.7
State	4256.15	2120	210.99		-	-	4467.14	2120	47.5
Private	0	45	379		-	-	379.00	45	11.9
Total	10296.15	5445	1189.99	0	700	0	12186.14	5445	44.7
%		52.9		0.0				44.7	

The steps being taken for achieving the said are as given below:-

- (i) Ministry of Power/Central Electricity Authority (CEA) monitor the progress of under construction power projects through frequent site visits and interaction with the developers and other stake holders. CEA holds review meetings periodically with the developers and other stakeholders to identify and resolve issues critical for commissioning of projects.
- (ii) Regular reviews are also undertaken in Ministry of Power (MoP) to identify the constraint areas to facilitate faster resolution of inter-ministerial and other outstanding issues.
- (iii) In case of Central Power Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) projects, the project implementation parameters/milestones are incorporated in the annual MoU signed between respective CPSU's and Ministry of Power and the same are monitored during the quarterly performance review meeting of CPSU's and other meetings held in MoP/CEA.
- (iv) Matters are taken up with State Government/District Administration for extending help to the project implementing agencies in resolving Right of Way (ROW) issues.
- (v) As and when required, issues are also reviewed in the PRAGATI portal of PMO for proactive governance and timely implementation.

#### **Peak hour load and grid capacity**

292. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has estimated peak hour load required after saturation of Saubhagya Yojana, State-wise;
- (b) if so, the details of peak hour estimated load, State-wise;
- (c) whether grid capacity shall be enough to meet out estimated load, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, whether Government has plan to increase generation and grid capacity accordingly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has estimated the State-wise peak demand which includes power demand due to electrified households under Saubhagya.

The state-wise details of the peak demand as estimated by CEA for 2019-20 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) At present the All India Installed Generating capacity is about 369 Giga Watt (GW) while the maximum peak demand of the country was 184 GW. Thus, the generation capacity in the country is adequate to meet the peak demand in the country.

***Statement***

*Estimated peak demand in each State/UT for 2019-20  
as per LGBR 2019-20*

State/Region	Peak			
	Demand (MW)	Availability (MW)	Surplus(+)/ (MW)	Deficit(-) (%)
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	385	410	25	6.5
Delhi	7,400	7,540	140	1.9
Haryana	10,700	12,010	1,310	12.2
Himachal Pradesh	1,600	2,160	560	35.0
Jammu and Kashmir	3,440	2,430	-1,010	-29.4
Punjab	13,640	11,040	-2,600	-19.1
Rajasthan	13,300	17,600	4,300	32.3
Uttar Pradesh	21,000	22,300	1,300	6.2
Uttarakhand	2,280	2,270	-10	-0.4
Northern Region	65,700	71,480	5,780	8.8
Chhattisgarh	4,714	4,405	-309	-6.6
Gujarat	18,560	18,800	240	1.3
Madhya Pradesh	13,276	14,400	1,124	8.5
Maharashtra	23,380	22,854	-526	-2.2
Daman and Diu	350	372	23	6.6
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	840	840	0	0.0
Goa	622	671	49	7.9
Western Region	57,083	58,529	1,446	2.5

1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	10,869	11,334	465	4.3
Karnataka	13,525	13,542	17	0.1
Kerala	4,339	4,357	18	0.4
Tamil Nadu	15,750	16,381	631	4.0
Telangana	14,418	14,956	538	3.7
Puducherry	509	421	-89	-17.4
Southern Region	53,967	55,675	1,708	3.2
Bihar	5,350	5,129	-221	-4.1
Damodar Valley Corporation	3,135	4,831	1,697	54.1
Jharkhand	1,440	1,355	-85	-5.9
Odisha	5,250	5,848	598	11.4
West Bengal	9,959	9,793	-165	-1.7
Sikkim	125	187	62	49.4
Eastern Region	25,897	27,863	1,966	7.6
Arunachal Pradesh	154	202	48	31.5
Assam	2,060	1,378	-682	-33.1
Manipur	235	196	-39	-16.8
Meghalaya	402	486	84	20.9
Mizoram	133	153	20	15.2
Nagaland	135	144	9	6.9
Tripura	335	484	148	44.2
North-Eastern Region	3,264	3,013	-250	-7.7
ALL INDIA	1,89,951	2,05,870	15,919	8.4

#### Electricity generation by hydro-power plants

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the details of the hydro-power plants with their production capacity and years of foundation;

(b) the details of the quantum of electricity generated by each of them and their production capacity as on 31st December, 2019, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the hydro-power plants to be established during the next five years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) As on 31.12.2019, there are 204 hydro power plants (above 25 MW capacity) with total installed capacity of 45399.20 MW, in operation in the country. The State-wise details of these hydro power plants with their production capacity and years of commissioning, the quantum of electricity generated during last three years and the current year (till December, 2019), are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) At present, 36 Hydro Power Projects (above 25 MW) aggregating to 12409.5 MW capacity are under construction. The State-wise details of these projects are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Further, 7 hydro power projects totaling to 2181 MW are presently under Detailed Project Report (DPR)/pre-construction stage. The details of these projects are given in the Statement-III.

#### ***Statement-I***

*State/station-wise details of hydro power plants (I.C. above 25 MW) in the country with production capacity, actual generation during the last three years and current year (till December, 2019) and year of commissioning*

Region/State/ Station	Installed Capacity As on 31.12.2019 (MW)	Generation (MU)				Year of commissioning
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (as on 31.12.2019) tentative	
1	2	4	5	6	7	
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>						
<b>Central Sector</b>						
<b>BBMB</b>						
Bhakra L&R	1379.00	5168.27	5134.02	4238.19	5067.12	1960 (108 MW)

1	2	4	5	6	7
					1961 (484 MW) 1966 (314 MW) 1967 (314 MW) 1968 (157 MW) 1977 (165 MW)
Dehar	990.00	3184.68	3086.24	3226.30	2993.64 1978 (165 MW) 1979 (330 MW) 1983 (330 MW) 1978 (198 MW)
Pong	396.00	1369.93	1641.57	1512.56	1095.06 1979 (66 MW) 1982 (66 MW) 1983 (66 MW)
<b>TOTAL BBMB-HP</b>	<b>2765.00</b>	<b>9722.88</b>	<b>9861.83</b>	<b>8977.05</b>	<b>9155.82</b>
<b>NHPC</b>					
Baira Siul	180.00	669.33	641.73	366.67	203.72 1980 (132 MW) 1981 (66 MW)
Chamera-I	540.00	2224.39	2344.08	2484.56	2295.81 1994 (540 MW)
Chamera-II	300.00	1443.93	1487.11	1508.02	1093.26 2003 (200 MW) 2004 (100 MW)
Chamera-III	231.00	917.09	1068.05	1043.42	971.60 2012 (231 MW)
Parbati-III	520.00	682.48	710.53	608.30	646.80 2014 (520 MW)
<b>TOTAL NHPC -HP</b>	<b>1771.00</b>	<b>5937.22</b>	<b>6251.50</b>	<b>6010.97</b>	<b>5211.19</b>
<b>SJVN</b>					
Naptha Jhakri	1500.00	7050.64	7207.73	6507.15	6808.54 2003 (500 MW) 2004 (1000 MW)
Rampur	412.00	1960.42	2015.00	1828.77	1913.52 2014 (412 MW)
<b>TOTAL SJVN</b>	<b>1912.00</b>	<b>9011.06</b>	<b>9222.73</b>	<b>8335.92</b>	<b>8722.06</b>
<b>NTPC</b>					
Kol Dam	800.00	3225.16	3313.62	3013.93	3169.21 2015 (800 MW)
<b>TOTAL NTPC</b>	<b>800.00</b>	<b>3225.16</b>	<b>3313.62</b>	<b>3013.93</b>	<b>3169.21</b>
<b>TOTAL Central-HP</b>	<b>7248.00</b>	<b>27896.32</b>	<b>28649.68</b>	<b>26337.87</b>	<b>26258.28</b>

1	2	4	5	6	7
<b>State Sector</b>					
<b>HPPCL</b>					
Kashang I	65.00				2016 (130 MW)
Kashang II and III	130.00	56.09	197.13	118.24	187.92 2017 (65 MW)
Sainj	100.00	0.00	134.99	408.81	306.59 2017 (100 MW)
<b>TOTAL HPPCL</b>	<b>295.00</b>	<b>56.09</b>	<b>332.12</b>	<b>527.05</b>	<b>494.51</b>
<b>HPSEB Ltd.</b>					
					1970 (33 MW)
Bassi	66.00	297.76	315.17	251.56	292.07 1971 (16.5 MW)
					1981 (16.5 MW)
Giri Bata	60.00	140.60	169.94	214.45	171.07 1978 (60 MW)
Larji	126.00	611.66	612.36	593.86	592.72 2006 (126 MW)
Sanjay	120.00	187.40	493.39	589.42	531.51 1989 (120 MW)
<b>TOTAL HPSEB LTD</b>	<b>372.00</b>	<b>1237.42</b>	<b>1590.86</b>	<b>1649.29</b>	<b>1587.37</b>
<b>PSPCL</b>					
Shanan	110.00	472.88	508.52	472.39	502.69 1932 (60 MW)
					1982 (50 MW)
<b>TOTAL PSPCL-HP</b>	<b>110.00</b>	<b>472.88</b>	<b>508.52</b>	<b>472.39</b>	<b>502.69</b>
<b>TOTAL State Sector-HP</b>	<b>777.00</b>	<b>1766.39</b>	<b>2431.50</b>	<b>2648.73</b>	<b>2584.57</b>
<b>Private</b>					
<b>Allain Duhanan Power Power Ltd.</b>					
Allain Duhanan	192.00	679.12	683.01	582.23	718.94 2010 (192 MW)
<b>Everest Power Private Ltd.</b>					
Malana-II	100.00	366.54	368.89	349.39	383.48 2011 (100 MW)
<b>HBPCL</b>					
Baspa-II	300.00	1342.75	1336.65	1275.58	1261.85 2003 (300 MW)
Karcham Wangtoo	1000.00	4372.29	4569.93	3968.69	4306.07 2011 (1000 MW)
<b>TOTAL HBPCL</b>	<b>1300.00</b>	<b>5715.04</b>	<b>5906.58</b>	<b>5244.27</b>	<b>5567.92</b>
<b>GBHPPL</b>					
Budhil	70.00	261.25	317.63	288.08	264.79 2012 (70 MW)



1	2	4	5	6	7
<b>IA Energy Pvt. Ltd.</b>					
Chanju I	36.00	11.29	79.42	137.45	153.35 2017 (36 MW)
<b>Malana Power Company Ltd.</b>					
Malana	86.00	353.79	346.29	320.55	344.84 2001 (86 MW)
TOTAL Private-HP	1784.00	7387.03	7701.82	6921.97	7433.32
TOTAL H.P.	9809.00	37049.74	38783.00	35908.57	36276.17
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>					
<b>Central Sector</b>					
<b>NHPC</b>					
Chutak	44.00	44.12	45.72	48.96	86.23 2012 (33 MW) 2013 (11 MW)
Dulhasti	390.00	2280.02	2343.86	2273.38	1779.28 2007 (390 MW)
Nimoo Bazgo	45.00	95.21	98.83	105.55	133.43 2013 (45 MW)
Salal-I	345.00	1987	(345 MW)		
Salal-II	345.00	3423.09	3247.09	3412.55	3457.19 1993 (115 MW) 1994 (115 MW) 1995 (115 MW)
Sewa-II	120.00	470.61	506.39	498.32	449.30 2010 (120 MW)
Uri	480.00	2803.10	2349.66	3048.29	2536.13 1996 (120 MW) 1997 (360 MW)
Uri-II	240.00	1471.94	1207.44	1580.92	1332.65 2013 (180 MW) 2014 (60 MW)
Kishenganga	330.00	0.00	1.68	529.25	789.53 2018 (330 MW)
TOTAL NHPC -J&K	2339.00	10588.09	9800.67	11497.22	10563.74
TOTAL Central	2339.00	10588.09	9800.67	11497.22	10564
Sector - J&K					
<b>State Sector</b>					
<b>JKSPDC</b>					
Baglihar	450.00	2184.56	2506.71	2291.15	2187.38 2008 (450 MW)
Baglihar II	450.00	1758.98	1821.95	1857.91	1885.00 2015 (450 MW)

1	2		4	5	6	7
Lower Jhelum	105.00	483.15	480.99	589.33	384.25	1978 (35 MW) 1979 (70 MW) 2000 (35 MW)
Upper Sindh II	105.00	362.91	327.24	305.97	199.91	2001 (35 MW) 2002 (35 MW)
TOTAL JKSPDC	1110.00	4789.60	5136.89	5044.36	4656.54	
TOTAL State	1110.00	4789.60	5136.89	5044.36	4657	
Sector-J&K						
TOTAL Jammu and Kashmir	3449.00	15377.69	14937.56	16541.58	15220.28	
Punjab						
Central Sector						
BBMB						
Ganguwal	77.65	416.54	494.09	599.37	462.84	1955-1962
Kotla	77.65	430.58	508.22	609.60	470.84	1956 (48.4 MW) 1961 (29.25 MW)
TOTAL BBMB-Punjab	155.30	847.12	1002.31	1208.97	933.68	
State Sector						
PSPCL						
A.P.Sahib I and II	134.00	673.87	647.81	427.78	533.94	1985 (67 MW) 1985 (67 MW)
Mukerian I - IV	207.00	1083.51	1270.76	1244.13	899.13	1983 (45 MW) 1988 (30 MW) 1989 (132 MW)
Ranjit Sagar	600.00	1306.08	1803.42	1454.52	1686.76	2000 (600 MW)
TOTAL PSPCL	941.00	3063.46	3721.99	3126.43	3119.83	
TOTAL State	941.00	3063.46	3721.99	3126.43	3120	
Sector-Punjab						
TOTAL Punjab	1096.30	3910.58	4724.30	4335.40	4054	
Rajasthan						
State Sector						

1	2		4	5	6	7
<b>RRVUNL</b>						
Jawahar Sagar	99.00	307.55	261.10	247.00	191.80	1973 (99 MW)
Mahi Bajaj I and II	140.00	209.66	180.17	117.08	152.95	1986 (50 MW) 1989 (90 MW)
R.P. Sagar	172.00	448.78	378.26	334.32	54.53	1968 (129 MW) 1969 (43 MW)
TOTAL RRVUNL	411.00	965.99	819.53	698.40	399.28	
TOTAL State sector-	411.00	965.99	819.53	698.40	399	
<b>Rajasthan</b>						
TOTAL Rajasthan	411.00	965.99	819.53	698.40	399	
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>						
<b>State Sector</b>						
<b>UPJVNL</b>						
Khara	72.00	268.93	259.14	286.14	288.37	1992 (72 MW)
Matatilla	30.60	122.68	93.81	97.48	49.55	1965 (30.6 MW)
Obra	99.00	216.71	299.96	231.03	106.03	1970 (66 MW) 1971 (33 MW)
Rihand	300.00	567.24	833.78	561.71	249.88	1962 (250 MW) 1966 (50 MW)
TOTAL UPJVNL	501.60	1175.56	1486.69	1176.36	693.83	
TOTAL State Sector-UP	501.60	1175.56	1486.69	1176.36	694	
TOTAL Uttar Pradesh	501.60	1175.56	1486.69	1176.36	694	
<b>Uttarakhand</b>						
<b>Central Sector</b>						
<b>NHPC</b>						
Dhauliganga	280.00	956.13	1153.16	1106.21	1222.09	2005 (280 MW)
Tanakpur	94.20	430.29	459.74	452.89	475.26	1992 (94.2 MW)
TOTAL NHPC-UK	374.20	1386.42	1612.90	1559.10	1697.35	
<b>THDC LTD.</b>						
Tehri	1000.00	3146.32	3080.94	3172.08	2274.45	2006 (500 MW) 2007 (500 MW)

1	2	4	5	6	7	
Koteshwar	400.00	1224.55	1220.33	1223.84	904.59	2011 (200 MW) 2012 (200 MW)
TOTAL THDC LTD.	1400.00	4370.87	4301.27	4395.92	3179.04	
TOTAL Central Sector	1774.20	5757.29	5914.17	5955.02	4876	
UK						
State Sector						
UJVNL						
Chibro (Y.St.II)	240.00	714.00	783.57	809.53	812.74	1975 (180 MW) 1976 (60 MW)
Chilla	144.00	769.35	811.66	632.41	600.73	1980 (108 MW) 1981 (36 MW)
Dhakrani (Y.St.I)	33.75	120.19	129.68	147.48	140.65	1965 (11.25 MW) 1966 (11.25 MW) 1970 (11.25 MW)
Dhalipur (Y.St.I)	51.00	180.40	186.71	219.99	179.08	1965 (17 MW) 1966 (17 MW) 1970 (17 MW)
Khatima	41.40	180.14	212.60	232.25	189.48	1955 (13.8 MW) 1956 (27.6 MW)
Khodri (Y.St.II)	120.00	333.29	355.75	369.68	358.61	1984 (120 MW)
Kulhal (Y.St.IV)	30.00	122.20	123.97	146.55	122.10	1975 (30 MW)
Maneri Bhali-I	90.00	349.22	394.77	430.40	305.03	1984 (90 MW)
Maneri Bhali-II	304.00	1251.71	1276.65	1302.34	1217.61	2008 (304 MW)
Ram Ganga	198.00	180.94	250.64	188.14	83.53	1975 (66 MW) 1976 (66 MW) 1977 (66 MW)
TOTAL UJVNL	1252.15	4201.44	4526.00	4478.76	4009.56	
TOTAL State Sector-	1252.15	4201.44	4526.00	4478.76	4010	
Uttarakhand						
Private Sector						
AHPC Ltd.						
Srinagar	330.00	1280.75	1382.54	1375.31	1387.84	2015 (330 MW)

1	2	4	5	6	7	
Jaiprakash Power Venture Ltd.						
Vishnu Prayag	400.00	2042.05	2160.90	1932.02	1869.20	2006 (400 MW)
TOTAL Private Sector - UK	730.00	3322.80	3543.44	3307.32	3257.04	
TOTAL Uttarakhand	3756.35	13281.53	13983.61	13741.10	12143	
Chhattisgarh						
State Sector						
CSPGC						
Hasdeo Bango	120.00	153.76	178.07	243.08	196.82	1994 (80 MW) 1995 (40 MW)
TOTAL CSPGC	120.00	153.76	178.07	243.08	196.82	
TOTAL State Sector-	120.00	153.76	178.07	243.08	197	
Chhattisgarh						
TOTAL Chhattisgarh	120.00	153.76	178.07	243.08	197	
Gujarat						
State Sector						
GSECL						
Kadana PSS	240.00	339.01	308.92	237.39	393.82	1990 (120 MW) 1998 (120 MW)
Ukai	300.00	395.66	303.53	210.58	644.82	1974 (150 MW) 1975 (75 MW) 1976 (75 MW)
TOTAL GSECL	540.00	734.67	612.45	447.97	1038.64	
SSNNL						
Sardar Sarovar CHPH	250.00	876.34	562.86	594.84	571.29	2004 (250 MW)
Sardar Sarovar RBPH	1200.00	2332.87	376.61	0.00	2580.39	2005 (800 MW) 2006 (400 MW)
TOTAL SSNNL	1450.00	3209.21	939.47	594.84	3151.68	
TOTAL State Sector-	1990.00	3943.88	1551.92	1042.81	4190	
Gujarat						
TOTAL Gujarat	1990.00	3943.88	1551.92	1042.81	4190	

1	2		4	5	6	7
Madhya Pradesh						
Central						
NHDC						
Indira Sagar	1000.00	3320.79	881.76	1308.79	2288.33	2004 (875 MW) 2005 (125 MW)
Omkareshwar	520.00	1427.70	443.6	612.04	993.85	2007 (520 MW)
TOTAL NHDC	1520.00	4748.49	1325.36	1920.83	3282.18	
TOTAL Central	1520.00	4748	1325	1921	3282	
Sector-MP						
State Sector						
MPPGCL						
Bansagar Tons-I	315.00	1239.02	545.37	578.35	963.85	1991 (105 MW) 1992 (210 MW)
Bansagar Tons-II	30.00	109.73	56.12	37.09	63.08	2002 (30 MW)
Bansagar Tons-III	60.00	53.48	68.80	85.32	138.89	2000 (20 MW) 2001 (20 MW) 2002 (20 MW)
Bargi	90.00	445.47	159.05	356.19	286.33	1988 (90 MW)
Gandhi Sagar	115.00	351.00	351.38	249.88	33.81	1960 (69 MW) 1963 (23 MW) 1966 (23 MW)
Madhikheda	60.00	147.21	22.52	88.99	108.30	2006 (40 MW) 2007 (20 MW)
Rajghat	45.00	62.26	58.21	80.02	61.68	1999 (45 MW)
TOTAL MPPGPCL	715.00	2408.17	1261.45	1475.84	1656	
TOTAL State-MP	715.00	2408.17	1261.45	1475.84	1656	
TOTAL M.P.	2235.00	7156.66	2586.81	3396.67	4938	
Maharashtra						
State Sector						
MAHAGENCO						
Bhira Tail Race	80.00	101.58	97.15	94.57	80.24	1987 (40 MW) 1988 (40 MW)

1	2		4	5	6	7
Ghatghar PSS	250.00	383.87	152.83	192.98	99.42	2008 (250 MW)
Koyna DPH	36.00	156.02	135.15	196.18	109.26	1980 (18 MW) 1981 (18 MW)
Koyna St.I&II	600.00	1290.21	1051.22	1024.61	939.19	1962 (140 MW) 1963 (140 MW) 1966 (240 MW) 1967 (80 MW)
Koyna St.III	320.00	614.14	498.91	480.65	581.49	1975 (160 MW) 1977 (80 MW) 1978 (80 MW)
Koyna IV	1000.00	1245.48	945.47	1066.51	1353.34	1999 (500 MW) 2000 (500 MW)
Tillari	60.00	106.16	57.81	110.96	72.43	1986 (60 MW)
Vaitarna	60.00	153.52	204.62	154.17	73.49	1976 (60 MW)
TOTAL MAHAGENCO	2406.00	4050.98	3143.16	3320.63	3308.86	
MPPGPCL						
Pench	160.00	360.14	159.53	131.61	181.56	1986 (80 MW) 1987 (80 MW)
TOTAL MPPGPCL-Maha.	160.00	360.14	159.53	131.61	182	
TOTAL State Sector-	2566.00	4411.12	3302.69	3452.24	3490	
Maha.						
Private Sector						
Dodson-Lindblom Hydro Power Pvt. Ltd. (DLHPPL)						
Bhandardhara - II	34.00	47.12	42.55	56.44	13.41	1996 (34 MW)
TOTAL DLHP	34.00	47.12	42.55	56.44	13.41	
Tata Power Company Ltd.						
Bhira	150.00		341.17	351.02	279.14	1927 (125 MW) 1949 (25 MW)
Bhira PSS	150.00		551.13	558.77	431.47	1995 (150 MW)
Bhivpuri	75.00	206.59	307.20	315.90	225.94	1997 (3 MW) 1998 (48 MW) 1999 (24 MW)

1	2		4	5	6	7
Khopoli	72.00	307.24	316.38	342.49	255.31	2001 (24 MW) 2002 (24 MW) 2003 (24 MW)
TOTAL TPCL	447.00	1465.46	1515.88	1568.18	1191.86	
TOTAL Private	481.00	1512.58	1558.43	1624.62	1205	
Sector-Maha						
TOTAL Maharashtra	3047.00	5923.70	4861.12	5076.86	4696	
Andhra Pradesh						
State Sector						
APGENCO						
N.J.Sagar TPD	50.00	7.35	42.13	49.92	77.50	2017 (50 MW)
N.J.Sagar RBC	90.00	4.15	59.73	101.55	102.84	1983-90
Srisaillam RB	770.00	640.61	574.95	551.07	1126.36	1982 (220 MW) 1983 (110 MW) 1984 (110 MW) 1986 (220 MW) 1987 (110 MW)
Upper Sileru I and II	240.00	340.41	482.22	476.34	445.14	1967 (60 MW) 1968 (60 MW) 1994 (60 MW) 1995 (60 MW)
Lower Sileru	460.00	831.90	1109.77	1094.06	583.49	1976 (230 MW) 1977 (115 MW) 1978 (115 MW)
TOTAL APGENCO	1610.00	1824.42	2268.80	2272.94	2335.33	
TOTAL State Sector-AP	1610.00	1824.42	2268.80	2272.94	2335	
TOTAL Andhra Pradesh	1610.00	1824.42	2268.80	2272.94	2335	
Karnataka						
State Sector						
KPCL						
Almatti Dam	290.00	404.05	441.58	408.42	569.03	2004 (70 MW) 2005 (220 MW)



1	2	4	5	6	7	
Bhadra	26.00	27.06	15.69	55.21	50.33	1965 (26 MW)
Gerusoppa	240.00	276.60	280.89	525.67	427.94	2001 (180 MW) 2002 (60 MW)
Ghatprabha	32.00	48.74	48.37	80.67	28.20	1992 (32 MW)
Jog	139.20	288.25	191.48	194.44	207.36	1949 (26.4 MW) 1950 (13.2 MW) 1952 (65 MW) 2001 (13.2 MW) 2002 (21.6 MW)
Kadra	150.00	176.42	192.91	375.85	374.29	1997 (50 MW) 1999 (100 MW)
Kalinadi	855.00	1344.82	1537.28	2777.85	2457.35	1979 (135 MW) 1980 (135 MW) 1981 (135 MW) 1982 (135 MW) 1983 (135 MW) 1984 (135 MW)
Supa DPH	100.00	239.20	290.98	596.16	399.56	1985 (100 MW)
Kodasali	120.00	154.16	170.94	345.56	345.08	1998 (40 MW) 1999 (80 MW)
Lingnamakki	55.00	105.64	125.55	252.53	201.64	1979 (27.5 MW) 1980 (27.5 MW)
Munirabad	28.00	31.49	51.38	89.42	59.63	1962 (18 MW) 1965 (10 MW)
Sharavathy	1035.00	2708.77	2722.35	4786.18	3630.06	1964 (103.5 MW) 1965 (103.5 MW) 1967 (207 MW) 1968 (311 MW) 1971 (103.5 MW) 1976 (103.5 MW) 1977 (103.5 MW)
Shivasamudram	42.00	145.14	176.81	284.19	223.60	1922 (3 MW) 1923 (3 MW) 1924 (9 MW) 1925 (3 MW)

1	2		4	5	6	7
						1928 (18 MW) 1934 (6 MW)
Varahi	460.00	740.75	762.44	1243.79	851.87	1989 (115 MW) 1990 (115 MW) 2009 (230 MW)
TOTAL KPCL	3572.20	6691.09	7008.65	12015.94	9825.94	
APGENCO						
T.B. Dam and Hampi	72.00	81.26	133.97	171.75	154.70	1957 (18 MW) 1958 (18 MW) 1964 (36 MW)
TOTAL APGENCO-	72.00	81.26	133.97	171.75	154.70	
Karnataka						
TOTAL State Sector-	3644.20	6772.35	7142.62	12187.69	9980.64	
Karnataka						
TOTAL Karnataka	3644.20	6772.35	7142.62	12187.69	9980.64	
Kerala						
State Sector						
KSEB Ltd.						
Idamalayar	75.00	171.72	256.26	345.50	164.54	1987 (75 MW)
Idukki	780.00	1380.06	1611.06	2920.43	1357.44	1976 (390 MW) 1985 (130 MW) 1986 (260 MW)
Kakkad	50.00	131.68	159.88	221.66	134.49	1999 (50 MW)
Kuttiadi and Kuttiady Addl.	225.00	478.72	601.06	693.38	469.07	1972 (75 MW) 2001 (50 MW) 2010 (100 MW)
Lower Periyar	180.00	307.23	507.74	525.18	391.87	1997 (180 MW)
Neriamangalam	45.00	197.30	310.60	377.85	279.61	1961 (30 MW) 1963 (15 MW)
Pallivasal	37.50	166.05	188.39	185.25	107.92	1948 (7.5 MW) 1949 (7.5 MW) 1951 (7.5 MW) 2001 (15 MW)

1	2		4	5	6	7
Panniar	30.00	62.33	129.47	114.59	116.49	1963 (15 MW) 2001 (15 MW)
Poringalkuthu	32.00	91.10	116.74	94.60	86.92	1957 (8 MW) 1958 (8 MW) 1959 (8 MW) 1960 (8 MW)
Sabarigiri	300.00	798.79	968.46	1516.40	829.92	1960 (150 MW) 1967 (150 MW)
Sengulam	48.00	115.66	144.91	122.98	123.28	1954 (24 MW) 2001 (24 MW)
Sholayar	54.00	166.85	204.69	202.39	141.52	1956 (18 MW) 1968 (36 MW)
TOTAL KSEB LTD.	1856.50	4067.49	5199.26	7320.21	4203.07	
TOTAL State	1856.50	4067.49	5199.26	7320.21	4203.07	
Sector-Kerala						
TOTAL Kerala	1856.50	4067.49	5199.26	7320.21	4203.07	
Tamil Nadu						
State Sector						
TANGEDCO						
Aliyar	60.00	61.73	90.08	48.57	54.59	1970 (60 MW)
Bhawani K Barrage-III	30.00	17.47	0.00	34.06	35.87	2012 (30 MW)
Bhawani K Barrage-II	30.00	19.83	37.62	77.16	47.12	2013 (30 MW)
Bhawani K Barrage-I	30.00	20.59	16.96	70.20	52.90	2006 (30 MW)
Kadamparai PSS	400.00	289.39	384.36	434.75	249.73	1987 (100 MW) 1988 (200 MW) 1989 (100 MW)
Kodayar I&II	100.00	169.43	123.98	194.08	125.94	1970 (60 MW) 1971 (40 MW)
Kundah I-V	555.00	815.61	806.23	1608.99	1138.79	1960 (75 MW) 1961 (105 MW) 1964 (75 MW) 1965 (120 MW) 1978 (110 MW)

1	2		4	5	6	7
						1966 (50 MW) 1988 (20 MW)
Lower Mettur I-IV	120.00	92.27	131.95	220.32	201.45	1987 (15 MW) 1988 (90 MW) 1989 (15 MW)
Mettur Dam	50.00	125.48	52.24	147.96	111.79	1937 (25 MW) 1938 (12.5 MW) 1946 (12.5 MW)
Mettur Tunnel	200.00		163.32	440.59	331.70	1965 (50 MW) 1966 (150 MW)
Moyar	36.00	61.52	94.40	161.99	94.35	1952 (24 MW) 1953 (12 MW)
Papanasam	32.00	66.54	115.28	120.91	67.84	1944 (16 MW) 1945 (8 MW) 1951 (8 MW)
Parson's Valley	30.00	23.95	27.11	45.94	17.66	2000 (30 MW)
Periyar	161.00	93.91	287.10	703.00	449.89	1958 (35 MW) 1959 (70 MW) 1965 (35 MW)
Pykara	59.20	12.74	0.98	22.05	17.61	1932 (14 MW) 1933 (7 MW) 1939 (11 MW) 1954 (27.2 MW)
Pykara Ultimate	150.00	192.55	274.11	507.96	278.15	2005 (150 MW)
Sarkarpathy	30.00	63.29	85.46	129.65	71.96	1966 (30 MW)
Sholayar I	70.00	228.11	157.73	220.86	228.59	1971 (70 MW)
Suruliyar	35.00	42.71	70.69	92.55	92.65	1978 (35 MW)
TOTAL TANGEDCO	2178.20	2397.12	2919.60	5281.59	3668.58	
TOTAL State Sector-TN	2178.20	2397.12	2919.60	5281.59	3668.58	
TOTAL Tamil Nadu	2178.20	2397.12	2919.60	5281.59	3668.58	
Telangana						
State Sector						
TSGENCO						

## State Sector

1	2		4	5	6	7
JUUNL						
Subernarekha I&II	130.00	30.13	190.38	101.19	34.96	1977 (65 MW) 1980 (65 MW)
TOTAL JUUNL	130.00	30.13	190.38	101.19	34.96	
TOTAL State	130.00	30.13	190.38	101.19	34.96	
Sector-Jharkhand						
TOTAL Jharkhand	210.00	163.64	332.32	180.98	130.89	
Odisha						
State Sector						
OHPC						
Balimela	510.00	1001.38	1477.19	1732.21	1260.50	1973 (60 MW) 1974 (120 MW) 1975 (60 MW) 1976 (60 MW) 1977 (60 MW) 2008 (150 MW)
Hirakud I&II	347.50	716.97	863.05	548.58	669.16	1956 (32 MW) 1957 (81.5 MW) 1958 (49.5 MW) 1962 (37.5 MW) 1963 (37.5 MW) 1990 (37.5 MW) 1962 (48 MW) 1964 (24 MW)
Rengali	250.00	553.56	762.61	837.89	533.70	1985 (50 MW) 1986 (50 MW) 1989 (50 MW) 1990 (50 MW) 1992 (50 MW)
Upper Indravati	600.00	1521.64	1745.57	2141.84	1751.90	1999 (300 MW) 2000 (150 MW) 2001 (150 MW)
Upper Kolab	320.00	619.34	706.87	923.25	591.18	1988 (160 MW) 1990 (80 MW) 1993 (80 MW)
TOTAL OHPC	2027.50	4412.89	5555.29	6183.77	4806.44	

1	2		4	5	6	7
APGENCO						
Machkund	114.75	700.31	467.70	593.68	498.81	1955 (34 MW) 1956 (17 MW) 1959 (63.75 MW)
TOTAL APGENCO-	114.75	700.31	467.70	593.68	498.81	
Odisha						
TOTAL State Sector-	2142.25	5113.20	6022.99	6777.45	5305.25	
Odisha						
TOTAL Odisha	2142.25	5113.20	6022.99	6777.45	5305.25	
Sikkim						
Central Sector						
NHPC						
Rangit	60.00	347.14	345.91	349.09	312.14	2000 (60 MW)
Teesta-V	510.00	2773.46	2818.78	2701.46	2554.00	2008 (510 MW)
TOTAL NHPC (Sikkim)	570.00	3120.60	3164.69	3050.55	2866.14	
TOTAL Central Sector-	570.00	3120.60	3164.69	3050.55	2866.14	
Sikkim						
State Sector						
Teesta Urja Ltd. (TUL)						
Teesta III	1200.00	309.42	4429.33	4258.40	5553.85	2017 (1200 MW)
TOTAL TUL	1200.00	309.42	4429.33	4258.40	5553.85	
TOTAL State Sector-	1200.00	309.42	4429.33	4258.40	5553.85	
Sikkim						
Private Sector						
DANS Energy Pvt. Ltd. (DEPL)						
Jorethang Loop	96.00	405.63	406.01	409.75	376.24	2015 (96 MW)
Shiga Energy Pvt. Ltd.(SEPL)						
Tashiding	97.00	0.00	73.07	423.73	407.64	2017 (97 MW)
Gati Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. (GIPL)						
Chuzachen HEP	110.00	494.75	444.79	417.40	447.60	2013 (110 MW)

1	2	4	5	6	7
<b>Sneha Kinetic</b>					
Dikchu	96.00	0.00	370.10	462.24	465.66 2017 (96 MW)
TOTAL Private-Sikkim	399.00	900.38	1293.97	1713.12	1697.14
TOTAL Sikkim	2169.00	4330.40	8887.99	9022.07	10117.13
<b>West Bengal</b>					
<b>Central Sector</b>					
<b>NHPC</b>					
Teesta Low Dam-III	132.00	553.87	386.87	572.06	534.46 2013 (132 MW)
Teesta Low Dam-IV	160.00	602.53	495.15	708.45	677.60 2016 (160 MW)
TOTAL NHPC (WB)	292.00	1156.40	882.02	1280.51	1212.06
<b>DVC</b>					
Maithon	63.20	122.03	114.41	101.36	68.12 1957 (20 MW) 1958 (43.2 MW)
TOTAL DVC-WB	63.20	122.03	114.41	101.36	68.12
TOTAL Central	355.20	1278.43	996.43	1381.87	1280.18
<b>Sector-WB</b>					
<b>State Sector</b>					
<b>WBSEDCL</b>					
Jaldhaka I	36.00	205.46	145.18	197.04	174.01 1967 (18 MW) 1972 (9 MW)
Purulia PSS	900.00	1106.97	1014.37	1103.97	898.94 2007 (900 MW)
Rammam II	50.00	248.42	122.47	236.93	223.31 1995 (25 MW) 1996 (25 MW)
TOTAL WBSEDCL	986.00	1560.85	1282.02	1537.94	1296.26
TOTAL State Sector -WB	986.00	1560.85	1282.02	1537.94	1296.26
TOTAL West Bengal	1341.20	2839.28	2278.45	2919.81	2576.44
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>					
<b>Central Sector</b>					
<b>NEEPCO</b>					
Ranganadi	405.00	1249.01	1416.74	1051.85	1163.29 2002 (405 MW)



1	2	4	5	6	7	
Pare	110.00	0.00	0.00	347.16	425.56	2018 (110 MW)
TOTAL NEEPCO-	515.00	1249.01	1416.74	1399.01	1588.85	
Arunachal						
TOTAL Central	515.00	1249.01	1416.74	1399.01	1588.85	
Sector-Arunachal						
TOTAL Arunachal	515.00	1249.01	1416.74	1399.01	1588.85	
ASSAM						
Central Sector						
NEEPCO						
Kopili	200.00	1088.27	1172.83	1117.82	716.90	1988(100 MW) 1996 (50 MW) 1997 (50 MW)
Khandong	50.00	197.10	260.77	203.82	157.39	1984 (50 MW)
TOTAL NEEPCO-Aassm	250.00	1285.37	1433.60	1321.64	874.29	
TOTAL Central	250.00	1285.37	1433.60	1321.64	874.29	
Sector-Assam						
State Sector						
APGCL						
Karbi Langpi	100.00	396.59	484.98	372.72	363.91	2007 (100 MW)
TOTAL APGCL	100.00	396.59	484.98	372.72	363.91	
TOTAL State	100.00	396.59	484.98	372.72	363.91	
Sector-Assam						
TOTAL Assam	350.00	1681.96	1918.58	1694.36	1238.20	
Nagaland						
Central Sector						
NEEPCO						
Doyang	75.00	258.94	274.39	231.47	162.07	2000 (75 MW)
TOTAL NEEPCO-Nagaland	75.00	258.94	274.39	231.47	162.07	
TOTAL Central Sector-	75.00	258.94	274.39	231.47	162.07	
Nagaland						
TOTAL Nagaland	75.00	258.94	274.39	231.47	162.07	

1	2		4	5	6	7
Manipur						
Central Sector						
NHPC						
Loktak (Manipur)	105.00	741.07	837.74	602.61	308.17	1983 (105 MW)
TOTAL NHPC-Manipur	105.00	741.07	837.74	602.61	308.17	
TOTAL Central Sector-	105.00	741.07	837.74	602.61	308.17	
Manipur						
TOTAL Manipur	105.00	741.07	837.74	602.61	308.17	
Meghalaya						
State Sector						
MEPGCL						
Kyrdemkulai	60.00	65.29	132.18	134.84	113.78	1979 (60 MW)
Myntdu	126.00	391.65	502.47	362.95	412.75	2011 (84 MW) 2013 (42 MW)
New Umtru	40.00	0.00	159.52	180.03	155.89	2017 (40 MW)
Umium St.I	36.00	96.65	128.65	85.11	87.57	1965 (36 MW)
Umium St.IV	60.00	166.01	217.44	166.60	139.14	1992 (60 MW)
TOTAL MePGCL	322.00	719.60	1140.26	929.53	909.13	
TOTAL State Sector-	322.00	719.60	1140.26	929.53	909.13	
Meghalaya						
TOTAL Meghalaya	322.00	719.60	1140.26	929.53	909.13	
Mizoram						
Central Sector						
NEEPCO						
Tuirial	60.00	0.00	78.37	168.44	151.50	2017 (60 MW)
TOTAL NEEPCO-Mizoram	60.00	0.00	78.37	168.44	151.50	
TOTAL Central Sector-	60.00	0.00	78.37	168.44	151.50	
Mizoram						
TOTAL Mizoram	60.00	0.00	78.37	168.44	151.50	
TOTAL ALL INDIA	45399.20	122378	126123	134894	129535	

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of hydro-power projects (above 25 MW)  
under construction (as on 31.12.2019)*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/(Executing Agency)	Installed Capacity (in MW)
1	2	3
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		
1.	Polavaram (APGENCO/Irrigation Dept., A.P.)	960.00
	SUB-TOTAL:	960.00
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>		
2.	Kameng (NEEPCO)	600.00
3.	Subansiri Lower (NHPC)	2000.00
	SUB-TOTAL:	2600.00
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>		
4.	Parbati St. II (NHPC)	800.00
5.	Sawra Kuddu (HPPCL)	111.00
6.	Shongtong Karcham (HPPCL)	450.00
7.	Uhl-III (BVPCL)	100.00
8.	Bajoli Holi (GMR)	180.00
9.	Sorang (HSPCL)	100.00
10.	Tangnu Romain (TRPG)	44.00
11.	Tidong-I (Statkraft IPL)	100.00
.	SUB-TOTAL:	1885.00
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>		
12.	Pakal Dul (CVPPL)	1000.00
13.	Parnai (JKSPDC)	37.50
14.	Lower Kalnai (JKSPDC)	48.00

1	2	3
15.	# Ratle (RHEPPL/NHPC)	850.00
	SUB-TOTAL:	1935.50
<b>Kerala</b>		
16.	Pallivasal (KSEB)	60.00
17.	Thottiyar (KSEB)	40.00
	SUB-TOTAL:	100.00
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>		
18.	## Maheshwar (SMHPCL)	400.00
	SUB-TOTAL:	400.00
<b>Maharashtra</b>		
19.	Koyna Left Bank (WRD,MAH)	80.00
	SUB-TOTAL:	80.00
<b>Punjab</b>		
20.	Shahpurkandi (PSPCL/Irrigation Deptt., Pb.)	206.00
	SUB-TOTAL:	206.00
<b>Sikkim</b>		
21.	Teesta St. VI NHPC	500.00
22.	Bhasmey (Gati Infrastructure)	51.00
23.	Rangit-IV (JAL Power)	120.00
24.	Rangit-II (Sikkim Hydro)	66.00
25.	Rongnichu (Madhya Bharat)	96.00
26.	Panan (Himagiri)	300.00
	SUB-TOTAL:	1133.00
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>		
27.	Kundah Pumped Storage Phase-I,II&III)	500.00
	SUB-TOTAL:	500.00
<b>Uttarakhand</b>		
28.	Lata Tapovan (NTPC)	171.00
29.	Tapovan Vishnugad (NTPC)	520.00

1	2	3
30.	Tehri PSS (THDC)	1000.00
31.	Vishnugad Pipalkoti (THDC)	444.00
32.	Naitwar Mori (SJVNL)	60.00
33.	Vyasi (UJVNL)	120.00
34.	Singoli Bhatwari (L&T)	99.00
35.	Phata Byung (LANCO)	76.00
SUB-TOTAL:		2490.00
<b>West Bengal</b>		
36.	Rammam-III (NTPC)	120.00
SUB-TOTAL:		120.00
TOTAL		12409.50

# Government of Jammu and Kashmir, PDD have terminated PPA on 09.02.2017 and directed JKSPDC to take over the project. MoU between NHPC (51% share) and JKSPDC (49% share) signed on 03.02.2019 for implementation of project in JV mode.

## PFC as lead lender have acquired majority equity *i.e.* 51% in the Shree Maheshwar Hydel Power Corporation Ltd w.e.f. 1st June, 2016. Matter *Sub-judice*.

### Statement-III

*State-wise details of hydro-power projects of DPR/Pre-construction stage (above 25 MW)*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ (Executing Agency)	Sector	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>			
1.	Pinnapuram (Greenco Energy)	Private	1200.00
SUB-TOTAL:			1200.00
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>			
2.	Chanju-III (HPPCL)	State	48.00

1	2	3	4
3.	Deothal Chanju (HPPCL)	State	30.00
4.	Dhau lasidh (SJVNL)	Central	66.00
SUB-TOTAL:			144.00
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>			
5.	New Ganderbal (JKSPDC)	State	93.00
6.	Kiru (CVPPL)	Central	624.00
SUB-TOTAL:			717.00
<b>Assam</b>			
7.	Lower Kopili (APGCL)	State	120.00
SUB-TOTAL:			120.00
TOTAL			2181.00

**DISCOMs outstanding dues to GENCOs**

294. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government is drawn to the matter of increasing DISCOMs outstanding dues to GENCOs in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for this abnormal increase in the outstanding dues to Power GENCOs; and

(c) the remedial measures being taken by Government in reducing the outstanding dues of DISCOMs to GENCOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) To bring transparency in the matter of overdue payments, a portal named PRAAPTI (Payment Ratification and Analysis in Power procurement for bringing Transparency in Invoicing of Generators) has been developed on which Generators themselves enter the outstanding amount due from various DISCOMs. As on 30th November, 2019, the overdue amount on PRAAPTI portal stands at ₹72,938 Crores.

(b) There are several reasons for the increase in outstanding dues to GENCOs which include financial inefficiencies of DISCOMs, and progressive increase in outstanding electricity usage dues of Government departments and local bodies to the DISCOMs.

(c) The Government has issued an order dated 28th June, 2019 enforcing maintaining of adequate Letter of Credit (LOC) as payment security mechanism under Power Purchase Agreement by Distribution Licensees. States have also been advised to liquidate their dues to DISCOMs, as well as ask their DISCOMs to liquidate their dues to GENCOs.

#### **Decline in demand of electricity**

295. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that electricity demand is declining in various parts of the country during the last one year;

(b) if so, details thereof indicating the demand and supply of power during the last two years; and

(c) the reasons for declining of electricity demand in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) The electrical energy requirement in the country has been increasing on year to year basis. The year-wise details of electrical energy requirement and supply during the last two years is given below:-

Year	Energy Requirement		Energy Supplied	
	(Million Units)	% Growth	(Million Units)	% Growth
2017-18	1,213,326	6.2	1,204,697	6.1
2018-19	1,274,595	5.0	1,267,526	5.2

Thus, during last year *i.e.* 2018-19, the electrical energy requirement and supply has increased by 5.0% and 5.2% respectively.

#### **Thermal power and gas based projects**

296. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals for producing thermal power and gas based projects received by State Governments to the Central Electricity Authority during the period from 2017 to 2019;

(b) the number of projects out of the above cleared till 31st December, 2018 and the number of proposals under consideration and rejected, separately due to environmental clearance; and

(c) the number of proposals received from the public sector and private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) After the enactment of Electricity Act 2003, generation of electricity has been delicensed and Techno-Economic Clearance from Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is not required for Thermal Power Projects. As such proposals for New Thermal Power Projects are not being received in CEA.

#### **Smart meters installation in Haryana**

297. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress of the Integrated Power Development Scheme, State/UT-wise;

(b) the amount of fund allocated and utilised for setting up smart meters, the details thereof, State/UT-wise with special reference to Haryana; and

(c) the details of smart meters that have been installed in Haryana, the details thereof, district-wise and the progress noted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) State/UT-wise progress (upto January, 2020) under Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Under IPDS, an amount of ₹834 crore has been sanctioned for installation of about 41.5 lakh Smart Meters in 12 States (21 DISCOMS). State/UT/DISCOM-wise details of funds sanctioned and released under IPDS for smart meters is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in the Power Sector, has signed an MoU with the State of



Haryana for implementation of smart metering programme. So far, EESL has installed 88,803 nos. of smart meters, as on 23rd January, 2020, in the State of Haryana as per the following details:-

Sl. No.	District	No. of Smart Meters Installed by EESL
1.	Gurugram	43,777
2.	Karnal	41,026
3.	Panchkula	4,000
	TOTAL	88,803

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise progress of system strengthening projects under Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS)*

Sl. No.	State	Utility	Overall IPDS Progress (% age)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	AN-DISCOM	0.0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	APEPDCL	Completed
3.		APSPDCL	Completed
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal-PD	46.7
5.	Assam	APDCL	81.1
6.	Bihar	NBPDCL	72.9
7.		SBPDCL	67.5
8.	Chhattisgarh	CSPDCL	67.7
9.	Delhi	NDMC	48.4
10.	Goa	Goa-PD	76.9
11.	Gujarat	DGVCL	Completed
12.		MGVCL	Completed

1	2	3	4
13.		PGVCL	Completed
14.		UGVCL	Completed
15.	Haryana	DHBVNL	70.3
16.		UHBVNL	89.4
17.	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEBL	68.1
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	JPDCL	13.9
19.		KPDCL	20.3
20.	Jharkhand	JBVNL	70.2
21.	Karnataka	BESCOM	Completed
22.		CESCOM	Completed
23.		GESCOM	Completed
24.		HESCOM	Completed
25.		MESCOM	Completed
26.	Kerala	CPT	Completed
27.		KSEBL	Completed
28.	Ladakh	LPDD	12.2
29.	Madhya Pradesh	MPMKVVCL-C	79.5
30.		MPPKVVCL-E	Completed
31.		MPPKVVCL-W	89.0
32.	Maharashtra	BEST	61.9
33.		MSEDCL	71.6
34.	Manipur	Manipur-PD	50.0
35.	Meghalaya	MePDCL	72.6
36.	Mizoram	Mizoram-PD	59.6
37.	Nagaland	Nagaland-PD	60.6

1	2	3	4
38.	Odisha	CESU	65.0
39.		NESCO	75.0
40.		SOUTHCO	84.8
41.		WESCO	88.1
42.	Puducherry	Puducherry-PD	50.3
43.	Punjab	PSPCL	76.8
44.	Rajasthan	AjVVNL	Completed
45.		JaVVNL	Completed
46.		JdVVNL	Completed
47.	Sikkim	Sikkim-PD	16.8
48.	Tamil Nadu	TANGEDCO	93.2
49.	Telangana	TSNPDCL	Completed
50.		TSSPDCL	Completed
51.	Tripura	TSECL	54.4
52.	Uttar Pradesh	DVVNL	90.9
53.		KESCO	Completed
54.		MVVNL	84.4
55.		PaVVNL	90.7
56.		PoVVNL	83.6
57.	Uttarakhand	UPCL	42.7
58.	West Bengal	DPL	78.0
59.		WBSEDCL	80.56
TOTAL			81.59

Source: PFC

***Statement-II***

*State/UT/DISCOM-wise details of funds sanctioned and released under  
IPDS for smart meters*

Sl. No.	State	Utility	Total Sanctioned Cost with PMA (₹ in crore)	GoI Grant Component with PMA (₹ in crore)	GoI Grant Released with PMA (₹ in crore)	No. of Nodes
1.	Andhra Pradesh	APEPDCL	57	34		284444
2.		APSPDCL	5	3		25000
3.	Bihar	NBPDCL	70	42		350700
4.		SBPDCL	87	53		434600
5.	Chhattisgarh	CSPDCL	37	22	1	1181997
6.	Gujarat	DGVCL	7	4		32882
7.		MGVCL	20	12		100000
8.		PGVCL	18	11		90051
9.		UGVCL	8	5		38950
10.	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEBL	27	23		135716
11.	Karnataka	CESCOM	67	40		332850
12.		HESCOM	69	42		343100
13.	Kerala	KSEBL	65	39		321800
14.	Madhya Pradesh	MPPKVVCL	69	42		345463
15.	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	80	48		400000
16.	Punjab	PSPCL	18	11		88100
17.	Rajasthan	AjVVNL	38	23		188860
18.		JaVVNL	57	34		281782
19.		JoVVNL	20	12		97158
20.	Telangana	TSNPDCL	13	8		65000
21.		TSSPDCL	3	2		13000
TOTAL			834	509	1	41,51,453

*Source:* PFC.

**Status of completion of projects in Telangana**

298. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to complete the 1080 MW Bhadradi Thermal Vidyut generation centre and Yadadri Vidyut generation centre in Telangana and the funds given to State to complete these projects; and

(b) the steps being taken to complete North-South Power Corridor Project including from Warangal to Maheswaram 765KW line construction to generate 500 MW power supply in Telangana State and also from Raigarh to Pugluru to generate 600 MW power to improve the connectivity to the State to meet the future needs and steps being taken to save the power with the installation of smart meters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) As per the information received from Telangana State Power Generation Corporation Limited (TSGenco) and Central Electricity Authority (CEA):-

(i) Bhadradi Thermal Power Project in District Khammam, Telangana consists of 4 units of 270 MW each. 1st unit of 270 MW was synchronized on 19.09.2019 and it will start generation from February, 2020. Units 2, 3, and 4 of the projects will be progressively commissioned by December, 2020. Action taken for expediting the project progress are:

1. Augmentation of additional manpower and deployment of T&P (Cranes etc.)
2. Replacing non performing contractors with new agencies.
3. Posting of Project Management officials at site for expediting execution and technical experts for testing and commissioning.

(ii) Yadadri Super Thermal Power Project in District Nalgonda, Telangana consists of 5 units of 800 MW each. Decision on Balance of Plant (BoP) was taken on 30.12.2019 and tendering of civil and structural packages are in advanced stage. Till the finalization of contracts, civil works of long cycle packages like Chimney and Cooling Tower will be commenced in February, 2020 through alternate agencies already mobilized at site. Major power plant equipments have been manufactured and are progressively being supplied to site. Units of the projects will be progressively commissioned from October, 2020 to October, 2021.

- (iii) No Fund has been given by the Central Government in these projects as they are State owned projects.

(b) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has informed that there is no specific project like North-South power corridor project. However, Warora-Warangal-Maheshwaram (Hyderabad) 765 kV D/C transmission line is between Western region (Warora, Maharashtra) and Southern region (Maheshwaram, Telangana). Warangal - Maheshwaram line is a part of Warora - Warangal - Maheshwaram (Hyderabad) 765 kV D/C transmission line. Warora - Warangal - Maheshwaram line is under construction and was likely to be completed by November 2019. However, work is held up in Warora - Warangal portion of the line due to Right of Way (RoW) issues in the coal mining area of Western Coalfields Limited (WCL).

Raigarh - Pugalur 800 kV HVDC bipole link is between Western Region (Raigarh, Chhattisgarh) and Southern Region (Pugalur, Tamil Nadu). There are severe Right of Way (RoW) issues in Tamil Nadu and forest clearance requirement (Wildlife) in WR portion of the line. Efforts are being made by the developer to resolve the issue with the help of District Administration. Developer has further informed that the Wildlife corridor clearance has been discussed on 18.07.2019 in National Board of Wildlife (NBWL) meeting and the proposal has been cleared by NBWL. The line is under advance stage of construction and will be commissioned by March, 2020.

Presently, the ATC (Available Transfer Capability) of Southern Region for import of power from NEW grid is 11,150 MW and enhancement in ATC of about 9,550 MW is expected with the commissioning of Raigarh-Pugalur HVDC Bipole link and Warora - Warangal 765kV D/C line. However, presently there is no constraint observed in transfer of power to Southern region from rest of grid under long term basis.

Following steps are being taken to save the power with the installation of smart meters:-

- (i) Government of India is assisting the States under various ongoing schemes for installation of smart meters in prepaid mode to make the discoms financially viable by reducing the AT&C losses.
- (ii) Under Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Government of India have sanctioned an amount of ₹834 crore for installation of about 41.5 lakh Smart Meters in 12 States.

- (iii) Under National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM) an outlay of ₹990 crore has been made for Smart Grid implementation, which has provision for installation of smart meters which can be used in pre-paid mode also.
- (iv) Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) is also implementing the Smart Metering Programme under the BOOT (build, own, operate, transfer) model where the initial investment is being done by EESL and the States/utilities pay back to EESL on monthly rental basis.
- (v) EESL has signed MOUs/Agreements with the States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Bihar, NDMC-Delhi, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh for implementation of Smart Meters.
- (vi) As on date, over 10 lakh smart meters have been installed and operational, in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and NDMC-Delhi.
- (vii) For Telangana State, project for ₹ 15.67 Crore with GOI grant of ₹ 9.43 crore for 78000 smart meters under IPDS have been sanctioned.
- (viii) Additionally, a smart grid pilot project with smart meters on 11,906 consumers of estimated cost of ₹ 34.93 Crore with GOI support of ₹ 17.47 Crore has also been taken up by TSSPDCL discom in Telangana State.

#### **Transmission loss in the country**

299. SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of transmission loss in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the details of loss suffered by State Electricity Boards during the past three years; and
- (c) the directions being issued to State Electricity Board to ensure that they become self sustaining?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Transmission losses in the country in Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) are in the range of 2.5 - 3%, which are technical in nature. The details of State-wise Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses, which *inter alia* include the losses in Intra-State Transmission/Sub-Transmission and Distribution System, during the last 3 years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The details of losses suffered by State Electricity Boards during the past three years are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). Government had launched the Ujjwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) for the financial and operational turnaround of utilities in the year 2015. Further, the Government has recently advised the States with high losses to take measures to improve their operational and financial performance which includes instituting a system of energy accounting and releasing subsidies based on actual energy accounting for subsidized categories etc.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise AT&C Loss (%)*

Sl. No.	Stats/UTs	FY2016-17	FY2017-18	FY2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.77	14.26	13.41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	53.64	58.36	NA
3.	Assam	20.10	17.64	18.2
4.	Bihar	41.57	33.05	27.39
5.	Chhattisgarh	20.99	18.08	23.28
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	7.95
7.	Daman and Diu	NA	NA	9.37
8.	Delhi	10.79	9.70	NA
9.	Goa	24.33	13.52	10.46
10.	Gujarat	14.18	12.96	12.59
11.	Haryana	26.42	21.78	17.45
12.	Himachal Pradesh	11.48	11.08	8
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	59.97	53.67	49.76
14.	Jharkhand	35.95	32.48	31.95
15.	Karnataka	16.82	15.61	14.1
16..	Kerala	16.37	15.89	10.83
17.	Madhya Pradesh	25.72	29.61	31.9
18.	Maharashtra	22.73	18.97	16.94



1	2	3	4	5
19.	Manipur	34.00	23.39	22.55
20.	Meghalaya	38.81	39.77	32.59
21.	Mizoram	24.98	22.44	68.35
22.	Nagaland	38.50	41.36	NA
23.	Odisha	36.33	31.80	NA
24.	Puducherry	21.34	19.77	16.41
25.	Punjab	14.46	17.31	12.04
26.	Rajasthan	27.33	24.05	21.29
27.	Sikkim	46.52	32.48	33.04
28.	Tamil Nadu	18.23	18.53	14.02
29.	Telangana	15.19	19.91	11.77
30.	Tripura	29.20	31.34	15.24
31.	Uttar Pradesh	41.50	38.29	24.64
32.	Uttarakhand	16.68	15.79	12.64
33.	West Bengal	27.92	26.74	NA
	National	23.56	22.31	18.19

NA—Not available.

*Note:* The progress shown above from FY 17 and FY 18 is based on data provided by PFC on the basis of audited/certified annual accounts of Utilities and progress of FY19 is based on provisional/unaudited data entered by States/DISCOMs on UDAY portal during respective years/quarters, which may vary from the year-end audited figures. The portal dynamically captures data as and when uploaded by States.

### Statement-II

#### Losses suffered by State Electricity Boards

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	UDAY States/UTs	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(2,282)	(2)	(1,563)
2.	Assam	(34)	164	(2)

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	(174)	(197)	NA
4.	Bihar	(1,257)	(3,071)	(1,440)
5.	Chhattisgarh	(422)	(279)	(145)
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	16
7.	Daman and Diu	NA	NA	(16)
8.	Delhi	404	491	NA
9.	Goa	(283)	26	19
10.	Gujarat	275	426	464
11.	Haryana	(193)	412	278
12.	Himachal Pradesh	(44)	6	20
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	(4,063)	(2,999)	(3,654)
14.	Jharkhand	(1,741)	(212)	(695)
15.	Karnataka	(1,119)	(495)	1,949
16.	Kerala	(1,495)	(784)	(941)
17.	Madhya Pradesh	(1,470)	(5,064)	(6,331)
18.	Maharashtra	785	492	472
19.	Manipur	(17)	(5)	(28)
20.	Meghalaya	(343)	(287)	(89)
21.	Mizoram	(147)	87	(275)
22.	Nagaland	(62)	(62)	NA
23.	Odisha	(913)	(792)	NA
24.	Puducherry	(8)	(134)	(ID
25.	Punjab	(2,836)	(907)	(288)
26.	Rajasthan	(1,981)	2,173	4,773
27.	Sikkim	(115)	(29)	NA
28.	Tamil Nadu	(4,349)	(7,761)	(9,257)
29.	Telangana	(6,202)	(5,485)	(7,609)

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Tripura	40	64	(16)
31.	Uttar Pradesh	(3,322)	(5,083)	(2,576)
32.	Uttarakhand	(289)	(229)	(308)
33.	West Bengal	(25)	(40)	NA
	Aggregate	(33,680)	(29,576)	(27,250)

Note:

1. Figures in Parenthesis indicates losses
2. The progress shown above from FY17 and FY18 is based on data provided by PFC on the basis of audited/certified annual accounts of Utilities, and progress of FY 19 is based on provisional/unaudited data entered by States/DISCOMs on UDAY portal during respective years/quarters, which may vary from the year-end audited figures. The portal dynamically captures data as and when uploaded by States.
3. NA-Not Available.

### **E-vehicle charging stations**

300. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of functional e-vehicle charging stations in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the additional number of proposed charging stations along with the details relating to their location and capacity;
- (c) whether any percentage of these charging stations is fuelled by fossil fuels or is connected to the grid, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the methods employed by Government to standardize the charging prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a JV of PSUs under the Ministry of Power and NTPC Limited, Central Public Sector Undertakings under Ministry of Power have been engaged in installation of Public Charging Stations (PCS) in the country. The number of charging stations Installed by EESL and NTPC in various States is mentioned as below:-

Sl. No.	State	EESL	NTPC	Total
1.	Delhi	54	28	82
2.	Chennai Metro	08	-	08
3.	Noida	02	-	02
4.	Nagpur Metro	02	-	02
5.	Uttar Pradesh	-	11	11
6.	Haryana	-	04	04
7.	Andhra Pradesh	-	02	02
8.	Madhya Pradesh	-	12	12
TOTAL		66	57	123

(b) Additional number of proposed charging stations is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) E-vehicle charging stations installed by EESL and NTPC are connected to grid.

(d) Ministry of Power has issued "Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles -Revised Guidelines and Standards" on 01.10.2019. The para 11.3 of this document states that in such cases where the Public Charging Stations (PCS) are installed with Government Incentives (financial or otherwise), State Nodal Agency/State Government, the appropriate commission shall fix the ceiling of service charges to be charged by PCS. The appropriate agency as mentioned above shall have the option for giving subsidy and calling for bids for lower services charges or bidding for quantum of subsidy for fixed service charge etc.

#### ***Statement***

##### *Additional number of proposed charging stations*

#### **I Additional number of Proposed Charging Stations by EESL:**

City	AC-001	DC-001	C72*	C-122 charger**
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	10	31	50	

1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	67	160	6	29
Mumbai	33	80	120	
Ahmedabad	33	70	100	
Hyderabad	17	60	100	
Noida	7	29	50	
Gurugram	8	30	50	
Jaipur	33	34	28	
Chennai	10	45	78	
Common Service Centre (Pan India)	2,584			
Kolkata		50	100	
Bangalore	1	13	24	
Goa	20	45	50	
Nagpur		38	76	
TOTAL	2,823	685	832	29

*Note:*

\*C72: One C72 charger consists of three guns - one 50 kW DC CCS, one 50 kW DC CHAdeMO and one 22 kW type II AC. The charger at a time can provide an output of 72 kW (with maximum DC output of 50 kW and AC output of 22 kW)

\*C122: One C122 charger consists of three guns - one 50 kW DC CCS, one 50 kW DC CHAdeMO and one 22 kW type II AC. The charger at a time can provide an output of minimum 122 kW (DC output of 100kW and AC output of 22kW)

## **II. Additional number of proposed charging stations by NTPC:**

As regards NTPC, additional number of proposed charging stations to be installed by it at different locations are: Delhi - 30, AP-13, Telangana-10, Gujarat-4, Tamil Nadu-2, and Kerala-2. Chargers are Bharat AC and DC Chargers.

### III. Additional number of proposed charging stations under FAME-India Scheme by Department of Heavy Industries:

Under Phase-I of FAME-India Scheme, the Department of Heavy Industry has sanctioned about 500 Charging Stations/Infrastructure for about ₹ 43 crore (approx.) in cities like Bangalore, Chandigarh, Jaipur and NCR of Delhi. Out of 500 charging Stations, 250 charging stations have been installed. Recently, the Department has also sanctioned 2,636 charging stations to 19 public entities in 62 cities spread over 24 States, under Phase-II of FAME-India Scheme.

#### Grant to Andhra Pradesh for providing quality power

301. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ₹9,000 crores World Bank loan has been sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh for providing quality power 24x7, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the amount sanctioned as grant by Government and released to Andhra Pradesh under Deendayal Upadhyay Gramjyoti and Integrated Power Development schemes in the last two years, year-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The World Bank has sanctioned a loan of USD 240 million only (approximately ₹ 1664 crore) to Andhra Pradesh for providing 24x7 quality power to consumers.

(b) The details of the amount sanctioned as grant and released during the last two years under Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) are tabulated below:-

Scheme	Projects Sanctioned (₹ in crore)	Grant Sanctioned (₹ in crore)	Grant Released (₹ in crore)	
			2017-18	2018-19
Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)	941	566*	165	177
Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS)	941	566*	233	18

\* As per the guidelines of the schemes, 60% of the project cost is sanctioned as grant with the provision of additional 15% grant subject to timely completion of the projects.

**Disease resistant variety of poppy by CIMAP**

‡302. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether scientists of Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CIMAP), Lucknow have developed a disease resistant variety of poppy which yields various types of straw and seeds and has been granted US patent for it;

(b) if so, the details of its usage along with salient features of new poppy plant; and

(c) whether the benefits of US patent are secured for it?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir. CSIR - Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CIMAP) has developed a disease resistant variety of poppy and Patent Grant date is March 18, 2003 *vide* US Patent No.: US6, 534, 696 B1.

(b) The poppy variety "Rakshit" is resistant to downy mildew (disease rating 1.2 on 0-9 scale), and tolerant to both damping off and collar rot diseases as compared to all the released varieties (Sanchita, Vivek, Shubhra, Jawahar-16, Shyama and Shweta broad) which are susceptible or highly susceptible to all the above mentioned diseases. Leaf margins of the new variety "Rakshit" are medium fringed as compared to medium broad leaf margins of Sanchita, Vivek, Jawahar-16, Shyama and Shweta broad. The variety Rakshit also recorded significantly high seed and straw yield (12.59 and 9.55 q/ha., respectively, as compared to 9.09 and 7.89 q/ha. in the variety Shubhra).

(c) Benefits of the patent are secured for a period of 20 years from the date of filing (29.03.2000). The variety is being used in breeding programs for the development of more high yielding varieties of opium poppy resistant to important diseases.

**Fishing zone information through ISRO**

303. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) is helping in providing information to fishermen about prospective fishing zones through their satellites;

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, complete details thereof; and

(c) the estimated amount saved by fishermen community annually on account of savings on fuels, etc. in search offish in various fishing zones?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) has designed and developed the methodology for forecasting potential fishing zones using satellite data. The methodology was transferred to Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), an autonomous body under Ministry of Earth Sciences for providing operational services on Potential Fishing Zones (PFZ) advisories to fishermen. In the year 2010, ISRO has also established a Satellite Data Reception Station at INCOIS for direct reception of Ocean Color Monitor (OCM) data from Oceansat-satellite. INCOIS, as a mandated agency, is providing operational services on PFZ advisories to fishermen in the country.

INCOIS, is providing the advisory on PFZ for 14 sectors covering all States and Island regions of India. INCOIS uses real time data from ISRO and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), United States of America (USA) satellites passing over the east coast and west coast of India and adjoining waters. Ground stations were installed on INCOIS campus to acquire the data everyday as and when the satellites pass over the region.

The PFZ Advisory service provides information on the locations of potential grounds for aggregation of fish. These fishing advisories are provided on a daily basis to all coastal States except during the periods of fishing ban imposed by the Government or on the days found to be unsafe for fishing due to high waves in the ocean. The PFZ advisories consist of maps and PFZ information in text. The PFZ Maps consist of information on the location of potential fishing Zone, Surface Currents, Bathymetry, Major fishing villages, Coastline, Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), etc. The text information consists of information on bearing angle (w.r.t. True North), direction and distance from the nearest fish-landing centre or nearby light house, water depth at the location of PFZ, latitude and longitude. The advisories are provided in, local languages (Gujarati, Marathi, Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, Oriya and Bengali in addition to Hindi and English) spoken in the Coastal States. INCOIS disseminates this information to the fisherman community through various near-real time dissemination mechanisms and has 6.76 lakhs of registered users. INCOIS is also working on satellite based dissemination using NavIC and GPS Aided Geo Augmented Navigation (GAGAN) satellite system, in collaboration with ISRO and Airports Authority of India (AAI).

(c) The PFZ advisory helps the fishermen to directly navigate to fish aggregation



areas without having to keep on searching for the shoals. This results in reduction of time and effort spent for finding the fish shoals. In addition to these direct benefits to the fishermen, it yields indirect benefits in terms of reduction in emission of CO<sub>2</sub> to the atmosphere.

From 69 validation experiments conducted off Kerala, the use of PFZ advisories resulted in enormous saving of diesel that varied from 21.47 litres to 1293.53 litres. The total diesel saved due to use of PFZ advisories by all these 69 experiments was found to be 20,665 litres. Specific validation experiments conducted during X and XI plan periods, with the national fishery and/or research institutes and academia have consistently shown that the net profits increase by 2 to 5 times due to the marked increase in Catch Per Unit Effort (CPUE) by 2 to 4 times. Major portion of the profit always comes from savings on cost of fuel due to avoidance of search for potential fishing grounds.

#### **Loan provision under NMITLI**

304. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) provides soft loan for R&D activities to companies under the New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative (NMITLI) Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the norms adopted for sanctioning loan; and

(c) the number of companies that have been provided loan, the time limit of loan and the names of the project for which it was provided and its present status of the loan recovery?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) provides soft loan for R&D activities to companies under the New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative (NMITLI) Scheme. The financial support to industry is in the form of soft loan with 3% interest.

(b) and (c) Names of projects, names of companies amount of loan given, period of loan given and status of repayment of loan are given in Statement (*See below*). Norms adopted for granting loan are based on selection of project through the approved procedure involving rigorous screening and project review. The criteria for selection of the project are based on novelty of the proposal, potential technological benefits and the ability of industry to capture those benefits.

**Statement****NMITLI: Details of Loan Repayment by Industry partners**

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Company Name	Project Deliverables	Loan Disbursed (₹ in lakh)	Period of Loan Disbursement	Loan repayment duration	Whether Com- pany has been declared Defaulter?	Status of Loan/ Recovery
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	5 and 25kw decentralized power packs	Sud-Chemie India Ltd., New Delhi	A prototype of integrated 5 kW Fuel Cell was developed, installed and demonstrated. The technology however could not become commercially viable.	50.00	2002-03 To 2004-05	2005-2015	No	Total Loan Paid.
2	Latent M. Tuberculosis: New Targets, Drug Delivery system, bio-enhancers and therapeutics	Lupin Ltd., Pune	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A new bioenhancer as an adjunct to chemotherapy established for latent tuberculosis infection;</li> <li>4 promising leads identified as candidates for IND</li> </ul>	1448.45	2001-02 To 2009-10	2011-2021	No	Nine instalments paid.
3	Nano-material	Sud-Chemie India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Process for removal of</li> </ul>	95.000	2002-03	2005-2015	No	Total

catalysts and associated process technology for alkylation/acylation/nitration of well identified industrial chemicals, pre-reforming of hydro-carbons and sulphur removal (<50 ppm) from petroleum fuels	Ltd., New Delhi	sulphur from petroleum fuels demonstrated; • Catalysts developed for pre-reforming of hydrocarbons; • Technology could not be developed for commercial scale	To 2003-04	Loan Paid.
4	Versatile, portable PC based software for bioinformatics; and	Tata Consultancy Services, Hyderabad	954,000	Total
	(i) BioSuite, both cluster version and stand alone; and (ii) Genocluster	Two bioinformatics softwares developed and marketed	2001-02 To 2003-04	Loan Paid.
	Development of Linux cluster version of Bio-suite	Jalaja Technology, Bangalore	24,000	Loan not paid.
			2001-02 To 2003-04	Arbitration-opted. Arbitration completed. Execution of arbitration

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Frontier Information Technologies Ltd., Secunderabad		40,000	2001-02 To 2003-04	2005-2015	Yes	Loan not paid. Arbitration-opted. Appeal in High court challenging the arbitration order pending.
5	Development of an oral herbal formulation for treatment of psoriasis	Lupin Ltd., Pune	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formulation developed for amelioration of Psoriasis; However it failed to show efficacy in Phase III clinical trial in comparison to standard drug, methotrexate.</li> </ul>	1644.58	2002-03 To 2009-10	2011-2021	No	Nine instalments paid.
6	Development of novel biotech therapeutic molecule -Lysostaphin	Bharat Biotech International Limited, Hyderabad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developed lysostaphin gel formulation for Staphylococcus aureus infection;</li> <li>Developed novel downstream process for large scale production of &gt;99% pure protein; However Phase III clinical trial couldnot show improved</li> </ul>	713.991	2002-03 To 2013-14	2013-2023	No	Six instalments paid.

		efficacy as compared to standard treatment available.					
	Development of novel biotech therapeutic molecule - Lysostaphin Phase II/III Clinical Studies	Bharat Biotech International Limited, Hyderabad	167.230	2016-17 To 2017-18	2019-2029	No	One instalment paid.
7	Microbiological conversion of Erythromycin to Clarithromycin and other novel biologically active molecules	Alembic Ltd., Vadodara	28.500	2002-03 To 2003-04	2004-2014	No	Total Loan Paid.
8	Novel molecular diagnostics for eye diseases and low vision enhancement devices	Lensel Optics Pvt. Ltd., Pune	14.750	2003-04 To 2004-05	2007-2017	No	Total Loan Paid.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diagnostic system for detection of eye infection commercialized.</li> </ul>	69.560	2007-2017		No	Nine instalments paid.
		Xcyton Diagnostics Limited, Bangalore						
9	Value added polymeric materials from renewable resources: Lactic acid and lactic acid based polymers	Godavari Sugar Mills, Mumbai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Process for production of lactic acid (3000 litre capacity) from fermented sugarcane juice by lactobacillus and its separation as calcium lactide was demonstrated at industry site, M/s Godavari sugar mills Ltd;</li> <li>Technology however could not be made commercially viable due to market conditions.</li> </ul>	485.000	2006-07 To 2007-08	2012-2022	Yes	Loan not paid. Arbitration opted. Arbitration process is on.
10	Recombinant approach to produce a-linolenic acid and docosahexanoic acid (DHA)	Avesthgen Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A technology for the production of DHA from fermentation of thraustochytrids species SC-1 has been developed and transferred to industry partner for commercial exploitation.</li> </ul>	303.500	2003-04 To 2006-07	2008-2018	Yes	Loan not paid. Arbitration opted. Arbitrator has given its award in favour of

in sunflower and yeast							CSIR.	
11	A cost effective Simple Office Computing (Sofcomp) platform to replace (Phase I &II) PC	Encore Software Ltd., Bangalore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Three variants of SofComp devices developed.</li></ul>	320.000	2003-04To 2004-05	2005-2015	Yes	Loan notpaid. Arbitration opted. Arbitration completed. Execution of arbitration order is in process.
12	A PC based high-end 3D visualization platform for computational biology 'Darshee'	Strand Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A low cost visualization platform for bioinformatics with features of portability, scalability and upgradability developed.</li><li>• Product marketed as part of Industry's Avadis platform;</li><li>• The technology was further integrated into Array Assist of Stratagene, USA.</li></ul>	186.400	2003-04To 2004-05	2004-2014	No	Total Loan Paid.
13	Improved Genome Annotation Through a	Tata Consultancy Services, Hyderabad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Algorithms and softwares developed for predicting, identification and annotation of</li></ul>	291.000	2004-05To 2007-08	2008-2018	No	Total Loan Paid.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Combination of Machine Learning and Experimental Methods: Plasmodium falciparum As a Case Study		genes in prokaryotes using <i>P. falciparum</i> as case study; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The genes predicted using the softwares developed have been experimentally verified using gene expression studies</li> </ul>					
14	Development of Novel Fungicides	Rallis Research Centre, Bangalore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Novel fungicides synthesized which have strobilurin and 1,2,4 triazoles unit in them showed activity against pathogenic fungi at 25 ppm.;</li> <li>• Suitable formulations developed and they were subjected to field trial by industry;</li> <li>• Targets for few compounds were identified for their mechanism of action;</li> <li>• Antifungal compounds were isolated from microbes (<i>Pseudomonas</i> sp) growing in extremophilic and</li> </ul>	188.290	2004-05 To 2006-07	2008-2018	No	Total Loan Paid.



15	Novel Expression System	Biocon, Bangalore	<p>mesophilic environment;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industry partner deployed these fungicides in their field as a part of trial.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Five novel promoters were developed that drive the production of some industrially importantenzymes;</li> <li>Five novel yeast species were identified from varied sources;</li> <li>Alcohol oxidase promoter were developed from novel alcohol oxidase genes cloned from a yeast strain.</li> </ul>	33.125	2004-05 To 2008--09	2009-2019	No	Total Loan Paid.
16	Development of Globally competitive "Triple-Play" Broadband Technology	<p>Shantha Biotechnics, Hyderabad</p> <p>Divinet, Pune</p>	<p>The triple play technology has been successfully developed and tested using the BSNL broadband infrastructure to provide end-to-end solution for triple play services. BSNL was fully satisfied with the technology and adopted it for commercialization.</p>	56.070	2004-05 To 2008--09	2009-2019	No	Total Loan Paid.
16	Development of Globally competitive "Triple-Play" Broadband Technology	Divinet, Pune	The triple play technology has been successfully developed and tested using the BSNL broadband infrastructure to provide end-to-end solution for triple play services. BSNL was fully satisfied with the technology and adopted it for commercialization.	938.750	2004-05To 2006-07	2008-2018	Yes	Loan not paid. Arbitration opted. Arbitration completed. Execution of arbitration

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
17	Market seeding of Sof Compad Mobilis to develop wide-ranging applications as well as increase awareness	Encore Software Ltd., Bangalore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2000 units were produced for deployment at customer end for evaluation</li> <li>• Exclusive license for manufacturing and marketing given to an industry, DSK-Worldman Computers Pvt Ltd, Pune.</li> </ul>	537.000	2005-06To 2006-07	2008-2018	Yes	Loan not paid. Arbitration opted. Arbitration completed. Execution of arbitration order is in process.
18	Development of an integrated micro PCR system with In-situ Identification	Bigtech Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	Technology developed for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Micro PCR Device</li> <li>• Sample Preparation Device</li> <li>• Microchips for detection of Tuberculosis, Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya, Hepatitis B and H1N1</li> </ul> Commercialized by M/s Bigtech Pvt Ltd	925.100	2005-06 To 2011-12	2012-2022	No	Six instalments received.
19	Development of high throughput marker assisted	JK Agri-Genetics Ltd., Hyderabad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 2000 SSR markers were identified in cotton which were developed in Gossypium</li> </ul>	736.790	2006-07To 2010-11	2012-2022	No	Seven instalments paid.

selection systems for improvement of drought tolerance and fibre quality related traits in Cotton	hirsutum genotype for future R&D in improving cotton varieties; submitted in cotton marker database; • Recombinant inbred lines of one variety developed that showed best performance for yield and quality parameters. The line was included in multilocal trial program of TNAU, Coimbatore.	Virchow Biotech Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad	A prototype diagnostic device for detection of Congestive Heart Failure was successfully developed	414.700	2006-07To 2008-09	2010-2020	No	Total Loan paid.
20	Novel method for development of B-type Natriuretic peptide (BNP) for diagnosis and treatment of congestive heart failure	Samtel Color, Ghaziabad	A prototype of 50" HD PDP with existing materials/processes including its electronics was designed, developed and demonstrated.	2063.000	2006-07To 2009-10	2010-2020	Yes	Loan not paid. Arbitration opted. Arbitrator has
21	Development of Next Generation Plasma Display Technology a							

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	50" High Definition(HD) TV/Prototype							given its award in favour of CSIR.
22	Development of sensor networks chipset based on ultra-wide band technology	Virtual wire tech, New Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prototype (4x4 MIMO UWB) developed</li> <li>• Working prototype for transferring data at the rate of 1 Gbps wireless link using a non-standard protocol (3 GHz band) demonstrated</li> </ul>	422.000	2006-07 To 2009-10	2010-2020	Yes	Loan not paid. Arbitration opted. Petition in High Court for appointment of Sole Arbitrator.
23	Design and development of cushion bonded/rigid bonded organic, cerametallic cookie and single/fuels intered buttons (copper/iron	Clutch Auto Ltd., Faridabad	Cushion Bonded/Rigid Bonded Organic, Ceramatallic Cookie and Single/Dual Sintered Buttons (Copper/Iron Based), Ceramic Cookie and Annular Ring Clutch Discs and Matching Cover Assemblies' have been developed	1493.350	2007-08To 2010-11	2012-2022	Yes	Loan not paid. Arbitration opted. Company under NCLT.

based), ceramic cookies and annular ring clutch discs and matching cover assemblies

24	Intelligent Video Surveillance System	Mind Tree Ltd., Bangalore	Intelligent video surveillance solutions comprising of flexible and reliable Digital Video Recorder (DVR), video decoder and the open network video interface forum (ONVIF) stack developed and commercialized.	458.090	2008-09To 2010-11	2011-2021	No	Nine instalments paid.
25	Novel therapy for management of sepsis	Cadila Pharma Ltd., Ahmedabad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phase II a clinical trial for safety dose showed faster clinical, functional and microbiological recovery when combined with standard therapy;</li> <li>Phase IIb/Phase III multicentre clinical trial completed and there was 10.89% absolute reduction and 55.56% relative reduction in mortality in Treatment Group compared to Control Group which is clinically</li> </ul>	2084.96	2007-08To 2017-18	2019-2029	No	First Instalment paid.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			relevant and statistically significant ( $p = 0.0229$ ).					
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The product has obtained market authorization for management of gram negative sepsis indication.</li> </ul>					
26	Development of DNA Macro-Chips for simultaneous detection of pathogens causing acute encephalitic syndrome (AES) Septicaemia and antibiotic resistance	Xcyton Diagnostics Limited, Bangalore	<p>The project was successful, culminating with the development of three diagnostic kits - two for simultaneous identification of all pathogens causing Acute Encephalitic Syndrome and septicaemia and the third one for identification of the antibiotic sensitivity of the bacteria causing septicaemia.</p>	506.398	2007-08To 2012-13	2013-2023	Yes	Loan notpaid. Arbitration opted. Arbitration process is on.
27	Development of Characterization of an indigenous vaccine for Johne's disease	Biovet, Bangalore	<p>Two formulations of vaccine <i>i.e.</i> JD Oil and JD Gel and companion diagnostic for JD developed.</p>	429.010	2008-09 To 2014-15	2015-2025	No	Five instalments paid.

28	Evaluation of RNAi-based constructs for conferring resistance on transgenic rice against the blast fungus Magnaporthe oryzae	Metahelix Life Sciences Ltd., Bangalore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transgenic rice plants of T5 generation were developed that showed good level of resistance against blast fungus;</li> <li>Technology platform for developing transgenic rice plants ready with gene over expression and gene silencing targets for blast fungus in place.</li> </ul>	83,270	2008-09 To 2010-11	2019-2026	No	Nine instalments paid.
29	Development of caerulomycins as novel immuno suppressive agents to prevent organ rejection after transplantation and to address various autoimmune and allergic disorders	EnEm Nostrum Remedies Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analogues of original molecule, Caerulomycin, an immuno-suppressive agent for organ rejection, were developed and tried for activity and IND studies. However the selected analogues did not show the activity of immunosuppression and the project was closed.</li> </ul>	800,000	2009-10 To 2014-15	2014-2024	No	Five instalments paid.
30	Novel DPP IV Inhibitors for the treatment of Diabetes	Cadila Pharma Ltd., Ahmedabad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One novel DPP IV inhibitor identified from among synthesized molecules;</li> <li>Novel process developed for</li> </ul>	769,500	2009-10 To 2013-14	2014-2024	No	Six instalments paid.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			<p>synthesis of the molecule; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drug development related pre-clinical studies on the selected molecule for IND completed.</li> <li>• In Phase-I study, the drug was found to be safe and well tolerated at all dose levels, without any major safety concerns in healthy volunteers.</li> <li>• Phase-II prospective, randomized, double blinded, parallel group, multicentric, comparative clinical study indicated efficacy of the compound. No deaths, other SAEs or other significant AEs were observed in any of the patients during the entire study</li> <li>• Approval for Phase IIB/Phase III trial obtained.</li> <li>• Ultra-large naive human phage display libraries (2.79 x 10<sup>11</sup></li> </ul>	1841.40	2010-11 To 2016-17	2017-2027	No	Three instalments
31	Development and production of a	Gennova Biopharmaceuticals						



therapeutic monoclonal antibody against eNAMPT, anovel inflammatory target	Ltd., Pune	cfu total); compare with Xoma's (2.5 x1011 cfu total); • Fast ultra-large library making abilities - 30-45 days from start to sequence characterization; • Proof-of-concept of practical applicability of antigen-antibody equilibrium and kinetic principles for phage panning and isolating high affinity phage pools; • Fast panning - 21-30 days for 4 rounds of solution panning to monoclonal isolation; • Emphasis on studying monoclonals as Fab proteins in solution (not fusion with phages) and novel solutions for phenotyping to isolate "genotype true" hits; and • Establishment of novel solutions for kinetic ranking	paid.
32 Design, Development and demonstrati on of high performance parabolic	Milman Thin Film Systems Pvt. Ltd., Pune	1103.25 A new Magnetron Sputtering Pilot Plant System which is capable of co-deposition and as well sequential deposition of six different types of coatings to address the need for various functionality of (a) IR	Yes Loan notpaid. Arbitration opted. Arbitration process is on.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	trough based 300 kW SolarThermal Power Plant		<p>reflection, (b) Diffusion barrier, (c) Multilayer cernets, (d) Multilayer antireflection coating etc.;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tracking System with features:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Hydraulic System coupled with Advance Controller (ii) Inclinator for absolute measurement of position</li> <li>(iii) Drives 6 modules of three Troughs on each side (iv) Accuracy 1.7 mrad</li> <li>(v) Validation at DLR, Germany is underway;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Photo-receiver Tube (Heat Collection Element) for 4 m size with meas- urement of:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Thermal loss (ii) Assess perfor- mance in outfield natural Solar Radiation (iii) Vacuum leak test</li> <li>(iv) Vacuum integrity with time and</li> <li>(v) Optical efficiency test on trough; validation to be done at DLR, Germany;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>					

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highly engineered Concentrating Parabolic Trough Collector assembly with unique features was designed, developed and demonstrated; and</li> <li>• A high precision Glass to Metal Seal with High Temperature stability for Heat Collection Element developed and integrated into the HCE as per the satisfaction of industry.</li> </ul>							
33	Development and commercialisation of 'Vennfer" - unique H.264 high definition software based multiparty, multi point video conferencing solution on multipoint network transmission protocol	Intellisys Technologies and Reseach Ltd., Kolkata	High definition software based video conferencing solution - 'Vennfer HD' using H.264 video codec multiparty, multipoint video conferencing applications on multicast network transmission protocol has been developed.	296.000	2010-11 To 2013-14	2014-2024	Yes	Loan not paid. Arbitration opted. Arbitration completed. Execution of arbitration order is in process.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
34	Development and commercialisation of NXR-4D: A lithium-Ion battery powered 4-door next generation electric car (4-seater capacity)	Mahindra Reva Electric Vehicles Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	First four-door electric vehicle to be entirely indigenously designed, developed and commercially produced in India and meeting global automotive quality standards	1751.80	2011-12 To 2015-16	2015-2025	No	Four instalments paid.
35	Design and fabrication of All-fibre supercontinuum light source with application demonstration to detect fake pills	Vinivish Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Thiruvananthapuram	Developed and Demonstrated two products viz.: (i) Supercontinuum Light Generation Source; and (ii) Broadband Confocal Microscope. The developed PCF technology had been transferred to the industrial partner by CSIR-CGCRI through a Technology Transfer Agreement	225.250	2011-12 To 2013-14	2014-2024	No	Five instalments paid.
36	Development	Kinetic Engg.	• Technology for Indigenous Electrical	1317.17	2012-13 To	2015-2025	No	Five

and commer- cilization of SoleckshawLite - An innovative electrical Green transport platform	Ltd., Pune	three wheeler developed. • Central Motor Vehicle Rules (CMVR) certification for the same has been obtained	2014-15	instalments paid.
37 Customized adaptation of non Clonable ID technology to establish authenticity of medical products	Bilcare Ltd., Pune	The nonClonableID technology was demonstrated for its utility in: (i) establishing the product account- ability in the area of medical products; (ii) secured traceability from the point of origin to the point of dis- pensation, authenticity check and establishing e-pedigree; and (iii) improving medication compliance by patients	2011-12 To 2013-14	Yes Loan not paid. Arbitration opted. Arbitration is under process.
38 Development of a diagnostic system for affordable, point of need testing to manage HIV and TB	ReaMetrix India Pvt. Ltd., Bengaluru	• ReaSLR CSM Kit Ver 1.0 (Rea Filter based filtration and Concentration of cells by centrifugation) - is available for evaluation and sale;	2011-12 To 2013-14	Yes Loan not paid. Arbitration opted. Arbitration is under process.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
39	System based computational model of skin (SCoMOS)	Persistent Sys. Ltd., Pune	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Computational software named "eskin" encompassing varied features as mentioned in next column launched by industry for services.</li> </ul>	184.485	2011-12 To 2015-16	2015-2025	No	Four instalments paid.
40	Development of integrated technological solutions for security and operations based on UV sensor technologies	Aron Universal Ltd., Bengaluru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developed Invisible UV sensitive inks fluorescing in blue color as per the industry standards; and</li> <li>• Six different Pi-MAD (Programmable Invisible Marker Authentication device) prototypes with varying functionality have been developed leveraging open source Arduino platform which can clearly distinguish various fluorescent color</li> <li>• Few developed material products have been commercialized by M/s Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited (Wholly owned by Govt. of India).</li> </ul>	43.100	2013-14 To 2015-16	2016-2026	No	Three instalments paid.
41	Design and development of	Vinvish Technologies Ltd., Thiruvananthapuram	A prototype of high power amplifier (EDFA) was designed,	133.000	2014-15 To 2016-17	2017-2027	No	Two instalments

	photonic crystal called Er and Yb fibers, and application demonstration of high-power optical amplifier	thapuram	developed and demonstrated					paid.
42	Demonstration and Validation of a LT-PEMFC system for automotive application	KPIT, Pune	A 30-Cells stack has been built using the MEA that were created by hot pressing the electrodes fabricated.	187.550	2015-16 To 2019-20	2021-2030	No	Ongoing project. No instalment due as on date.
43	Development of an antidiabetic agent based on the phytopharmaceutical drug guidelines from Enicostemma littorale blume	Viridis Biopharma, Mumbai	Four markers have been identified for development of phyto-pharmaceutical formulation.	62.520	2015-16 To 2017-18	2019-2029	No	Total Loan Paid.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
44	Kappaphy-red seaweed based formulations for improving productivity and health of dairy and poultry animals	Aqua agri Processing, ND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two formulations developed and validated</li> <li>• One formulation for improving health including immunity enhancement and productivity of broiler chicken</li> <li>• Another formulation for improving health and immunity of crossbred calves and dairy cattle as also having anti-methanogenic property.</li> </ul>	75,000	2015-16 To 2018-19	2020-2030	No	One instalment paid.
45	Automation of Ghani operation through vacuum conveying system	Fare Labs, Gurgaon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fully automatic Ghani plant has been designed, fabricated, installed and commissioned at M/s Khandelia Oil Mills, Alwar.</li> <li>• Complete package for conversion/ retrofitting of traditional ghani plant into fully automatic ghani plant.</li> </ul>	481.670	2015-16 To 2017-18	2018-2028	No	Two instalments paid.



**Religious tourist circuit in Uttar Pradesh**

305. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to develop religious tourist circuit in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) 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) Ministry of Tourism under the Swadesh Darshan scheme is developing thematic circuits in the country in planned and prioritized manner. Under the scheme fifteen thematic circuits have been identified for development including themes covering religious/spiritual sites in the country, namely: Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Tirthankar Circuit and Sufi Circuit.

The details of projects sanctioned in Uttar Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit and Buddhist Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan scheme are given in the Statement.

**Statement***The Details of projects sanctioned to the State of Uttar Pradesh*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Circuit/Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1	Buddhist Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Srawasti, Kushinagar, & Kapilwastu	99.97
2	Ramayana Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur	69.45
3	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Shahjahanpur-Basti- Ahar-Aligarh-Kasgunj-Sarosi- Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi- Mirzapur-Gorakpur- Kairana- Doamr Fiyagunj- Bagpat-Barabanki- Azamgarh	68.39

1	2	3	4
4	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Bijnor- Meerut- Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat- Banda- Ghazipur- Salempur- Ghosi- Balia-Ambedkar Nagar- Aligarh- Fatehpur- Deoria-Mahoba- Sonbhadra- Chandauli- Mishrikh-Bhadohi	63.77
5	Ramayana Circuit (2017-18)	Development of Ayodhya	133.31
6	Spiritual Circuit (2018-19)	Development of Jewar-Dadri-Sikandrabad- Noida-Khurja-Banda	14.52
7	Spiritual Circuit (2018-19)	Development of Gorakhnath Temple (Gorakhpur), Devipattan Temple (Balrampur) and Vatvashni Temple (Domariyagunj)	21.16

**Schemes for development of wild-life circuits**

‡306. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any special scheme for the development of tourism under Wild-life Circuit Scheme with reference to Panna National Park, Bandhavgarh National Park, Sanjay Gandhi National Park/Sanctuary, Son Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary and Bagdara Wildlife Sanctuary;

(b) if so, the details of said schemes, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government proposes to formulate any scheme in this regard, if so, by when it would be prepared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tourism has identified Wildlife as one of the fifteen thematic circuits for development under Swadesh Darshan scheme-Integrated development of theme based tourist circuits.

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Details of the projects sanctioned under the Wildlife Circuit are as follows:-

- Development of Panna- Mukundpur- Sanjay- Dubri-Bandhavgarh- Kanha- Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh for ₹ 92.22 Crores in 2015-16.
- Development of Manas- Probitora- Nameri- Kaziranga- Dibru- Saikhowa in Assam for ₹ 95.67 Crores in 2015-16.

#### **Tourist influx in Kashmir**

307. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- the number of tourists killed or affected in any manner in the past five years in the UTs of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh annually;
- whether the number of tourists in the UTs of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh increased after the abrogation of Article 370 of the Indian Constitution; and
- if so, the exact figures thereof and if not, the details of plan of action how Government seeks to bring the tourism industry in the specified places out of a crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) The Ministry of Tourism does not compile data related to the number of tourists killed in the country. As per information received from the Jammu and Kashmir Tourism Department, the details of Tourists and Yatris who died during the last five years in Jammu and Kashmir are given as under:-

Year	No. of Deaths**	
	Tourists	Yatris
2015	11	92
2016	18	85
2017	23	115
2018	23	103
2019	11	73
Total	86	468

\*\*The figures also include number of tourists visiting Ladakh during these years.

(b) and (c) Details of the number of tourists in Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) and Ladakh after the abrogation of article 370 of the constitution, as received from the Jammu and Kashmir Tourism Department and the Union Territory (UT) of Ladakh, are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

In order to provide an impetus to tourism, the Ministry of Tourism, under its schemes of Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD, provides financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations, including Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh, for development of tourism infrastructure. The Ministry has sanctioned 7 projects in Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh under the above schemes, details of which are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination and as part of its on-going activities, annually releases domestic and international print, electronic and online media campaigns under the 'Incredible India' brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products in the different States/UTs of the country, including the UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh. Promotions are also undertaken through the website and Social Media accounts of the Ministry. In addition, the India Tourism Offices in India and overseas undertake various promotional activities with the objective of showcasing the tourism potential of the different States and Union Territories.

In addition, as per information received from the Jammu and Kashmir Tourism Department various steps have been taken to promote tourism in Jammu and Kashmir including the following:

- Various promotional campaigns have been launched at National Level to attract maximum number of domestic tourists.
- For wide Publicity, a comprehensive campaign has been launched through various prominent national newspapers, magazines.
- The Jammu and Kashmir Tourism Department has participated in various National and International travel marts like the World Travel Mart, London, Annual Convention of Indian Association of Tour Operators (IATO), SATTE Delhi India Travel Mart (ITM), Travel and Tourism Fair (TTF) etc. for promotion of tourism at National and Global Level.
- Publicity through LEDs at various Airports, Railway Stations, besides installing hoardings, BQs/billboards at various prominent locations in Delhi and other places.

- Promotional campaign has been started by way of train wraps in the various train running across the country.
- Road shows through stakeholders are also being organized in various cities to promote Tourism in Jammu and Kashmir.

The Tourism industry in Leh has also organized various festivals like Ladakh Literature Festival and has participated in South Asian Travel and Tourism Expo (SATTE) for promotion of Tourism in Leh Ladakh.

**Statement-I**

*Visit of Tourists in Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh after  
abrogation of Article 370*

Month	2019		
	Kashmir	Jammu *	Ladakh
August	10130	998600	44107
September	4562	1119400	22339
October	9327	1268300	10461
November	12086	988100	1871
December	6954	985500	1283

Tourist figures of Jammu include yatris who visited Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine, Jammu

**Statement-II**

*Projects sanctioned in Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh under  
Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD Schemes*

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Swadesh Darshan	Integrated Development of Jammu, Kashmir, Pehalgam, Kargil, Leh under Himalayan Circuit	82.97

1	2	3	4
2.	Swadesh Darshan	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit	96.38
3.	Swadesh Darshan	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for Jammu and Kashmir under Himalayan Circuit	90.96
4.	Swadesh Darshan	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai- Sudhmahadev- Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit	97.82
5.	Swadesh Darshan	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag- Kishtwar- Pahalgam - Daksum - Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit	87.44
6.	Swadesh Darshan	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla- Kupwara-Leh under Himalayan Circuit	96.93
7.	PRASHAD	Development at Hazratbal	42.02
Total			594.52

#### **Tourism in maoist affected areas**

308. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourists visited the States affected by Maoist across India during the past three years;

(b) whether the Ministry has done an analysis of why the number is low, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry in past five years to promote tourism in such States, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Details of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTV) in Maoist/Naxal affected States are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) No analysis has been done by Ministry of Tourism, Government of India specifically on tourists visit to Maoist/Naxal affected States.

(c) Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination and as part of its on-going activities, annually releases domestic and international print, electronic and online media campaigns under the 'Incredible India' brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products in the different States and Union Territories of the country including the Maoist/Naxal affected States. Promotions are also undertaken through the website and Social Media accounts of the Ministry. In addition, the India Tourism Offices in India and overseas undertake various promotional activities with the objective of showcasing the tourism potential of the different States/UTs. In the light of Hon'ble Prime Minister's goal to motivate individuals to visit tourist destinations, promotion of Domestic Tourism on social media has been undertaken. Further, events like Paryatan Parv/Bharat Parv have been organized to promote DEKHO APNA DESH concept.

#### *Statement*

##### *Details of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTV) during years 2016-2018*

States	2016		2017		2018 (Revised)	
	DTV	FTV	DTV	FTV	DTV	FTV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	153163354	341764	165433898	271362	194767874	281083
Bihar	28516127	1010531	32414063	1082705	33621613	1087971
Chhattisgarh	16534471	9220	17350030	6701	19329501	14399
Jharkhand	33389286	169442	33723185	170987	35408822	175801

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kerala	13172536	1038419	14673520	1091870	15604661	1096407
Madhya Pradesh	150490339	363195	78038522	359119	83969799	375476
Maharashtra*	116515801	4670049	119191539	5078514	119191539	5078514
Odisha	12842766	76361	14011229	100014	15208540	110818
Telengana	95160830	166570	85266596	251846	92878329	318154
Uttar Pradesh	213544204	3156812	233977619	3556204	285079848	3780752
West Bengal	74460250	1528700	79630345	1574915	85657365	1617105

\* Data for 2017 is repeated for 2018

#### **Medical value travel market**

309. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that as per the latest FICCI report, the country has the capacity to touch the \$9 billion mark by this year-end in terms of Medical Value Travel (MVT) market; and

(b) if so, what measures are being taken to achieve this target?

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

As per a FICCI-IMS Knowledge Paper titled, 'Medical Value travel in India: Enhancing value in MVT', published in 2016, India is amongst the top 6 Medical Value Travel (MVT) destinations of the world which include Thailand, Singapore, India, Malaysia, Taiwan and Mexico. It is further informed that as per the above report, through adequate focus and effective execution, Indian Medical Value Travel, pegged at 3 billion USD in 2015, can be a 9 billion USD opportunity by 2020.

(b) The Ministry of Tourism has recognized Medical and Wellness Tourism as Niche Tourism Products and offers various facilities as given below to promote India as a preferred destination as well as facilitate the visit of medical tourists to the country:

(i) The Ministry offers financial support as Marketing Development Assistance



for Publicity and for organising Wellness and Medical Tourism Promotion shows as well as workshops/events/seminars to accredited Medical and Wellness Tourism Service Providers and Chambers of Commerce, etc.

- (ii) A film on Medical Tourism has been produced in association with BBC and is used at various for a for promotional purposes.
- (iii) Medical and Medical attendant visa has been introduced to streamline and ease the travel process of Medical tourists. The e-tourist visa regime has also been expanded to include medical visits as well.

A National Medical and Wellness Tourism Board has been constituted to provide a dedicated institutional framework to take forward the cause of promotion of Medical and Wellness Tourism including Ayurveda and any other format of Indian system of medicine covered by Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH).

The Department of Commerce and Services Export Promotion Council (SEPC) has launched a Healthcare Portal [www.indiahealthcaretourism.com](http://www.indiahealthcaretourism.com), as a single source platform providing comprehensive information to medical travellers on the top healthcare institutions in the country. This portal is available in English, Arabic, Russian and French.

Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry informed that, recognizing the important role that services sector plays in driving India's growth, the 'Action Plan for Champion Sectors in Services' was accorded approval by the Union Cabinet on 28th February, 2018, whereby, it was decided to give focused attention on 12 services sectors. 'Medical Value Travel Services' is identified as one of the 12 Champion Services Sectors. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of AYUSH have been identified as nodal Ministry to finalize sectoral schemes/action plans for 'Medical Value Travel Services' under Champion Services Sectors Scheme.

#### **Improvement of infrastructure in coastal areas**

310. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether tourist inflow has increased in the coastal areas of the country and due to inadequate infrastructure and coastal tourism circuits do tourists face lot of difficulties, if so, details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to allocate more funds to States for developments of tourism circuits and good infrastructure as they are prone to frequent cyclones, if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Circuit wise/coastal area wise tourist visits are not centrally maintained in Ministry of Tourism, Government of India. However, details of Tourist Visits during 2016, 2017 and 2018 in main States/UTs having costal area are given in the Statement-I (*See below*) which shows that there has been increase in overall tourist visits to main States/UTs having costal area.

(b) Development of tourism spots, is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration. However, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India under its schemes of Swadesh Darshan, PRASHAD and Assistance to Central Agencies, provides central financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territories/Central Agencies for development of tourism related infrastructure and facilities to provide an enriching tourism experience to visitors. The projects under the schemes are identified for development in consultation with State Governments/UT Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier. Details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD schemes in main States/UTs having costal area are given in the Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Details of tourist hubs in main States/UTs having coastal areas*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Tourist visits		
		2016	2017	2018 (Revised)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	400018	487232	513521
2.	Andhra Pradesh	153505118	165705260	195048957
3.	Daman and Diu	831870	863666	904518
4.	Goa	6330744	7737454	8015400

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Gujarat	42596661	48791974	54882986
6.	Karnataka	130224352	180478339	214850172
7.	Kerala	14210955	15765390	16701068
8.	Lakshadweep	9469	7647	11748
9.	Maharashtra*	121185850	124270053	124270053
10.	Odisha	12919127	14111243	15319358
11.	Puducherry	1515726	1663379	1757793
12.	Tamil Nadu	348534391	349921595	391983721
13.	West Bengal	75988950	81205260	87274470
TOTAL		908253231	991008492 (9.1 %)#	1111533765 (12.2%)@

\*data for 2017 is repeated for 2018

# Growth in 2017 over 2016, @ Growth in 2018 over 2017

### Statement-II

#### Details of subjects sanctioned in main states/UTs Housing Control Areas

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Swadesh Darshan		PRASHAD	
		No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned (in ₹ crores)	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned (in ₹ crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	42.19	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3	179.88	2	75.81
3.	Goa	2	199.34	0	0
4.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	3	212.9	3	101.74
6.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0
7.	Kerala	6	503.83	1	46.14
8.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Maharashtra	2	136.18	1	37.81
10.	Odisha	1	70.82	1	50
11.	Puducherry	3	192.31	0	0
12.	Tamil Nadu	1	74.58	2	22.08
13.	West Bengal	1	85.39	1	30.03

**Tourist influx in North Eastern States**

311. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of increase in tourist inflow in North Eastern States specially in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh during the last three years; and

(b) whether Government, in order to encourage further tourism in North Eastern States, would like to allocate more funds to them to develop infrastructure and other facilities, if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Details of Tourist Visits in North Eastern States for the years 2016, 2017 and 2018 are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Development of tourism, is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration. However, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India under its schemes of Swadesh Darshan, PRASHAD and Assistance to Central Agencies, provides central financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territories/Central Agencies for development of tourism related infrastructure and facilities to provide an enriching tourism experience to visitors. The projects under the schemes are identified for development in consultation with State Governments/UT Administrations including those in the North-Eastern Region and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier. The details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD to North- Eastern States are given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I***Details of tourist visits in NE States*

Sl. No.	States	Tourist Visits during mentioned years		
		2016	2017	2018 (Revised)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	392473	451152	520089
2.	Assam	5180055	6074427	5893128
3.	Manipur	153702	156951	182500
4.	Meghalaya	839363	1002907	1216454
5.	Mizoram	68180	68927	77518
6.	Nagaland	61438	67528	106598
7.	Sikkim	813355	1424965	1497299
8.	Tripura	407398	468568	517249

**Statement-II***Details of projects sanctioned to NE States*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Swadesh Darshan		PRASHAD	
		No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned (in ₹ crores)	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned (in ₹ crores)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	146.91	0	0
2.	Assam	2	194.02	1	30.71
3.	Manipur	2	126.03	0	0
4.	Meghalaya	2	184.1	0	0
5.	Mizoram	2	193.98	0	0
6.	Nagaland	2	197.03	1	25.26
7.	Sikkim	2	193.37	0	0
8.	Tripura	2	164.59	0	0

**Training of tourist guides**

†312. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of tourists who arrived in the country in 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively, the details thereof, country-wise;
- (b) the number of trained guides available at present to provide information on India's culture and other related information to the tourists in the field of tourism; and
- (c) whether there is any Government institution to train tourist guides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) In alignment with the practice being followed by United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), Ministry of Tourism, Government of India maintains data on Tourist Arrivals calendar year-wise. Details of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTA) of top 60 countries for the years 2017, 2018 and 2019 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) At present, there are 3227 Regional Level Guides available to provide information on India's Culture and other related information to the tourists in the field of tourism.

(c) The Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (IITTM) which is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has been conducting courses/programmes to train tourist guides. Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has launched the Incredible India Tourist Facilitator (IITF) Certification Programme, an Online Learning Management System with the objective of creating a pool of well trained and professional Tour Facilitators across the country.

***Statement***

*Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTA) of top 60 countries from 2017-2019  
sorted in terms of 2018*

Sl. No. Nationality		2017	2018	2019 (provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bangladesh	2156557	2256675	2554392
2.	United States	1376919	1456678	1511885

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
3.	United Kingdom	986296	1029757	1000258
4.	Sri Lanka	303590	353684	328648
5.	Canada	335439	351040	351912
6.	Australia	324243	346486	367241
7.	Malaysia	322126	319172	334622
8.	China	247235	281768	339418
9.	Germany	269380	274087	265014
10.	Russian Federation	278904	262309	251451
11.	France	249620	261653	247298
12.	Japan	222527	236236	238791
13.	Singapore	175852	183581	190148
14.	Nepal	164018	174096	164424
15.	Thailand	140087	166293	169264
16.	Afghanistan	149176	153905	123806
17.	Republic Of Korea	142383	150536	101317
18.	Italy	111915	126931	128562
19.	Oman	107217	95160	74540
20.	Spain	81442	84356	83334
21.	Netherlands	76652	81615	80306
22.	Myanmar (Burma)	56952	75773	86117
23.	Portugal	66378	74492	74771
24.	Iraq	56230	68462	61933
25.	Israel	58131	67366	73179
26.	Maldives	66150	62337	78539
27.	New Zealand	56597	60664	65540
28.	United Arab Emirates	67238	59971	55456
29.	South Africa	57060	58613	57247

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Philippines	53963	53473	56430
31.	Taiwan	47043	49457	48164
32.	Switzerland	49607	49322	46807
33.	Kenya	46011	48845	48653
34.	Saudi Arabia	52976	47546	48577
35.	Indonesia	43973	46867	50239
36.	Sweden	45851	46743	42334
37.	Belgium	41902	44086	39255
38.	Mauritius	37706	42096	46822
39.	Pakistan	44266	41659	30697
40.	Ireland	37993	39276	41182
41.	Iran	42641	35596	33304
42.	Sudan	22762	34712	34002
43.	Turkey	33251	33825	35114
44.	Austria	31832	33200	32341
45.	Poland	28674	31555	33684
46.	Vietnam	23771	31427	33598
47.	Denmark	26761	28195	26491
48.	Brazil	24453	26579	25445
49.	Bhutan	25267	26470	28121
50.	Ukraine	25988	26260	29473
51.	Turkmenistan	17653	25038	17869
52.	Ethiopia	23215	24277	26128
53.	United Republic of Tanzania	22261	23443	23779
54.	Norway	20882	22631	21900
55.	Uzbekistan	23257	21686	25358
56.	Yemen	21695	21674	26202



	1	2	3	4	5
57.	Finland		20384	21239	18944
58.	Egypt		20528	20486	21566
59.	Mexico		18114	19909	20773
60.	Argentina		14875	16345	12840
61.	Other countries		339934	350363	409800
	TOTAL		10035803	10557976	10895305

**Development of Ramayan circuit and Buddhist  
circuit in Bihar**

‡313. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will provide any specific financial assistance to Bihar for developing Ramayan and Buddhist Circuit with an aim to promote tourism in Bihar;

(b) whether Government has formulated any specific action plan for the development of religious places associated with Lord Rama to encourage religious tourism; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism under its scheme of Swadesh Darshan provides Financial Assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for development of thematic tourist circuits in the country. Ramayana and Buddhist circuits are among the 15 thematic circuits identified for development under the scheme. Ministry has initially identified 15 sites in the country for development under the Ramayana circuit. Sitamarhi, Buxar and Darbhanga are the sites identified for development under Ramayana circuit in Bihar. The details of projects sanctioned in Bihar under the scheme is given in the Statement (*See* below). No project has been sanctioned in the state under the Ramayana Circuit.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

***Statement****The Details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan  
Scheme in Bihar*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Circuit/Sanction Year	Project Name	Amt. Sanctioned
1.	Tirthankar Circuit 2016-17	Development of Vaishali - Arrah - Masad -Patna - Rajgir -Pawapuri - Champapuri	52.39
2.	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Kanwaria route: Sultanganj to Deoghar	52.35
3.	Buddhist circuit 2016-17	Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar	98.73
4.	Rural circuit 2017-18	Development of Bhitiharwa - Chandrahia -Turkaulia	44.65
5.	Spiritual Circuit 2017-18	Development of Mandar Hill and Ang Pradesh	53.49

**Loss to tourism sector in Kashmir**

314. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss to the tourism sector in Kashmir due to the persistent shutdown since August, 2019;

(b) the details of total revenue generated due to tourism in Kashmir over the last ten years including 2019; and

(c) whether Government has any viable plan to revitalise such a crucial sector in Kashmir, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) No assessment has been done by Ministry of Tourism, Government of India on whether there was loss to tourism sector in Kashmir since August, 2019.

(b) Information on revenue generated from tourism is not centrally maintained in Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.

(c) Development of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration. However, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India under its schemes of Swadesh Darshan, PRASHAD and Assistance to Central Agencies, provides central financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territories/Central Agencies for development of tourism related infrastructure and facilities. The projects under the schemes are identified for development in consultation with State Governments/UT Administrations including that of Jammu and Kashmir and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

Further, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India celebrated Paryatan Parv in October, 2019 and Bharat Parv in January, 2020 during which, tourism destinations/products of various States/UTs including those of Jammu and Kashmir were promoted.

Besides, according to the information received from Jammu and Kashmir tourism Department, various steps have been taken by them to attract tourists in Kashmir including the following:

- Started campaigns by participating in various National and International Travel Marts
- Launched publicity campaigns through prominent newspapers
- Launched promotional campaigns through various trains by way of train wraps
- Initiated promotions through LEDs at prominent places in Delhi and Mumbai Airport.

#### **Development of eco-tourism in the country**

315. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of central financial assistance released to each State Governments/ Union Territory administration for development of ecotourism during the last three years;
- (b) the details of the projects for which these funds were provided along with the funds actually spent by the State Governments/UTs on these projects; and
- (c) the further steps taken by Government for the growth of eco-tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) Eco Circuit has been identified as one of the fifteen thematic circuits for development under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme. The details of projects sanctioned by the Ministry in this thematic circuit during last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

In addition to above, Ministry has taken several steps to boost Eco-tourism in the country which *inter alia* include the following:

- (i) Evolved and adopted Comprehensive Sustainable Tourism Criteria for India (STCI) for three major segments of the tourism industry, namely accommodation, tour operators, Beaches, Backwaters, Lakes and Rivers sectors, applicable for the entire country.
- (ii) Guidelines for approval of Hotel Projects at the implementation stage and also for Classification/Re-classification of operational hotels under various categories mandate incorporation of various eco-friendly measures like installation of Sewage Treatment Plant, Rain water Harvesting, Waste Management System, Pollution Control and Introduction of non-Chlorofluorocarbon equipment for refrigeration and air conditioners, energy and water conservation measures.
- (iii) Promoting Eco-Tourism, *inter alia* through domestic and international campaigns and also by supporting seminars, conference and events focusing on development of Eco-Tourism in the country, from time to time.

**Statement***The Details of projects sanctioned under eco circuit theme of the Swadesh Darshan Scheme*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/Year	Project Name	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1.	Uttarakhand (2015-16)	Development of Circuit at Tehri-Chamba- Sarain around Tehri Lake.	70.92	64.30
2.	Telangana (2015-16)	Development of Circuit in Mahaboobnagar districts (Somasila, Singotam, Kadalaivanam, Akkamahadevi, Egalanpanta, Farahabad, Uma Maheshwaram, Mallelatheertham)	91.62	73.30
3.	Kerala (2015-16)	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon- Thekkady	76.55	61.24
4.	Mizoram (2016-17)	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit at Aizawl -Rawpuichhip - Khawhphawp - Lengpui - Durtlang -Chatlang- Sakawrhmutuaitlang - Muthee - Beratlawng -Tuirial Airfield Hmuifang	99.07	49.53
5.	Madhya Pradesh (2017-18)	Development of Gandhisagar Dam- Mandleshwar Dam- Omkareshwar Dam- Indira Sagar Dam- Tawa Dam- Bargi Dam- Bheda Ghat- Bansagar Dam- Ken River	99.62	79.70
6.	Jharkhand (2018-19)	Development of Dalma- Chandil-Getalsud- Betla National park-Mirchaiya- Netarhat	52.72	0.00

**Fund allocation under Champion sector**

316. SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the proposal to fund ten tourism destinations, with funds to be allocated under Champion sector; and

(b) when will work start on these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD

SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Recognizing the important role that services sector plays in driving India's growth, the 'Action Plan for Champion Sectors in Services' was accorded approval by the Union Cabinet on 28th February, 2018, whereby, it was decided to give focused attention on 12 services sectors. 'Tourism and Hospitality Services' was identified as one of the 12 Champion Services Sectors. Ministry of Tourism was identified as the nodal Ministry to finalize the sectoral scheme for 'Tourism and Hospitality Services' under Champion Services Sectors Scheme.

On 6th September, 2019, the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) accorded approval to the umbrella scheme, Champion Services Sectors Scheme, and sectoral schemes of six Nodal Ministries including Ministry of Tourism.

EFC has approved a total budget of ₹535.40 Crore for implementing the following components of the tourism sectoral plan under the Champion Services Sectors Scheme:

- Creation of Tented Accommodation in Buddhist Circuit and Marketing and Promotion of these destinations and accommodations
- Extending Incentives for Improving Air Connectivity
- Capacity Building Programmes in and Around Iconic Sites [Language training of Tourist Facilitators]
- Incentives to Tour Operators in Emerging Markets
- Promotion of MICE Tourism

A budget outlay of ₹ 123.00 Crore has been projected in the Budget Estimates of the Ministry of Tourism under the Champion Services Sectors Scheme for the financial year 2020-21 for implementing the identified tourism components.

#### **Promotion of pilgrim tourism**

317. DR. SONAL MANSINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government noticed that the image of our ancestral art forms is tarnished in the name of tourism promotion;
- (b) if so, the steps taken to preserve our tradition and culture in tourism events;
- (c) the steps taken to promote pilgrim tourism in the country; and
- (d) the details of central assistance released since the last five years and the pilgrim tourism, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Ministry of Culture organises activities and events with the objective to promote and conserve the various ancestral art forms in the country. Cultural activities and programmes are organized by the Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs). At the same time, the Ministry of Tourism promotes the culture, heritage, tourism products and pilgrim places in domestic and international markets for promoting tourism in the country. Road Shows, India Evenings, Know India Seminars which are regularly organised in the overseas tourism generating markets showcase these products. In addition, the Ministry of Tourism also organises "Bharat Parv" and Paryatan Parv in the country with the objective of drawing focus on the benefits of tourism and showcasing the rich cultural diversity which includes, cultural performances, food festivals, tourism exhibitions, display of handicrafts and handlooms, yoga sessions, tourism and heritage walks, sensitization and awareness programmes, seminars and workshops etc.

(c) and (d) The 'National Mission on pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive' (PRASHAD) was launched by the Ministry of Tourism with the objective of holistic development of identified pilgrimage and heritage destinations. Since its launch in January 2015 the Ministry has sanctioned 28 projects in 17 states under the PRASHAD Schemes. Details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Ministry of Tourism under its Swadesh Darshan Scheme is developing tourism infrastructure in the identified circuits, across the country, having tourist potential in a planned and prioritized manner. Under the scheme fifteen thematic circuits have been identified for development including themes covering religious/spiritual sites in the country, namely: Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Tirthankar Circuit, and Sufi Circuit.

Submission of project proposal by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and its sanctioning is a continuous process. The projects under the scheme are identified for development in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable Detailed Project Reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

The details of project sanctioned under the Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Tirthankar Circuit and Sufi Circuit are given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I***Details of projects sanctioned under prashad scheme during last three years*

Sl. No.	State	Project Nos	Name of the Project	Year of Sanction	Sanctioned cost (in Crores)
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	2015-16	28.36
		2	Development of Srisailem Temple	2017-18	47.45
2.	Assam	3	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	2015-16	30.71
3.	Bihar	4	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	2014-15	4.27
		5	Development at Patna Sahib	2015-16	41.54
4.	Gujarat	6	Development of Dwarka	2016-17	13.08
		7	Pilgrimage Amenities at Somnath	2016-17	44.07
		8	Development of Promenade at Somnath under PRASHAD Scheme	2018-19	44.59
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	Development at Hazratbal,	2016-17	42.02
6.	Kerala	10	Development at Guruvayur Temple	2016-17	46.14
7.	Madhya Pradesh	11	Development of Omkareshwar	2017-18	40.67
8.	Maharashtra	12	Development of Trimbakeshwar	2017-18	37.81



9. Odisha	13	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree JagannathDham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	2014-15	50.00
10. Rajasthan	14	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	2015-16	32.64
11. Tamil Nadu	15	Development of Kanchipuram	2016-17	16.48
	16	Development of Vellankani	2016-17	5.60
12. Uttarakhand	17	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	2015-16	34.78
	18	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham (Uttarakhand) under PRASHAD Scheme	2018-19	39.24
13. Uttar Pradesh	19	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	2014-15	14.93
	20	Development of Varanasi	2015-16	20.40
	21	Cruse Tourism in River Ganga, Varanasi	2017-18	10.72
	22	Development of Varanasi Under Prashad Scheme - II	2017-18	44.60
	23	Development of Infrastructure facilities at Govardhan, Mathura, UP	2018-19	39.74
	24	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura (Completed in Oct. 2019)	2014-15	9.36
14. West Bengal	25	Development of Belur	2016-17	30.03
15. Jharkhand	26	Development of Baidyanathji Dham, Deoghar	2018-19	39.13
16. Nagaland	27	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure in Nagaland	2018-19	25.26
17. Punjab	28	Development of KarunaSagar Valmiki Sthl at Amritsar (Completed in Aprl. 2018)	2015-16	6.40

**Statement-II***Spiritual tourism circuits under Swadesh Darshan Scheme**Details of projects sanctioned under Spiritual, Ramayana, Krishna, Buddhist, Tirthankar and Sufi Tourism**Circuit under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme during last three years*

Sl. No.	State/year of sanction	Circuit	Details of the circuit	Sanctioned in Crores
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kerala 2016-17	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99
2.	Manipur 2016-17	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit - Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri BijoyGovindajee Temple - Shri Gopinath Temple - Shri Bungshibodon Temple - Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80
3.	Kerala 2016-17	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree PadmanabhaArnamula-Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala	92.22
4.	Bihar 2016-17	Spiritual circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj - Dharmshala- Deoghar under Spiritual circuit in Bihar.	52.35
5.	Uttar Pradesh 2016-17	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti- Ahar-Aligharh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakpur- Kairana-Doamriyagunj- Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh)	68.39

6.	Uttar Pradesh 2016-17	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit -II(Bijnor-Meerut-Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat- Banda-Ghazipur- Salempur- Ghosi- Balia-Ambedkar Nagar- Aligarh- Fatehpur- Deoria-Mahoba- Sonbhadra- Chandauli- Mishrikh-Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	63.77
7.	Rajasthan 2016-17	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit- Churu (SalasarBalaji)-Jaipur (Shri SamodeBalaji, GhatkeBalaji, BandhekeBalaji)-Alwar (PandupoleHanumanji, Bharathari)-Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)- Bharatpur (Kaman Region)-Dholpur (Muchkund) - MehandipurBalaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan scheme	93.90
8.	Puducherry 2017-18	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	40.68
9.	Bihar 2017-18	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Hill & Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	53.49
10.	Maharashtra 2018-19	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Waki- Adasa- Dhapewada-Paradsingha- Chota Taj Bagh-Telankhandi-Girad in Maharashtra	54.01
11.	Uttar Pradesh 2018-19	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Jewar-Dadri-Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda in Uttar Pradesh	14.52
12.	Kerala 2018-19	Spiritual Circuit	Development SivagiriSree Narayana Guru Ashram- Arruvipuram-KunnumparaSreeSubrahmanya-Chembazhanthi Sree Narayana Gurukulam	69.47
13.	Kerala 2018-19	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Kasaragod, Wayanad, Kannur, Kozhikode, Palakkad, Mallapuram, Thrichur, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kottayam, Allaphuza, Pathananamithitta, Kollam, Trivandrum	85.23

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Uttar Pradesh 2018-19	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Gorakhnath Temple (Gorakhpur), Devipattan Temple (Balrampur) and Vatvasni Temple (Domariyagunj)	21.16
15.	Uttar Pradesh 2016-17	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur	69.45
16.	Uttar Pradesh 2017-18	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya	133.31
17.	Haryana 2016-17	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra	97.35
18.	Rajasthan 2016-17	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand)	91.45
19.	Bihar 2016-17	Tirthankar Circuit	Development of Vaishali- Arrah- Masad-Patna- Rajgir- Pawapuri- Champapuri	52.39
Champapuri				
20.	Madhya Pradesh 2016-17	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar	74.94
21.	Uttar Pradesh 2016-17	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Srawasti, Kushinagar, and Kapilwastu	99.97
22.	Bihar 2016-17	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit-Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya	98.73
23.	Gujarat 2017-18	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Junagadh-Gir Somnath-Bharuch-Kutch-Bhavnagar- Rajkot-Mehsana	29.28
24.	Andhra Pradesh 2017-18	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Shalihundam-Thotlakonda-Bavikonda- Bojjanakonda-Amravati- Anupu	52.34

**Accessible tourism in Haryana**

318. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps being taken by Government to make tourism more accessible in India for divyangjan;
- (b) whether Government is planning to launch any initiative to promote 'Tourism for All' or 'Accessible Tourism' in India;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of ASI sites that have been made Accessible to All, State/UT-wise details with special reference to Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) To make tourist places accessible to divyangjan tourists, the Ministry of Tourism has formulated guidelines for making tourist-facilities created with Central Financial Assistance (CFA), barrier-free.

The Guidelines of the Ministry of Tourism, for Classification/Re-classification of Operational Hotels mandate that classified hotels shall provide at least one room for the differently abled, door width to allow entry of wheel chairs, bathrooms with sliding doors and low fixtures, entrance of the hotel with ramp with anti-slip floor, public rest rooms with low height urinals, almirahs with sliding doors, low height furniture, low peep hole, audible and visible (blinking light) alarm system and door bell.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Tourism has instituted two categories of awards of excellence (i) Hotels Providing Best Facilities for the Differently Abled Guests and (ii) Most Barrier-Free Monument/Tourist Attraction in the country.

(d) ASI sites, monuments, World Heritage, Ticketed and highly visited monuments are approachable and accessible to all and are provided with facilities for divyangjan like ramps, pathways, wheel chairs, benches, visitors friendly toilets, braille signages, etc. The details of such Adarsh monuments including those from Haryana are given in the Statement.

***Statement******List of Adarsh Monuments (Phase I and II)***

Sl. No.	Name of State	Sl. No.	Adarsh Monuments Phase-I (Approved)	Sl. No.	Adarsh Monuments Phase-II (Approved)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh			1.	Virabhadra Temple, Lepakshi Dist. Anantpur (NT)
				2.	Nagarjunakonda (T)
				3.	Bhuddist Remains, Salihundum (NT)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—		—	
3.	Assam	1	Rang Ghar, Sibsagar (T)		
4.	Bihar	2	Vaishali - Kolhua (T)	4.	Sher Shah's Tomb, Sasaram(T)
				5.	Excavated Remains at Nalanda (T)
5.	Chhattisgarh	—		6.	Lakshman Temple, Sirpur, Dist. Mahasamund (T)
6.	Goa	—		7.	Church of St. Augustine, Old Goa (NT)
7.	Gujarat	3.	Rani-Ki-Vav, Patan (T)	8.	Champaner Monument, Champaner (T)
				9.	Archaeological Remains of a Harappan Port Town, Lothal (NT)
				10.	Diu Fort (NT)
				11.	Dholavira (NT)
				12.	Sun Temple, Modhera (T)
8.	Haryana	—		13.	Shekh Chilli's Tomb (T)
				14.	Jal Mahal, Narnaul (NT)
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4.	Masrur Rock Cut Temple (T)	—	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.	Martand Temple, Kashmir (NT)	15.	Pari Mahal, Srinagar (NT)
		6.	Leh Palace, Leh (T)	16.	Ram Nagar Palace (T)

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Jharkhand			17.	Ancient Tank and excavated remains, Benisagar, Dist. Singhbhum (NT)
12.	Karnataka	7.	Group of monuments at Hampi (T)	18.	Dariya Daulat Bagh, Shrirangpattnam (NT)
		8.	Group of Temples, Pattadakal (T)	19.	Group of Temples, Aihole (T)
				20.	Fort Bidar, Dist. Bidar (NT)
				21.	Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysala, Belur (NT)
				22.	Shravanbelagola (NT)
				23.	Gol-Gumbaz, Bijapur (T)
13.	Kerala	—		24.	Bekal Fort (T)
				25.	Kudakaliu Parambu, Thrissur (NT)
				26.	St. Anjelo Fort, Kannur, Kerala (NT)
				27.	St. Francis Church, Cochin (NT)
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9.	Western Group of Temples, Khajuraho (T)	28.	Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (T)
		10.	Royal Palace, Mandu (T)	29.	Pre-historic rock shelters of Bhimbetka (NT)
				30.	Group of Temples at Amarkantak (NT)
				31.	Gwalior Fort, Gwalior (T)
				32.	Shiva Temple, Bhojpur. (NT)
15.	Maharashtra	11.	Elephanta Caves (T)	33.	Aga Khan Palace, Pune (NT)
		12.	Daultabad Fort (T)	34.	Ajanta Caves (T)
				35.	Ellora Caves (T)
				36.	Tomb of Rabia-Duarani (Bibi-ka-Maqbara) (T)
				37.	Buddhist Caves, Kanheri (T)
16.	Manipur	—		—	
17.	Meghalaya	—		—	

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Mizoram	—		38	Vangchina Group of Monuments, Mizoram (NT)
19.	Nagaland	—		39	Remains of a fort (Dimapur Ruins), Dimapur (NT)
20.	Odisha (Orissa)	13.	Sun Temple, Konark (T)	40	Udaygiri-Khandgiri, Caves (T)
21.	Punjab	—		41	Noar Mahal ki Sarai (NT)
				42.	Tombs of Mohammad Momin and of Haji Jamal (NT)
				43.	Sanghol, Ropar (NT)
				44.	Dakkani Sarai (NT)
22.	Rajasthan	14.	Kumbhal Garh Fort (T)	45.	Deeg Palace, Jaipur (T)
				46.	Chittorgarh Fort (T)
				47.	Ranthambhore Fort (NT)
				48.	Arthuna Group of Temples (NT)
				49.	Sas Bahu Temple, Nagda (NT)
23.	Sikkim	—		—	
24.	Tamil Nadu	15.	Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram (T)	50.	Vellore Fort (NT)
		16.	Brahadeshwara Temple, Thanjavur (NT)	51.	Caves, Sittannavasal (T)
				52.	Fort Gingee. (T)
				53.	Muvarkoil with surrounding sub-shrines, stone enclosure and stone well in the north-east corner (T)
				54.	Kailash Nath Temple, Kanchipuram (NT)
25.	Telangana (from June 2, 2014)	—		55.	Golkonda Fort (T)
				56.	Ramappa Temple (NT)
26.	Tripura	—		57.	Sculptures and rock-cut relief of Unakuti Tirtha, Unakuti Range (NT)
27.	Uttar Pradesh	17	Taj Mahal, Agra (T)	58.	Rani Jhansi Fort, Jhansi (T)
		18	Sravasti (T)	59.	Residency, Lucknow (T)



1	2	3	4	5	6
		19. Fatehpur Sikri (T)		60. Kalinjar Fort (T)	
		20. Sarnath (T)		61. Agra Fort (T)	
				62. Akbar's Tomb (T)	
				63. Itimad-Ud-Oaula's Tomb (T)	
				64. Site, Stupa and Monastery of the Sakyas, Priprahwa (NT)	
				65. Lal Khan Tomb, Rajghat, Varanasi (NT)	
				66. Kushinagar (NT)	
28. Uttarakhand		21. Jogeshwara Temple (NT)		67. Lakhamandal (NT)	
				68. Sun Temple, Katarmal (NT)	
				69. Baijnath Temple (NT)	
				70. Gopeshwar (NT)	
29. West Bengal		22. Hazardwari Place (T)		71. Adina Masjid (NT)	
				72. Temples at Bishnupur (T)	
				73. Koch Bihar Palace (T)	
30. Delhi		23. Humayun's Tomb (T)		74. Safdarjung Tomb (T)	
		24. Red Fort (T)		75. Purana Qila (T)	
		25. Qutb Complex (T)			
		25 Adarsh Monuments		75 Adarsh Monuments	
T=Ticketed Monuments = 56					
NT=Non-ticketed Monuments =44			GRAND TOTAL = 100		

These monuments would be provided necessary tourist facilities including washrooms, drinking water, signages, cafeteria, audio visual centre, Wi-Fi, security, encroachment free area, interpretation centres, water management system. The monuments will also be made disabled friendly. The effort is being made to provide above facilities and amenities at these Adarsh Monuments. Beside this the Swachh Bharath Abhiyan is also being implemented at these monuments ensuring cleanliness and healthy atmosphere within the heritage precincts.

**Inclusion of Kesariya in Buddhist Circuit**

319. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government will consider including Kesariya in East Champaran in the existing Buddhist Circuit;
- (b) if so, whether any study has been undertaken in this regard; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tourism has identified Buddhist Circuit as one of the fifteen thematic circuits for development under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme. All the sites in the country related to Buddhism including the ones in Bihar are covered under the circuit. Sanctioning of projects under the scheme is a continuous process. The projects under the scheme are identified in consultation with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable Detailed Project Reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier. Ministry has not received any proposal for Development of Kesariya from the State Government of Bihar.

The details of projects sanctioned in Bihar under the Buddhist Circuit and in East Champaran district are given below:-

- Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya for ₹ 98.73 crores in 2016-17
- Development of Bhitiharwa - Chandrahia - Turkaulia for ₹44.65 crores in 2017-18.

**Opening of mountain peaks to boost tourism**

320. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has opened 120 mountain peaks for mountaineering and trekking to boost tourism in India; and
- (b) if so, the details of each of the 120 mountain peaks for mountaineering and trekking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) The Ministry of Home Affairs, Foreigners Division (F-I Section) on 13.08.2019 opened 137 Peaks located in the 4 States viz. Uttarakhand (51 Peaks), Sikkim (10 Peaks), Jammu and Kashmir (15 Peaks), and Himachal Pradesh (47 Peaks) to foreigners desirous of obtaining Mountaineering Visa ('MX) for Climbing/Trekking subject to necessary clearances by appropriate authorities for issue of Inner Line Permits/PAP/RAP, as the case may be and clearance by Security agencies.

Thereafter on 04.09.2019, the Ministry of Home Affairs deleted 14 Peaks located in the State of Sikkim from the above list of total 137 peaks.

(b) The details of 123 (137-14) mountain peaks newly opened for mountaineering and trekking are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*List of 123 mountain peaks opened by Ministry of Home Affairs for mountaineering/trekking*

Sl. No.	Name of the Peaks	Height in Meters	Purpose
1	2	3	4
Uttarakhand (Total 51 Peaks)			
1.	Avalanche	6443	Mountaineering
2.	Bhrigupanth	6772	Mountaineering
3.	Bharigu Parbat	6041	Mountaineering
4.	Kalidhang	6375	Mountaineering
5.	Yanbuk	5953	Trekking
6.	Ratangarian	5858	Trekking
7.	Chirbas Parbat	6529	Mountaineering
8.	Mahalaya Parbat	5947	Trekking
9.	Rudugaira	5819	Trekking
10.	Balakun	6471	Mountaineering
11.	Banderpunch West	6102	Mountaineering
12.	Bewtarholi	6352	Mountaineering

1	2	3	4
13.	Betartholi South	6318	Mountaineering
14.	Bhagnyu	5706	Trekking
15.	Garur Parbat	6504	Mountaineering
16.	Garur Forked	6267	Mountaineering
17.	Kalanka	6931	Mountaineering
18.	Parbati Parbat	6257	Mountaineering
19.	Pawagarh	5306	Trekking
20.	Purbi Dunagiri	6489	Mountaineering
21.	Rishi Pahar	6992	Mountaineering
22.	Narayan Parbat	5965	Trekking
23.	Nar Parbat	5855	Trekking
24.	Black Peak	6387	Mountaineering
25.	Dangthal	6050	Mountaineering
26.	Devisthan-I	6678	Mountaineering
27.	Devistan-II	6529	Mountaineering
28.	Devtoli	6788	Mountaineering
29.	Dunagiri	7066	Mountaineering
30.	Hardeol	7151	Mountaineering
31.	Janhukot	6806	Mountaineering
32.	Kirti Stambha	6270	Mountaineering
33.	Lamchir	5662	Trekking
34.	Lamchir South	5209	Trekking
35.	Lampak South	6324	Mountaineering
36.	Mahalaya Parbat	5947	Trekking
37.	Manda-I	6568	Mountaineering
38.	Manda-II	6529	Mountaineering
39.	Manda-III	6510	Mountaineering

1	2	3	4
40.	Nanda Bhanar	6269	Mountaineering
41.	Nanda Khani	6029	Mountaineering
42.	Nanda Lapak	5782	Trekking
43.	Panchachuli-I	6355	Mountaineering
44.	Panchachuli-II	6904	Mountaineering
45.	Panchachuli-III	6312	Mountaineering
46.	Panchachuli-IV	6334	Mountaineering
47.	Panchachuli-V	6437	Mountaineering
48.	Rishi Kot	6236	Mountaineering
49.	SAF Minal	6911	Mountaineering
50.	Srikantha	6133	Mountaineering
51.	Sumeru Parbat	6330	Mountaineering
Sikkim	(Total 10 Peaks)		
52.	Jopono	5936	Trekking
53.	Koktang	6147	Mountaineering
54.	Nepal Peak	7168	Mountaineering
55.	Pyramid Peak	7123	Mountaineering
56.	Talung	7349	Mountaineering
57.	Talung South I	6970	Mountaineering
58.	Talung South II	7388	Mountaineering
59.	Tent Peak	7365	Mountaineering
60.	Tingchenkhang	6010	Mountaineering
61.	Zemu Peak	7038	Mountaineering
Jammu and Kashmir	(Total 15 Peaks)		
62.	Golapkangri	5900	Trekking
63.	Eiger	6001	Mountaineering
64.	Cerro Kisthwar	6200	Mountaineering

1	2	3	4
65.	Chomochior	6322	Mountaineering
66.	Kailash	6400	Mountaineering
67.	Agyasol	6200	Mountaineering
68.	Umasi	6020	Mountaineering
69.	Kalidahar, Kishtwar (Spire)	5900	Trekking
70.	Dandagoporum	6100	Mountaineering
71.	Mardi Phabrang	6062	Mountaineering
72.	Tupendu I	5700	Trekking
73.	Tipendu II	5600	Trekking
74.	Kishtwar Shivling	6040	Mountaineering
75.	Tanak Peak	5992	Trekking
76.	Barmal Peak	5813	Trekking
Himachal Pradesh (Total 47 Peaks)			
77.	Kullu Makalu	6350	Mountaineering
78.	Kullu Pumori	6581	Mountaineering
79.	Kullu Eiger	5646	Trekking
80.	Dibibokri Pyramid	6408	Mountaineering
81.	Fluted Peak	6137	Mountaineering
82.	Hunnungma	5952	Trekking
83.	Pyramid	6036	Mountaineering
84.	Parbati South	5806	Trekking
85.	Rubal Kang	6150	Mountaineering
86.	Shigri PARbat	6526	Mountaineering
87.	Snow Cone	6311	Mountaineering
88.	Snow Dome	5980	Trekking
89.	Shitidhar	5294	Trekking
90.	Ashagiri	6100	Mountaineering

1	2	3	4
91.	CB-17	5875	Trekking
92.	CB-18	5915	Trekking
93.	CB-19	5890	Trekking
94.	CB-48 (Tamoo)	5904	Trekking
95.	CB-49 (Tilakalhar)	5964	Trekking
96.	CB-50	6096	Mountaineering
97.	CB-52	5944	Trekking
98.	CB-53 (Shramili)	6000	Mountaineering
99.	CB-54	6069	Mountaineering
100.	CB-55 (Sharmili)	5956	Trekking
101.	CB-57 (Tapugiri)	5791	Trekking
102.	KR-1	6157	Mountaineering
103.	KR-2	6187	Mountaineering
104.	KR-3	5154	Trekking
105.	KR-4	6340	Mountaineering
106.	KR-5(CB-7)	6258	Mountaineering
107.	KR-6	5187	Trekking
108.	KR-7	6096	Mountaineering
109.	KR-8	6005	Mountaineering
110.	Lalana	6265	Mountaineering
111.	M-1	5730	Trekking
112.	M-2	5925	Trekking
113.	M-3	5925	Trekking
114.	M-4	6571	Mountaineering
115.	M-5	6370	Mountaineering
116.	M-6	6182	Mountaineering
117.	M-7(Taragiri)	6279	Mountaineering

1	2	3	4
118.	M-8	6069	Mountaineering
119.	M-9	5736	Trekking
120.	M-10	5852	Trekking
121.	Mulkila (M 04)	6517	Mountaineering
122.	T-1	5669	Trekking
123.	T-2	6035	Mountaineering

*The House then adjourned for lunch at one minute past one of the clock.*

*The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

#### MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhupender Yadav to move the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव** (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति के प्रति निम्नलिखित रूप में कृतज्ञता ज्ञापित की जाए:-

"राष्ट्रपति ने 31 जनवरी, 2020 को संसद की दोनों सभाओं की संयुक्त बैठक में जो अभिभाषण दिया है उसके लिए राज्य सभा के वर्तमान सत्र में उपस्थित सदस्य राष्ट्रपति के प्रति अपनी हार्दिक कृतज्ञता ज्ञापित करते हैं।"

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण किसी भी सरकार के संकल्प, योजना, कार्यपद्धति और दर्शन को प्रस्तुत करता है। प्रधान मंत्री, माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में पांच वर्ष का एक सफल कार्यकाल पूरा करने के बाद जनता ने इस सरकार को पुनः जनादेश दिया। विगत पांच वर्षों में जिस मज़बूत नींव को रखकर भारत आगे बढ़ा है, उसको इस सदी के मज़बूत भारत के रूप में आगे बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने इस अभिभाषण के माध्यम से अपना संकल्प रखा है। मज़बूत भारत बनाने का अर्थ है एक ऐसा भारत, जो पुरातन संस्कृति से जुड़ा हुआ हो, पर वह इक्कीसवीं सदी के अनुकूल भी हो। एक ऐसा भारत, जिसमें पुरानी समस्याओं का समाधान हो, तो विकास की नई इमारत भी खड़ी की जाए। एक ऐसा भारत जिसमें गरीब, अवसर मिलें और हर क्षेत्र का विकास करते हुए विश्व मंच पर भारत को ऊंचाइयों पर



पहुंचाया जाए। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार ने अपनी नीति, नीयत, कार्य-योजना और कार्यपद्धति में समाज के सभी वर्गों को आगे बढ़ाने का काम किया है।

महोदय, अभी हाल ही में देश में विशिष्ट सेवाओं के लिए पद्म पुरस्कार दिए गए। 2014 के बाद हमें जो देखने में आया है कि अब देश में जो पद्म पुरस्कार दिए जाते हैं, वे कैसे लोगों को दिए जाते हैं, यह बताने के लिए मैं कुछ नाम आपके सामने बताना चाहूंगा। एक मैला ढोने वाली, अति दलित समुदाय की राजस्थान की महिला बहन सुश्री ऊषा चौमार, दलित सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता के रूप में काम करने वाले श्री एम.के. कुंजोल, हल्दी की खेती को लाभकारी आंदोलन में बदलने वाली, मेघालय की हमारी आदिवासी किसान बहन सुश्री त्रिनिति साईऊ, बीज माता के नाम से प्रसिद्ध, महाराष्ट्र के एक गांव में रहने वाली आदिवासी महिला सुश्री रहिबाई सोम पोपेरे, लावारिस लाशों का अंतिम संस्कार करने वाले हमारे फैजाबाद के मोहम्मद शरीफ, राजस्थान के हमारे गायक भाई श्री रमज़ान खान उर्फ मुन्ना मास्टर, दो दशकों से अधिक समय से बच्चों को मुफ्त शिक्षा प्रदान कर रहे जम्मू के एक दिव्यांग कार्यकर्ता श्री जावेद अहमद टॉक, 1984 के भोपाल गैस की त्रासदी के बचे लोगों के लिए संघर्ष करने वाले श्री अब्दुल जब्बार, गुजराती व्यंग्यकार श्री शाहबुद्दीन राठौर। लेकिन हम सब देख रहे हैं कि देश में माहौल क्या बनाया जा रहा है? देश में माहौल किस प्रकार का खड़ा किया जा रहा है? देश के माहौल को किसलिए विभाजनकारी बनाया जा रहा है? ऐसे लोगों को यह सोचना होगा कि यह सरकार 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' के आधार पर हर गरीब भारतवासी को सम्मान देना चाहती है।

आजकल हमारे कांग्रेस के लोग संविधान बहुत पढ़ रहे हैं, यह बहुत खुशी की बात है, लेकिन इस देश के संविधान को 1974 में आपने ही तिरस्कृत करके देश में इमरजेंसी लगाई थी। चलो अब आप संविधान पढ़ने लग गए, आप संविधान की प्रस्तावना पढ़ने लग गए, लेकिन मेरा आपसे यह कहना है कि जब आप संविधान को पढ़ें, संविधान का सम्मान करें, तो संविधान को पूरा पढ़ें। इसलिए अगर आप संविधान की प्रस्तावना पढ़ते हैं, तो संविधान के आर्टिकल 44 में लिखा गया है कि "State shall endeavour to provide for its citizens a uniform civil code (UDC) throughout the territory of India." यह आप क्यों नहीं पढ़ते? हम जब बात करते हैं, तब आप हम पर आरोप लगाते हैं। आप संविधान को पूरा नहीं पढ़ते हैं। संविधान में ही आर्टिकल 44 के साथ आर्टिकल 48 में लिखा है कि "...organise Agriculture and Animal Husbandry." संविधान में गौरक्षा की बात की गयी है, आप तो उसको नहीं पढ़ते। संविधान में तो आर्टिकल 51A में Fundamental Duties की बात की गयी है, आप तो उसको नहीं पढ़ते। संविधान में जो टेम्पोरेरी चीज़ थी, आर्टिकल 370, उसको हमने बदला तो आपत्ति है, परन्तु आपने तो अपने टाइम में भारत के संविधान की प्रस्तावना को ही बदल दिया था। हालांकि हमारे संविधान में क्या कहा गया था, संविधान निर्माताओं ने क्या कहा था कि भारत में विचार, अभिव्यक्ति, विश्वास, धर्म और उपासना की स्वतंत्रता है। यह तो पहले से थी। यह हमारी संस्कृति में थी, यह हमारे विश्वास में थी। भारतीय जनता पार्टी के कार्यकर्ता होने के नाते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम जब पार्टी के नये

सदस्य बनाते हैं, हम इस पार्टी की शपथ लेते हैं, तो हमारी पंचनिष्ठाओं में से दो प्रमुख निष्ठाएँ हैं- सर्वधर्म समादर भाव और उसके साथ समतामूलक समाज की स्थापना। हम इन मूल्यों से निकले हुए हैं। हम भारत की पुरातन संस्कृति के मूल्यों से निकले हुए हैं।

महोदय, अभिभाषण में कहा गया है कि लोकतंत्र का जो जनादेश होता है, वह लोकतंत्र का जनादेश सबसे पवित्र होता है और हम सब इस लोकतंत्र के जनादेश को मानते रहे हैं। 1952 के पहले चुनाव में हमारी पार्टी ने चुनाव लड़ा। हम हर बार हारे। 1990 में हम पहली बार अधिकृत रूप से विपक्ष की पार्टी बने। हमने कभी लोकतंत्र के ऊपर उँगली नहीं उठायी। हमने हमेशा लोकतंत्र का सम्मान किया, लेकिन आप 5 साल से क्या कर रहे हो? आप लोकतंत्र के जनादेश पर, EVM पर प्रश्न उठा रहे हो। हम तो कभी नहीं उठाते। हम तो कोई चुनाव हारते हैं, कोई जीतते हैं। हम तो चुनाव आयोग की मर्यादा को, चुनाव कराने के निष्पक्ष तरीके को हमेशा मानते हैं, परन्तु आप जब हारते हो, तो आप लोकतंत्र पर भी उँगली उठाने से नहीं चूकते। आप लोकतंत्र में और किस प्रकार का विरोध करते हो?

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमने किस प्रकार के लोगों को अवार्ड दिये। वह लिस्ट मैंने पढ़ी है, लेकिन आपने हमारी सरकार आने के बाद किस प्रकार से काम किया। 2014 में पूरे देश में एक असत्य का आन्दोलन चला दिया- 'अवार्ड वापसी, अवार्ड वापसी।' क्या हुआ भाई? इस देश में तो सबको अभिव्यक्ति की आजादी है। 2015 में जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी में अभिव्यक्ति की आजादी के नाम पर बच्चों से क्या कहलवाया ! आपकी पार्टी के नेता वहाँ पर गये, लेकिन देश तो वहीं रहा, नौजवान वहीं तरक्की करते रहे। 2016 में गरीबों के लिए हम 'आधार कानून' लेकर आये तो विरोध करने का काम आपने किया और 2017 में जब 'सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक' हुई, तब सेना पर भी प्रश्न उठाकर आपने देश की मर्यादा को तोड़ने का काम किया। 2018 में आपने राफेल जैसा असत्य आरोप लगाया और उसके बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाकर माफी माँगनी पड़ी। आजादी के बाद यह पहली बार हुआ है कि किसी दल के नेता को सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाकर माफी माँगनी पड़ी हो। हम महिलाओं के उत्थान के लिए 'तीन तलाक' का कानून लाये, तो आप विरोध करो। हम यह कहते हैं कि जो देश की सम्पत्ति को, देश को छोड़ कर गये हैं- इन्दिरा जी के समय में 'शत्रु सम्पत्ति विधेयक' आया। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय के कारण उस विधेयक की पुनर्स्थापना करने के लिए हम संशोधन लाये तो आप 'शत्रु सम्पत्ति विधेयक' का विरोध करते हो। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि देश के 700 साल पुराने विवाद को सुलझाने का काम किया गया है। मैं कहता हूँ, आप न्यायालय में जाकर दलील दे सकते हो। यह पक्ष ठीक है, यह पक्ष गलत है, आप कह सकते हो। वहाँ पर जाकर, आपके जो नेता हैं, वे कोर्ट में क्या दलील दे रहे हैं कि इसको निर्णीत मत करो, भारतीय जनता पार्टी जीत जायेगी। भारतीय जनता पार्टी जीते या हारे, लेकिन देश में राम की सनातन संस्कृति के मूल्य बने रहें, यह हमारी मान्यता है। इसलिए मैं सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने एक बहुत बड़े विवाद को बहुत पारस्परिक सौहार्द के साथ, बड़े सद्भाव के साथ, लोगों को विश्वास में लेते हुए सर्वोच्च न्यायालय

के निर्णय की परिपालना करायी है। मैं आपको यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारी सरकार ने भारत के विकास में कभी किसी दृष्टिकोण के साथ भेदभाव नहीं किया। हमने देश में सभी दृष्टिकोणों का समान रूप से आदर किया है और इसलिए इस अभिभाषण में सरकार ने संकल्प किया है कि भारत कैसा बनना चाहिए। महात्मा गांधी के स्वराज का भाव होना चाहिए, जवाहरलाल नेहरू के आधुनिक भारत का दृष्टिकोण होना चाहिए, सरदार पटेल के एक भारत, श्रेष्ठ भारत की कल्पना होनी चाहिए, दीनदयाल जी के अंत्योदय का लक्ष्य होना चाहिए तो राम मनोहर लोहिया जी के समतामूलक समाज का सपना सबको साकार करना चाहिए। पांच साल में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हम उसको लेकर चले हैं और यही कारण है कि वर्ष 2014 में हमें जितने वोट मिले थे, उससे चार करोड़ ज्यादा लोगों ने पुनः उनको चुनकर देश को चलाने का संकल्प दिया है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि न्याय का महत्व वे लोग जानते हैं, जिनके साथ अन्याय हुआ है। इस देश में, यह जो देश है, इसकी बड़ी परम्परा रही है। हमारा सांस्कृतिक गौरव बहुत बढ़ा रहा है और इस देश के विभाजन को कोई इनकार नहीं कर सकता। आज हमारे विपक्ष के लोगों के द्वारा शाहीन बाग में एक आंदोलन चलाया जा रहा है। मैं इसे विपक्ष के लोगों के द्वारा इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे काँग्रेस के बहुत बड़े विचारक और चिंतक श्री दिग्विजय सिंह जी वहां जाकर भाषण देकर आए, श्री शशि थरूर जी वहां जाकर भाषण देकर आए। आप पार्टी के श्री अमानतुल्लाह खान, जो वहां के विधायक हैं, उन्होंने वहां भाषण दिया। इससे यह सिद्ध होता है कि इस आंदोलन को काँग्रेस का तथा आप पार्टी का एक नैतिक समर्थन है, एक अप्रत्यक्ष समर्थन है। हो सकता है कि उनकी स्वतंत्रता और अभिव्यक्ति के अधिकार में यह विषय आता हो, लेकिन मैं इसके मूल विषय पर एक बात उठाना चाहता हूँ और मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, आप मुझे यह बताइए कि शाहीन बाग के मंच पर एक छोटी सी बच्ची के मुंह से अगर देश के प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री के खिलाफ हिंसक बातें कही जाएं और भीड़ उस पर ताली बजाए, उसका व्हाट्सएप पोस्ट बनाकर सर्कुलेट करे तो आप यह तो बताइए कि स्वतंत्रता और अभिव्यक्ति की आजादी के दौर के नाम पर आप बच्चों के मन में कि प्रकार का ज़हर घोल रहे हैं। क्या आप उसकी निन्दा नहीं कर सकते?

मैं एक दूसरा विषय यह उठाना चाहता हूँ कि ठीक है, आप देश के राजनीतिक नेता हैं, आप उस आंदोलन में जाएं। परंतु क्या आपने उन लोगों को यह स्पष्ट किया कि इस नागरिकता संशोधन कानून का आपकी समस्या से कोई लेना-देना नहीं है। यह नागरिकता संशोधन कानून में आप जबरदस्ती कर रहे हैं। आप किसी और विषय पर बोलें तो ठीक है, लेकिन आपने भी अपने कर्तव्य के नाते उसको यह स्पष्ट करने का काम नहीं किया। फिर उसके बाद क्या किया?

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the amendment is anti-Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. T.K. Rangarajan, please take your seat. Nothing is going on record.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are a senior Member of the House. You are not supposed to intervene like this.

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव:** यह होने के बाद आपने उससे आगे एक और कदम बढ़ाया। आपने आगे कदम बढ़ाकर अपनी राज्य सरकारों से भी प्रस्ताव पारित कराया। यह तो शुक्र है कि एक दिन कपिल सिब्बल जी बहुत ईमानदारी से कह बैठे कि राज्य सरकारों को इसका विरोध नहीं करना चाहिए। यह अलग बात है कि काँग्रेस के दबाव में अगले दिन वह 180 डिग्री बदल गए। परंतु सच्चाई यही है कि आपने वापस अपने संविधान पर चोट करने का काम किया है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ठीक है, माननीय रंगराजन जी कह रहे हैं, ठीक है भारत के सामने बहुत सारे ऐसे प्रश्न आए हैं, जब दुनिया के मानवाधिकार में जिन लोगों के साथ अन्याय हुआ है, हम उनके साथ खड़े हुए हैं। एक समय था, भारत तिब्बत के साथ खड़ा हुआ था। एक समय था, जब श्रीलंका में जिन लोगों पर अत्याचार हुए, हम उनके साथ खड़े हुए थे। दुनिया के जितने देशों में जहां-जहां अत्याचार होता है, वहां-वहां भारत का उसको नैतिक समर्थन है। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इतने दिनों से शाहीन बाग में आंदोलन चल रहा है, क्या किसी ने भी ऐसा कहा कि हमारे पड़ोस के इस्लामिक देशों में धार्मिक आधार पर जो अत्याचार होते हैं, उसके लिए भारत सरकार को भी दबाव बनाना चाहिए। क्योंकि आप इस प्रकार की मानवता की बात नहीं करना चाहते, आप केवल राजनैतिक रोटियां सेंकना चाहते हैं।

भारत और पड़ोसी देशों में क्या अंतर है? मेरे बहुत अच्छे मित्र देरेक ने संसद में एक विषय उठाया था। आप इसकी बात को समझिए, फिर आप मुझे कहिए कि यह एंटी-कंस्टीट्यूशन है। देरेक जी ने 11 दिसम्बर, 2019 को भाषण दिया था। मैं देरेक भाई के भाषण को क्वोट करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा -

"My grandfather and his younger brothers stayed back in India and the elder brother was in Pakistan. So, we have the O'Briens of India and the O'Briens of Pakistan in 1947. We are in touch. Now, what happened? The O'Briens of Pakistan either left to Canada, England or Australia or they married, they converted into Islam and they have gone, but the O'Briens of India because of the power of our Constitution are still standing here." इसी को पूरा करने के लिए हम लोग यह कानून लेकर आए हैं ताकि और किसी ओब्राइन को न तो जबर्दस्ती इस्लामिक बनना पड़े, न देश छोड़ने को मजबूर होना पड़े। हमने शरणार्थियों को शरण देने का काम किया है। यह भारत की संस्कृति है। यह उदात्त सहिष्णुता की, मानवता की भारत की संस्कृति है। हम अपने अड़ोस-पड़ोस के घटनाक्रमों पर आँख मीच कर

\*Not recorded.

बैठ जाएँ? पाकिस्तान में 23 प्रतिशत आबादी से 3 प्रतिशत हो जाएँ और हम चुप बैठे रहें? बांग्लादेश में 30 प्रतिशत आबादी अपना देश छोड़ने को मजबूर हो जाएँ और हम चुप बैठे रहें? यह मानवता का तकाज़ा और यह भारत का तकाज़ा नहीं है। हमने भारत की संस्कृति को आगे बढ़ाने का काम किया है। इसलिए अब खूब नारे लगते हैं कि एनआरसी वापस लो, एनपीआर वापस लो, यह सरकार रजिस्टर बनाने आ रही है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के एक बहुत बड़े स्टॉलवर्ट नेता हैं, उनका इस देश में बहुत बड़ा संसदीय अनुभव रहा है। वे भारत के राष्ट्रपति भी बने। हम सब उनका सम्मान करते हैं, श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी। वे 2003 में इस संसद की गृह मंत्रालय की स्थाई समिति के चेयरमैन थे और 2003 में पार्लियामेंट की जो स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ऑफ होम थी, उसमें अभी के कुछ वरिष्ठ सदस्य भी उस समय उसके सदस्य थे। मेरे सामने आदरणीय मोतीलाल वोरा जी बैठे हैं, वे उस समय होम कमेटी के सदस्य थे। कपिल सिब्बल जी उस समिति के सदस्य थे। अम्बिका सोनी जी उस समय समिति की सदस्या थीं। हमारे बिहार में आरजेडी के लोग एनआरसी को लेकर बहुत शोर मचा रहे हैं, जब कि लालू प्रसाद जी भी उस समय उस समिति के सदस्य थे। राम जेठमलानी जैसे बड़े वकील, जो आज हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं, हम तो उनका बहुत सम्मान करते थे, उनसे वकालत सीखी है, वे उस समिति के सदस्य थे। उस समिति ने एक रिपोर्ट दी। समिति की रिपोर्ट में कहा, "The proposed provision makes it mandatory for a person to make an application for issue of a National Identity Card. The Government, however, later on realised that that provision, as contained in the Bill, does not clearly reflect its intention to enumeration and the automatic grant of the National Identity Card. Hence, there was no need for a person to make an application for the purpose. An application was required only in case of a dispute यह समिति का प्रपोजल था, वोरा जी मेरे सामने बैठे हैं। It further says, "Accordingly, the Government has proposed to make a change in sub-section 2 of the proposed Section 14(a), which should read as under: "The procedure to be followed in compulsory registration of citizens of India shall be such, as may be prescribed." आप आज जो हमको कह रहे हैं, लेकिन समिति की यह recommendation आपने दी थी और उसके बाद इतना ही नहीं किया, काँग्रेस की एक स्थिति रही है कि आपको यह लगता है कि सत्ता में आप हैं, तो सब ठीक है और सत्ता में आप नहीं हैं, तो सब खराब हो रहा है। उसके बाद सिटीजनशिप अमेंडमेंट एक्ट में अमेंडमेंट आया और कमेटी ने सेक्शन 14(ए) के संबंध में जो कहा था, उसके संदर्भ में अमेंडमेंट में क्या आया? "Issue of National Identity Card: The Central Government may compulsorily register every citizen of India and issue a National Identity Card to him." यह कब आया? यह insert कब हुआ? यह 3 दिसम्बर, 2004 को insert हुआ। मनमोहन सिंह जी प्रधान मंत्री कब बने? वे 22 मई, 2004 को प्रधान मंत्री बने। अब बताइए?

उपसभापति महोदय, आखिर हम देश में भरमाने की राजनीति क्यों कर रहे हैं? हम देश को बार-बार क्यों बॉटना चाहते हैं? हम देश को गुमराह क्यों करना चाहते हैं? मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को इसलिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार आने के बाद जब हमने 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' की बात की, तो हमने सबसे पहले देश के 115 पिछड़े जिलों को चुना, जिनको हमने आकांक्षी जिला बनाया। हमने उनको पिछड़ा जिला नहीं कहा, बल्कि हमने उनको Aspirational District कहा। हमने कहा कि अगर भारत आगे बढ़ा है और हमारा यह क्षेत्र पीछे है, तो आप भी आगे बढ़ें। हमारे जो 115 आकांक्षी जिले बने, क्या वे भाजपा शासित राज्य के बने? नहीं, ऐसा नहीं है। उदाहरण के लिए मैं बता रहा हूँ कि उनमें अगर आन्ध्र प्रदेश का कडपा जिला है, तो छत्तीसगढ़ का बस्तर जिला भी है।

अगर उसमें हमारे मेघालय और मिज़ोरम के जिले हैं, तो हरियाणा के नूह जैसे पूरे minority वाले जिले को भी चुना गया है। आपको तो खुशी होगी कि हम केरल के वायनाड जिले को भी विकसित कर रहे हैं, ताकि भविष्य में वह princely state न रह जाए। हम अमेठी में भी फैक्ट्री लेकर आ गए हैं, ताकि वह भी लोकतंत्र की अनुभूति के साथ विकास के रास्ते पर आगे बढ़े। हमने सारे जिलों को चुना है। यहाँ पर वैस्ट बंगाल के लोग बैठे हैं। वैस्ट बंगाल में नदिया जिला है, दक्षिण दिनाजपुर है। ये जिले क्यों चुने गए हैं, यह किसका संकल्प है? यह इस पूरे सदन का संकल्प होना चाहिए कि जो हमारे 115 जिले रह गए हैं, वहाँ पर महिलाओं का स्वास्थ्य, वहाँ पर शिक्षा, वहाँ पर पीने का पानी, वहाँ पर उद्योगों का विकास, वहाँ पर पर्यावरण का संरक्षण, उनका विकास क्यों नहीं होना चाहिए? इसलिए, मैं आपके माध्यम से सारे सदन को यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें राजनीति के इस दो-मुँहेपन को बंद करना चाहिए। इन 115 जिलों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए सबसे अच्छी बात रहेगी कि हम positive रहें, हम सकारात्मक रहें, लेकिन मेरा यह कहना है कि अगर positive न भी रहें, तो कम से कम positive बोल दीजिए। अगर आप हमारे लिए positive बोल भी नहीं सकते, हो सकता है कि राजनीतिक मजबूरियाँ हों, आपको अच्छा नहीं लगता हो कि positive बोलें, तो कहीं positive लिख दीजिए। अगर आप सोचते हैं कि लिखने से यह इस रिपोर्ट की तरह स्थायी हो जाएगा, तो लिखिए भी मत, लेकिन कम से कम positive बातों का साथ तो दीजिए। अगर आप positive बातों का साथ भी नहीं देना चाहते, तो कम से कम जो positive काम कर रहे हैं, उनका मनोबल बढ़ाओ, उनका मनोबल तो मत गिराओ और अगर इतना भी न करो, तो इस बात को तो समझो कि हम देश के 115 जिलों में सब गरीबों के हिस्से की लड़ाई लड़ना चाहते हैं, कम से कम उसमें बाधा न बनिए। मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, हमने पुरानी समस्याओं का समाधान करते हुए विकास के नए रास्तों पर आगे बढ़ने का काम किया है। देश में लंबे समय से आर्टिकल 370 एक तात्कालिक धारा थी और हम जानते हैं कि जिस तरीके से जम्मू-कश्मीर का विकास होना चाहिए था, जम्मू-कश्मीर का विकास नहीं हुआ। जम्मू-कश्मीर में लोकतंत्र कहीं न कहीं तीन परिवारों का बंधक बनकर रह गया, लेकिन

370 को हटाने के बाद आज जम्मू-कश्मीर में 4,400 पंचायतों के चुनाव शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से हुए, 300 से ज्यादा Block Development Council के चुनाव हुए और परिणाम कितना होता है कि 2018 तक -- मैं फिर 70 सालों के लिए कहूँगा, तो काँग्रेस के हमारे मित्र कहते हैं कि 70 साल मत बोलिए, इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि 2018 तक केवल 3,500 घर "प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना" के अंतर्गत बने, पर दो साल के अंदर-अंदर उनकी संख्या बढ़ी और 24,000 मकान" प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना "के अंतर्गत बने और इस बार नैफेड ने जम्मू-कश्मीर से सेब की पूरी खरीद की। हमने जम्मू-कश्मीर के किसानों को फायदा पहुंचाने का काम किया है।

महोदय, देश में एक बहुत लंबे समय से समस्या, हमारे उत्तर-पूर्व की समस्या थी। हमारे बोडो समुदाय के लोगों की समस्या थी। बोडो मूवमेंट भी देश के अंदर चला, वह बड़ा हिंसक मूवमेंट रहा। वह मूवमेंट 20 से 30 साल तक चला। 30 साल तक उस मूवमेंट के चलने का परिणाम क्या रहा? वह 30 साल जो मूवमेंट चला, उसके कारण 4,000 से ज्यादा लोगों की जान गई, लेकिन मैं सरकार को यह बधाई देना चाहता हूँ और विशेष रूप से अभिभाषण में जिन लक्ष्यों को रेखांकित किया है कि बोडो आंदोलन में बोडो समझौता करवाकर सरकार ने देश के पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में शांति और विकास के नए रास्तों को आगे बढ़ाने का काम किया है।

इसमें चार बहुत बड़ी बातें हुई हैं। पहली, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सरकार में आने के बाद अपनी ऐक्ट ईस्ट पॉलिसी को आगे बढ़ाया, यह उस ऐक्ट ईस्ट पॉलिसी के लिए एक सकारात्मक दिशा से उठाया हुआ कदम है। दूसरा, बोडो समझौतों के माध्यम से देश में नए राज्यों का निर्माण और क्षेत्रीय पुनर्गठन, जातीय संघर्षों को समाप्त करना और राजनीतिक स्थिरता लाने का एक अच्छा मॉडल दिया कि हम एकीकृत असम के भाग होते हुए, किस प्रकार से असम का भाग बनकर भी विकास कर सकते हैं। तीसरा, हम जानते हैं कि हमारे बगल के देश म्यांमार में और बाकी जगहों पर भी देश के पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में अशांति फैलाने के जो अड्डे बने हुए थे, हम उसमें समाधान की दिशा में आगे बढ़े हैं। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि इससे उत्तर-पूर्वी और पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में शांति और समाधान का नया मार्ग खुलेगा। 1990 के दशक में जितने लोग इस अशांति के कारण हिंसा के शिकार होते थे, उस संख्या में बहुत बड़ी गिरावट आई है। आज हमारा पूर्वोत्तर और उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्य विकास के रास्ते पर आगे बढ़ा है, इसके लिए सरकार बधाई की पात्र है।

बोडो के अलावा एक और समझौता हुआ है। मुझे लगता है कि जब हम राष्ट्रीय परिदृश्य पर बात करना चाहते हैं, तो उसका भी जिक्र होना चाहिए। हमारी जो ब्रू जनजाति है, जिनकी मिज़ोरम और त्रिपुरा में दशकों से समस्या थी और छोटा-सा समाज होने के कारण जिनकी आवाज़ दिल्ली तक नहीं आ पाती थी, उस ब्रू जनजाति का भी समझौता कराकर सरकार ने त्रिपुरा में उनकी सेटलमेंट की व्यवस्था करके एक लम्बी समस्या का समाधान करने का काम किया है।

भारत में सरकार आने के बाद हमने आर्थिक क्षेत्र में एक clean economy देने के लिए काफी कदम आगे बढ़ाए हैं। हम एक नई इलेक्ट्रॉनिक पॉलिसी को लाए, Ease of Doing Business

में आगे बढ़े, उपभोक्ता खर्च में वृद्धि करते हुए देश में व्यापार को आगे बढ़ाने का काम किया, कारोबार की सुगमता और पारदर्शिता को बढ़ावा देने का काम किया। देश में कर-विवाद की जो सबसे ज्यादा समस्या थी, उसका निपटारा सरकार द्वारा कर-विवाद के लिए "सबका विश्वास योजना" के माध्यम से करने का काम किया गया और निवेश में भी तेजी लाने का काम किया गया। हमने माना है कि सरकार टेक्नोलॉजी के माध्यम से देश के विकास को आगे बढ़ा सकती है, इसलिए इस सरकार की यह उपलब्धि रही है कि हमने 121 करोड़ लोगों को आधार और 60 करोड़ लोगों को रुपये-कार्ड दिया है। बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने इकोनॉमी पर अपनी जो थीसिस लिखी थी, उसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि बिना economic inclusion के empowerment नहीं हो सकता है। उन्होंने हमेशा देश की मुद्रा और economic empowerment के विषयों को लेकर अपनी थीसिस दी। मैं सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि देश का जो सबसे बड़ा डिजिटल ऐप है, उसका नाम उसने बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर के नाम पर "भीम ऐप" रखकर देश के सब गरीबों और पिछड़ों को economic inclusion देने का एक बड़ा काम किया है। महोदय, मैं कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ, पर यह सच है कि यह तो भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी कि हमने उस ऐप को "भीम ऐप" नाम दिया, वरना अगर काँग्रेस की सरकार होती, तो नाम पर एक ही परिवार का पेटेंट होता, कोई दूसरा नाम हो नहीं सकता था।

महोदय, हम भी कहते हैं कि देश में डिजिटल क्रांति राजीव गाँधी जी लेकर आए। हम इस बात से कभी इन्कार नहीं करते। हमने अभिभाषण में यह कहा है कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी का आधुनिक भारत का दृष्टिकोण था, तो वह आधुनिक भारत का दृष्टिकोण था। हम ऐसे छोटे और संकुचित राजनीति के विषयों को नहीं करते, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम देश में economic inclusion के लिए JAM की त्रिमूर्ति- जनधन, आधार और मोबाइल को लेकर आए हैं, तो फिर आपकी तरफ से विरोध क्यों होता है? आधार को आपकी तरफ से सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चुनौती क्यों दी जाती है? जनधन पर आपकी तरफ से इस तरह की संशय वाली बातें क्यों की जाती हैं? आप पॉजिटिव और सकारात्मक होकर, कम से कम गरीब आदमी का जो economic empowerment हो रहा है, उसके लिए हमारा साथ क्यों नहीं देते? मुझे इस संकल्प-पत्र के माध्यम से यह बताते हुए खुशी है कि इस सरकार के माध्यम से....

**श्री जयराम रमेश (कर्नाटक):** भूपेन्द्र जी, आधार का विरोध पहले किसने किया था? यह याद नहीं है? ...(व्यवधान)... जीएसटी का विरोध पहले किसने किया था? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव:** जयराम जी, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** भूपेन्द्र जी, आप चेयर को ऐड्रेस करें।

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव:** उपसभापति महोदय, जयराम जी बिल्कुल सही कह रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... जीएसटी के समय में जो सेंट्रल टैक्स था, उसके प्रति राज्यों को यह लगता था कि केन्द्र की जो सरकार है, वह पता नहीं हमको पूरा पैसा देगी या नहीं देगी, लेकिन हमने उनको विश्वास



में लिया और विश्वास में लेकर उनसे कहा कि आपको यह पैसा मिलेगा और फिर उस विश्वास के आधार पर जीएसटी आया। सच्चाई यह है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री के.के. रागेश** (केरल): \*

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Please. Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please take your seat. Nothing is going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing is going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please.

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव:** आपका बजट मैं दूँगे, समाधान करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारे जो कम्युनिस्ट मित्र हैं, आज आपके ही मुख्य मंत्री कह रहे हैं कि जो सीएए का विरोध कर रहे हैं, वे पृथक्तावादी और सांप्रदायिक लोग हैं। आप अपना स्टैंड क्लियर कीजिए कि आप किसके साथ हैं। आपने तो पत्र लिखा था कि बंगलादेश के जो लोग आए हैं, उनको नागरिकता दी। आपका स्टैंड बदल सकता है, लेकिन इसके लिए आप नैतिक रूप से स्वयं को जिम्मेदार मानेंगे, ऐसी मैं आपसे अपेक्षा नहीं करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Please take your seats. Nothing is going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... Bhupenderji, please continue.

**SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN:** Sir, debate and intervention are part of parliamentary proceedings. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Rangarajan, please take your seat. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव:** महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार को इस बात के लिए भी बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार आने के बाद देश की सुरक्षा को लेकर, देश की सेना को लेकर बड़े अभूतपूर्व कार्य करने का काम हमारी सरकार ने किया है। देश के सैनिक कौन हैं, किसी ने कहा है कि -

"तुम्हारे शहर के सारे दीये तो सो गए लेकिन,

हवा से पूछना कि दहलीज़ पर ये कौन जलता है!"

देश की सीमाओं पर सुरक्षा करने वाले हमारे सैनिक और हमारे देश की सेना को आगे बढ़ाने का काम किया है। मैं सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि एक लम्बे समय से, जो सीडीएस का पद था, जो Chief of Defence Staff का पद था, उसको बनाकर सरकार ने एक बहुत बड़ा कार्य किया है, क्योंकि पूरे देश में, हमारे पड़ोस और दुनिया भर में बड़े विकास हुए हैं, लेकिन

युद्ध की कार्य-पद्धति, प्रणाली और तकनीकों में बदलाव आया है। आज ज्यादा एकीकृत कमान की बात कही जाती है, इसलिए hybrid war are जैसा दुनिया भर में विशेष रूप से विभिन्न युद्धों से स्पष्ट है कि एकरूप पारंपरिक नियंत्रण के तहत तकनीकी रूप से सुसज्जित एकीकृत बलों के महत्व को स्पष्ट रूप से सामने रखकर सरकार के द्वारा पारम्परिक युद्ध की स्थिति से निकलकर भारत की सेना को आधुनिक बनाने का काम किया है। भारत, जो अभी तक विश्व पटल पर एक सामंजस्यपूर्ण शक्ति के रूप में उभरने का लक्ष्य बना रहा है, उसे न केवल तात्कालिक सीमाओं पर खतरे को कम करना है, बल्कि हमारे देश के सामने चुनौती है कि स्वयं के आर्थिक हितों से सक्षम होकर मित्र राष्ट्रों की सहायता करना है या अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कार्यों में सहयोग के लिए संचालन करने में सक्षम होना है। सैन्य ताकत और क्षमता, आज दुनिया में कूटनीति और खुद के हितों को सुनिश्चित करने का एक महत्वपूर्ण घटक है इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सीडीएस की नियुक्ति के लिहाज़ से हमारे देश के सशस्त्र बलों के एकीकरण के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा विषय कहा है। हालांकि सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर रक्षा मंत्री जी को सलाह देने के लिए एक व्यवस्था उपलब्ध करायी है, लेकिन भविष्य में भी मिसाइल फोर्स, cyber force, Space States और स्पेशल फोर्सज को केन्द्र में रखते हुए दुर्लभ रणनीतिक संसाधनों को नियंत्रित करने और उसको आवश्यकता अधिकारित आवंटन करने के लिए सरकार ने रक्षा क्षेत्र में बहुत बड़े कदम उठाए हैं। इसलिए मैं सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि देश की सुरक्षा को लेकर सरकार ने आगे कदम बढ़ाए हैं।

महोदय, आज हम भारत की राजधानी दिल्ली में रह रहे हैं। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने जो Millennium goal तय किए, उसमें उन्होंने sustainable development के लिए शहरों के goal तय किए और sustainable development का जो goal number 11 उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे शहर ऐसे होने चाहिए जो inclusive हों, समावेशी हों, सुरक्षित हों, सतत् हों और उसके साथ ही साथ sustainable हों, इसको देखते हुए दिल्ली में दो master plan बने, लेकिन दोनों master plan बनने के बाद भी दिल्ली की समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं हुआ। दिल्ली में कांग्रेस की सरकार रही लेकिन दिल्ली में कांग्रेस की सरकार ने केवल प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करने का काम किया, स्थायी समाधान नहीं किया। उसका परिणाम यह रहा कि दिल्ली में 40 लाख लोग लगातार बिना पर्याप्त सुविधाओं के रहते रहे, लोगों को अपनी संपत्ति का सही मूल्य नहीं मिला, लोगों को बैंकों के लोन नहीं मिले, लोगों को पीने का साफ पानी नहीं मिला, वहां सड़कें पूरी नहीं बनीं, वहां सीवर पूरी तरह से नहीं आया, वहां मूलभूत सुविधाएं नहीं मिलीं। हमारी सरकार ने आने के बाद दिल्ली की 1,737 अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों को पूरा करके दिल्ली को sustainable और Millennium goal के हिसाब से एक अच्छी राजधानी बनाने की दिशा में कदम आगे बढ़ाया। दिल्ली में आज बहुत ज्यादा स्लम का एरिया है, इसलिए स्लम एरिया में भी, चूंकि लोग गरीबी के कारण जीवन जी रहे हैं और वे अपनी पूरी बात बता नहीं पाते हैं, तो हमारी सरकार ने इस दिशा में भी काम को आगे बढ़ाने का काम किया है और दिल्ली की अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों के विषय को भी आगे बढ़ाया है। उस नाते इस सरकार ने बड़ा काम किया है। मैं तो कहना चाहूंगा कि प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी

जी को यह एक आशीर्वाद रहा है कि उन्होंने अपनी सरकार में रहते हुए बहुत तेज गति से करतारपुर कॉरिडोर का निर्माण किया - गुरु नानक देव जी का जो जन्म स्थान है, उनके प्रकाश पर्व पर उसे पूरा करके हमारे देश के सिख समाज के लिए एक बहुत बढ़िया काम करने का अवसर उनको मिला, जिसको पूरा करने का काम उन्होंने किया है। सरकार के लिए बधाई का एक विषय और भी है। सरकार ने इस वर्ष एक और सिख गुरु, क्योंकि सिख गुरुओं ने देश में समता का संदेश दिया है, मानवता का संदेश दिया है। गुरु नानक देव जी का कहना है- "एक नूर ते सब जग उपजया" - एक ही ईश्वर के प्रकाश से हम सब प्रकाशित हैं। इस देश में जाति प्रथा के विरुद्ध, इस देश में मानवता के लिए और इस देश में सेवा और संकल्प के लिए सिख गुरुओं ने हम सब को प्रकाश दिया। सरकार ने गुरु नानक देव जी का तो 550वां प्रकाश पर्व मनाया ही, लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ गुरु तेग बहादुर जी का भी 400वां प्रकाश पर्व मनाने की बात कही है।

महोदय, हम जानते हैं कि काँग्रेस की स्थापना एक अंग्रेजों ए.ओ. ह्यूम के द्वारा की गई थी। जिस समय उन्होंने काँग्रेस की स्थापना की थी, उस समय काँग्रेस केवल एक छोटा राजनैतिक संवाद का केन्द्र थी। लेकिन काँग्रेस को राष्ट्रवाद की धार देने वाले, देश में स्वराज्य का संकल्प करने वाले, देश को अपने स्वराज्य के आधार पर निर्माण करके देश में राष्ट्रवाद का ज्ञान देने वाले और गीता के कर्मयोग शास्त्र को लिखकर जिन्होंने देश में राष्ट्रवाद के विषय को प्रखर रूप से आगे बढ़ाया है, उन लोकमान्य बाल गंगाधर तिलक की भी 100वीं जयंती मनाने का संकल्प इस सरकार ने किया है। हमारा यह मानना है कि तिलक महाराज का जो राष्ट्रवाद है, उसी राष्ट्रवाद के आधार पर आज हम चल रहे हैं। इसलिए काँग्रेस को अपनी अंतरात्मा में भी झांकना चाहिए कि तिलक महाराज के दिए गए राष्ट्रवाद और गीता के माध्यम से आगे बढ़ते हुए हम अपने देश को स्वराज से सुराज की ओर ले जाएं, इसलिए इस अभिभाषण में सरकार ने लोकमान्य बाल गंगाधर तिलक की 100वीं जयंती मनाने का जो कार्यक्रम किया है, उसमें कहा है कि सरकार उनके सुराज के आदर्श पर चलते हुए कार्य-संस्कृति में परिवर्तन, पारदर्शिता और जमीनी स्तर पर काम को आगे बढ़ाने का काम करेगी।

महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक लंबे समय से हमारे देश के अंतर्गत बहुत सारे विषयों को बांटा गया है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि महात्मा गांधी जी ने हमेशा अपना भजन गाया: रघुपति राघव राजा राम, पतित पावन सीता राम।...(व्यवधान)... और इस देश में ..... (व्यवधान)... और इस देश में ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** कृपया बैठकर न बोलें।

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव:** राम इस देश के सांस्कृतिक प्रतीक हैं और इसलिए इस सरकार ने बहुत पुराने राम मंदिर के विषय को न्यायालय के द्वारा सुलझाकर एक अच्छा कार्य किया है और हजारों भारतवासियों के मन में यह एक दिव्य सपना है और केवल भारत में ही नहीं, भारत में आगे

भी सब विषयों को आगे बढ़ाने का काम किया है। इसलिए इस संकल्प पत्र में यह कहा गया है कि यह सारा काम करते हुए...(व्यवधान)...

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): \*

**श्री उपसभापति:** आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रही है। प्लीज़... प्लीज़। भूपेन्द्र जी, आप चेयर को संबोधित करें।

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव:** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह कहना नहीं चाहता था, लेकिन मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि आखिर काँग्रेस इस बात का जवाब दे कि उन्होंने 70 साल में इस विषय को क्यों नहीं सुलझाया और अब जब यह विषय सुलझाने के लिए न्यायालय में आया, तो न्यायालय में तथ्यों पर argument न करके, political argument करके मामले को उलझाने का प्रयास क्यों किया गया है? जिन्होंने इसे उलझाने का प्रयास किया, जिन्होंने इसके राजनीतिकरण करने का प्रयास किया, कपिल सिब्बल जी का नाम क्यों कहलवा रहे हो मेरे मुंह से? जिन्होंने इसे उलझाने का प्रयास किया, जिन्होंने लगातार सारे विषयों को उलझाए रखा, वे स्वयं अपने आप में झाँके। हम देश को बनाने के लिए, पॉजिटिव बात करने के लिए यहां पर उपस्थित हुए हैं। इस संकल्प-पत्र में यह कहा गया है कि कर्तव्य पथ पर यह सरकार आगे बढ़ती रहेगी। मैं सरकार को इस बात के लिए भी बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि सरकार के संयोजन में भारत के अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम आगे बढ़े हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत के अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम में "चन्द्रयान-2" में पूरे देश में, इस देश के नौजवानों में ऊर्जा और तकनीकी के लिए एक उत्साह का माहौल निर्मित हुआ। उसके साथ-ही-साथ सरकार ने तुरंत "चन्द्रयान-3" को स्वीकृति प्रदान की और "चन्द्रयान-3" की स्वीकृति के साथ-साथ इसरो के माध्यम से "गगनयान" और "आदित्य-1" मिशन को भी आगे बढ़ाने का संकल्प इस सरकार ने किया है।

महोदय, 2014 के बाद जो यह यात्रा चली है, इस यात्रा में देश की कृषि के क्षेत्र में, देश की टेक्नोलॉजी के क्षेत्र में, देश के विकास के क्षेत्र में, शासन में पारदर्शिता के स्तर में यह देश आगे बढ़ा है।...(व्यवधान)... सर, मैं correction के नाते कहना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 2020 में लोकमान्य तिलक महाराज की पुण्यतिथि का जो कार्यक्रम है, उसको आगे बढ़ाते हुए सरकार ने कर्तव्यपथ पर इस देश को आगे बढ़ाने का काम किया है। इसलिए हमारी आप आलोचना करते हैं, करिए, लेकिन देश में कम से कम आपसी विभाजन का वातावरण मत बनाइए; आप हमारा विरोध करते हैं, करिए, लेकिन लोकतंत्र में ईवीएम पर किसी प्रकार का प्रश्नचिन्ह मत लगाइए; आप राजनैतिक रूप से हमें पसंद नहीं करते, मत करिए - आप राजनैतिक प्रतिस्पर्धा कर सकते हैं, लेकिन देश में विकास का positive और सकारात्मक मार्ग अपनाइए क्योंकि हम यह तय करके आए हैं कि:

"चाहे हृदय को ताप दो, चाहे मुझे अभिशाप दो,

कुछ भी करो, कर्तव्य पथ से किन्तु भागूंगा नहीं।"

बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Sudhanshu Trivedi to make his speech seconding the Motion.

**डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अभी भूपेन्द्र यादव जी ने महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर जो अपने विचार रखे हैं, मैं उनका अनुमोदन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। हम सबने राष्ट्रपति महोदय का अभिभाषण सुना। दोबारा इस सरकार के आने के बाद विगत 6 महीने में जो कुछ भी कार्य हुए, निर्णय हुए, उन पर सदन के दोनों तरफ बैठे हुए लोगों के विचार अलग-अलग हो सकते हैं, मत अलग-अलग हो सकते हैं, लेकिन एक चीज़ ऐसी है, जिससे इस सदन में बैठा हुआ हरेक व्यक्ति और राजनैतिक क्षेत्र में कार्य कर रहा हरेक व्यक्ति आज के समय में प्रभावित है। वह है, *crisis of credibility in politics* - राजनीति में विश्वसनीयता का संकट। एक आरोप लगता था कि लोग कहते कुछ हैं और करते कुछ हैं, लेकिन आपने देखा कि विगत 6 महीने में इतने निर्णय हुए - चाहे ट्रिपल तलाक हो, धारा 370 हो, आतंकवाद विरोधी अधिनियम का विषय हो, सीएए का विषय हो - सबके विचार अलग हो सकते हैं, लेकिन इन सबने भारत की जनता में कम से कम एक बात स्थापित की कि जो कहा जाता है, वह किया जाता है। यानी *crisis of credibility* को समाप्त करने में, मैं मानता हूँ कि पिछले 6 महीने एक मील का पत्थर साबित हुए हैं। साथ-ही-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब *crisis of credibility* के खिलाफ खड़ा होना पड़ता है तो कार्य और मार्ग इतना आसान नहीं होता है। उसके ऊपर बहुत से कांटे बिछे हुए होते हैं, लेकिन उन कांटों के बीच में से सहजता से चलते हुए आगे जाने की प्रेरणा हमें मिलती है, जब हम कहते हैं कि:

"श्रुतं चैव यत्कण्टकाकीर्णं मार्गं, स्वयं स्वीकृतं नः सुगं कार्यत।"

यानी कांटों से भरे हुए मार्ग के बीच में से स्वयं सुगम मार्ग बनाते हुए आगे बढ़ते हैं। इसलिए आपने देखा होगा कि पिछले 6 महीने में जो कुछ हुआ, उसके लिए मैं यह पंक्ति कहना चाहूंगा कि:

"दर्द की रात गयी, ग़म के ज़माने भी गए,

मोदी जी की हिम्मत से, कई दाग पुराने भी गए।"

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : आप गलत बोल गए। 6 महीने से पहले पांच साल भी थे।

**डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी** : सर, 6 महीने में जो कुछ हुआ है, राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने उन 6 महीने के विषय में बोला है। अब मैं इस पर आ रहा हूँ कि पिछले वर्षों में क्या हुआ। राष्ट्रपति महोदय

ने अपने अभिभाषण के बिन्दु क्रमांक 59 और 60 पर एक विषय का उल्लेख किया, जो था, "प्रशासनिक सुधार और प्रशासन की सुगमता"। जब भी कोई सरकार काम करती है तो मानी हुई बात है कि सबसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय यह होता है कि *administratively* चीजों को किस ढंग से बेहतर किया जा सके, प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था को कैसे सुगम किया जा सके। राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा कि इसके लिए तीन बिंदुओं की आवश्यकता होती है। एक - कार्यक्षेत्र का मनविज्ञान ज्ञान बदलने का प्रयास करना, *transforming the work culture*, दूसरा आधुनिक तकनीक का प्रयोग करना, *using the modern technology* और तीसरा होता है - जमीनी स्तर पर सरकारी व्यवस्थाओं और प्राइवेट व्यवस्थाओं के बीच में एक स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धा का निर्माण करना, *promoting a healthy competition at the grassroot level*. अब आप देखिए कि जब हम प्रशासन शुरू करेंगे, तो आज तक सरकारें यह विचार करती रही कि कार्य को और बेहतर ढंग से संपादित करना है, कुछ और नए नियम बना दिए जाएं, परंतु मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि आने के साथ विगत पांच वर्षों में सरकार ने सबसे पहले यह ढूंढ़ा कि ऐसे कौन-कौन से नियम हैं, जो अप्रासंगिक हो गए हैं, प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था के लिए कालबाय हो गए हैं, *redundant* हो गए हैं, तो विगत 6 महीनों में हटाए गए 58 नियमों को मिलाकर डेढ़ हजार ऐसे नियम हैं, जो पूरे तरीके से सरकार ने समाप्त किए, जिसके द्वारा प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था ज्यादा बेहतर ढंग से चल सकती है। आप सभी ने देखा कि कर्मचारियों के चयन में चाहे इंटरव्यू को समाप्त करना हो या अभी हाल ही में बजट में *National Recruitment Agency* को स्थापित करना हो, ताकि बेहतर, सुगम और पारदर्शी तरीके से चयन हो सके अथवा सर्वोच्च स्तर पर जहां इस वैश्विक युग में हमें उच्च स्तर की दक्षता चाहिए, व्यावसायिक दक्षता चाहिए, *professional competence* चाहिए, तो उसके लिए *lateral entry* का विषय हो। इस प्रकार के बड़े प्रशासनिक कदम विगत पांच-साढ़े पांच वर्षों में सरकार ने उठाए हैं। इसके साथ-साथ जब आधुनिक टेक्नोलॉजी की बात होती है, जैसा भूपेन्द्र जी ने कहा कि *digital technology* का कैसे प्रयोग किया जाए, उसके लिए आवश्यक था कि पहले उसके उपादान तो बना लिए जाएं। आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि 5 अगस्त, 2014 को जब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने लाल किले से अपना पहला उद्बोधन दिया था, तो उन्होंने क्या विषय उठाया था? उन्होंने जन-धन का विषय उठाया था, यानि उन्होंने वही से यह संकल्प लिया कि जो 50 प्रतिशत लोग बैंक से जुड़े हैं, यदि हम उसे शत प्रतिशत पहुंचाएं, तो वह उपादान बनेगा, वह आलम्बन बनेगा, जो सीधे कम से कम विकास के स्रोतों को संबंधित व्यक्ति तक पहुंचा सकेगा।

इस दूसरी पारी में आते हुए, हम *Direct Benefit Transfer* यानी प्रत्यक्ष लाभ हस्तांतरण के द्वारा उन लोगों के हाथ में सीधे और सम्पूर्ण सरकारी लाभ पहुंचाने में सफल हो रहे हैं। यह हमारी एक बड़ी उपलब्धि थी। इतना ही नहीं, जो *Civil Services* हैं, उनमें *Common Foundation Course*, सभी प्रकार की *Civil Services* के लिए और इसके साथ-साथ यह भी ध्यान रखा गया कि जो लोग दिव्यांग हैं, जिनके बच्चे दिव्यांग हैं, उन कर्मचारियों के शैक्षिक व्यय के ऊपर मिलने वाली सुविधा को दुगुना करने का प्रयास किया गया। दूसरी तरफ जो अक्षम अधिकारी

हैं, उन्हें व्यवस्था से बाहर किया गया, चाहे रिटायर हुए अथवा कार्रवाई की गई। अगर हम देखें, तो प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था को सुगम करने के लिए सरकार ने पांच वर्षों में बहुत बड़े स्तर पर कार्य किए और इन छः वर्षों में उनको आगे बढ़ाया। महत्वपूर्ण बात यह रही कि पिछले वर्ष दिसम्बर से हम सब आदरणीय अटल जी के जन्मदिन को Good Governance Day के रूप में मनाते हैं और 25 दिसम्बर, 2019 को Good Governance Day के दिन सरकार ने एक निर्णय लिया कि अब एक Good Governance Index होगा, जो राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों, यानी Union Territories के बीच में एक स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धा का निर्माण करेगा कि कौन कितना बेहतर प्रशासन चला रहा है। इसके लिए सरकार ने 10 क्षेत्रों का निर्धारण किया और 50 indicators को तय किया। वे दस क्षेत्र हैं - agriculture, commerce and industry, human resource development, public health, infrastructure, economic governance, social welfare, judiciary and public security, environment and citizen-centric governance. एक प्रकार से हमने एक व्यवस्थित स्वरूप बनाया कि केंद्र सरकार ही नहीं राज्य सरकारें भी उस व्यवस्थित ढांचे में आकर बेहतर प्रशासन दें और एक दूसरे के साथ स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धा का निर्माण करें। इतना ही नहीं जो पेन्शनर्स हैं, जो अधिक बुजुर्ग हो जाते हैं, 80 साल से ऊपर के हैं, उनको अपना प्रमाणपत्र देने के लिए आने में असुविधा होती है, तो उसके लिए digital technology और App के माध्यम से उनको अपने life certificate को प्रदान करने की सुविधा को भी सरकार ने व्यवस्थित किया। हम सभी जानते हैं और यह विषय प्रधान मंत्री जी कई बार बता चुके हैं कि सरकारी कार्यों में जो छोटी चीजें हैं, GeM के द्वारा जो कार्य किया जा रहा है, उससे अब तक 40 हजार करोड़ रुपये का गवर्नमेंट रेवेन्यू का उपयोग उसमें किया जा चुका है। अभी भूपेन्द्र जी ने उस बात को बताया है, इसीलिए मैं उसके विस्तार में नहीं जाता हूं। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि financial sector में जितने reforms हुए हैं, tax के बड़े reforms से लेकर, हाल ही में जब Budget आया, तो Income Tax payers charter यानि tax payer charter की भी एक बात हुई है, जिसमें टैक्स पे करने वाले को अपने अधिकार का संरक्षण करने और व्यवस्था में पारदर्शिता को देखने का अधिकार प्राप्त होगा, यह एक और बड़ा प्रशासनिक सुधार है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि जब हम बड़े विकास की तरफ आगे बढ़ते हैं, तो प्रशासनिक सुधार के साथ नई व्यवस्थाओं को भी देखना पड़ता है, जैसे भारत बहुत तेजी से अब विकसित महाशक्ति के रूप में आगे बढ़ रहा है, तो ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता भी होती है। पिछले समय में हमने International Solar Alliance बनाया था और इस बार हमने Gas Grid की शुरुआत की है अर्थात् clean energy जो पर्यावरण के अनुसार उपयोगी ऊर्जा हो, उस दिशा में आगे बढ़ने का हमने प्रयास किया है। अब इसका उल्लेख भी उन्होंने किया कि यदि हम देश के सुदूर कोने में खड़े हुए किसी ग्रामीण, गरीब, मजदूर, किसान, झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी में रहने वाले इन्सान के हाथ में शक्ति देना चाहते थे, तो भारत की सुरक्षा की शक्ति जो सैन्य बलों के हाथ में है, उनमें भी सुगम संचालन के लिए बेहतर समन्वय व्यवस्था भी करना चाहते थे, तो एक बहुत बड़ा administrative reform यह भी हुआ कि दुनिया के लगभग सभी बड़े देशों में CDS है, Chief of Defence Staff, परन्तु वह हमारे यहां नहीं था और उस व्यवस्था

की शुरुआत हुई। इससे हमारी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था भी एकरूपता के ढंग से आगे बढ़ सकती है।

उपसभापति जी, इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जब हमने प्रशासनिक सुधारों की बात कही, तो DBT से लेकर GST तक और GST से लेकर CDS तक कोई भी क्षेत्र हमने छोड़ा नहीं है, लेकिन मोदी जी का यह विचार है कि बाकी लोग तो कहते हैं कि मुझे अमुक वर्ग के लिए करना है, अमुक क्षेत्र के लिए करना है, कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि बहुत लोगों के लिए करना है, परन्तु हमें सबके लिए करना है, क्योंकि हमारा सिद्धांत "सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः" है। अब इन विचारों की प्रेरणा भी स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के महान नायकों और संविधान में जिन लोगों ने योगदान दिया, उनसे हमें मिलती है। जैसा कि अभी बताया गया कि लोकमान्य बाल गंगाधर तिलक जी की पुण्य तिथि का यह शताब्दी वर्ष है। उन्होंने कहा था कि स्वराज्य हमारा जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है। अगर देखा जाए, तो हम सबने किताबों में एक शब्द पढ़ा था, जो उनके लिए कहा जाता था कि वे भारतीय असंतोष के जनक थे। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यह उचित नहीं है, बल्कि उनके लिए कहना चाहिए कि वह भारतीय स्वराज्य के उद्घोषक थे। यह एक महत्वपूर्ण बात है। जब उन्होंने यह बात कही थी, तो मेरे विचार से, कांग्रेस पार्टी इतनी पुरानी है, उन लोगों को ध्यान होगा, तिलक जी के विचार को क्या कहा गया था, यह थोड़ा right wing fundamentalist की बात है। उस समय तक तो विचार यह था कि Executive Council में अधिक से अधिक concessions प्राप्त करने हैं। स्वराज्य का विषय एकदम नया विषय था। यह एक नया विषय लाया गया। कांग्रेस को 25 साल लगे उस स्वराज्य के विषय को अंगीकार करने में, जब 26 जनवरी, 1930 को लाहौर कांग्रेस अधिवेशन में रावी के तट पर स्वराज्य का वह प्रस्ताव पारित हुआ, तिलक जी के यह संसार छोड़ने के 10 साल बाद, मगर स्वराज्य का वह कार्य, उनकी शताब्दी पूरी होने के बाद, हम उसका वहन करेंगे और उसको अंतिम मुकाम तक पहुंचाएंगे।

अब मैं अगले विषय पर यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि आजकल बड़ी चर्चा होती है, बड़ा right wing है, बड़ा fundamentalist है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जब तिलक जी ने कहा, तो उनको थोड़ा extremist बात कही गई थी, मगर हर 20 साल में ये परिभाषाएं बदल जाती हैं। उन्होंने 1905 में कहा और 1925-30 आते-आते लोकमान्य तिलक जी के साथी गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले और गोखले जी के शिष्य महात्मा गांधी, उनके नेतृत्व में स्वराज आंदोलन एक यथार्थ हो गया, यानि जो extreme right wing कहा जाता था, वह अब reality और moderate हो गया था। अब कांग्रेस में extreme right wing कौन थे, मदनमोहन मालवीय, पुरुषोत्तम दास टंडन जी, यहां तक कि यह कहा जाता था जिनको so-called Hindu leaning वाले लोग कहते थे - सरदार पटेल जी, डा. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी, कन्हैयालाल माणिकलाल मुंशी जी और 20 साल गुजरे, तो आज़ादी मिल गई और ये सब सरकार के हिस्से हो गए। जिसे आप right wing कहते थे, वह अब moderate हो गये। अब right wing कौन था? जो आप हमारे संस्थापक लोगों के बारे में कहते थे, श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी जी, दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी के बारे में कहते थे सांस्कृतिक राष्ट्रवाद और 20 साल गुजरे, तो सांस्कृतिक राष्ट्रवाद स्वीकार्य हो गया। लोहिया जी ने कहा कि मैं राष्ट्रवादी, समाजवादी



हूँ और दीनदयाल जी ने कहा कि मैं समाजवादी, राष्ट्रवादी हूँ। अब इस right wing के प्रतीक कौन थे, 70 के दशक में, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी, "हिन्दू तन मन हिन्दू जीवन रग-रग हिन्दू मेरा परिचय" और 20 साल गुजरे, 90 का दशक आया, अब अटल जी स्वीकार्य थे, अब आडवाणी जी right wing थे, और 20 साल गुजरे 2010 का दशक आया, अब आडवाणी जी स्वीकार्य थे, मोदी जी आपको नजर आते हैं। महोदय, मगर इन पूरे 100 सालों के कार्यक्रमों को देखिए, तो व्यवस्थाएं क्रमशः उस दिशा में आगे बढ़ रही हैं, जिसे हम राष्ट्रवाद कहते हैं, आप right wing कहते हैं। आपको कालचक्र की इस गति को भी समझना चाहिए।

महोदय, अब मैं एक बात और बताना चाहता हूँ। मैंने बचपन में पढ़ा था कि जब तिलक जी, वर्ष 1916 के लखनऊ काँग्रेस अधिवेशन में न आए, तो वर्ष 1907 में सूरत में नरम दल और गरम दल का विभाजन हो गया था और वर्ष 1916 के लखनऊ अधिवेशन में दोनों का समन्वय हुआ, परन्तु दोनों दलों में, सहज स्वीकार्य, लोकमान्य तिलक थे और स्थिति यह थी कि लखनऊ के चारबाग रेलवे स्टेशन पर जब उनकी ट्रेन आई, तो उनके लिए जो बग्घी लगाई गई थी, जिसमें बैठकर वे मोती नगर में सभा स्थल पर जाएंगे। मुस्लिम लीग ने अपना अधिवेशन रफायाम क्लब में किया था, परन्तु क्या हुआ कि तिलक जी आकर बग्घी की तरफ बढ़े, तो एक नवयुवक ने जाकर बग्घी से घोड़े को खोला और वह स्वयं उस बग्घी में जुत गया और देखते-देखते तमाम नवयुवक आकर जुत गए और वह जो पहला नवयुवक था, जिन्होंने बग्घी से घोड़ा खोलकर, घोड़े की जगह खुद जुतकर बग्घी को खींचना प्रारम्भ किया, वे थे शहीद राम प्रसाद बिस्मिल। यह इस बात का प्रतीक है कि वे किस प्रकार से इंस्पायर करते थे।

महोदय, आजकल भी राम प्रसाद बिस्मिल जी की बातों का बड़ा उल्लेख हो रहा है। कई जगहों पर प्रदर्शनों में बड़े चित्र दिख रहे हैं और बोला जा रहा है-

"सरफरोशी की तमन्ना अब हमारे दिल में है।

देखना है जोर कितना बाजु-ए-कातिल में है?"

मगर आज जिन मुद्दों को लेकर, जिस तरीके से और जिस प्रकार के विचार व्यक्त किए जा रहे हैं, उन्हें देखकर तो मुझे लगता है -

"सरफरोशी की तमन्ना अब हमारे दिल में है।

ओ रे बिस्मिल काश आज आते हिन्दोस्तां।

देखते सारे प्रोटेस्टर्स क्या टशन और थिल में हैं।"

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग आज उनके बारे में विचार कर रहे हैं, उन्होंने उन विचारों को पढ़ा, लेकिन समझा नहीं। अब फिर क्या विचार शुरू हो जाता है-संविधान के अनुसार कार्य होना चाहिए। संविधान में सबको अधिकार दे रखे हैं। संविधान में सबको मौलिक

**3.00 P.M.**

अधिकार दे रखे हैं और उन मौलिक अधिकारों के अनुसार सारे कार्य होने चाहिए।

उपसभापति महोदय, आजकल जब संविधान के अनुसार कार्य करने की बात आती है, तो मुझे ध्यान आया कि संविधान को देखा जाए और संविधान की मूल प्रति पर भी थोड़ी दृष्टि डाली जाए। जब संविधान की मूल प्रति के उस हिस्से को देखा, जिसमें मूल अधिकारों की बात है, तो संविधान सिर्फ अक्षरों से लिखी हुई एक किताब नहीं है, बल्कि वह जीवन्त प्रेरणा का एक स्रोत है, जिसके अन्दर मूल्य होते हैं। इसीलिए जब यह संविधान बना, तो यह विचार किया गया कि केवल लिखे गए शब्दों से नहीं, अपितु इसके अंदर प्रेरणा के स्रोतों की कुछ अभिव्यक्ति भी होनी चाहिए। अतः उसके अंदर कई चित्र भी डाले गए। श्री नन्द लाल बोस, जो कि प्रख्यात चित्रकार थे, उन्होंने चित्र डाले, तो मैंने देखा कि जिस हिस्से में अधिकारों का वर्णन है, अगर आप देखें, तो उसके ऊपर चित्र किस का बना है? मैं दिखाना चाहता हूँ कि उसके ऊपर चित्र बना हुआ है-भगवान राम का। यह चित्र मैं दिखाना चाहता हूँ। यह संविधान की मूल प्रति मेरे हाथ में है। अगर आज हम यह बात कहें और अगर आज भगवान राम का विषय किसी सरकारी पुस्तक के ऊपर भी आ जाए, तो मेरे विचार से बहुत बड़ा वितंडावाद खड़ा हो जाएगा, परन्तु संविधान निर्माताओं के विचार में सारे अधिकार मर्यादा की सीमा के अनुसार हैं। शायद इसीलिए उन्होंने उस पृष्ठ के ऊपर भगवान राम के उस चित्र को रखा। आपने अभी देखा भगवान राम का विषय, राम जन्मभूमि का विषय भी, सभी मर्यादाओं और व्यवस्थाओं को पूर्ण करते हुए, मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम का वह विषय पूरी मर्यादा के साथ अपने मुकाम तक पहुंचा।

महोदय, इसे देखकर एक बात मेरे मन में आई कि इस मुकदमे में पैरोकार स्वयं श्री राम लला विराजमान थे और श्री राम लला 70 साल तक कोर्ट में विराजमान रहे और उनसे मांगे गए कागज कि जन्मभूमि के कागज दिखाओ। पूरे कागज, 500 साल पुराने भी दिखाइए, क्योंकि सबूत के आधार पर ही निर्णय होगा।

उपसभापति महोदय, कागजात सिर्फ संस्कृत और हिन्दी में नहीं, अंग्रेज़ी में नहीं, बल्कि कागज फारसी में भी दिखाने पड़े, जो फारसी के कागज थे। यह प्रमाण, हमारे विरोध पक्ष के श्री कपिल सिब्बल जी, उसमें रहे थे, उन्होंने तो वे फारसी के कागज भी देखे होंगे। कहावत है-

"हाथ कंगन को आरसी क्या,

पढ़े-लिखे को फारसी क्या?"

उन्होंने दिखाया और जो लोग काफी ऊँचे-ऊँचे हाथ उठाकर कहते थे कि कागज और सबूत के आधार पर ही राम लला जहाँ विराजमान हैं, वहाँ तय होगा, किसी यकीन पर नहीं तय होगा,

वे आज कहते हैं कि हम जहाँ विराजमान हैं, वहाँ मान लो, कागज दिखाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

उपसभापति जी, इसे देखकर तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि,

"रामचन्द्र कह गए सिया से  
ऐसा कलयुग आएगा कि,  
राम लला तो कागज देंगे,  
बाकी कोई न दिखाएगा।"

मैं इसके आगे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज ...(व्यवधान)..

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह** (मध्य प्रदेश): कौआ मोती खाएगा।

**डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी:** नहीं, वह तो बहुत लंबे समय तक के लिए हो चुका। अब मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी भूपेन्द्र यादव जी ने जिस बात का उल्लेख किया, 2003 की समिति का उल्लेख किया, उन्होंने उसका उल्लेख कर दिया कि Citizenship (Amendment) Act के लिए 2003 में Ministry of Home Affairs की जो कमेटी बनी थी, जिसकी अध्यक्षता श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी कर रहे थे, उन्होंने सदस्यों के नाम भी बता दिए, मैं उसमें सिर्फ दो प्वाइंट्स add करना चाहूंगा। उसमें एक सदस्य श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र भी थे, जिन्हें छोटे लोहिया कहा जाता था। मेरे विचार से आज कोई भी समाजवादी यह दावा नहीं कर सकता कि वह जनेश्वर मिश्र जी से बेहतर संवैधानिक, सामाजिक या राजनीतिक समझ रखता हो। उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बिंदु क्रमांक 9 में एक महत्वपूर्ण बात लिखी थी। उसमें लिखा था कि बंगलादेश की minorities को refugee category में citizenship देनी है। इसमें आगे लिखा था - majority को refugee category में नहीं देनी है। अगर आप 2012 का वह असम काँग्रेस का अधिवेशन देख लें, 2012 का श्री तरुण गोगोई जी का वक्तव्य देख लें, 2003 का मनमोहन सिंह जी का सदन में दिया हुआ वक्तव्य देख लें या 2012 को कोझिकोट का कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का अधिवेशन देख लें, तो वह सब तो ठीक है, लेकिन जब संसदीय समिति में उन सारे महत्वपूर्ण लोगों ने लिखा कि इसको देना है, इसको नहीं देना है, तब इसके बाद मैं निःशब्द हो जाता हूँ।

उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे समझ में नहीं आता है कि मैं लिखे हुए शब्द को देखूँ या बोले हुए शब्द को देखूँ? जब लिखे हुए शब्द और बोले हुए शब्द में इतना अंतर आता है, तब मुझे वही गाना याद आता है कि,

"देख तेरे संसार की हालत क्या हो गई भगवान  
कितना बदल गया इंसान।"

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Can I say something?

श्री उपसभापति: अगर वे yield करते हैं, if he yields, then I have no problem.

...(Interruptions)...

डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी: पहले मैं अपना वक्तव्य पूरा कर लूं, उसके बाद आप जो उचित समझें।

उपसभापति जी, अब मैं ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have a point of order. जो भी चर्चा होती है, वह नियमों पर आधारित होती है। यहाँ पर कई सदस्यों का नाम जरूर लिया गया है, जो कि यहाँ पर मौजूद नहीं हैं, वह चाहे पूर्व राष्ट्रपति जी का ही नाम क्यों न लिया गया हो। मैं इस पर आपत्ति की कोई बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। यहाँ पर हमारे वर्तमान सदस्यों का भी नाम लिया गया है। सदन में जब दूसरा पक्ष बोलेगा, तब वह उस बात को स्पष्ट करेगा। सदन में वह भी कहा गया, जो नहीं कहना चाहिए, सदन में विपक्षी दल के लिए आप अपनी बात रखें कि जिस तरह से भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस सुप्रीम कोर्ट में पार्टी थी, जिसका जिक्र किया जा रहा है, वह बात गलत है। मैं इस record को ठीक करना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का stand बड़ा clear रहा था कि जो सर्वोच्च न्यायालय कहेगा, हम उसको स्वीकार करेंगे।

उपसभापति जी, आखिरी बात यह है कि जिस समिति का आपने जिक्र किया है, माननीय पि. भट्टाचार्य जी उसके सदस्य रहे हैं, इसलिए इनका अधिकार भी बनता है, कृपा करके इन्हें बोलने का अवसर दें। ऐसा मेरा आपसे भी आग्रह है, ताकि यदि आपका भी कोई स्पष्टीकरण हो, तो उस पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... इस पर आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... कर सकते हैं।... yield करें। ...(व्यवधान)... यह भी परंपरा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आनन्द शर्मा, जी आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point of order.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: मैं एक मिनट मैं अपनी बात कह रहा हूँ। मेरे तथ्यों में ऐसा नहीं था कि कांग्रेस पार्टी थी, लेकिन अगर कांग्रेस पार्टी है तो मैं उस record को करेक्ट करता हूँ, परंतु जिन्होंने argument किया था वे कांग्रेस के नेता थे, आप इससे इंकार नहीं कर सकते हैं। शाहीन बाग में दिग्विजय सिंह जी गए, वे कांग्रेस के नेता थे ...(व्यवधान)... वे प्रतिनिधित्व के लिए गए और वह एक factual बात है, जो सबके सामने है।

डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी: उपसभापति महोदय ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: सुधांशु जी ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** मैं एक चीज़ जरूर कहूंगा कि भूपेन्द्र यादव जी वरिष्ठ अधिवक्ता हैं, वकील हैं, इस सदन में कई लोग हैं, हमने भी वकालत की है, वह सही है, माननीय उपसभापति महोदय आप भी हैं और इन्होंने जिनका जिक्र किया है, वे भी देश के बड़े वकीलों में से हैं। वकील किसके मुकदमे की पैरवी करे, वह वकील का अपना अधिकार है। जिस दल से आप हैं, अगर मैं कहूँ कि आपके दल के, जिसका आपने नाम भी लिया, उन्होंने इंदिरा गाँधी जी के हत्यारों की भी वकालत की थी, तो वकील की बात को आपके दल से जोड़ा जाए, यह उचित नहीं होगा।

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय आनन्द जी, मैं वकील नहीं हूँ, पर वकीलों की बात बड़े ध्यान से सुनता हूँ।

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव:** सर, चूँकि मेरा नाम लिया गया है, तो मैं clarification देना चाहता हूँ। कोई भी वकील अपने तथ्यों का argument कर सकता है, पर यह नहीं कर सकता है कि आप यह matter इसलिए adjourn कर दो कि बीजेपी जीत जाएगी। इसलिए वह तो political argument हुआ। आपने facts पर कब argument किया? आपने तो political argument किया, तो उसको political ही कहा जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** प्लीज़, प्लीज़। अब माननीय प्रदीप जी को बोलने दें। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़, आपकी बात में कमिटी की बात उठी थी। माननीय प्रदीप जी, आप बोलिए।

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: The hon. Member, without knowing the fact, is coming out with a statement that all the Members of the Committee supported the Citizenship Amendment Bill or that this amendment was supported by all the Members of the Committee. That is not correct. I had given the amendments. We had given dissent note. ...(Interruptions)... Let me explain it. That is written. I have given it in writing. You can check the record. You will find out all these things. Why are you saying that all the Members agreed with this thing? You are misleading the House. How can you do this thing? I personally did that. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय प्रदीप जी, धन्यवाद। आपने कह दिया, now, let him speak and explain. ...(Interruptions)... You please take your seat.

**डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी:** उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा, आप रिकॉर्ड में देख लें, मैंने कहीं यह शब्द नहीं बोला है कि सभी सदस्य सहमत थे। यदि वह dissent है, तो वह उनका अधिकार है। Dissent तो तत्कालीन चेयरमैन को दिया गया होगा जिसके चेयरमैन तो प्रणब मुखर्जी साहब थे।

अब मैं अगले विषय पर आता हूँ। देखिए, जब CAA का विषय आता है, तो आजकल दो विषय और उठाए जाते हैं कि एक तो यह संविधान की भावना के अनुरूप नहीं है और दूसरा

यह भारतीय संस्कृति की भावना के अनुरूप नहीं है। मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहूँगा कि हमारी संस्कृति तो वह रही है कि हमने शरण में आए हुए व्यक्ति की रक्षा के लिए ऐसे-ऐसे उदाहरण दिए हैं, जो आपको विश्व में कहीं नहीं मिलेंगे। भारतीय पुराणों में और बौद्ध जातक कथाओं में राजा शिबि का उल्लेख आता है। एक कबूतर, जिसको बाज पकड़ रहा था, वह उनकी शरण में आ जाता है और कहता है कि मेरे प्राणों की रक्षा करिए। राजा शिबि कहते हैं कि ठीक है, मैं रक्षा करूँगा। वे बाज को कहते हैं कि यह मेरे शरणागत हो गया, अब यह तुम्हें नहीं मिलेगा, तो बाज कहता है कि मैं भी तो आपकी प्रजा हूँ, यह मेरा भोजन है, आप मुझे अपने भोजन से वंचित कैसे कर सकते हैं। फिर राजा शिबि कहते हैं कि यह भी ठीक है, तो अब मैं इस शरणागत को नहीं छोड़ूँगा, परन्तु यदि तुम्हें भोजन चाहिए, तो अपने शरीर से उतना ही माँस निकालने को तैयार हूँ। चूँकि भगवान उनकी परीक्षा ले रहे थे, पुराणों और जातक कथाओं में ऐसी मान्यता है कि उसका weight बढ़ता चला गया और आखिर में राजा शिबि पूरे पलड़े में बैठ गए। तब भगवान ने प्रकट होकर कहा कि तुमने शरणागत की रक्षा का पूरा दायित्व निभाया, हम तुम्हारा सम्मान करते हैं। शायद इसीलिए अटल जी ने यह पंक्ति लिखी थी,

"मैंने छाती का रक्त पिला पाले विदेश के क्षुधित लाल,

मुझको मानव में भेद नहीं, मेरा अंतस्थल वर विशाल,

शरणागत की रक्षा की है मैंने जीवन भी देकर,

विश्वास नहीं यदि आता, तो यह साक्षी है इतिहास हमारा।"

अब कहा जाएगा कि आप शरणागत को दे रहे हैं, तो सबको क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं, तो भारतीय संस्कृति में यदि राजा शिबि के कबूतर की कथा है, तो तक्षक नाग की भी कथा है। राजा परीक्षित को श्राप मिला था। वह यह था कि कोई साँप आकर उनको मारेगा। उन्होंने पूरी व्यवस्था कर ली थी। उसके बाद फलों के बीच में घुस कर एक छोटा सा सर्प तक्षक अन्दर पहुँचने में सफल हो गया, उसने राजा परीक्षित को डस लिया और उनकी मृत्यु हो गई। अब इस बात से सबक लेकर उनके पुत्र राजा जन्मजेय ने एक ऐसा यज्ञ किया था, जिसमें सारे के सारे नाग आकर भस्म होने लगे थे। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दूध भी पिलाते हैं, परंपरा है हमारे मित्र, किन्तु नाग यज्ञ का विधान नहीं भूले हैं। इसलिए घुसपैठिए और शरणागत, दोनों के नीर-क्षीर विवेक की क्षमता हमें भारतीय संस्कृति और परंपरा भी देती है।

अब हम आधुनिक समय में आएँ, तो कहा जाता है कि साहब, आप बराबरी का व्यवहार नहीं कर रहे हैं, आप गंगा-जमुनी तहजीब के साथ न्याय नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह 'गंगा-जमुनी तहजीब' word कहाँ से शुरू हुआ? सबसे पहले इस शब्द का प्रयोग होता है, जब मुगल शहजादे दारा शिकोह ने अपनी किताब लिखी - मज्म उल बहरैन, जिसका मतलब होता है दो समुद्रों का मिलन, विलय। अब आप बताइए, जिसे दो समुद्रों का मिलन कहता है,

वह आदर्श नहीं, बाकी दूसरे लोग आदर्श हैं। इस देश की गंगा-जमुनी तहजीब तो यह थी कि बुल्लेशाह ने वह बोला था, जो किसी को भी सुनने में आज बड़ा अजीब लगेगा। उन्होंने कहा था-

'आज होली खेलूंगी, मैं कह बिस्मिल्लाह'

यह बुल्लेशाह ने बोला था। आगे की लाइन में उन्होंने जो कहा, वह अरबी भाषा का एक शब्द है,

"अलस्तु बी रब्बिकुम" प्रीतम बोले, सब सखियों ने घूंघट खोले

नाम नबी की रतन चढ़ी, बूंद पड़ी अल्लाह-अल्लाह

आज होली खेलूंगी, मैं कह बिस्मिल्लाह।।"

मगर इसको आपने माना क्या? अब मैं एक और उदाहरण देता हूँ। चित्रकूट के घाट की घटना थी, अब्दुल रहीम खानखाना और तुलसीदास जी दोनों अच्छे मित्र थे और दोनों साथ-साथ रहते थे। जब अब्दुल रहीम खानखाना वहां की मिट्टी उठाकर अपने सिर पर लगा रहे थे, तो तुलसी ने उनसे छंद में पूछा कि आप यह मिट्टी सिर पर क्यों लगा रहे हैं? आप गंगा-जमुनी तहजीब की बात कहना चाहते हैं, इस प्रसंग को सुनें। तुलसी दास जी ने यह पूछा कि अरे! आप यह धूल सिर पर क्यों लगा रहे हैं?-

"धूर धरत नित सीस पै, कहू रहीम केहि काज"

तो रहीम ने क्या जवाब दिया? उन्होंने कहा -

"जेहि रज मुनि-पतनी तरी, सोई दूंदत महाराज ?"

मैं भगवान राम के चरणों की वह रज दूंद रहा हूँ, जिससे मुनि की पत्नी तर गई थी और मेरा भी उद्धार हो जाए। उस समय कोई समस्या नहीं थी, लेकिन अगर आज बुल्लेशाह होते तो फ़तवा जारी हो जाता और बहुत सारे लोग उनके समर्थन में खड़े हो जाते, यह मेरा पक्का मानना है। यह देश की धर्मनिरपेक्षता के ऊपर हमला है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, यह जो गंगा-जमुनी तहजीब थी, इसमें आज़ादी के बाद तक भी कोई समस्या नहीं थी। यह सारी समस्या 1976 के बाद आई है, जबसे सेकुलर शब्द का प्रयोग अपने राजनैतिक हित में करने की शुरुआत हुई है। मैं आपसे एक बात पूछना चाहूंगा, आप सबने वह सुना होगा - 'मन तड़पत हरि दर्शन को आज, यह गाना किसने गाया था? यह गाना मोहम्मद रफ़ी जी ने गाया था। लिखा किसने था? श्री शकील बदायूनी जी ने लिखा था। संगीत किसने दिया था? नौशाद जी ने दिया था। गंगा-जमुनी तहजीब ये थी।

डा. के. केशव राव (आंध्र प्रदेश): इनकी स्पीच बहुत इंटरस्टिंग है।...(व्यवधान)..... one minute.

इनकी स्पीच बहुत इंटरेस्टिंग है। An atheist like my is still attending you, लेकिन इसके लिए एक वन फूल डे सेशन हो जाए, जिसमें आप अपनी धर्म की चर्चा करें।

**डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी:** नहीं, मैं सिर्फ यह बताना चाह रहा हूँ कि गंगा-जमुनी तहजीब ये थी। संयोग तो यह है कि इनकी नज़र किधर जाती है? मैंने अभी तक जितने भी नाम गिनाए हैं, क्या इन लोगों की जयंती मनाते हुए कभी वे लोग नज़र आए, जो आज प्रदर्शन करते नज़र आ रहे हैं। आज वे लोग नज़र नहीं आते। आज तो वे कहते हैं कि हमने 800 साल इस देश पर हुकूमत की थी। अभी कुछ ही दिन पहले यह बयान आया था, फिर कहते हैं कि साहब, हम तो मज़लूम हैं, हमें अधिकार मिलना चाहिए। ऐसी विचित्र स्थिति आज देश में खड़ी करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है, जो सत्य से बिल्कुल परे है। आपने पूरी दुनिया में कभी यह नहीं सुना होगा कि कोई यह भी कहे कि हमने इस देश पर शताब्दियों तक हुकूमत की है और फिर यह कहे कि हमें special status मिलना चाहिए। मैं पूरी ईमानदारी से एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। 1947 में जब यह देश आज़ाद हुआ था, तो 567 रियासतें थीं। आप यह बताइए, जब हम माइनोंरिटी की बात करते हैं, तो आज देश की सबसे अधिक पढ़ी-लिखी कम्युनिटी कौन सी है? पारसी है, जो 0.1% की माइनोंरिटी में है। सबसे prosperous community कौन सी है? जैन है, जिनकी 1.0% की माइनोंरिटी है। सबसे बड़ी entrepreneur community कौन सी है? सिख है, जिनकी 1.8% की माइनोंरिटी है। अगर इन सबको prosperity, education और आगे बढ़ने के सारे अवसर मिल रहे हैं, तो माइनोंरिटी में जो प्रचंड मेजॉरिटी में हैं, उनके साथ समस्या कैसे आई, यह विचार करने का विषय है। जब देश आज़ाद हुआ, तो बताइए कि क्या कोई बौद्ध रियासत थी? नहीं थी। क्या कोई क्रिश्चियन रियासत थी? नहीं थी। क्या कोई पारसी रियासत थी? नहीं थी। एक महाराजा पटियाला को छोड़ दें, तो सिख रियासतें भी नहीं थीं, मगर लाइन लगाकर मुस्लिम रियासतें थीं। नवाब पटौदी, नवाब रामपुर, नवाब भोपाल, नवाब लखनऊ, निज़ाम हैदराबाद, जूनागढ़ के नवाब, ये सब थे, फिर ऐसे हालात क्यों हो गए? जब बाकी सब माइनोंरिटीज़ पढ़ाई-लिखाई में और बाकी सारी चीज़ों में आगे हैं, तो ऐसे में एक ही वर्ग पीछे होता चला गया, ऐसा क्यों? मुझे लगता है कि इसमें दोष, अदावत की और मोहब्बत की जो सियासत की गई, उसका भी है। किसी ने दिखाने की कोशिश की कि हमें तुमसे बड़ी मोहब्बत है, तो किसी ने यह दिखाने की कोशिश की कि फलां को तुमसे बड़ी अदावत है। उस सियासत ने हमें कहां पहुंचाया?

‘किसी को किसी की मोहब्बत ने मारा,

किसी को किसी की अदावत ने मारा,

पर इस शराफ़त अली को सेकुलर सियासत ने मारा’।।

इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ, आज पूरे देश में जो सामने दिखाई पड़ रहा है, उस यथार्थ को देखिए। जानते हैं ज्यादा खतरनाक बात क्या हो रही है? मैं सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि ज्यादा खतरनाक बात यह हो रही है कि अब यह बहुत उग्र स्वरूप में आगे



बढ़ने का एक प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। उसका उदाहरण मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि जब CAA का विरोध हुआ, तो विषय क्या था कि असम की संस्कृति की रक्षा करनी है या असम के लोगों के हितों की रक्षा करनी है, मगर सबसे पहले आन्दोलन कहाँ शुरू हुआ, जामिया में। उसके बाद अलीगढ़ में, उसके बाद नदवां में। उसके बाद हमारे दूसरे सदन के एक सांसद हैं, जो हैदराबाद के सबसे बड़े झंडाबरदार अलम्बरदार बन गये। सबसे पहले रिजॉल्यूशन कहाँ पास हुआ, केरल की असेम्बली में। इसे बहुत ही सहजता से समझा जा सकता है, इसमें कोई रॉकेट साइंस नहीं है। उपसभापति महोदय, एक बात और सुनिए कि उसके उपरान्त क्या हुआ। ये सारे विषय गौण हो गये। पता नहीं उसके अन्दर कौन-कौन से विषय आने लगे—कश्मीर से लेकर, धारा 370 से लेकर, देश को अलग करने से लेकर असम को परमानेंट अलग करने तक। तो यह देख कर मन में यह संदेह उत्पन्न होता है कि यह सारा का सारा जो घटनाक्रम है, हम सभी लोग बहुत जिम्मेदार लोग हैं, हमें यह समझना चाहिए कि ये सारी की सारी चीज़ें जो हो रही हैं, क्या हमारी गंगा-जमनी तहजीब के हिसाब से हैं, क्या हमारे संविधान के हिसाब से हैं या जो संविधान में कमेटियों में लिखा, उसके हिसाब से हैं या फिर यह कोई एक खतरनाक प्रयोग है? हम जाने-अनजाने में उसके शिकार होते चले जा रहे हैं और देश तथा समाज को भी उसकी गिरफ्त में लाते चले जा रहे हैं। जब कोई इस प्रकार का कार्य होता है, तो—

मैं सिर्फ एक उदाहरण और fact quote करना चाहूँगा। एक बहुत बड़े पत्रकार Mark Tully हैं, जो 26 वर्ष भारत में रहे। वे BBC के संवाददाता रहे।

उपसभापति महोदय, यह पुरानी बात नहीं है। उन्होंने 22 सितम्बर, 2019 को एक आर्टिकल लिखा है। उस आर्टिकल में उन्होंने क्या लिखा है कि "Muslims in India are the luckiest." यानी भारत में रहने वाले मुस्लिम समाज के लोग सर्वाधिक भाग्यशाली हैं। उन्होंने उसका एक उदाहरण दिया कि मैं 26 साल दिल्ली के निज़ामुद्दीन इलाके में रहा, मेरे यहाँ से थोड़ी दूरी पर हजरत निज़ामुद्दीन औलिया की दरगाह थी और थोड़ी दूरी पर तबलीगी जमात का ऑफिस था। उन्होंने कहा कि दुनिया का कोई दूसरा देश होता तो 26-27 साल में कोई एक-दूसरे को समाप्त जरूर कर देता, परन्तु भारत के मुस्लिम इसलिए भाग्यशाली हैं क्योंकि वे अपने मजहब के अन्दर भी जिस तरीके से चाहें उस तरीके से इबादत कर सकते हैं। यह कहने वाला कोई संघी या भाजपाई नहीं है, बल्कि यह कहने वाला एक वह पत्रकार है, जिसने पूरी जिन्दगी भारत में गुजारी है और उसने यह 2019 में कहा है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ भी हो रहा है, इस पर किसी भी प्रकार का खतरनाक खेल सभी के लिए नुकसानदेह हो सकता है। यह नहीं सोचना चाहिए कि सिर्फ हमारा हित साधन होगा और दूसरे को क्षति होगी और वह भी विशेषकर जब बगैर किसी आधार के यह बात हो रही हो। मैं फिर एक पंक्ति क्वोट करना चाहूँगा। राहत इंदौरी एक बड़े प्रसिद्ध शायर हैं, मैं उनकी एक पंक्ति क्वोट करना चाहूँगा। वह बड़ी फेमस कविता है। आप लोगों को बहुत ध्यान में होगी कि:

"अगर है खिलाफ, तो खिलाफ होने दो,  
यह सब धुआँ है, कोई आसमान थोड़ी है।"

आगे है:

"लगेगी आग तो आर्येगे घर कई ज़द में,  
यहाँ पर सिर्फ हमारा मकान थोड़ी है?"

यह विचार, बिल्कुल ध्यान रखिए कि हम सिर्फ अपना हित साधन करते हुए आगे निकल जायेंगे, ऐसा नहीं है।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के पहले ...(व्यवधान)... यह अगर आपको समझ में आ जाता, तो दुनिया कुछ और होती साहब! ...(व्यवधान)... अब मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

**एक माननीय सदस्य:** वह आपके लिए ही कहा था। ...(व्यवधान)...

**डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी:** नहीं, नहीं। सुनिए, सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... वह अगर आप कहना चाहते हैं, तो ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप चेयर को एड्रेस करें।

**डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी:** सर, अन्त में मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहूँगा कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण के प्रथम बिन्दु पर यदि हम जायें— मैं वहाँ से समाप्त करना चाहूँगा। यदि हम प्रथम बिन्दु पर जायें, तो उन्होंने क्या कहा कि 24वीं सदी के तीसरे दशक की शुरुआत हो रही है। अब मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि जब 24वीं सदी और तीसरा दशक आये, तो अगर हम थोड़ा सा गौर करें, तो जब 20वीं सदी का पहला सूरज उगा था, सन् 90 में, तो उस समय इस देश में किसकी सरकार थी, अंग्रेजों की, 20वीं सदी के मध्य में यानी 1954 में जब इस देश में पहला सूरज उगा, तो इस देश में किसकी सरकार थी, काँग्रेस की और 2001 में जब 21वीं सदी के पहले सूरज की पहली किरण इस धरती पर पड़ी तो इस देश में किसकी सरकार थी, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के नेतृत्व में भाजपा की और दूसरे दशक में मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में स्पष्ट बहुमत की और तीसरा दशक शुरू हुआ, तो दोबारा और अधिक बहुमत की। इसका मतलब नियति का संकेत है कि 19वीं सदी अंग्रेज की थी, बीसवीं सदी काँग्रेस की थी और 21वीं सदी भारतीय जनता पार्टी की है। इसलिए आप सब लोग इन विचारों को समझिए, साथ में आइए और जो देश में प्रदर्शन चल रहा है, जो विचार चल रहा है, यह पूरे तरीके से तथ्यों पर आधारित नहीं है और जिस प्रकार से आग लगाने का प्रयास हो रहा है, उसे आप रोकने का प्रयास करिए, सत्य को ढंकने का प्रयास मत करिए। जैसे सूरज को परछाई से ढका नहीं जा सकता, उसी ढंग से सत्य को

ढका नहीं जा सकता। आप इस यथार्थ को समझिए, मिलकर साथ चलिए तो देश के लिए भी उत्तम होगा।

मैं यह पंक्ति कहकर अपना भाषण समाप्त करूंगा, अटल जी ने कहा था—

“भरी दोपहरी में अंधियारा, सूरज परछाई से हारा,  
इसलिए अंतरतम का नेह निचोड़ें, बुझी हुई बाती सुलगाएं,  
आओ मिलकर दीया जलाएं।

इसलिए देश की इस दिशा में मिलकर कार्य करें, यही कहकर मैं अपना निवेदन समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Motion that has been moved and seconded that an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of the Rajya Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on January 31, 2020." Now, there are 477 Amendments to the Motion which may be moved at this stage. Amendments (Nos. 1 to 108) by Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad, Shrimati Chhaya Verma and Ch. Sukhram Singh Yadav. Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad, are you moving?

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:-

1. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि देश में विभिन्न मुद्दों को लेकर शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से चल रहे धरना-प्रदर्शनों के समाधान हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

2. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि धार्मिक आधार पर निर्णयों को बंद कर सभी के साथ समान भाव से निर्णयों का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

3. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि देश में मानवाधिकार हनन की रोकथाम हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

4. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि एनपीआर में जोड़े गए नये कॉलम्स में मांगी जाने वाली जानकारी को हटाने का उल्लेख नहीं है।"
5. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि सीएए में सभी धर्मों के लोगों को नागरिकता देने हेतु संशोधन का उल्लेख नहीं है।"
6. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि देश के बेरोजगारी आंकड़ों को एकत्रित करने हेतु बेरोजगारी रजिस्टर बनाए जाने हेतु उल्लेख नहीं है।"
7. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि देश में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जनसंख्या रजिस्टर (एनपीआर) बनाए जाने हेतु उल्लेख नहीं है।"
8. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि देश के विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों में फीस बढ़ोत्तरी को वापस लेने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों का उल्लेख नहीं है।"
9. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि देश में आवश्यक खाद्य पदार्थों की महंगाई कम करने की दिशा में उठाए जाने वाले कदमों का उल्लेख नहीं है।"
10. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि भारतीय रेल को धीरे-धीरे निजी हाथों में सौंपने से रोकने की दिशा में उठाए जाने वाले कदमों का उल्लेख नहीं है।"
11. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि भारतीय रेल आईआरसीटीसी तेजस एक्सप्रेस में विभिन्न तबके के लिए रियायती टिकटें न देने की नीति को समाप्त करने का उल्लेख नहीं है।"
12. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि श्रम कानूनों और अधिक प्रभावी बना कर सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं को लागू करवाने की दिशा में उठाए जाने वाले कदमों का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

13. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि देश में संचालित किसान जन सेवा केन्द्रों से किसानों हेतु सही समय पर सूचनाओं को मुहैया करवाने हेतु खाली पड़े पदों पर नियुक्ति हेतु उल्लेख नहीं है।"

14. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि देश के गऊशालाओं में मर रही गायों को बचाने के लिए उनके भोजन सहित समस्त संसाधन उपलब्ध कराने हेतु उल्लेख नहीं है।"

15. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि जीएसटी के तहत राज्यों के हिस्से में प्राप्त कम राशि को पूर्व की भांति अधिक राशि जारी करने का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

16. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि देश में अलाभकारी होती कृषि के कारण लगातार किसानों द्वारा की जा रही आत्महत्याओं को समाप्त करने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले ठोस कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

17. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि देश में किसानों के सभी फसलों को लागत मूल्य से अधिक मूल्य दिलाए जाने वाले ठोस कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

18. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अत्यधिक खेती लागत को कम करने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले ठोस कदमों का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

19. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि खेती में प्रयोग होने वाले नई प्रौद्योगिकी, कीटनाशकों, बीजों और अन्य संसाधनों को नियंत्रित मूल्य पर किसानों तक मुहैया कराने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

20. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि यूरिया व अन्य उर्वरकों की पहुंच किसानों तक आसानी और समय पर हो सके इसके लिए उठाए जाने वाले ठोस कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

21. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि किसानों के आलू उत्पाद सहित सभी फसलों पर न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य की व्यवस्था हेतु उल्लेख नहीं है।"
22. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि अलाभकारी होती कृषि के कारण गांवों से पलायन रोकने की दिशा में उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"
23. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि देश के गन्ना किसानों का दिनों दिन बढ़ते बकाया राशि के भुगतान और उस पर ब्याज देने की किसी नीति का उल्लेख नहीं है।"
24. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि किसानों को कृषि उपकरणों पर 100 फीसदी के बजाय पूर्व की भांति 50 फीसदी रकम जमा करने पर उपकरण देने की व्यवस्था का उल्लेख नहीं है।"
25. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि खेती योग्य भूमि का लगातार घटते रकबे की स्थिर बनाने या रकबा बढ़ाने का उल्लेख नहीं है।"
26. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि पेट्रोल व डीजल की कीमतों में आए दिन बढ़ोत्तरी से किसानों को सिंचाई हेतु डीजल के दर बढ़ोत्तरी के प्रभाव से मुक्त कर नियंत्रित दर पर डीजल उपलब्ध कराने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"
27. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि देश में खेती भूमि की सिंचाई प्रणाली को और दुरुस्त हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों का उल्लेख नहीं है।"
28. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर स्थापित टोल प्लाजा की समाप्त करने की जानकारी नहीं है जिससे सड़कों पर जाम में सुधार आ सके।"
29. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि पांचवी पीढ़ी के लड़ाकू विमानों को स्वदेश में बनाने की योजना का उल्लेख नहीं है, जिससे राफेल जैसा विवादित सौदा न हो सके।"
30. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि हर वर्ष ठंडी के मौसम में ठंडी लगने के कारण होने वाली गरीबों की मौतों की रोकथाम हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

31. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि कौशल विकास योजना के अंतर्गत देश के शहरों में फर्जी ट्रेनिंग संस्थान चला कर हो रहे घोटाले की सीबीआई जांच कराने का उल्लेख नहीं है।"
32. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि देश में बढ़ती आर्थिक असमानता दूर करने, जिससे गरीबी दूर हो सके की नीति का उल्लेख नहीं है।"
33. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि देश में गायों द्वारा किसानों की फसलों को नष्ट करने/बर्बाद करने की रोकथाम हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"
34. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि दिल्ली सहित देश के महानगरों में बढ़ते प्रदूषण, वायु एवं जल को मानक के अनुरूप लाने की दिशा में उठाए जाने वाले ठोस कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"
35. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट पर पूरी तरह रोकथाम हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"
36. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि सड़कों पर घूमने वाले लावारिस जानवरों जिनसे आए दिन अनेक सड़क दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं की देखभाल हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"
37. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि पढ़े-लिखे बेरोजगारों को जीवन-यापन हेतु रोजगार या बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने का उल्लेख नहीं है।"
38. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि कृषि क्षेत्र में घटते रोजगार के अवसरों को बढ़ाए जाने की जानकारी नहीं है।"
39. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि देश में विभिन्न चयन आयोगों द्वारा भर्तियों में अत्यधिक विलंब को दूर करके भर्तियां समय से संपन्न कराए, इसके लिए उठाए जाने वाले कदमों का उल्लेख नहीं है।"
40. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि यूजीसी के नेट परीक्षार्थियों द्वारा सही उत्तर पर जांचकर्ताओं द्वारा गलत उत्तर बताकर अभ्यर्थियों को कम नंबर देकर फेल करने और अभ्यर्थियों द्वारा उसकी

जानकारी नियमानुसार प्राप्त करने के बाद भी, उसे सही उत्तर पर नंबर में सुधार न करने की पद्धति में सुधार लाने की दिशा में उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

41. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु खेद है कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 16 के तहत समान अधिकार, समान वेतन स्थायी कर्मचारियों के समान संविदा एवं कंट्रैक्ट कर्मचारियों को वेतन देने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

42. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु खेद है कि देश में सरकारी नौकरी पाने की आयु से ऊपर निकल चुके बेरोजगार पढ़े लिखे शिक्षित नागरिकों को रोजगार के अवसरों के संबंध में उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

43. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु खेद है कि देश में वर्ष 2011 के जनगणना में बेघर लोगों को आधार नंबर उपलब्ध हो सके और उन्हें सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं का लाभ मिल सके, के संबंध में उठाए जाने वाले ठोस कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

44. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु खेद है कि जनगणना 20 में जातीय जनसंख्या को सार्वजनिक करने का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

45. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु खेद है कि देश में अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय को सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं के तहत और अधिक सुविधाएं प्रदान करने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले ठोस कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

46. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु खेद है कि देश में गाय को पालने के लिए खरीद कर ले जाते समय तथाकथित गौ-रक्षकों द्वारा गौ-तस्कर के नाम पर हिंसा की घटनाओं की रोकथाम हेतु उठाए जाने वाले ठोस कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

47. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु खेद है कि पूरे देश खासकर गांवों में चौबीसों घंटे बिजली की आपूर्ति हेतु कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

48. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु खेद है कि असंगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों को पूरे वर्ष काम मिले, इस दिशा में उठाए गए कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"



49. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि मनरेगा 100 दिन के बजाय 365 दिन मजदूरों को कार्य मिले जिससे शहरों की ओर गांवों से पलायन रुक सके का उल्लेख नहीं है।"
50. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि मनरेगा की राशि केन्द्र द्वारा समय से और पर्याप्त निधि जारी करने और तदुपरांत मनरेगा मजदूरों को समय से मजदूरी राशि जारी हो सके, का उल्लेख नहीं है।"
51. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि मनरेगा में निर्धारित दर सीमेंट, ईट व मजदूरी का बाजार दर से कम होने के कारण मनरेगा के कार्य की प्रगति में आ रही बाधाओं को दूर करने की दिशा में उठाए जाने वाले कदमों का उल्लेख नहीं है।"
52. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि देश के समस्त नागरिकों को केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना (सीजीएचएस) की तरह सरकारी दरों के समान आम नागरिकों के इलाज हेतु अस्पतालों एवं जांच केन्द्र को चार्ज लेने की बाध्यता, जिससे आम नागरिक भी कम दर पर अपना इलाज करा सके, के संबंध में जानकारी नहीं है।"
53. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि सरकारी गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की रखरखाव को और सुदृढ़ करने तथा नये गोदामों के निर्माण हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"
54. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि सरकारी स्कूलों में शिक्षा के स्तर को बढ़ा कर निजी स्कूलों के समान लाने की दिशा में उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"
55. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि विद्यालयों से बच्चों का बीच में स्कूल छोड़ने की रोकथाम हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"
56. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि देश की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को अभेद बनाने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"
57. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि छोटे शहरों, कस्बों तक औद्योगिक प्रगति और औद्योगिक उत्पादन को बढ़ाने हेतु उल्लेख नहीं है।"

58. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि पेट्रोल और डीजल को जीएसटी के तहत लाने की दिशा में उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"
59. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि बैंकों में अपनी जमा राशि पर बचत बैंक खातों से विभिन्न मदों में बैंकों द्वारा कमी कम बैलेंस तो कभी अन्य मद में राशि चार्ज करने की नीति भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा साफ और बैंकों के लिए बाध्यकारी बनने की दिशा में उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"
60. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि देश में चल रहे पॉजी योजनाओं जिनसे नागरिकों को गुमराह कर उनकी मेहनत की धनराशि हड़प करने वाली पॉजी योजनाओं की रोकथाम और कानून के दायरे में लाने हेतु कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"
61. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि अत्यधिक विलंब से संचालित ट्रेनों को समय पर चलाए जाने का उल्लेख नहीं है।"
62. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि ट्रेनों में बढ़ते लूट-पाट एवं अपराधों पर लगाम लगा कर सुरक्षित यात्रियों के यात्रा हेतु उठाए जाने वाले ठोस कदमों का उल्लेख नहीं है।"
63. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि बैंकों के लगातार बढ़ रहे एनपीए को कम करने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"
64. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि किसानों को कृषि कार्य हेतु बैंकों द्वारा कर्ज को बढ़ावा देने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"
65. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि देश के शिक्षा क्षेत्र में बड़े पैमाने पर रिक्त पड़े विभिन्न शिक्षकों के पदों को स्थायी रूप में भरने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"
66. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि देश में बड़े पैमाने पर रिक्त पदों पर नियुक्तियों को समय पर भरने में विलंब को दूर करने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

67. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु खेद है कि 12वीं पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में प्राप्त लक्ष्यों की जानकारी तथा अगले पंचवर्षीय योजना की घोषणा न करने से विकास हेतु विभिन्न मर्दों में धनराशि की उपलब्धता और कार्यनीति हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

68. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु खेद है कि देश में वर्ष 2011 में सम्पन्न हुए जनगणना में प्राप्त आंकड़ों के आधार पर गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवन यापन का मापदण्ड महंगाई दर का समावेश कर पुनः निर्धारित कर योजनाओं को गरीबों तक पहुंचाने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

69. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु खेद है कि देश में वर्ष 2011 के जनगणना से प्राप्त आंकड़ों के अनुसार अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग, अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति के आरक्षण नीति जनसंख्या के अनुरूप आरक्षण व्यवस्था को बढ़ाए-घटाए जाने का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

70. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु खेद है कि देश से पूरी तरह नक्सलवाद समाप्त करने की दिशा में उठाए जाने वाले ठोस कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

71. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु खेद है कि देश की सीमाओं को और अधिक सुरक्षित बनाने की दिशा में उठाए जाने वाले कदमों, जिससे लगातार बढ़ रहे घुसपैठ पर पूर्णतः रोक लग सके का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

72. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु खेद है कि भारतीय समुद्र क्षेत्र में मछली पकड़ते या भूलवश जल सीमा के पार गए भारतीय मछुआरों को पड़ोसी देशों श्रीलंका और पाकिस्तान द्वारा पकड़ने की घटनाओं के शीघ्र समाधान हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

73. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु खेद है कि देश के न्याय व्यवस्था में बड़े पैमाने पर रिक्त पदों पर नियुक्ति हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है जिससे मुकदमों को शीघ्र निपटाकर समय पर नागरिकों को न्याय मिल सके।"

74. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु खेद है कि नये जाली नोटों की रोकथाम हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

75. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि नोटबंदी से कालेधन की प्राप्ति की संतोषजनक जवाब न देने से उत्पन्न भ्रम की स्थिति को दूर करने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"
76. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि दिल्ली क्षेत्र में लगातार यमुना नदी के सिकुड़ते आकार और यमुना नदी के पानी में बढ़ते जहरीले तत्व से निपटने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"
77. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है चीन द्वारा हड़पी गई भारतीय क्षेत्र को पुनः भारतीय परिधि में लाए जाने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"
78. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि देश के सभी बच्चों को समान शिक्षा मिले, इस दिशा में उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"
79. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि कुशल कामगारों, वैज्ञानिकों और डॉक्टरों के देश से पलायन रोकने हेतु जानकारी नहीं है।"
80. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि देश में लगातार बढ़ रहे अमीरों एवं गरीबों की खाई कम करने की दिशा में किसी कार्य योजना की जानकारी नहीं है।"
81. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि पूरी तरह मानव तस्करी रोकने की दिशा में किसी कार्य योजना को जानकारी नहीं है।"
82. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि मशीनों का सीमित उपयोग जिससे बेरोजगारी कम हो की दिशा में किसी कार्य योजना की जानकारी नहीं है।"
83. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले सार्थक कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"
84. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि ई-वेस्ट के उचित निपटारे हेतु किसी कार्य योजना की जानकारी नहीं है।"

85. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि विलुप्त हो रहे वन्य संपदा के संरक्षण हेतु किसी कार्य योजना की जानकारी नहीं है।"
86. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि भ्रष्ट अफसरों को दण्डित करने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"
87. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना की धनराशि बढ़ाकर 10 लाख करने जैसे प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नहीं है।"
88. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में यह उल्लेख नहीं है कि देश के सभी तालाबों, जलाशयों में मौजूद सिल्ट सफाई कराकर इस क्षेत्र में पानी की आवश्यकता को वर्षा जल द्वारा तालाबों एवं जलाशयों में अधिक जल एकत्रित करने की किसी कार्य योजना की जानकारी नहीं है।"
89. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में यह उल्लेख नहीं है कि देश के किसानों के उत्पाद खासकर दुग्ध उत्पादों को जीएसटी से बाहर रखा जाए।"
90. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि देश के दिल्ली सहित महानगरों एवं राज्यों की राजधानियों में अत्यधिक बढ़ते वाहनों से ट्रैफिक व्यवस्था धराशाही न हो इसके लिए वाहनों के पंजीकरण पर कार्यनीति का उल्लेख नहीं है।"
91. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि माननीय कोर्ट की दखल के बाद 10 एवं 15 वर्ष के पुराने वाहनों जिनका पंजीकरण रद्द कर दिया गया है, के निपटारे हेतु सरकार की योजना का उल्लेख नहीं है।"
92. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि बैंक खाता धारकों के खातों से साइबर अपराधियों द्वारा धोखाधड़ी के जरिए राशि हड़पने की रोकथाम के लिए कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।"
93. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—  
"किंतु खेद है कि देश में इंटरनेट के माध्यम से अश्लील साइटों की पहुंच पर रोक लगाने की दिशा में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।"

94. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु खेद है कि आम आदमी को मात्र 12 हजार रुपए शौचालय निर्माण राशि को बढ़ाकर प्रयागराज में बनाए गए अर्धकुंभ की तर्ज पर 35 हजार रुपए प्रति शौचालय जारी करने का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

95. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु खेद है कि अमेरिकी डॉलर की तुलना में भारतीय रुपए की कीमत में लगातार गिरावट को रोकने के संबंध में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।"

96. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु खेद है कि देश की बढ़ती जनसंख्या पर नियंत्रण हेतु किसी कार्ययोजना का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

97. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु खेद है कि अलाभकारी कृषि को देखते हुए सभी किसानों और वृद्धों को कम से कम 5000 रुपए पेंशन देने का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

98. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु खेद है कि मण्डल आयोग की सिफारिशों के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप हर 10 वर्ष बाद आरक्षण नीति के अध्ययन/मूल्यांकन के बाद उसके अनुरूप आरक्षण नीति में संशोधन कर वंचितों को आरक्षण का लाभ देने हेतु किसी कार्ययोजना का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

99. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु खेद है कि चुनावों में इस्तेमाल होने वाली ईवीएम मशीनों पर उठने वाली आशंकाओं को दूर करने की दिशा में उठाए जाने वाले ठोस कदमों का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

100. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु खेद है कि चुनावों में इस्तेमाल होने वाली ईवीएम मशीनें, वोटिंग के समय खराब न हो सके ऐसी मशीनों के इस्तेमाल हेतु उठाए जाने वाले ठोस कदमों का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

101. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु खेद है कि भारत संचार निगम लिमिटेड के मोबाइल सिंगल कॉल ड्राप पर विराम लगाने का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

102. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु खेद है कि देश में घोषित नए खोले जाने वाले केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के विलंब को दूर करने के संबंध में उल्लेख नहीं है।"

103. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों के सभी विभागों में अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति एवं अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग का आरक्षण पूरा करने की योजना का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।"

104. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि काला धन लाने का किया गया वादा तथा 15 लाख हर हिन्दुस्तानी के खाते में देने का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

105. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि देश के किसानों को सूखे से बचाने के लिए उचित वर्षा जल प्रबंधन तथा अनुकूल समय की भविष्यवाणी करने के लिए फसल निगरानी की उपयोगी सूचना प्रदान करने का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

106. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि पुरानी पेंशन योजना को पुनः बहाल करने के संबंध में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।"

107. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि चयनित सांसद आदर्श ग्राम योजना हेतु भारत सरकार द्वारा विकास हेतु अलग मद में धन न आवंटित करने का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

108. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि देश के सभी बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देने की गारंटी के बारे में उल्लेख नहीं है।"

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendments (Nos. 109 to 111) are by Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad, Ch. Sukhram Singh Yadav. Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad, are you moving?

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:-

109. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि उत्तर प्रदेश एवं मध्य प्रदेश में केन नदी और बेतवा नदी को जोड़ने की परियोजना की रूपरेखा का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

110. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की 17 अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों कहार, कश्यप, केवट, मल्लाह, निषाद, कुम्हार, प्रजाति, धीवर, बिन्द, धीमर, बाथम, तुरहा, गाड़िया, मांझी, मछुवा, भर और

राजभर को अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में पहले से विद्यमान मझवार, गोंड, बेलदार, तुरैहा, तरमाली, शिल्पकार में परिभाषित करने का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

111. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के जनपद कानपुर मण्डल के टेनरियों से निकलने वाले दूषित पानी को सिंचाई योग्य गुणवत्तायुक्त बनाने वाली संस्थानों पर मानकों के उल्लंघन को रोकने की दिशा में उठाए जाने वाले ठोस कदमों का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment (No. 112) by Shrimati Chhaya Verma, Ch. Sukhram Singh Yadav. Shrimati Chhaya Verma- not present. चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव, क्या आप मूव कर रहे हैं?

**चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:-

112. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि भारत के सभी बच्चों को समान शिक्षा लागू करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।"

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendments (Nos. 113 to 137) by Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad. Are you moving?

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:-

113. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा वाराणसी सहित देश की विभिन्न नदियों में कूज चलाए जाने से पारंपरिक नौकावहन करने वाले स्थानीय नाविकों की रोजी रोटी पर आए संकट को दूर करने की दिशा में उठाए जाने वाले कदमों का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

114. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि देश के सभी राज्यों में मत्स्य पालन को कृषि का दर्जा देकर कृषि की भांति लगान निर्धारित कर मत्स्य पालन के लिए अनुदान देने का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

115. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि बुंदेलखण्ड के चित्रकूट, बांदा तथा सतना क्षेत्र में केन्द्रीय पुलिस बल ट्रेनिंग सेंटर खोलने का उल्लेख नहीं है।"



116. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि बुंदेलखण्ड के सभी गरीबों एवं मजदूरों को सर्वे कराकर गरीबी के आधार पर बीपीएल कार्ड एवं निःशुल्क आवास की सुविधा मुहैया कराए जाने का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

117. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि ट्रेन 18203/18204 बेतवा एक्सप्रेस को कानपुर से दुर्ग के बीच प्रतिदिन चलाए जाने तथा ट्रेन 12535/12536 गरीब रथ को प्रतिदिन चलाए जाने तथा ठहराव रागौल स्टेशन पर कराने का तथा ट्रेन 12427/12428 रीवांचल एक्सप्रेस दिल्ली से कानपुर से बांदा होते हुए रीवा तक चलाए जाने का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

118. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि ट्रेन 11069/11070 तुलसी एक्सप्रेस प्रतिदिन करने तथा ट्रेन 14009/14010 चित्रकूट कानपुर एक्सप्रेस को कानपुर से बढ़ाकर लखनऊ तक चलाए जाने का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

119. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि बुंदेलखण्ड में पलायन को रोकने हेतु लघु एवं कुटीर उद्योगों की स्थापना का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

120. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि चित्रकूट धाम व श्रंगवेरपुर धाम इलाहाबाद व महोबा चरखारी, कालीजर को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटक मानचित्र में जोड़ने का कार्य किया जाने का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

121. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्यटक चित्रकूट धाम के हवाई अड्डे से हवाई जहाज चलाए जाने का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

122. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि देश की नदियों की नीलामी समाप्त कराकर मछुआरे समाज को फ्री फिशिंग की सुविधा देने का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

123. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि द्रोणाचार्य पुरस्कार की तर्ज पर एकलव्य पुरस्कार दिए जाने की घोषणा का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

124. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि सेना के तीनों अंगों में बाढ़ जैसी दैवीय आपदा से निपटने हेतु जन्मजात मछुआ समुदाय के नौजवानों को भर्ती में 50 फीसदी आरक्षण प्रदान करने का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

125. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि बुंदेलखण्ड में सूखा पीड़ित किसानों से ऋण वसूली समाप्त कर कर्ज माफ करने तथा कृषि, खाद, बीज व बिजली मुफ्त दिए जाने का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

126. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि बुंदेलखण्ड के सर्वांगीण विकास हेतु एक लाख करोड़ की अतिरिक्त सहायता देने का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

127. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु खेद है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्त्री एवं सहायक आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्त्री के मानदेय को बढ़ाकर 10 हजार से अधिक देने के संबंध में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।"

128. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु खेद है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मिर्जापुर जिले में मोहल्ला बिसुंदरपुर की जमीन को गंगा नदी की कटान से बचाने के लिए किसी नीति का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

129. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु खेद है कि पूरे देश के मछुआ समाज में आश्रय विहीन लोगों के लिए दस लाख रुपये देकर मछुआ आवास निर्मित कराने के किसी योजना का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

130. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु खेद है कि बुंदेलखण्ड में कई वर्षों से पड़ रहे सूखे के समाधान हेतु किसी कार्य योजना की जानकारी नहीं है और इस क्षेत्र को सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित कर किसानों की आर्थिक मदद का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

131. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु खेद है कि बुंदेलखंड के सर्वांगीण विकास हेतु अतिरिक्त सहायता हेतु किसी कार्य-योजना की जानकारी नहीं है।"

132. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु खेद है कि बुंदेलखंड के नागरिकों को प्रति वर्ष सूखे के कारण आने वाली दिक्कतों के समाधान हेतु अतिरिक्त राशन, आवास, पीने योग्य पानी एवं खेती के लिए किसी कार्य योजना की जानकारी नहीं है।"

133. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु खेद है कि बुंदेलखंड के निवासियों के पलायन को रोकने के लिए लघु एवं कुटीर उद्योगों को स्थापना की जानकारी नहीं है।"

134. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु खेद है कि देश में कराई जाने वाली 2021 के जनगणना में जातीय वार जनगणना कराए जाने का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

135. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु खेद है कि एअर इंडिया के घाटे को सरकार द्वारा पूरा करा कर उसे बेचने से बचाने का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

136. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु खेद है कि निजी क्षेत्रों में ग्रुप सी और डी की नौकरियों में ठेकेदारी की बजाय सरकारी पीएसयू के माध्यम से कर्मियों की तैनाती का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

137. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु खेद है कि ओबीसी से क्रीमीलेयर हटाए जाने का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendments (Nos. 138 to 143) by Shrimati Chhaya Verma—not present.

Amendments (Nos. 144 to 147) by Shri Digvijaya Singh. Mr. Digvijaya Singh, are you moving your Amendments?

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I move:

144. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention that the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 has led to wide spread resentment among the People and therefore should be repealed".

145. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the fact that social tensions and economic policies of the Government have led to lower GDP and loss of employment in the country".

146. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention that because of wide scale resentment in the country against NPR and NCR, they would not be prepared throughout India".

147. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention when the former Chief Ministers of J&K, held in custody, would be released".

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendments (Nos. 148 to 204) by Shri K.K. Ragesh, Shri T.K. Rangarajan. Shri K.K. Ragesh, are you moving?

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I move:

148. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that in J&K most of the political leaders including three former Chief Ministers and thousands of others had been detained".

149. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention growing unemployment and the jobless growth phenomenon in the country and also the failure of the Government in providing employment to the unemployed as promised".

150. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the reason for mounting miseries on the people due to economic recession".

151. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the

Government to curb the unprecedented rise in prices of all essential commodities including petrol and diesel".

152. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the lack of transparency in the selection of Judges as well as the accountability of judiciary towards the people".

153. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the failure of the Government to provide adequate compensation to the flood affected States particularly Kerala".

154. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the growing intolerance manifesting the violence and spread of communal polarization in the country".

155. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the overall rape cases in the country".

156. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the serious situation arising in the Central Institutions of Higher education as well as professional colleges".

157. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the attacks against writers and cultural activists".

158. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the failure of the Government to control the ongoing attack on students and journalists by the ultra right forces".

159. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the increasing attack and atrocities on minorities, dalits and tribals in the country".

160. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the guidelines for the Government with regard to liberalizing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and portfolio management".

161. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the deprivation of vast majority of poor people to get food under Public Distribution System in the country even after implementation of Food Security Act".

162. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure to re-define poverty line thereby depriving a majority section of people from right to subsidised food as well as other basic necessities in the country".

163. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about huge increase of NPA's in PSU Banks affecting their financial health as well as loss of public faith in the financial system".

164. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the wilful corporate defaulters of Public Sector Banks".

165. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure to pass Women Reservation Bill".

166. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to continue the independent foreign policy of the country which has withstood the test of time for generations since independence".

167. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about tackling global economic recession affecting Indian industries and loss of jobs of lakhs of workers and employees especially in our traditional and regional industries".

168. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to taken action for release of Indians languishing in jails in various countries".

169. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about lakhs of jobs lost in India during the last three years as a result of privatization of the public sector as well as disinvestment".

170. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure to review the Centre-State relations as per the demands of the State Government".

171. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to invest enough money in public sector and social sectors including land reforms to face the ongoing economic meltdown".

172. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the innumerable cases of suicides by the farmers during last few years in various parts of the country".

173. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Central Government agencies to unearth the Chit Fund Scams in West Bengal and various other schemes in States and give relief to the affected people".

174. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to take serious steps on the disastrous impact of global slow down on lakhs of migrant workers who have lost their jobs, livelihood and earnings due to closure, lay off, wage-cuts, retrenchment, etc. across various sectors".

175. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's attempt to redefine India's fundamental principle of 'per capita emissions' norm while negotiating how the burden of reducing green-house gases globally, is shared".

176. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any special package for the special category States to enable them to narrow down regional disparities".

177. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the agrarian crisis and increasing suicide of farmers in the country due to faulty policy of the Government".

178. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any scheme for employment for unemployed youth or for unemployment compensation".

179. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any comprehensive legislation for the welfare of agricultural workers in the country who are becoming unemployed very fast and hence in distress".

180. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete steps to control unabated suicides being committed by the farmers and their families due to the absence of adequate fair price as well as absence of loan restructuring, insurance etc. in the country".



181. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to expedite land reforms in the country so as to provide land to the landless and home to the homeless".

182. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about universalisation of Integrated Child Development Scheme and increasing the wages of Anganwadi workers and helpers as well as Asha workers".

183. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to take steps for the urgent development of various under-developed remote villages".

184. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of Government to bridge the gap of demand and supply of electricity and the under utilisation of the hydro electric power potential of various rivers in Kerala".

185. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of Government to achieve viability of Air India and also the need to reject and type of privatisation of the national carrier".

186. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of Government to take effective steps to provide universal right to at least 35 kg of foodgrains at two rupees a kilo as well as 3 kg Sugar, 5 kg pulses and also 2 litre of cooking oil".

187. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the growing incidence of child abuse and also trafficking of women and children in the country".

188. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to take effective measures to check the malnutrition among the women and children in our country and also to prevent the "stunted growth" as evident in the World Hunger Index".

189. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the demand for universalisation of public distribution system and for a complete ban on speculation and futures trading in the commodity market".

190. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about making conditional the employment protection as well as unemployment insurance".

191. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the strict enforcement of all basic labour laws without any exception or exemption and stringent punishment for violation of labour laws".

192. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the universal social security for the unorganized sector workers and creation of a National Social Security Fund with adequate resources as per the recommendations of the National Social Security Board for Unorganised Workers".

193. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the failure of the Government to take effective measures to eradicate Child Labour from the country".

194. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the failure of the Government to liberalize the educational policy to give access higher education to all irrespective of their paying capacity".

195. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of Government to take effective steps to provide the life saving medicines at subsidized rate and steps taken by the Government to ensure effective Drug Policy to control the abnormal rise in the prices of medicines".

196. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to have stringent and better legislation particularly for women and children".

197. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the emergence of 'paid news' that has become a dangerous phenomenon in media world distorting parliamentary democracy".

198. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to develop efficient water transport in the country".

199. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the reason why the Government has raised the price of petrol and diesel even when the prices of crude oil in the international market is declining, which is leading to rise in the prices of all essential commodities".

200. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to fix statutory minimum wage at no less than ₹ 10000".

201. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address failed to assure pension for all".

202. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the decision of the Government does not reflect the recommendations of Justice Ranganath Misra

Commission report where it has been recommended to provide 10% reservation for Muslims and 5% for other minorities based on socially and economically backward criteria".

203. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any policy for the India's 8 million differently abled population whose interest cannot be protected in the absence of institutional mechanism".

204. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the ever growing Cow related violence and Mob lynching in the country".

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendments (Nos. 205 to 207) by Shri K.K. Ragesh, Shri T.K. Rangarajan. Shri K.K. Ragesh, are you moving?

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I move:

205. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the Centre's move to privatise the profit making CPSUs including BPCL".

206. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the failure of the government to take effective measures to address the deterioration of quality of professional education in the country".

207. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the failure of the government to timely provide capital, spectrum and permission to update technologies so as to keep the PSUs such as BSNL and MTNL competitive and profitable".

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendments (Nos. 208 to 233) are by Shri Madhusudan Mistry. Are you moving?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I move:

208. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that the Citizenship (Amendment) Act 2019 is discriminatory and it denies the Muslims to seek asylum from 3 neighbouring countries around India".

209. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the plight and socio-economic condition of Muslim communities in India and steps taken by the government to resolve them".

210. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention that many State Governments have relaxed the penalties for violating the Motor Vehicle Act and even made the driving of two wheelers without wearing helmets as a non-punishable offence".

211. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention that present policies and laws passed in last 7 months are turning some section of citizens into second class citizens".

212. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention that in new India the poor, Dalits, lower caste women, youth and minorities have become the victims of discrimination".

213. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention that hilly and desert regions are still lagging behind in development".

214. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention that in new India few industrialists are cornering the government's financial resources and are emerging as a powerful entities".

215. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention that upward ranking of the government in different fields not create the employment opportunities for the masses and unemployment is highest ever in the country".

216. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention that reforms introduced Govt. did not reduce the poverty, did not increase the employment but on the contrary increased the inflation leading to poor becoming more poor lead to India falling 10 places to 68th rank in the Global Competitiveness Index released by WEF wherein the labour rights regime was ranked more poorly at 103rd position".

217. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention that the bifurcation of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to Union Territories has taken in haste and without consulting the elected representatives of Jammu and Kashmir and people at large of the State".

218. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention that political leadership of Jammu and Kashmir detained for months, communication is still barred, the state became police state by abolishing the statehood and turning into UTs".

219. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention as to when the people living in all the cities in India will get the ownership over the land on which they are living for years".

220. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the names of the states in which the water is depleting rapidly".

221. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that without eradication of corruption".

222. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about MGNREGA at all".

223. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that despite the youthful officers in the Aspirational Districts, the children of Dohad district of Gujarat remained severely malnourished and without school education due to heavy migration".

224. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the heavy migration by tribals in search of work from hilly region to urban areas where they are forced to live a life of deprivation on the streets and pavements".

225. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that MSP is given only in minor forest produce and not in major forest produce, which are owned by the state and to depriving tribals from the income from them".

226. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the tardy implementation of Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest Dwellers Act, popularly known as Forest Rights Act".

227. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the discrimination against minorities in jobs and even in distribution of scholarship to students and grants to their institutions".

228. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the pathetic condition of landless agricultural labourers, the other toiling masses dependent on agriculture, the unemployment in lean season and people living below poverty line".

229. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the abduction and kidnapping of a dalit girl who was gangraped, killed and her body hanged on a tree in Sayra village of Modasa Taluka of Aravalli district of Gujarat.

230. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that the GDP rate going down affecting the creation of job opportunities to the millions of youth in the country".

231. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the dropout rate of girl students before they complete standard 8, 12 and in other professional degree courses and colleges".

232. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the metro project in Ahmedabad, Gujarat taking years for completion".

233. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention that our relationship with the neighbourhood has become hostile and some neighbouring Governments are slipping into China's fold and our borders being encroached in North and North East India".

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment (Nos. 234 to 247) are by Shri Vaiko. Are you moving?

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I move:

234. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to implement fully the recommendations of the Swaminathan Committee for the welfare of farming community."

235. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to provide



remunerative prices to farmers for their agriculture produce in order to save them from abject poverty and miserable conditions, leading to suicides."

236. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to abandon the Neutrino Observatory proposed to be installed at Theni District, Western Ghats, in view of adverse impact on the environment."

237. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to review and drop hydro carbon projects in the Delta region of Tamil Nadu, in order to save the fertile land from becoming barren land."

238. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to broadbase the Citizenship Amendment Act 2019 to confer citizenship to Shri Lankan Tamils who are staying in refugee and rehabilitation camps in Tamil Nadu as refugees for more than 5 years."

239. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to include all the languages listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution as official languages of the Union."

240. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to amend the Constitution of India (Entry No. 97 in the Union List, Seventh Schedule) in order to transfer the residuary powers, from the Central sphere to the State sphere."

241. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to review and withdraw Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 being discriminatory, communal and to stop large scale protests all over the country."

242. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to discontinue NEET in the State of Tamil Nadu in view of large scale opposition to it."

243. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to pass a resolution for constituting an international court of inquiry into the missing of thousands of Tamil persons during the ethnic war in Sri Lanka."

244. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to provide dual citizenship to Sri Lankan Tamil refugees."

245. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to give protection to the fishermen who go for fishing in Bay of Bengal and to save them from the harassment of Sri Lankan Navy."

246. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to find a solution to the Indian fishermen row on the fishing rights in the Palk Bay Strait and Gulf of Manner."

247. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to release immediately all the political leaders in Kashmir who have been taken on preventive detention."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendments (Nos. 248 to 273) are by Shri Motilal Vora. Are you moving?

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendments (Nos. 274 to 279) are by Shri Binoy Viswam. Are you moving?

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I move:

274. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the address does not mention that while progress has been made on few global rankings, in other key ranking scales, India lags behind, viz. in the United Nations Human Development Index, the World Happiness Report 2019, in the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index 2020 and the Press Freedom Index."

275. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the address does not mention about suspension of communication facilities in Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh which has caused irreversible damage to the economy and lives of the people of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh."

276. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the address fails to mention that the policies of the government have had a severe impact on the livelihood of farmers and agricultural labourers across the country that has resulted in over 31 farmer suicides every day, according to the latest NCRB data."

277. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the address fails to mention that the Government's financial policies and interventions have caused a disastrous effect on the Indian economy with a marginal GDP growth rate of 5% this year accompanied with one of the highest unemployment rates in decades and that Government's decision of demonetization and GST have disastrously affected the lives of each citizen and caused irreparable damage to farmers, traders, unorganized workers, businesses, etc."

278. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the address does not mention about the rights of workers, especially those belonging to the unorganized sector have been jeopardized for the interest of large companies and big businesses."

279. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the address does not mention about the passing of law such as the Transgender Rights Bill, 2019, while being extremely important, are against the realities of the community and contains provisions that directly affect the autonomy and rights of Transgender Persons under rather than providing them welfare."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendments (Nos. 280 to 286) are by Shri Husain Dalwai. He is not present.

Amendment (Nos. 287 to 302) by Shri Tiruchi Siva. He is not present.

Amendments (Nos. 303 to 308) by Shri Narain Dass Gupta. He is not present.  
Amendments (Nos. 309 to 380) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I move:

309. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing Special Development Package for the State of Andhra Pradesh for the backward districts of Rayalaseema and north Coastal Andhra Pradesh."

310. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to expedite construction of national Polavaram multi-purpose project for providing water and electricity to the State of Andhra Pradesh."

311. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to take all necessary measures as enumerated in the 13th Schedule of AP Reorganisation Act for the progress and sustainable development of the successor States."

312. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any steps for expanding existing Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Tirupati airports to international standards."

313. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about measures to be taken to deal with waste, polluted water from drains discharged into the major rivers of the country, particularly, the Yamuna, the Ganga, the Godavari and the Krishna."

314. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any steps for eradicating poverty and unemployment and generating more job opportunities."

315. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need of balanced growth in the country."

316. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about formulating appropriate policy to reduce the increasing tension among various religious and social groups in the country."

317. That at the *end* of the Motion, following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about bringing appropriate reforms in the present education system and making it employment-oriented."

318. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing loans at cheap rate of interest to poor, deprived people, unemployed youth, labourers and marginal farmers by banks and financial institutions."

319. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about formulation of a comprehensive scheme for tackling growing unemployment and to create more employment opportunities in the rural areas."

320. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about formulation of a national level action plan for land conservation in the country."

321. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steep rise in the incidents of murder of old people, women and children and incidents of rapes and providing proper security in the metropolitan cities."

322. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about formulation of effective scheme for the welfare of landless labourers."

323. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about setting up of tribunals for preventing delay in the delivery of justice and for providing speedy justice to the common people."

324. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing telecom services on priority basis in the backward and rural areas of the country."

325. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about measures needed to arrest the steep fall in the ground water level and to encourage rain water harvesting in the country."

326. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about linking rivers, especially Godavari and Cauvery, Krishna to Pennar and Pennar to Cauvery."

327. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing necessary basic facilities to the citizens living in the slum clusters of the metropolitan cities and towns."

328. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the formulation of National Livestock policy."

329. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the development of the tourist spots of the country particular in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in order to attract domestic and foreign tourists all the year round."

330. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the break out of the diseases like Swine flu, Hepatitis B, Encephalities, T.B., HIV and kidney and cardiac diseases and poverty related diseases and also for providing medical facilities in time to the patients."

331. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about taking measures for increasing the production of foodgrains, pulses and edible oils in proportion to the increasing population in the country."

332. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the necessity to prepare blue print for development schemes for the farmers, labourers, youths and women."

333. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps to be taken to upgrade the standard of the sports in the country and to provide basic training to rural youths towards excellence in sports."

334. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the increasing pendency of the cases in various courts including High Courts and Supreme Court, and to suggest measures to dispose of the cases expeditiously."

335. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about adopting modern technology for agricultural development in the country."

336. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about bringing out schemes to provide jobs to all the educated unemployed youth in the country."

337. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about adopting new technology in the sugar industry of the country for increasing the production."

338. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about putting a check on the tendency of dropping-out from the schools by a large number of students of primary and middle classes of the schools in the country."

339. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about establishment of agriculture science centers in all the districts of the country."

340. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing loan assistance by re-structuring the loans to be given to the farmers by Nationalised Banks and Cooperative Banks in view of adverse weather conditions and natural calamities."

341. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about addressing the problems being faced by the domestic industry and improving industrial production in the country."

342. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to achieve annual export targets."

343. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about resolving the border disputes among different states in the country."



344. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about resolving the water disputes among different states in the country."

345. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for providing proper medical facilities for fishermen and their families."

346. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to formulate a national pension and welfare policy for, differently abled persons and senior citizens."

347. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about statutory plans for compensation to the victims of violence especially the victims of communal riots and rehabilitation to such victims."

348. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about an effective industrial policy to check migration from rural areas to cities."

349. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for immediate reforms in judicial process to deliver expeditious justice."

350. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the facilities to be provided for the upliftment and empowerment of women belonging to the backward and rural areas of the country."

351. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about need to take steps to provide financial and marketing assistance to protect small and traditional

industries and persons in retail trade in the wake of entry of big multinational companies and big industrial houses."

352. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about launching a system based on computer education in the rural areas.

353. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about bringing about necessary reforms for ensuring efficiency, efficacy and accountability in administration."

354. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing sufficient funds for specific programmes to encourage women in the field of sports."

355. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about popularizing sports like Judo and Karate among women for self-defence."

356. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing easy access to the farmers in scientific research particularly in the area of bio-diversity."

357. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about financial assistance to voluntary sports clubs in cities and villages."

358. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing sports facilities to youth through Residents' Welfare Associations."

359. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about preparing a comprehensive policy and action plan to address the matters relating to youth."

360. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about improving the facilities provided to Central Reserve Police Force and other central security forces."

361. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about streamlining the public administration system across the country."

362. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about filling up the posts of thousands of officers and defence personnel lying vacant in Indian Army, Air Force and Navy."

363. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing good quality mid day meal to the children during recess in the school."

364. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about opening of various monuments and heritage sites for viewing by common public on the lines of Taj Mahal, to promote tourism."

365. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing more funds for Scientific and Industrial Research."

366. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about supplying coal according the demand to the Thermal Power Stations, steel and cement plants throughout the country."

367. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to ban the spurious medicines in the country."

368. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about making Khadi Village Industries Commission more result oriented and productive."

369. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about augmenting domestic production of crude oil to become self-reliant in the field of crude oil and to decrease the continuous import of crude oil."

370. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing adequate storage capacity in public sector of agricultural produce and about promoting creation of storage facilities in private sector."

371. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about liberalizing and effectively implementing comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme."

372. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about setting up an animal husbandry and dairy work research centre in Andhra Pradesh for helping the farmers."

373. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about effectively implementing the technology mission in the field of horticulture."

374. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing loan facility to farmers through cooperative primary banks, rural banks and commercial banks."

375. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing housing facility to mining workers."

376. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing sufficient number of doctors, medical equipments, medicines in ESI hospitals."

377. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about introducing environment and climate change as a compulsory subject at the primary level schooling."

378. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about opening residential schools in each development block to promote girl-education at primary school level."

379. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing special assistance to para-military forces like ITBP, CRPF, BSF for purchasing vehicles, modern communication technology and weapons to keep vigil on borders and stop infiltration."

380. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing grants and technical facilities for the articles made by the Indian craftsmen and artisans through the cottage and small-scale industries of the country and encouraging the export of their goods and artifacts."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendments (Nos. 381 to 426) are by Shri Elamaram Kareem. Are you moving?

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I move:

381. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that the recent amendment to the Citizenship Act undermines the secular concept of citizenship enshrined in our constitution as it discriminates between Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians who have come from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan and the Muslims."

382. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that in Assam, 19 lakh people were excluded from the NRC creating huge unrest among the people."

383. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that jobs, livelihood and working conditions of workers are under attack, peasants' suicides continue, basic democratic and human rights of common people are being attacked, right to dissent is being curtailed and a sense of terror and Insecurity is being created, particularly among dalits, minorities, adivasis, women and other oppressed sections of society."

384. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that violence against women and children has highly escalated and incidents like gang rape and killings are now happening with increasing frequency."

385. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that as per the national Crimes Research Bureau report 2017, 1.17 lakh cases related to rape including child rape were pending trial and Conviction rate, in the registered cases, was less than 5%."

386. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that India has slipped to 112th position out of the 153 in the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap index in 2019 from 108th position in 2017 and 2018."

387. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that discrimination and oppression against dalits and adivasis continue in an increasing rate and large numbers of workers are also victims of feudal, patriarchal, retrograde values and unscientific practices."

388. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that autonomy of all democratic institutions and institutions of higher education, of science, history, culture, of universities including prestigious universities is under severe attack."

389. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that lynching, killing, physical attacks on dalits and Muslims have increased in almost all parts of the country, as a demonstration of the arrogance and might of the 'Hindutva' groups which have become more or less a routine during almost all religious occasions to instill fear and force the minorities, particularly the poor into submission."

390. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that the country is facing worst ever economic slowdown."

391. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that there is consistent stagnation or decline in national savings rates, domestic capital formation, decline in growth of private investment, sluggish growth and in many cases decline in growth in various industrial sectors."

392. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that widespread underemployment and worsening situation of poverty led to sharp decline in effective demand and contraction of commodity market which in turn resulted in drastic cut in capacity utilisation in industries, closure and shutdown of production leading to retrenchment, lay-off and wage cut etc. aggravating impoverishment further."

393. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that as a culmination of continuing economic slowdown, industrial growth has turned negative for three consecutive months ending in November 2019 and out of 23 categories of manufacturing sector, 18 faced a drastic decline and 10 units recorded a double digit decline."

394. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that the growth of consumption expenditure dropped to just 3.1% compared to last year and the growth of gross fixed capital formation, as percentage of GDP, dipped to mere 4% during last one year period."

395. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that at the *end* of November 2019, retail inflation rate has reached 10% in food items, of which vegetables reached as high as 36% and pulses 14% and the Government has increased the price of certain essential life saving medicines under price-regulation by 50%, increased the price of cooking gas and also railway fare, making the inflationary situation worse for the common people."

396. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that the slowdown of the economy has affected the prospects of profit in normal production and business activities."

397. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that with the deepening of the economic crisis, the small and medium industrial sector and service sector, which generate large scale employment, second only to agriculture, are being destroyed."

398. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that the various measures of the government like demonetisation, GST, monopoly lending and massive foreignisation and corporatisation of small and medium trading systems which were meant to support large capital, domestic and foreign, in the background of the economic crisis is adding to deepening and intensifying of mass poverty among the workers."

399. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that demonetisation and GST have been proved to be destructive and disastrous to the small and medium industries and the lakhs of workers employed in them."



400. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that the government, through their drive for privatisation, is proposing to forego regular and recurring earning to national exchequer in lieu of one time payment of sale proceeds."

401. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that by converting 44 labour laws into four codes, most of the substantive rights and benefit related provisions for the workers which were in these original 44 laws are being curtailed and through this exercise the lawful rights of the workers are being put at the mercy of the appropriate governments or on the dictates of their masters in the corporate lobby."

402. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the guidelines for the Government in regard to liberalizing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and in the portfolio management."

403. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the deprivation of vast majority of poor people to get food under Public Distribution System in the country even after implementation of Food Security Act."

404. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure to re-define poverty line thus depriving a majority section of people from right to subsidised food as well as other basic necessities in the country."

405. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the willful corporate defaulters of Public Sector Banks."

406. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to continue the independent foreign policy of the country which has withstood the test of time for generation since independence."

407. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to protect Indian citizens from racial attacks in various countries."

408. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to release Indians languishing in jails in various countries."

409. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure to review the Centre-State relations as per the demands of the State Governments."

410. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the urgent need for drastically revising or correcting the official definition of 'poverty line' which has turned totally obsolete."

411. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to have a policy for the India's 8 million differently abled population whose interest cannot be protected in the absence of institutional mechanism."

412. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the decision of the Government does not reflect the recommendations of Justice Ranganath Misra Commission report to provide 10% reservation for Muslims and 5% for other minorities based on socially and economically backward criteria."

413. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the emergence of 'paid news' that has become a dangerous phenomenon in media world distorting parliamentary democracy."

414. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address to have a stringent and better about the Need legislation particularly Safety and Security for women and children."

415. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps taken by the Government to ensure effective Drug Policy which will control the abnormal rise in the prices of medicines."

416. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the failure of the Government to liberalize the education policy to give access of higher education to all irrespective of their paying capacity."

417. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the failure of the Government to take effective measures to eradicate Child Labour from the country."

418. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the universal social security for the unorganized sector workers and creation of a National Social Security Fund with adequate resources as per the recommendations of the National Social Security Board for Unorganised Workers."

419. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to take effective measures to check the malnutrition among the women and children in our country and also to prevent the stunted growth as evident in the World Hunger Index."

420. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to take steps for the urgent development of various under-developed remote villages."

421. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about universalisation of Integrated Child Development Scheme and increasing the wages of Anganwadi workers and helpers as well as Asha workers."

422. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any comprehensive legislation for the welfare of agricultural workers in the country who are becoming unemployed very fast and hence in distress."

423. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the growing Intolerance manifesting the violence and also attacks against writers and cultural activists."

424. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure to pass Women Reservation Bill."

425. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to curb the unprecedented rise in prices of all essential commodities including petrol and diesel."

426. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any special package for two time flood affected State of Kerala."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendments (Nos. 427 to 429) are by Shri Derek O'Brien and Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray. Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray, are you moving?

SHRI SUKHENDU SHEKAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I move:

427. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to acknowledge the hardships of peaceful protesters including students."

428. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the drop in India's rank on the Global Press Freedom Index and the EIU's Global Democracy Index and a low rank on the Global Hunger Index."

429. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the six-month long detention of political leaders including sitting Member of Parliament from Jammu and Kashmir and former Chief Ministers of the State."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendments (No. 430) by Shri Derek O'Brien. He is not present. Amendment (No. 431) by Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray. Are you moving?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I move:

431. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to acknowledge the economic slowdown, the falling GDP growth rate, rising inflation and the forty-five-year high unemployment rate and skyrocketing prices of essential commodities."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendments (Nos. 432 to 477) are by Shri M. Shanmugam. Are you moving?

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Kerala): Sir, I move:

432. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about measures to be taken to deal with waste, polluted water from drains discharged into the major rivers of the country, particularly, the Yamuna, the Ganga, the Godavari, and the Krishna."

433. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about eradicating poverty and unemployment and generating more job opportunities."

434. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about formulating appropriate policy to reduce the increasing tension among various religious and social groups in the country."

435. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about bringing appropriate reforms in the present education system and making it employment-oriented."

436. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing loans at cheap rate of interest to poor, deprived people, unemployed youth, labourers and marginal farmers by banks and financial institutions."

437. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about formulation of a comprehensive scheme for tackling growing unemployment and to create more employment opportunities in the rural areas."

438. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steep rise in the incidents of murder of old people, women and children and incidents of rapes and providing proper security in the metropolitan cities."

439. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about formulation of effective scheme for the welfare of landless labourers."

440. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about setting up of tribunals for preventing delay in the delivery of justice and for providing speedy justice to the common people."

441. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about measures needed to arrest the steep fall in the ground water level and to encourage rain water harvesting in the country."

442. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about linking rivers, especially Godavari and Cauvery, Krishna to Pennar and Pennar to Cauvery."

443. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing necessary basic facilities to the citizens living in the slum clusters of the metropolitan cities and towns."

444. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the out break of the diseases like Swine flu, Hepatitis B, Encephalities, T.B., HIV and kidney and cardiac diseases and poverty related diseases and also the steps for providing medical facilities in time to the patients."

445. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about taking measures for increasing the production of foodgrains, pulses and edible oils in proportion to the increasing population in the country."

446. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the necessity to prepare blue print for development schemes for the farmers, labourers, youths and women."

447. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*; namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps to be taken to upgrade the standard of the sports in the country and to provide basic training to rural youths towards excellence in sports."

448. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the increasing pendency of the cases in various courts including High Courts and Supreme Court, and to suggest measures to 'dispose of the cases expeditiously."

449. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about adopting modern technology for agricultural development in the country."

450. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about bringing out schemes to provide jobs to all the educated unemployed youths in the country."

451. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about giving relief to workers who were thrown out of employment in the automobile industry recently, though the Government has provided relief to the auto industry by way of tax concessions."

452. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about putting a check on the tendency of dropping-out from the schools by a large number of students of primary and middle classes of the schools in the country."

453. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about establishment of agriculture science centres in all the districts of the country."

454. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing loan assistance by re-structuring the loans to be given to the farmers by Nationalised Banks and Cooperative Banks in view of adverse weather conditions and natural calamities."

455. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about resolving the water disputes among different states in the country."

456. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to provide proper medical facilities for fishermen and their families."

457. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to formulate a national pension and welfare policy for differently abled persons and senior citizens."



458. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about statutory plans for compensation to the victims of violence especially the victims of communal riots and rehabilitation to such victims."

459. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for immediate reforms in judicial process to deliver expeditious justice."

460. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not Mention about the facilities to be provided for the upliftment and empowerment of women belonging to the backward and rural areas of the country."

461. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about need to take steps to provide financial and marketing assistance to protect small and traditional industries and persons in retail trade in the wake of entry of big multinational companies and big industrial houses."

462. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing sufficient funds for specific programme to encourage women in the field of sports."

463. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about popularizing sports like Judo and Karate among women for self-defence."

464. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about financial assistance to voluntary sports clubs in cities and villages."

465. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about preparing a comprehensive policy and action plan to address the matters relating to youths."

466. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about streamlining the public administration system across the country."

467. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing good quality mid day meal to the children during recess in the school."

468. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about treating the workers working in the mid-day meal scheme as full-time workers and providing social security scheme for them."

469. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to ban the spurious medicines in the country."

470. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing adequate storage capacity in public sector of agricultural produce and about promoting creation of storage facilities in private sector."

471. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about liberalizing and effectively implementing comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme."

472. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about effectively implementing the technology mission in the field of horticulture."

473. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing loan facility to farmers through cooperative primary banks, rural banks and commercial banks."

474. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing housing facility to workers in all the sectors."

475. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing sufficient number of doctors, medical equipments, medicines in ESI hospitals."

476. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about extending ESI benefits to workers in the unorganized sector and to extend EPF scheme to them."

477. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about introducing environment and climate change as a compulsory subject at the primary level schooling."

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I am on a point of order under Rule 238. My learned friend, Bhupender Yadavji, apparently made a reference to me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, उस डिस्कशन के वक्त तो आप नहीं थे। I think, it is over now. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I have a right to reply. He has attributed a statement to me, allegedly made by me, and quote, which I never made. If he will verify and place before the House that in fact I made that statement; then I can move the Ethics Committee, because I have never made any such statement. I am surprised that the learned friend has attributed a motive to me. Let him place it in the House on oath saying that he verifies this and tell the source of his verification so that I move the Ethics Committee. Will my learned friend inform the House that I made that statement?

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): सर, मैंने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, मैं उसको confirm करता हूँ और मैं न्यूजपेपर की रिपोर्ट यहाँ पर रखूँगा।

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Were you in court?

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: मैं न्यूजपेपर रिपोर्ट रखूँगा।

**श्री कपिल सिब्बल:** जब आप कोर्ट में नहीं थे, तो आप कैसे कह सकते हैं कि मैंने यह स्टेटमेंट दिया है? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव:** जो न्यूजपेपर रिपोर्ट है, उसको मैं रखूंगा। आप deny कर दीजिएगा कि न्यूजपेपर की रिपोर्ट गलत है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री कपिल सिब्बल:** मैं अभी deny कर रहा हूँ। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि आपने गलत बोला, आपके बयान गलत थे, motivated थे और आप जान कर ऐसी बात कर रहे हैं ताकि काँग्रेस पार्टी की छवि खराब हो, मेरी छवि खराब हो। You should apologise to the House.

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव:** कपिल सिब्बल जी, मैं आपका सम्मान करते हुए तथ्यों को स्वीकार करता हूँ और मैं सदन के सामने कहता हूँ कि मैं न्यूजपेपर की प्रतियाँ सदन के पटल पर रख दूँगा। ...(व्यवधान)... दूसरा एक और विषय है, अभी पि. भट्टाचार्य जी ने ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री कपिल सिब्बल:** यही आपके प्रधान मंत्री बोलते हैं और गलत बोलते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव:** सर, यही विषय एक बार रवि शंकर जी ने उठाया था, तब भी आपने उठाया था और तब भी हमने सेम समाचार पत्र की प्रति पटल पर रखी थी, अब उसको हम दोबारा रखेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... आप उस समाचार पत्र को कहिए कि उसने आपके बारे में गलत छापा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री कपिल सिब्बल:** चेयरमैन साहब ने ऐसा रूल बना रखा है कि समाचार पत्र के आधार पर आप कुछ नहीं कह सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव:** ऐसा नहीं है। ऐसा कोई रूल नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... यहाँ पर रवि शंकर जी ने रखा है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं उनका पेपर रख दूँगा। ...(व्यवधान)... दूसरा विषय यह है कि मेरे पास Citizenship Amendment Act, 2003 की रिपोर्ट है, जिसका मैंने अपने वक्तव्य में उल्लेख किया था। हमारे माननीय पि. भट्टाचार्य जी ने कहा कि उन्होंने उसमें dissent note दिया है। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें 40 सदस्यों के नाम हैं, लेकिन इनमें कहीं पर भी पि. भट्टाचार्य जी का नाम ही नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**SHRI ANAND SHARMA:** There is misunderstanding. ...(Interruptions)... सर, इसमें गलतफहमी हो रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव:** सर, मैं इन 40 नामों को पढ़ देता हूँ, अगर इनमें पि. भट्टाचार्य जी का नाम हो, तो मैं गलत हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** दोनों दो कमेटियाँ थीं। माननीय भूपेन्द्र जी, 2003 की कमेटी अलग थी और आपने जो कहा, वह कमेटी अलग थी। दो अलग-अलग कमेटियाँ थीं, दोनों में confusion है।

...(व्यवधान)... आप जो कह रहे हैं, वह कमेटी हाल की थी और आपने जो रेफर किया, वह 2003 की कमेटी थी, जिसमें आप सदस्य नहीं थे। ...(व्यवधान)... Let us move on now.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, let me move my Amendments. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you moving Amendments (Nos. 287 to 302)?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Yes, Sir.

Sir, I move:

287. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about including the Muslim communities in the list of religions and including Sri Lanka in the list of countries in the citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019.

288. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the violence against peaceful protesters in various parts of the country who exercise their fundamental right to dissent against the policies of the government."

289. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps taken to address the unrest prevailing in the North Eastern region owing to the discontent with the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019.

290. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the anguish of the farmers in the state of Tamil Nadu, against the removal of Environmental Impact Assessment for Hydrocarbon exploration and Petroleum production projects".

291. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the unrest prevailing in the valley of Kashmir and prolonged detention of political leaders under the Public Safety Act."

292. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the crumbling federal structure with the establishment of the National Medical Commission, and the

centralisation of education by making NEET and NEXT compulsory thereby depriving the rural and the poor students' access to medical education."

293. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the consequences arising out of the disinvestment of PSUs including profit making PSUs."

294. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the depletion of the manufacturing sector and the steps taken to address the prevailing sickness in the MSME sector."

295. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps taken for the skill development of the disabled sections of the society."

296. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about establishing an effective mechanism to settle inter-state river water disputes, as well as the issue of interlinking of rivers for the equitable sharing of river water between states."

297. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the waiving of agricultural loans of the aggrieved farmers to resolve the crisis related to farmer loans."

298. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps taken by the Government to provide relief and rehabilitation to victims of Cyclone Gaja in the State of Tamil Nadu."

299. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the concrete measures taken by the Government to create adequate employment opportunities in the country."

300. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the woes of the students, who have secured educational loans, being harassed by the lending sector."

301. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the dilution of the Transgender Persons Bill, 2014 which sought to guarantee basic rights for the transgender community."

302. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the pathetic condition, the BSNL employees are in, owing to non-payment of salaries."

*The questions were proposed.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Motion and the Amendments moved are open for discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, अभी यहाँ जो बात चली, मैं उसी के संदर्भ में रूल 235 पढ़ते हुए आपका थोड़ा ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

جناب جاوید علی خان : سر، ابھی یہاں جو بات چلی، میں اسی کے سندربہ میں رول 235 پڑھتے ہوئے آپ کا تھوڑا دھڑا آکرسٹ کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Javedji, it is over, now.

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर, यहाँ पर अभी कहा गया कि ऐसा कोई रूल नहीं है कि न्यूजपेपर नहीं पढ़ सकते हैं या नहीं दिखा सकते हैं, जब कि इसमें साफ-साफ लिखा हुआ है,

سر، یہاں پر ابھی کہا گیا کہ ایسا کوئی رول نہیں ہے کہ نیوز پیپر نہیں پڑھ سکتے ہیں یا نہیں دکھا سکتے ہیں، جب کہ اس میں صاف صاف لکھا ہوا ہے،

"Whilst the Council is sitting, a Member shall not read any book, newspaper or letter except in connection with the business of the Council."

जब उसे पढ़ना तक यहाँ allow नहीं है, तो उसका संदर्भ लेकर कोई भी वक्तव्य देना भी ठीक नहीं है। मैं यह सिर्फ जानकारी के लिए बता रहा हूँ।

جب اسے پڑھنا تک یہاں الاؤ نہیں ہے، تو اس کا سندربہ لے کر کوئی بھی وکٹوے دینا بھی ٹھیک نہیں ہے۔ میں یہ صرف جانکاری کے لئے بتا رہا ہوں۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

**नेता विपक्ष के (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद):** माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं अपनी तरफ से माननीय राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण का धन्यवाद करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यहाँ अभी सत्ताधारी पार्टी की तरफ से यादव जी और त्रिवेदी जी ने बोला। मैं यादव जी को बहुत अच्छी तरह से, बड़े अर्स से जानता हूँ, लेकिन त्रिवेदी जी का ज्ञान सुनने का पहली दफा सदन में मौका मिला। कथाएं भी, poetry भी, हिस्ट्री भी, Geography भी, फिल्म भी, अरबी भी, पर्शियन भी, तो इससे तो बड़े भले आदमी लगते हैं, लेकिन पता नहीं टेलीविजन के सामने इन तमाम चीज़ों का ज्ञान नहीं देते हैं। वहाँ उलटा ज्ञान देते हैं। मैं उनसे निवेदन करूँगा कि अगर वहाँ भी अच्छा, सद्भावना का ज्ञान पूरे देश को देंगे, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

बहरहाल, मैं त्रिवेदी जी की ही बात पकड़ता हूँ। इन्होंने कहा कि हमारी सरकार की सबसे बड़ी बात है कि जो कहते हैं, वह करते हैं, जो कहते हैं, वह करके दिखाते हैं, तो इस पर मेरा एक शेर है। उन करोड़ों लोगों से छः साल पहले जो वादे किए गए थे, उन करोड़ों लोगों को, जिनको 15 लाख रुपए देने का वादा किया था, वे करोड़ों लड़के - लड़कियाँ, जिनको नौकरी देने का वादा किया था, जिन मजदूरों के साथ वादा किया गया था, जिन किसानों के साथ दुगुनी आमदनी का वादा किया था, जिन करोड़ों लोगों के साथ यह वादा किया गया था कि महंगाई खत्म की जाएगी, बेकारी खत्म की जाएगी, बेरोजगारी खत्म की जाएगी, अमन और शांति होगी और सबका साथ, सबका विकास होगा, उन करोड़ों लोगों की तरफ से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप सब कुछ जो कहते हैं, वह करते हैं, तो क्यों नहीं किया। मैं उनकी तरफ से कहता हूँ,

"तेरे वादे पर जिए हम तो ये जान झूठ जाना,

कि खुशी से मर न जाते अगर एतबार होता"

इसका यह कहना है कि तेरे वादे पर जिए हम तो ये जान झूठ जाना, कि अगर मैं तेरे वादे पर जिकूँगा और मैं कहूँगा कि मैं मान गया, तो यह समझ लेना कि मैं बिल्कुल झूठ कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि मुझे एतबार ही नहीं है, आप कभी सच बोल ही नहीं सकते और अगर आप सच बोलते, तो मैं खुशी से मर जाता, तो इसलिए आप selective ठीक करते हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप जो कहते हैं, नहीं करते हैं। जो आप करते हैं, जिनका आपने उल्लेख किया। आपने ट्रिपल तलाक की चर्चा की, आपने 370 की बात की, आपने सिटिजनशिप एक्ट की बात की, ये तमाम चीज़ें आप उन चीज़ों से ध्यान हटाने के लिए कर रहे हैं, ताकि आपने छः साल से जो वादे किए हैं, उन्हें आपको कोई याद न दिलाए। आपको कोई 15 लाख याद न दिलाए, आपको कोई दस करोड़ नौकरी का वादा याद न दिलाए, आपने किसानों के साथ जो वादे किए थे, वे याद न दिलाए, महंगाई खत्म करने के लिए जो वादे किए थे, वे याद न दिलाए, काला



धन लाने के लिए जो वादे किए थे, वे याद न दिलाए, कोई रुपए की गिरती हुई कीमत याद न दिलाए। मनमोहन सिंह जी को माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि रुपए की कीमत का विकार पहले खत्म होगा या सरकार का, इसके बीच में होड़ लगी है, आज किसके बीच में होड़ लगी है? यह कोई याद न दिलाए, इसलिए ये तमाम चीजें सामने लाई जा रही हैं। अगर आप constructive चीजें लाते तो हम आपको झुककर सलाम करते, लेकिन आप destructive चीजें लाते हैं, आप तोड़ने की चीजें लाते हैं। आप देश को जोड़ने का काम नहीं करते हैं, तोड़ने का काम करते हैं। यह तोड़ने का काम, ताकि चौबीस घंटे -- यह शाहीन बाग वगैरह क्या है? यह तो आपकी creation है! आप ऐसे काम करेंगे, तो पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में शाहीन बाग हो ही जाएंगे। जैसे, जामिया मिलिया में हो गया कि अगर बुर्के पहनकर जाओगे और जेएनयू में जाओगे -- यह काम तो होगा ही! इस सरकार की मुसीबत यह है कि यह सरकार भी चलाना चाहती है, यह विपक्ष का रोल भी अदा करना चाहती है, सड़क पर जो दूसरे लोग रात-दिन करते हैं, वह काम भी यह खुद ही करना चाहती है। आप कितने काम कर सकेंगे? आप कोई एक काम तो responsibility से कीजिए! आप चाहे सरकार चलाने का काम हाथ में ले लीजिए, चाहे विपक्ष का काम कर लीजिए या चाहे तोड़ने का काम ले लीजिए। सच बोलने या सच के उलट जो बोलते हैं, जिसको बोलने की अनुमति पार्लियामेंट में नहीं है, वह बोलने का काम भी आप ही के ठेके है। अफवाहें फैलाने का काम भी आप ही के ठेके है। गलत कानून बनाना, जिसमें किसी से नहीं पूछना है, विपक्ष से नहीं पूछना है और लोकतंत्र को खत्म करना है, वह भी आप ही के हाथ में है। Institutions को खत्म करना है, वह काम भी आप ही ले लें, तो कितने काम आप हाथ में लेंगे? जब आप इतने काम हाथ में लेंगे, तो देश का यही हाल होगा और शाहीन बाग बनेंगे। आपने यह जो फैलाया है, इस पर मैं बाद में बताऊँगा, अभी मैं इसमें नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में हमें जो उम्मीद थी, वह यह थी कि उसमें ब्लैक मनी के बारे में कुछ चर्चा हो, जॉब्स के बारे में कोई चर्चा हो, जीडीपी कहाँ पहुँच गई, ग्रोथ कहाँ पहुँच गई, इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ कहाँ पहुँच गई और एग्रिकल्चरल ग्रोथ कहाँ पहुँच गई, इसके बारे में कोई चर्चा हो, लेकिन इन सबके बारे में कोई चर्चा नहीं हुई। आज महँगाई आसमान को छू रही है। सरकार ने आते ही डीज़ल और पेट्रोल की महँगाई की थी, लेकिन inflation कितना हुआ? पिछले दिसम्बर में तो इसने रिकॉर्ड तोड़ दिया। पेट्रोल-डीज़ल तो पहले से ही महँगा था, लेकिन सब्जियाँ, दालें, onion, आदि सारी चीजें भी महँगी हो गई। केरोसीन ऑयल, medical equipments आदि सारी चीजें बजट के बाहर हो गई। सोना, सिल्वर, फुटवियर, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक आइटम्स, एसी, टीवी, रेफ्रिजरेटर्स, पंखे, टॉयलेट्स, स्टेनलेस स्टील, ऑटोमोबाइल पार्ट्स, टायर्स, फूड प्रोसेसिंग आइटम्स, आखिर ऐसी कौन-सी चीज़ बाकी रही? ...**(व्यवधान)**... ईगो तो आसमान को छूती है। किसी एक चीज़ में भी महँगाई कम होने की बजाय आसमान छू रही है और इसके बाद भी आप कह रहे हैं कि बहुत बढ़िया सरकार है! इसके बाद भी मुझे इस बात का खतरा था कि सेंट्रल हॉल में ये डेस्कस कहीं टूट न जाएँ। एक-एक चीज़ खत्म होती जा रही थी और बेंच उतनी ही जोर से बजाए जा रहे थे।

स्मार्ट सिटीज़ पहली दफा खत्म हुई, लेकिन माननीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने यह बजट में डाल दिया, जबकि छः साल में जो पुरानी 100 स्मार्ट सिटीज़ थीं, उनमें सिर्फ 11 परसेंट रुपया अब तक खर्च हुआ है। उनमें सिर्फ 11 परसेंट रुपया खर्च हुआ और अभी पाँच और बन रहे हैं। यह उल्लेख करना जरूरी है कि ये तमाम चीज़ें हो रही हैं, गुमराह किया जा रहा है।

"तमन्नाओं में उलझाया गया हूँ,

खिलौने देकर बहलाया गया हूँ।"

यह काम इस सरकार का है।

डिफेंस का एक मुद्दा बढ़ा था, जिसके कारण वर्ष 2014 में आपकी सरकार आई। ऐसी कौन-सी पब्लिक मीटिंग थी, जिसमें माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने डिफेंस की चर्चा नहीं की थी? आज उस डिफेंस के ऊपर आप सीएजी की रिपोर्ट देखिए, जो "Times of India" में छपी है। सियाचिन और लद्दाख में जो हमारे लोग हैं, उनके पास कोई चीज़ नहीं है। मैं उन चीज़ों का ज्यादा उल्लेख नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। मैं इनका बिल्कुल उल्लेख नहीं करना चाहता था। लेकिन फिर भी उन तमाम चीज़ों का उल्लेख नहीं करना चाहूंगा, जिनका उल्लेख CAG ने किया है। मैं कहता तो आप कहते कि पाकिस्तानी है, लेकिन आप CAG को नहीं कह पाएंगे। CAG ने तमाम चीज़ें कही हैं कि डिफेंस के equipments की हालत क्या है, हमारी बाकी चीज़ों की हालत क्या है? आज कहाँ गए वे मुद्दे? आप जीत गए, सरकारें डिफेंस के नाम पर बन गईं और आज आप modernization of defence भूल गए, defence forces भूल गए, उनके कपड़े भूल गए, उनका खाना भूल गए, उनके equipments भूल गए, आप उनका modernization भूल गए। आप 24 घण्टे वोट लेने के लिए पड़ोसी देश, दुश्मन देश का नाम लेते हैं, लेकिन उन दुश्मन countries की पराजय आपके भाषणों से नहीं होगी, वह फौज के सशक्तीकरण से संभव होगी, वह modernization से होगी। गालियाँ देने से वोट आएंगे, लेकिन गालियाँ देने से जंग नहीं जीती जाती। इसलिए modernization of defence forces और उनके equipments का modernization कीजिए, गालियाँ देने से कुछ नहीं होगा। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि गालियाँ मत दीजिए, लेकिन आप वह सिर्फ वोट लेने के लिए करते हैं। अगर मन से करना होता तो उसके लिए गाली नहीं है, उसके लिए फौज है, उसके लिए हथियार हैं, उसके लिए आधुनिक हथियार की जरूरत है, उसके लिए डिफेंस बजट की जरूरत है, जिसमें आपकी कोई रुचि नहीं है। कई न्यूजपेपर्स ने लिखा है, अगर आप बजट के बाद परसों के न्यूजपेपर्स देखेंगे कि कई न्यूजपेपर्स ने लिखा है, कई writers ने लिखा है कि डिफेंस ने सेकण्ड सीट ले ली। आप अलग मंत्रालय बनाएं, अलग डिपार्टमेंट बनाएं या तीनों सेनाओं का अलग चीफ़ बनाएं, उससे लड़ाई नहीं लड़ी जा सकती।

'बेरोज़गारी', जो पूरे देश का मुद्दा है। क्या आपको मालूम है कि करोड़ों लोग अपने बच्चों को अपनी ज़मीन बेचकर, अपनी जायदाद बेचकर, अपने घर गिरवी रखकर, सड़कों पर मज़दूरी करके अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाते हैं। आज वे बच्चे डिग्रियां हासिल करके खाली बैठे हैं, उनके सामने

अंधेरा है, उसके लिए कोई प्रयास नहीं है। वह होगा भी कैसे, क्योंकि आप 10 करोड़ नौकरियां देने में असफल हुए, आप बिना सोचे-समझे नोटबंदी लाए, demonetization लाए, जिसकी वजह से लाखों उद्योग बंद हो गए, लाखों उद्योग बंद हुए तो लाखों मजदूर भी घर पहुंच गए, उनमें से हजारों व्हाइट कॉलर्ड लोग भी थे, जो घर पहुंच गए। 'जीएसटी', जिसका आपने पहले विरोध किया, आपकी सरकार ने, आपके लीडर्स ने विरोध किया, बाद में आप उसे लाए, लेकिन उसे लाना नहीं आया। आप लोगों ने demonetisation के rules में डेढ़ सौ बार तब्दीली की, शायद करीब 100 बार जीएसटी के rules में भी तब्दीली की, उसकी वजह से कितने उद्योग बंद हो गए, उसके लिए आप अपनी गलती मानने के लिए भी तैयार नहीं हैं कि हमसे भूल हो गई, गलती हो गई और लोगों से हम क्षमा चाहते हैं कि हमने without application of mind ये चीजें की हैं, जिसकी वजह से हमने आधा देश बेकार कर दिया। आप यह भी नहीं करते हैं।

इसके बाद मैं एक ऐसे मुद्दे पर आता हूं, जिसके बारे में राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में एक-डेढ़ पेज लिखा गया। 5 अगस्त को तो हमने ज़िन्दगी में पहली बार ऐसा बिल पढ़ा, हम भी 40-42 साल से पार्लियामेंट में हैं। हमने यह भी पहली बार देखा कि ऐसे भी Bill आते हैं, इस तरह से भी कानून पास होते हैं। हमने यह भी पहली बार देखा कि कानून बनाने से पहले देश को कैसे गुमराह किया जाता है। जुलाई के आखिरी हफ्ते में कहा कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में मिलिटेंट का कोई खतरा है, इसलिए अमरनाथ यात्रा को बंद कर दिया जाए और लोगों को वापिस बुलाया जाए और सबसे बड़ा मजाक यह था कि कहीं कोई बंदूक पकड़ी गई। उस स्टेट में हमने एक-एक दिन में एक-एक हजार बंदूकें, राइफल्स और ammunition पकड़ा है और हम उधर से पब्लिक मीटिंग करते जा रहे हैं। ऐसा कुछ बताते कि एटम बम आ रहा है। यह कहा गया कि sniper rifle पकड़ी गई है। आप इतने डरपोक हैं कि sniper rifle से पूरा हिंदुस्तान डर गया और आपने पूरी यात्रा स्थगित कर दी। बहरहाल आपने पूरी दुनिया को डरा दिया कि sniper rifle पकड़ी गई है। उस वक्त तकरीबन डेढ़ लाख के करीब टूरिस्ट्स कश्मीर के अंदर थे। मैं बाद में वहां गया और उन हाउस बोट्स में भी गया, वहां से टूरिस्ट्स जा नहीं रहा था। हाउस बोट वालों ने कहा कि आप जाइए, लेकिन पुलिस आई और उन्होंने कहा कि हम तुमको बंद कर देंगे अगर इनको जाने नहीं दिया, इनको भेज दो। तो पुलिस की हिमायत से आपने वहां से लोगों को निकाल दिया और वहां से Tourists withdraw किए, यात्री withdraw किए, यहां से वहां पर additional forces भेजी गईं। हमें लगता था कि शायद कुछ बड़ा होने वाला है। आप बड़े अर्से से कह रहे थे कि PoK हमने नहीं लिया है, शायद PoK वापिस लेने की बात हो रही है। हमें लगा, ऐसा कुछ होने वाला है। रात में ही सब लीडर्स अंदर हो गए, सैकड़ों जेल में चले गए।

قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : مائے ٹپٹی چیئرمین سر، میں اپنی طرف سے مائے راشٹری کے ابھیہاشن کا دھنیواد کرنے کے لئے کھڑا ہوا ہوں۔ یہاں ابھی ستھ دھاری پارٹی کیطرف سے یادو جی اور تریویدی جی نے بولا۔ میں یادو جی کو بہت اچھی طرح سے، بڑے عرصے سے جانتا ہوں، لیکن تریویدی جی کا گیان سننے کا پہلی دفعہ سدن میں موقع ملا۔ کتھائیں بھی، پوٹھری بھی، ہسٹری بھی، جغرافیہ بھی، فلم بھی، عربی بھی، پرشن بھی، تو اس سے تو بڑے بھلے آدمی لگتے ہیں، لیکن پتہ نہیں ٹیلی ویژن کے سامنے ان تمام چیزوں کا گیان نہیں دیتے ہیں۔ وہاں الٹا گیان دیتے ہیں۔ میں ان سے نویدن کروں گا کہ اگر وہاں بھی اچھا، سدبھاونہ کا گیان پورے دیش کو دیں گے، تو بہت اچھا ہوگا۔

بہر حال، میں تریویدی جی کی ہی بات پکڑتا ہوں۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ ہماری سرکار کی سب سے بڑی بات یہ ہے کہ جو کہتے ہیں، وہ کرتے ہیں، جو کہتے ہیں، وہ کر کے دکھاتے ہیں، تو اس پر میرا ایک شعر ہے۔ ان کروڑوں لوگوں کو چھ سال پہلے جو وعدے کئے گئے تھے، ان کروڑوں لوگوں کو، جن کو پندرہ لاکھ روپے دینے کا وعدہ کیا تھا، وہ کروڑوں لڑکے لڑکیاں، جن کو نوکری دینے کا وعدہ کیا تھا، جن مزدوروں کے ساتھ وعدہ کیا گیا تھا، جن کسانوں کے ساتھ دوگنی آمدنی کا وعدہ کیا تھا، جن کروڑوں لوگوں کے ساتھ یہ وعدہ کیا گیا تھا کہ مہنگائی ختم کی جائے گی، بیکاری ختم کی جائے گی، بیروزگاری ختم کی جائے گی، امن اور شانتی ہوگی اور سب کا ساتھ، سب کا وکاس ہوگا، ان کروڑوں لوگوں کی طرف سے میں یہ کہنا

چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر آپ سب کچھ جو کہتے ہیں، وہ کرتے ہیں، تو کیوں نہیں کیا۔ میں ان کی طرف سے کہتا ہوں۔

تیرے وعدے پر جنے ہم تو یہ جان جھوٹ جانا

کہ خوشی سے مر نہ جائے اگر اعتبار ہوتا

اس کا یہ کہنا ہے کہ تیرے وعدے پر جنے ہم تو یہ جان جھوٹ جانا، کہ اگر میں تیرے وعدے پر جیوں گا اور میں کہوں گا کہ میں مان گیا، تو یہ سمجھ لینا کہ میں بالکل جھوٹ کہہ رہا ہوں، کیوں کہ مجھے اعتبار ہی نہیں ہے، آپ کبھی سچ بول ہی نہیں سکتے اور اگر آپ سچ بولتے، تو میں خوشی سے مر جاتا، تو اس لئے آپ Selective ٹھیک کرتے ہیں۔ میں یہ نہیں کہتا کہ آپ جو کہتے ہیں، نہیں کرتے ہیں۔ جو آپ کرتے ہیں، جن کا آپ نے الیکھ کیا۔ آپ نے ٹرپل طلاق کی چرچا کی، آپ نے 370 کی بات کی، آپ نے سٹیزن شپ ایکٹ کی بات کی، یہ تمام چیزیں آپ ان چیزوں سے دھیان ہٹانے

کے لئے کر رہے ہیں، تاکہ آپ نے چھ سال سے جو وعدے کئے ہیں، انہیں آپ کو کوئی یاد نہ دلائے۔ آپ کو کوئی پندرہ لاکھ یاد نہ دلائے، آپ کو کوئی دس کروڑ نوکری کا وعدہ یاد نہ دلائے، آپ نے کسانوں کے ساتھ جو وعدے کئے تھے، وہ یاد نہ دلائے، مہنگائی ختم کرنے کے لئے جو وعدے کئے تھے، وہ یاد نہ دلائے، کالا دھن لانے کے لئے جو وعدے کئے تھے، وہ یاد نہ دلائے، کوئی روپیہ کی گرتی ہوئی قیمت یاد نہ دلائے۔ منموہن سنگھ جی کو مائٹے پردھان منتری جی نے کہا تھا کہ روپیہ کی قیمت کا وقار پہلے ختم ہوگا یا سرکار کا، اس کے بیچ میں ہوڑ لگی ہے، آج کس کے بیچ میں ہوڑ لگی ہے؟

یہ کوئی یاد نہ دلانے، اس لئے یہ تمام چیزیں سامنے لانی جا رہی ہیں۔ اگر آپ کنسٹرکٹو چیزیں لاتے تو ہم آپ کو جھک کر سلام کرتے، لیکن آپ ٹسٹرکٹو چیزیں لاتے ہیں، آپ توڑنے کی چیزیں لاتے ہیں۔ آپ دیش کو جوڑنے کا کام نہیں کرتے ہیں، توڑنے کا کام کرتے ہیں۔ یہ توڑنے کا کام، تاکہ چوبیس گھنٹے — یہ شاہین باغ وغیرہ کیا ہے؟ یہ تو آپ کی کریئیشن ہے! آپ ایسے کام کریں گے، تو پورے ہندوستان میں شاہین باغ ہو ہی جائیں گے۔ جیسے، جامعہ ملیہ میں ہو گیا کہ اگر برقعہ پہن کر جاؤ گے اور جے۔این۔یو۔ میں جاؤ گے — یہ کام تو ہوگا ہی۔ اس سرکار کی مصیبت یہ ہے کہ سرکار بھی چلانا چاہتی ہے، یہ وپکش کارول بھی ادا کرنا چاہتی ہے، سڑک پر جو دوسرے لوگ رات دن کرتے ہیں، وہ کام بھی یہ خود ہی کرنا چاہتی ہے۔ آپ کتنے کام کر سکیں گے؟ آپ کوئی ایک کام تو ذمہ داری سے کیجئے۔ آپ چاہے سرکار چلانے کا کام ہاتھ میں لے لیجئے، چاہے وپکش کا کام کر لیجئے یا چاہے توڑنے کا کام لے لیجئے۔ سچ بولنے یا سچ کے الٹ جو بولتے ہیں، جس کو بولنے کی اجازت پارلیمنٹ میں نہیں ہے، وہ بولنے کا کام بھی آپ ہی کے ٹھیکے ہے۔ افویں پھیلانے کا کام بھی آپ ہی کے ٹھیکے ہے۔ غلط قانون بنانا، جس میں کسی سے نہیں پوچھنا ہے، وپکش سے نہیں

پوچھنا ہے اور لوگ تندر کو ختم کرنا ہے، وہ بھی آپ ہی کے ہاتھ میں ہے۔ انسٹی ٹیوشنس کو ختم کرنا ہے، وہ کام بھی آپ ہی لے لیں، تو کتنے کام آپ ہاتھ میں لیں گے؟ جب آپ اتنے کام ہاتھ میں لیں گے، تو دیش کا یہی حال ہوگا اور شاہین باغ بنیں گے۔ آپ نے یہ جو پھیلایا ہے، اس پر میں بعد میں بتاؤں گا، ابھی میں اس میں نہیں جانا چاہتا ہوں۔

مائنے راشٹر پتی کے ابھیہاشن میں ہمیں جو امید تھی، وہ یہ تھی کہ اس میں بلیک منی کے بارے میں کچھ چرچا ہو، جابس کے



بارے میں کچھ چرچا ہو، جی ڈی پی۔ کہاں پہنچ گئی، گروتھ کہاں پہنچ گئی، انڈسٹریل گروتھ کہاں پہنچ گئی اور ایگریکلچر گروتھ کہاں پہنچ گئی، اس کے بارے میں کوئی چرچا ہو، لیکن ان سب کے بارے میں کوئی چرچا نہیں ہوئی۔ آج مہنگائی آسمان چھو رہی ہے۔ سرکار نے آتے ہی ڈیزل اور پیٹرول کی مہنگائی کی تھی، لیکن انفلیشن کتنا ہوا؟ پچھلے دسمبر میں تو اس نے ریکارڈ توڑ دیا۔ پیٹرول ڈیزل تو پہلے سے ہی مہنگا تھا، لیکن سبزیاں، دالیں، پیاز وغیرہ ساری چیزیں بھی مہنگی ہو گئیں۔ کیروسن آئل، میڈیکل اکوپمینٹس وغیرہ ساری چیزیں بجٹ کے باہر ہو گئیں۔ سونا، سلور، فٹ ویئر، الیکٹرونک آئٹمز، اے سی۔ ٹی وی، ریفریجریٹرس، پنکھے، ٹائلٹس، اسٹینلیس اسٹیل، آٹوموبائل پارٹس، ٹائرس، فوڈ پروسیسنگ آئٹمز، آخر ایسی کون سی چیز باقی رہی؟ --- (مداخلت) --- ایگو تو آسمان کو چھوتا ہے۔ کسی ایک چیز میں بھی مہنگائی کم ہونے کی بجائے آسمان چھو رہی ہے اور اس کے بعد بھی آپ کہہ رہے ہیں کہ بہت بڑھیا سرکار ہے۔ اس کے بعد بھی مجھے اس بات کا خطرہ تھا کہ سینٹرل ہال میں یہ ڈیسکس کہیں ٹوٹ نہ جائیں۔ ایک ایک چیز ختم ہوتی جا رہی تھی اور بینچ اتنی ہی زور سے بجائے جا رہے تھے۔ اسمارٹ سٹیز پہلی دفعہ ختم ہوئیں، لیکن مائٹے فائننس منسٹر نے یہ بجٹ میں ڈال دیا، جبکہ چھ سال میں جو پرانی سو اسمارٹ سٹیز تھیں، ان میں صرف گیارہ فیصد روپیہ اب تک خرچ ہوا ہے۔

ان میں صرف گیارہ فیصد روپیہ خرچ ہوا اور ابھی پانچ اور بن رہے ہیں۔ یہ الیکھ کرنا ضروری ہے کہ تمام چیزیں ہی رہی ہیں، گمراہ کیا جا رہا ہے۔

تمناؤں میں الجھایا گیا ہوں

کھلونے دیکر بہلایا گیا ہوں

یہ کام اس سرکار کا ہے۔

ٹفینس کا ایک مدعا بڑا تھا، جس کی وجہ سے سال 2014 میں آپ کی سرکار آئی۔ ایسی کون سی پبلک میٹنگ تھی، جس میں مائٹے پردھان منتری جی نے ٹفینس کی چرچا نہیں کی تھی؟ آج اس ٹفینس کے اوپر آپ سی۔اے۔جی۔ کی رپورٹ دیکھئے، جو "ٹائمس آف انڈیا" میں چھپی ہے۔ سیاجین اور لڈاخ میں جو ہمارے لوگ ہیں، ان کے پاس کوئی چیز نہیں ہے۔ میں ان چیزوں کا زیادہ الیکھ نہیں کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ میں ان کا بالکل الیکھ نہیں کرنا چاہتا تھا۔

لیکن پھر بھی ان تمام چیزوں کا الیکھ نہیں کرنا چاہوں گا، جن کا الیکھ سی۔اے۔جی۔ نے کیا ہے۔ میں کہتا تو آپ کہتے کہ پاکستانی ہے، لیکن آپ سی۔اے۔جی۔ کو نہیں کہہ پائیں گے۔ سی۔اے۔جی۔ نے تمام چیزیں کہی ہیں کہ ٹفینس کے اکوپیمنٹس کی حالت کیا ہے، ہماری باقی چیزوں کی حالت کیا ہے؟ آج کہاں گئے وہ مدعے؟ آپ جیت گئے، سرکاری ٹفینس کے نام پر بن گئیں اور آج آپ مائٹرنائیزیشن آف ٹفینس بھول گئے، ٹفینس فورسز بھول گئے، ان کے کپڑے بھول گئے، ان کا کھانا بھول گئے، ان کے اکوپیمنٹس بھول گئے، آپ ان کا مائٹرنائیزیشن بھول گئے۔ آپ چوبیس



گھنٹے ووٹ لینے کے لئے پڑوسی دیش، دشمن دیش کا نام لیتے ہیں، لیکن ان دشمن کنٹریز کی پراجے آپ کے بھاشنوں سے نہیں ہوگی، وہ فوج کے سسکتی کرن سے ممکن ہوگی، وہ مائٹرنائیزیشن سے ہوگی۔ گالیاں دینے سے ووٹ آئیں گے، لیکن گالیاں دینے سے جنگ نہیں جیتی جاتی۔ اس لئے مائٹرنائیزیشن آف ڈیفینس فورسز اور ان کے اکوپیمنٹس کا مائٹرنائیزیشن کیجئے، گالیاں دینے سے کچھ نہیں ہوگا۔ میں یہ نہیں کہتا کہ گالیاں مت دیجئے، لیکن آپ وہ صرف ووٹ لینے کے لئے کرتے ہیں۔ اگر من سے کرنا ہوتا تو اس کے لئے گالی نہیں، اس کے لئے فوج ہے، اس لئے ہتھیار ہیں، اس کے لئے جدید ہتھیار کی ضرورت ہے، اس کے لئے ڈیفینس بجٹ کی ضرورت ہے، جس میں آپ کی روجی نہیں ہے۔ کئی نیوز پیپرس نے لکھا ہے، اگر آپ بجٹ کے بعد پرسوں کے نیوز پیپرس دیکھیں گے کہ کئی نیوز پیپرس نے لکھا ہے، کئی رائٹرس نے لکھا ہے کہ ڈیفینس نے سیکنڈ سیٹ لے لی۔ آپ الگ منٹریلہ بنائیں، الگ ڈیپارٹمینٹ بنائیں یا تینوں سیناؤں کا الگ چیف بنائیں، اس سے لڑائی نہیں لڑی جا سکتی۔

'بیروزگاری'، جو پورے دیش کا مدعا ہے۔ کیا آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ کروڑوں لوگ اپنے بچوں کو اپنی زمین بیچ کر، اپنی جائیداد بیچ کر، اپنے گھر گروی رکھ کر، سڑکوں پر مزدوری کر کے اپنے بچوں کو پڑھاتے ہیں۔ آج وہ بچے ٹگریاں حاصل کر کے خالی بیٹھے ہیں، ان کے سامنے اندھیرا ہے، اس کے لئے کوئی کوشش نہیں ہے۔ وہ ہوگی بھی کیسے، کیوں کہ آپ دس کروڑ نوکریاں دینے میں ناکام ہوئے، آپ بنا سوچے سمجھے نوٹ بندی لائے، ڈی-مونیٹائزیشن لائے، جس کی وجہ سے لاکھوں ادھیوگ بند ہو

گئے، لاکھوں ادھیوگ بند ہوئے تو لاکھوں مزدور بھی گھر پہنچ گئے، ان میں سے ہزاروں وبائٹ کالرڈ لوگ بھی ہے، جو گھر پہنچ گئے۔ 'جی۔ایس۔ٹی۔'، جس کا آپ نے پہلے ورودھہ کیا، آپ کی سرکار نے، آپ کے لیڈرس نے ورودھہ کیا، بعد میں آپ اسے لائے، لیکن اسے لانا نہیں آیا۔ آپ لوگوں نے ڈی-مونسٹرائزیشن کے رولس میں ڈیڑھ سو بار تبدیلی کی، شاید قریب سو بار جی۔ایس۔ٹی۔ کے رولس میں تبدیلی کی، اس کی وجہ سے کتے ادھیوگ بند ہو گئے، اس کے لئے آپ اپنی غلطی ماننے کے لئے بھی تیار نہیں ہے کہ ہم سے بھول ہو گئی، غلطی ہو گئی اور لوگوں سے ہم معافی چاہتے ہیں کہ ہم نے وداؤٹ ایپلی کیشن آف مائنڈ یہ چیزیں کی ہیں، جس کی وجہ سے ہم نے آدھا دیش بیکار کر دیا۔ آپ یہ بھی نہیں کرتے ہیں۔

اس کے بعد میں ایسے مدّے پر آتا ہوں، جس کے بارے میں راشٹرپتی کے ابھیہاشن میں ایک ڈیڑھ پیج لکھا گیا۔ پانچ اگست کو تو ہم نے زندگی میں پہلی بار ایسا بل پڑھا، ہم بھی چالیس-بیالیس سال سے پارلیمنٹ میں ہیں۔ ہم نے یہ بھی پہلی بار دیکھا کہ ایسے بھی بل آتے ہیں، اس طرح سے بھی قانون پاس ہوتے ہیں۔ ہم نے یہ بھی پہلی بار دیکھا کہ قانون بنانے سے پہلے دیش کو کیسے گمراہ کیا جاتا ہے۔

جولائی کے آخری ہفتے میں کہا کہ جموں کشمیر میں ملیٹینٹ کا کوئی خطرہ ہے، اس لئے امرناتھہ یاترا کو بند کر دیا جائے اور لوگوں کو واپس بلایا جائے اور سب سے بڑا مذاق یہ تھا کہ کہیں کوئی بندوق پکڑی گئی۔ اس اسٹیٹ میں ہم نے ایک ایک دن میں ایک ایک ہزار بندوقیں، رائفلز اور

ایمونیشن پکڑا ہے اور ہم ادھر سے پبلک میٹنگ کرتے جا رہے ہیں۔  
ایسا کچھ بتاتے کہ ایٹم بم آ رہا ہے۔ یہ کہا گیا کہ اسنیپر رائفل پکڑی گئی  
ہے۔ آپ اتنے ڈرپوک ہیں کہ اسنیپر رائفل سے پورا ہندوستان ڈر گیا اور  
آپ نے پوری یاترا استہگت کر دی۔ بہر حال آپ نے پوری دنیا کو ڈرا دیا  
کہ اسنیپر رائفل پکڑی گئی ہے۔ اس وقت تقریباً ڈیڑھ لاکھ کے قریب  
ٹورسٹس کشمیر کے اندر تھے۔ میں بعد میں وہاں گیا اور ان ہاؤس بوٹس  
میں بھی گیا، وہاں سے ٹورسٹس جا رہا نہیں رہا تھا۔ ہاؤس بوٹ والوں  
نے کہا کہ آپ جائیے، لیکن پولیس آئی اور انہوں نے کہا کہ ہم تم کو بند  
کر دیں گے اگر ان کو جانے نہیں دیا، ان کو بھیج دو۔ تو پولیس کی  
حمایت سے آپ نے وہاں سے لوگوں کو نکال دیا اور وہاں سے ٹورسٹ  
وڈڈرا کئے، یاتری وڈڈرا کئے، یہاں سے وہاں پر ایڈیشنل فورسز بھیجی۔  
ہمیں لگتا تھا کہ شاید کچھ بڑا ہونے والا ہے۔ آپ بڑے عرصے سے کہہ  
رہے تھے کہ پی۔او۔کے۔ ہم نے نہیں لیا ہے، شاید پی۔او۔کے۔ واپس لینے کی  
بات ہو رہی ہے۔ ہمیں لگا ایسا کچھ ہونے والا ہے۔ رات میں ہی سب  
لیڈرس اندر ہو گئے، سینکڑوں جیل میں چلے گئے۔

† پی او کے۔ واپس لے کر کی بات ہو رہی ہے۔ ہم لگا اٹھا کچھ ہونے والا ہے۔ رات میں  
ہی سب لیٹرس اندر ہو گئے، سنیٹروں میں چلے گئے۔

श्री लालटे अली खान : आप तो दिल्ली में थे तबना आप भी।

† جناب جاوید علی خان : آپ تو دہلی میں تھے، ورنہ آپ بھی۔

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: मैं दिल्ली में था और उस समय पार्लियामेंट चल रही थी, वरना हम भी अभी किसी जेल में पड़े रहते। इस तरह से भी कानून लाया जाता है, हमने यह पहली दफ़ा देखा है। हम भी पंजाब के लिए कानून लाए, हम भी असम के लिए कानून लाए, हम मिजोरम के लिए भी कानून लाए, लेकिन इस तरीके से कानून लाया गया। फिर यहां सदन में भी बिल की कोई चर्चा नहीं। यहां 10 per cent representation backwards को देने के लिए एक दूसरा बिल लगा हुआ था और हम उसके लिए तैयारी करके आए थे। यहां पर बिल की चर्चा नहीं हुई, कोई discussion नहीं हुआ, Business Advisory Committee में नहीं आया, टाइम decide नहीं हुआ, lay नहीं हुआ, बिल circulate नहीं हुआ और जम्मू-कश्मीर Abrogation of Article 370 and downgrading of the State into two Union Territories का कानून यहां पेश हो रहा है। मैं समझता हूं और मैं जानता हूं कि इन छह सालों में हिंदुस्तान के एक-एक इंस्टीट्यूशन को एक-एक करके आपने खत्म किया और यह आखिरी इंस्टीट्यूशन था, जिसको आपने पांच अगस्त को खत्म कर दिया। आपने Parliamentary system, Parliamentary procedures and Parliamentary democracy को पांच अगस्त को खत्म किया। ये तमाम नींव जो पार्लियामेंट के कायदे-कानून होते हैं, उन सबको छोड़कर आपने जबरदस्ती यह कानून पास कर दिया। यह कभी नहीं हुआ था। हम अपनी पार्टीज को व्हिप नहीं दे पाए थे और दूसरी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज भी व्हिप नहीं दे पाई, क्योंकि किसी को मालूम नहीं था। क्योंकि जो बिल उस वक्त लिखा गया था, उसमें 10 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन थी और उसमें हम सरकार के साथ सहमत थे। इसी को आप सब का साथ कहते हैं। यही है सब का साथ, यही है सब का विकास और विश्वास ! 5 फरवरी, 2015 को जब मुफ्ती साहब और बीजेपी के लीडर्स के बीच यहां बातचीत चल रही थी, तो मैंने उसी वक्त बताया था, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी बैठे थे, स्वर्गीय अरुण जेटली जी भी बैठे थे, तो मैंने उसी वक्त कहा था कि आप नॉर्थ-ईस्ट और जम्मू-कश्मीर में इतनी रुचि मत लीजिए, यह आपके बस का काम नहीं है। जम्मू-कश्मीर में बीजेपी के साथ मिलकर सरकार मत बनाओ। आप जम्मू-कश्मीर की हिस्ट्री, ज्योग्राफी और कल्चर नहीं जानते हो। आप नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के कल्चर को नहीं जानते हैं। यहां पर MoS, Home Affairs श्री रिजिजु जी बैठे थे, मैंने उनसे पूछा कि क्या आपके 22 या 26 ट्राइबल्स के अलग-अलग ग्रुप्स हैं, तो उन्होंने उठकर बताया, हां, हैं। आज जम्मू-कश्मीर में क्या हुआ? आप वहां सरकार बनाने के लिए घुस गए, लेकिन आपसे सरकार नहीं चली। आपने withdraw कर दिया, आप फिर सत्ता में रहना चाहते थे, फिर Governor Rule लाए, उससे भी आपकी भूख खत्म नहीं हुई, तो आपने स्टेट को ही खत्म कर दिया और अपने हाथ में ही ले लिया।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

आपने नॉर्थ-ईस्ट का भी वही हाल किया। आप वहां पर NRC लाए तो क्या हुआ - पूरा नॉर्थ-ईस्ट जल गया। अब जो आपने जोड़ा है - किसी को inner-line, किसी को outer-line करके, किसी न किसी के साथ तोड़-फोड़ करके आपने अपने साथ रखा है, वरना नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में कोई आपके साथ नहीं है, आपकी सोच के साथ नहीं है, आपकी विचारधारा के साथ नहीं है, आप जबर्दस्ती जोड़-तोड़कर उनको अपने साथ लगा रहे हैं। जम्मू-कश्मीर के संबंध में दोनों सदनों में हम पर जिस प्रकार के आरोप लगाए गए - आज मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से पूरे सदन को बताना चाहता हूं कि हम पर जो आरोप लगाए गए या जिस बुनियाद पर आर्टिकल 370 और downgrading of the States करके दो Union Territories बनायीं थीं, उन्हें मैं पढ़ता हूं और उनका जवाब देता हूं। सरकार की तरफ से यह बताया गया था कि वहां पर unemployment थी, गरीबी थी। मैं RBI की Handbook पढ़ता हूं। 2019 में जम्मू-कश्मीर का unemployment rate 5.3 था और इंडिया का 6.1 था - वह ऑल इंडिया से नीचे है। इसी प्रकार से poverty ratio है, यह भी RBI का ही है, 2011-12 में जम्मू-कश्मीर में poverty ratio 10.4 था, जबकि ऑल इंडिया का 21.9 था। दूसरा बहाना बताया गया, जिसके बारे में अभी भी आप अपने भाषणों में बोलते हैं - अभी भी दिल्ली में यह बोला गया - आप इस बात को लिखिए, मैं आपको बता रहा हूं, मुझे इसके लिए एक महीने बड़ी research करनी पड़ी - 'Denied education to children -- Right to Education for children between 614 years of age has not been extended to J&K.' यह एक सरकार को dismiss करने का और Union Territory बनाने का मौका बना, लेकिन मैं इस सदन को और सरकार को बताना चाहता हूं कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में 1954 से, जब बक्शी गुलाम मोहम्मद थे, तब से free and compulsory elementary education up to 14 and free education up to university है। मैं भी वहां पर free education के अंतर्गत university student रहा हूं। तो वहां पर university तक free education है और 1954 से free and compulsory elementary education है। आज आप हमें बताते हैं कि आपने 2011 का कानून नहीं बनाया है! आपमें से कई लोग तो 1954 में पैदा भी नहीं हुए थे, जब से वहां पर यह कानून है। यह आरोप हम पर इस सदन में और उस सदन में पड़ा गया - comparison किया गया। आप देखिए, मैं हमारी education के संबंध में comparison देना चाहता हूं। जम्मू-कश्मीर में 2015-16 में 11वीं और 12वीं क्लास में 58.6 students थे, जबकि गुजरात, जो मॉडल स्टेट था, उसमें 43 परसेंट थे। ऑल इंडिया में 56 परसेंट थे, तो हम ऑल इंडिया से भी 2 परसेंट ऊपर हैं। Girls' aged 15 years and above, जिन्होंने 8 साल की schooling की है, जम्मू-कश्मीर में 87 परसेंट और गुजरात में 75 परसेंट। Girls who attended school, aged below 15 years, जे एंड के में 27.4 परसेंट और गुजरात में 26 परसेंट था। Schooling 10 or more years, जे एंड के में 37.2 परसेंट और गुजरात में 35 परसेंट था।

हम पर दूसरा इलज़ाम लगा कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में आर्टिकल 370 की वजह से जमीन नहीं खरीदी जा सकती थी, इसलिए उद्योग नहीं लगे थे। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में जब तक हमने सरकार छोड़ी, चार साल पहले, केंद्र और स्टेट में, 37 industrial estates थे और

**4.00 P.M.**

जम्मू-कश्मीर में तकरीबन 30 हजार छोटे-बड़े उद्योग थे। हमारे यहां जमीन 90 साल की लीज़ पर देना 60's से शुरू हुआ और एक बहुत बड़ी इंडस्ट्री, *Chenab Textile Industry*, जो बिड़ला की है, कटुआ में लगी है, जिसमें तकरीबन 10 हजार का employment है, वह देश का एक बड़ा उद्योग है। वह इंडस्ट्री mid-60's में लगी है, 90 साल के लिए। हमारी 60's से लेकर अभी 2016 तक इंडस्ट्री लगाने के लिए 90 साल की लीज़ दी जाती थी, लेकिन आपकी सरकार 2015 में जो बनी, coalition government बनी, जिसमें आपके Deputy Chief Minister थे, उन्होंने 2016 में इस लीज़ की अवधि को 90 साल से घटाकर 40 साल कर दिया और आप हमें बताते हैं कि दफा 370 की वजह से उद्योग नहीं लगते थे।

आपने कहा, यह चौथा -पांचवां सवाल था, शादी के लिए minimum age for girls prescribed नहीं थी। शायद कानून न बना हो, लेकिन मैं भूल गया, मुझे इससे पहले देना चाहिए था, मैं इन तीनों को पटल पर रख रहा हूँ, *Government of India's Report, 2015-16*, मैं जितने भी ये आंकड़े पढ़ रहा हूँ और comparison बता रहा हूँ, चाहे गुजरात हो, ऑल इंडिया हो या कश्मीर हो, इसे मैं पटल पर रख देता हूँ। पांचवां आरोप था कि लड़कियों और लड़कों की शादी के लिए age prescribed नहीं थी। माना prescribed नहीं थी, माना पूरे हिंदुस्तान में prescribed है, माना गुजरात में भी prescribed है, लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट पर मुकाबला तो करे ज़रा *Government of India! Girls married before 18 years of age*, जम्मू-कश्मीर में 8.7 और गुजरात में 24.9 and all-India 26.8 है, तो प्रोग्रेसिव हम हैं कानून बनाए बगैर ही या आप हैं? हमारे यहां 18 साल से कम उम्र में विवाह का आंकड़ा 8.7 है, national level का 26.8 है, गुजरात का 24.9 है, जो कि almost 25 है। *Girls aged between 15 and 19 who were either pregnant or became mothers*, जो 15 और 19 साल के बीच में या तो गर्भवती हैं या मां बन गई हैं, जम्मू-कश्मीर में सिर्फ 2.9, गुजरात में 6.5 और ऑल इंडिया पर 7.9 है। यह हम पर आरोप था। वकील साहब, मैं पहले इसे आपको भेज दूंगा। हम पर छठा आरोप था, जो कि tribals, dalits को political reservation के संबंध में था।

मैं इस सदन के द्वारा बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी एस.सी. की सर्विसेज़ में और MLAs में रिजर्वेशन बहुत अर्स से है। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट की पोलिटिकल रिजर्वेशन भी है और लेजिस्लेशन में भी रिजर्वेशन है। जब तक हमारी सरकार रही, उसमें एस.सी./एस.टी. के 6 मंत्री रहे, हमारी काँग्रेस पार्टी का डिप्टी चीफ मिनिस्टर 6 साल तक रहा और 6 साल तक वह स्पीकर रहा। इसलिए हमारी रिजर्वेशन एस.सी. के लिए सर्विसेज़ में भी है और विधान सभा में भी है। एस.टी. की रिजर्वेशन हमारी सर्विसेज़ में 10 परसेंट है और लेजिस्लेचर में नहीं थी, लेकिन उनकी लेजिस्लेचर में रिजर्वेशन 8 परसेंट बनती थी, तो हमारी आउटगोइंग असेम्बली में 12 एस.टी. MLAs थे। हम उनको रिजर्वेशन उनकी संख्या से ज्यादा देते थे, लेकिन सर्विसेज़ में उनकी रिजर्वेशन थी।

फिर एक और क्वेश्चन आया कि यहां जो फॉरेस्ट एक्ट बना है, उसे हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने ट्रायबल्स के लिए बनाया था। जो नॉन ट्रायबल्स हैं, जो दूसरे हैं, वे फॉरेस्ट प्रोड्यूस का फायदा उठा सकते हैं, यह नहीं बनाया। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां तो यह महाराजा के ज़माने में बना, जिसमें कहा गया था कि वे फॉरेस्ट का फायदा उठा सकते हैं, अपने घर बनाने के लिए लकड़ी भी काट सकते हैं और घास चराई भी करा सकते हैं। उसके बाद 1987 में दोबारा कानून बना और मेरे वक्त में तीसरा कानून बना और आपकी सरकार आते ही उन सबको निकाल दिया। आपका आरोप था कि हम कानून नहीं बनाते, हमने तीन-तीन कानून बनाये और आपने उन सब को बगैर कानून के निकाल दिया। अभी एक और बात बताई गई, *after the President's Rule, the people of Jammu & Kashmir are being provided better facilities of LPG, electricity, toilets, roads, etc.* President's Rule तो 2018 में हुआ और यह 2016 की रिपोर्ट है। अब मैं इसी रिपोर्ट के हिसाब से पढ़ता हूं कि इलेक्ट्रिसिटी हाउसहोल्ड जम्मू और कश्मीर - 97.4 परसेंट, गुजरात - 96 परसेंट, हमसे डेढ़ परसेंट नीचे और ऑल इंडिया- 88 परसेंट है। *Clean fuel for cooking and household use - Jammu & Kashmir 57.4 per cent, Gujarat 52.6 per cent, Sanitation, toilets*, जिसकी आप बात करते हैं। वहां भी हम 52.5 परसेंट हैं, नेशनल लेवल 48.4 परसेंट है। इसके अलावा कहा गया कि हैल्थ की कोई सुविधा नहीं है। आर्टिकल 370 की वजह से वहां हैल्थ में कुछ नहीं होता था, स्टेट होने की वजह से हैल्थ में कुछ नहीं होता था। अगर हैल्थ में कुछ नहीं होता था, तो *sex ratio* में, जब हम सब चाहते हैं कि लड़कियों की संख्या बढ़ाई जाए, तो जम्मू और कश्मीर में एक हजार लड़कों के मुकाबले में 972 लड़कियां हैं और गुजरात में सिर्फ 950 लड़कियां हैं।

एनीमिक, जो गर्भवती नहीं हैं, जो 15 से 50 साल की औरतें हैं, वे जम्मू और कश्मीर में 49.5 परसेंट हैं और गुजरात में 55 परसेंट हैं। इसका मतलब है कि वहां पर 5 परसेंट एनीमिक ज्यादा हैं और देश भर में, नेशनल लेवल पर 53 परसेंट हैं, तो हम नेशनल एवरेज से भी ठीक हैं और गुजरात से भी ठीक हैं। जो गर्भवती औरतें हैं, जो 15 से 49 वर्ष की हैं, वे हमारी सिर्फ 47 परसेंट हैं और गुजरात में 51 परसेंट हैं। आपने *women empowerment* के बारे में कहा है कि *women* को कोई अख्तियार नहीं था, हमने *women* को मुक्त किया, बड़ी आज़ादी दी। मैं यहां पर बताना चाहता हूं कि *married women have experienced spousal violence*, सिर्फ 9.4 परसेंट और गुजरात में 20.1 परसेंट और नेशनल लेवल पर 31 परसेंट है, तो यह नेशनल लेवल से और गुजरात से कम है। महोदय, मैं बीच-बीच में स्किप भी करता जा रहा हूं। पूरा नहीं पढ़ रहा हूं। सर, अब मैं *women owning house or land* के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं और घर या जमीन उसके नाम पर है या नहीं। जम्मू-कश्मीर में 35.3 और गुजरात में सिर्फ 27.2 प्रतिशत ऐसी महिलाएं हैं। औरतों के *bank account* उनके अपने नाम पर हैं और वे खुद चलाती हैं या नहीं इस बारे में बताना चाहता हूं कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में 60 परसेंट, गुजरात में सिर्फ 48



परसेंट और नेशनल लैवल का 53 परसेंट औसत है। जिन औरतों के पास मोबाइल फोन है और वे खुद चलाती हैं उनका प्रतिशत जम्मू-कश्मीर में 54.2, गुजरात में सिर्फ 47 और नेशनल लैवल पर सिर्फ 45 परसेंट है। अब मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि women aged between 15 and 25 years who used hygienic methods, a protection during the menstrual period, यह भी हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री में जरूरी है।

*[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN), in the Chair]*

मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि it is 66.5 per cent in Jammu & Kashmir and national average is only 57.6 per cent, and even in Gujarat, it is only 60 per cent, 6 points less than Jammu & Kashmir. Men married before the age of 21 years, यानी 21 साल की उम्र से पहले कानूनन कितने लोग शादी करते हैं- जम्मू-कश्मीर में सिर्फ 10.5 परसेंट और गुजरात में 28.4 परसेंट तथा नेशनल लैवल पर 20 परसेंट। अब मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि 15 से 49 साल की उम्र तक के कितने आदमी anemic हैं, सिर्फ 20 परसेंट और नेशनल लैवल और गुजरात में इससे ज्यादा हैं। अब मैं बच्चों के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। आप कहते हैं कि बच्चों के साथ नाइंसाफी हुई। Infant mortality rate, शिशु मृत्युदर एक साल के अंदर 1000 में से कितने बच्चे मरते हैं। यह बात हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री, देश और दुनिया के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और इस बारे में जो सबसे बड़े पैरामीटर्स माने जाते हैं, तो उस देश के बच्चों से माने जाते हैं कि उस देश का स्वास्थ्य कैसा है। 1000 बच्चों में से जम्मू-कश्मीर में केवल 32 बच्चे मरते हैं और गुजरात में 34 बच्चे तथा नेशनल एवरेज 41 बच्चों का है। इसका मतलब है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर is the best. पांच साल में 1000 में से कितने बच्चे मरते हैं, यदि इसे देखा जाए, तो जम्मू-कश्मीर में 38, गुजरात में 43 और नेशनल लैवल पर 50. एक साल और दो साल के बीच, बच्चे को पूरे टीके कितने लगते हैं, यदि इसका प्रतिशत देखा जाए, तो जम्मू-कश्मीर में 75.1 परसेंट, गुजरात में 50 परसेंट और नेशनल लैवल 62 परसेंट है। Children who received the health checkup within the two days of birth - Jammu and Kashmir, 20.3%, Gujarat, 15.8% and nation level is 24%. चिल्ड्रन एक और दो साल के बीच में, जिन्हें बीसीजी के टीके लगाते हैं, उनका प्रतिशत 95.5 परसेंट जम्मू-कश्मीर में और गुजरात में केवल 80 परसेंट। मेरे पास इसमें बहुत आंकड़े और हैं, लेकिन मैं उनमें नहीं जा रहा हूँ।

महोदय, इन बुक्स के अनुसार केन्द्र सरकार 114 parameters पर सर्वे करती है। उसमें हैल्थ है, उसमें न्यूट्रिशन है, उसमें सेनिटेशन है, उसमें खाना है। इन 114 पैरामीटर्स में से जम्मू कश्मीर 80 पैरामीटर्स पर नेशनल एवरेज से ज्यादा है, जबकि Gujarat, it is only on 56 more than the national average. तो क्या मैं नहीं कहूँ कि Gujarat is the fittest case of Governor's rule.

महोदय, ये चीजें हमारे प्रदेश में ज्यादा हैं और गुजरात में कम, इसलिए मैं ऐसा कह रहा हूँ। क्योंकि एक बहाना बनाया गया कि आपकी जम्मू-कश्मीर स्टेट हमने इसलिए तोड़ी और दफा 370 आपने इसलिए खत्म किया, क्योंकि हमें दो स्टेट की गवर्निंग करनी नहीं आती। अगर हम



114 पैरामीٹرس میں سے 80 पैرामीٹرس پر نیشنل एवरेज से ज्यादा हैं, तो कितनी स्टेट्स को आज डिसमिस किया जाना चाहिए और यूनियन टैरीटरीज़ बनाया जाना चाहिए। आपकी अपनी स्टेट, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की स्टेट नेशनल एवरेज से सिर्फ 52 प्वाइंट्स में ऊपर है, जम्मू-कश्मीर 80 प्वाइंट्स में ऊपर है, so, that is the fittest State to be made a Union Territory. इसलिए मैं यह सिद्ध करना चाहता था कि - यद्यपि मैंने टाइम लिया, लेकिन मैं यह सिद्ध करना चाहता था कि बहाने से, झूठ से, फरेब से, धोखे से इस देश को गुमराह कर दिया कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में कुछ नहीं होता। जिन लोगों ने - वे आज यहाँ नहीं हैं, वे चाहें फारुख अब्दुल्ला हों, उमर अब्दुल्ला हों या महबूबा जी हों, जम्मू-कश्मीर में आतंकवाद था, लेकिन वे वहाँ सरकार चला रहे थे। हमने अपनी जिंदगी पर खेलकर ये आंकड़े बनाए हैं - ये आंकड़े हवा में नहीं बने हैं, मैं ये जो आंकड़े पढ़ रहा हूँ, ये आंकड़े बनाने में उन सब लोगों ने, हम सब लोगों ने मेहनत की है, लेकिन फिर भी बदनाम किया जाता है कि ये चोर है, इनको जेल में बंद रखो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, आप इस तरह से धोखा नहीं दे सकते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश को धोखा नहीं दे सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : میں دہلی میں تھا اور اس وقت پارلیمنٹ چل رہی تھی، ورنہ ہم بھی ابھی کسری جیل میں پڑے رہتے۔ اس طرح سے بھی قانون لایا جاتا ہے، ہم نے یہ پہلی دفعہ دیکھا ہے۔ ہم بھی پنجاب کے لئے قانون لائے، ہم بھی آسام کے لئے قانون لائے، ہم مئی و م کے لئے بھی قانون لائے، لیکن اس طریقے سے قانون لایا گیا پھر جہاں سدن میں بھی بل کی کوئی چرچا نہیں۔ یہاں دس فیصد ریفرنڈم، بیک-ورڈس کو دینے کے لئے ایک دوسرا بل لگا ہوا تھا اور ہم اس کے لئے بھاری کر کے آئے تھے۔ یہاں پر بل کی چرچا نہیں ہوئی، کوئی ڈسکشن نہیں ہوا، بزنس ایجوانڈری کمٹی میں بھی نہیں آئی، ٹائم مقرر نہیں ہوا، لے نہیں ہوا، بل سرکلٹ نہیں ہوا اور جموں کشمیر Abrogation of Article 370 and downgrading of the State into two Union Territories جہاں بحث ہو رہا ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں اور میں جانتا ہوں کہ اس چھ سالوں میں ہندوستان کے ایک ایک انسٹی ٹیوشن کو ایک ایک کر کے آپ نے ختم کئے اور یہ آخری انسٹی ٹیوشن تھا، جس کو آپ نے پانچ اگست کو ختم کر دیا۔ آپ نے پارلیمنٹری سسٹم، پارلیمنٹری پروسجر اینڈ پارلیمنٹری ڈیموکریسی کو پانچ اگست کو ختم کیا۔ یہ تمام بنیاد جو پارلیمنٹ کے قاعدے قانون ہوتے ہیں، ان سب کو چھوڑ کر آپ نے زبردستی یہ قانون پاس کر دیا۔ یہ کبھی نہیں ہوا تھا۔ ہم اپنی پارٹی کو وہی نہیں دے پائے تھے اور دوسری پولیٹیکل پارٹی بھی وہی وہی دے پائے، کبھی کہ کسری کو معلوم نہیں تھا۔ کبھی کہ جو بل اس وقت لکھا گیا تھا، اس میں دس فیصد ریفرنڈم تھی اور اس میں ہم سرکار کے ساتھ

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

سہمت تھے۔ اسی کو آپ سب کا ساتھ کہتے ہیں۔ وہی ہے سب کا ساتھ، وہی ہے سب کا وکاس اور خوشواس۔ پانچ فروری، 2015 کو جب مفتی صاحب اور بی جے پی کے لیڈرس کے بیچ یہاں بات چیت چل رہی تھی، تو میں نے اسی وقت بتایا تھا، مائٹے پردھان منتری جی بیٹھے تھے، مرحوم ارون جٹلی جی بھی بیٹھے تھے، تو میں نے اسی وقت کہا تھا کہ آپ نارتھ ایسٹ اور جموں کشمیر میں اتنی دلچسپی مت لیتے، یہ آپ کے بس کا کام نہیں ہے۔ جموں کشمیر میں بی جے پی کے ساتھ مل کر سرکار مت بناؤ۔ آپ جموں کشمیر کی بستی، جغرافیہ اور کلچر نہیں جانتے ہو۔

آپ نارتھ ایسٹ کے کلچر کو نہیں جانتے ہیں۔ یہاں پر MoS, Home Affairs شری ریجھو بیٹھے تھے، میں نے ان سے پوچھا کہ کئی آپ کے 22 یا 26 ٹرائبلز کے الگ الگ گروپس ہیں، تو انہوں نے اٹھ کر بتایا ہاں، ہیں۔ آج جموں و کشمیر میں کئی ہوا؟ آپ وہاں سرکار بنانے کے لئے گھس گئے، لیکن آپ سے سرکار نہیں چلی۔ آپ نے withdraw کر دی، آپ پھر سٹہ میں رہنا چاہتے تھے، پھر گورنر رول لائے، اس سے بھی آپ کی بھوک ختم نہیں ہوئی، تو آپ نے اسٹیٹ کو ہی ختم کر دی اور اپنے ہاتھ میں ہی لے لے، آپ نے نارتھ ایسٹ کا بھی وہی حال کئی آپ وہاں پر این آر سی لائے تو کئی ہوا، پورا نارتھ ایسٹ جل گیا اب جو آپ نے جوڑا ہے۔ کسری کو inner-line، کسری کو outer-line کر کے، کسری نہ کسری کے ساتھ توڑ پھوڑ کر کے آپ نے اپنے ساتھ رکھا ہے، ورنہ نارتھ ایسٹ میں کوئی آپ کے ساتھ نہیں ہے، آپ کی سوچ کے ساتھ نہیں ہے، آپ کی وچاردھارا کے ساتھ نہیں ہے، آپ زبردستی جوڑ توڑ کر ان کو اپنے ساتھ لگا رہے ہیں۔ جموں و کشمیر کے سمبندھ میں دونوں سدنوں میں ہم پر جس طرح کے الزام لگائے گئے، آج میں اس سدن کے مادھم سے پورے سدن کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہم پر جو آروپ لگائے گئے ہیں جس بنیاد پر آرٹیکل 370 اور downgrading of the States کر کے دو Union

Territories بنائیں تھیں، انہی میں پڑھتا ہوں اور ان کا جواب دیتا ہوں۔ سرکار کی طرف سے یہ بتائی گئی تھا کہ وہاں پر بے روزگاری تھی، غریبی تھی۔ میں آر بی آئی کی ہینڈ بک پڑھتا ہوں، 2019 میں جموں و کشمیر کا 5.3 unemployment rate تھا اور انڈیا کا 6.1 تھا۔ وہ آل انڈیا سے نیچے ہے۔ اسی طرح سے poverty ratio ہے، یہ بھی آر بی آئی کا ہی ہے، 2011-12 میں جموں و کشمیر میں 10.4 poverty ratio تھا، جب کہ آل انڈیا کا 21.9 تھا۔ دوسرا بہانہ بتائی گئی جس کے بارے میں ابھی بھی آپ اپنے بھائشوں میں بولتے ہیں۔ ابھی بھی دہلی میں یہ بولا گیا، آپ اس بات کو لکھتے ہیں، میں آپ کو بتا رہا ہوں، مجھے اس کے لئے ایک مہینے بڑی ریسرچ کرنی پڑی۔ 'Denied education to children -- Right to Education for children between 6-14 years of age has been extended to J&K.' Union اور سرکار کو dismiss کرنے کا اور Territory بنانے کے موقع بنا، لیکن میں اس سدن کو اور سرکار کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ جموں و کشمیر میں 1954 سے، جب بخشی غلام محمد تھے، تب سے free and compulsory elementary education up to 14 and free education up to university ہے۔ میں بھی وہاں مفت تعلیم کے تحت یونیورسٹی اسٹوڈنٹ رہا ہوں۔ تو وہاں پر یونیورسٹی تک مفت تعلیم ہے اور 1954 سے free and compulsory elementary education up to 14 ہے آج آپ ہمیں بتاتے ہیں کہ آپ نے 2011 کا قانون نہیں بنایا ہے، آپ میں سے کئی لوگ تو 1954 میں پیدا بھی نہیں ہوئے تھے، جب سے وہاں پر یہ قانون ہے۔ یہ آروپ ہم پر اس سدن میں اور اس سدن میں پڑھا گیا، comparison کیا گیا آپ دیکھتے ہیں، میں ہماری اچھوتکشی کے سمبندھ میں comparison دیتا چاہتا ہوں۔ جموں

وکشمی می 2015-16 می گلابوی اور بارہوی کلاس می 58.6 students تھے، جب کہ گجرات، جو ماڈل اسٹیٹ تھا، اس می 43 پرسنٹ تھے۔

آل انڈی می 56 فیصد تھے، تو ہم آل انڈی سے بھی دو فیصد اوپر ہیں۔ 'Girls' aged 15 years and above, جنہوں نے آٹھ سال کی اسکولنگ کی ہے، جموں کشمیر می 87 فیصد اور گجرات می 75 فیصد۔ Girls who attended school, aged below 15 years, جے ایڈ کے می 27.4 فیصد اور گجرات می 26 فیصد تھا۔ Schooling 10 or more years, جے ایڈ کے می 37.2 فیصد اور گجرات می 35 فیصد تھا۔

ہم پر دوسرا الزام لگا کہ جموں کشمیر می آرٹیکل 370 کی وجہ سے زمین نہی خریدی جا سکتی تھی، اس لئے ادھیگ نہی لگے تھے۔ می بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ جموں کشمیر می جب تک ہم نے سرکار چھوڑی، چار سال پہلے، کنڈر اور اسٹیٹ می، 37 انڈسٹری ایسٹس تھے اور جموں کشمیر می تقریباً تیس ہزار چھوٹے چھوٹے ادھیگ تھے۔ ہمارے پاس زمین نوے سال کی لین پر دینا سکسٹی سے شروع ہوا اور ایک بہت بڑی انڈسٹری، چناب ٹیکسٹائل انڈسٹری، جو بڑا کی ہے، کٹھوا می لگی ہے، جس می تقریباً دس ہزار کا ایمپلائمنٹ ہے، وہ دیش کا ایک بہت بڑا ادھیگ ہے وہ انڈسٹری مڈ۔ سکسٹی می لگی ہے، نوے سال کے لئے۔ ہماری سکسٹی سے لے کر ابھی 2016 تک انڈسٹری لگانے کے لئے نوے سال کی لین دی جاتی تھی، لیکن آپ کی سرکار 2015 می جو بری، کولیشن گورنمنٹ بری، جس می آپ کے ڈپٹی چیف منسٹر تھے، انہوں نے 2016 می اس لین کی مدت کو نوے سال سے گھٹا کر چالیس سال کر دی اور آپ ہمیں بتاتے ہیں کہ دفعہ 370 کی وجہ سے ادھیگ نہی لگتے تھے۔

آپ نے کہا، جی چوتھا-پانچواں سوال تھا، شادی کے لئے minimum age for girls prescribed نہی تھی۔ شادی قانون نہ بنا ہو، لیکن می بھول گئی مجھے اس سے پہلے دینا چاہئے تھا، می ان تینوں کو پٹل پر رکھ رہا ہوں گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا رپورٹ 2015-16، می جتنے بھی آئیکڑے پڑھ رہا ہوں اور کمیٹی کر بتا رہا ہوں، چاہے گجرات ہوں، آل انڈیا بولی کشمیری ہو، اسے می پٹل پر رکھ دینا ہوں۔ پانچواں آروپ تھا کہ لڑکیوں اور لڑکوں کی شادی کے لئے age prescribed نہی تھی۔ مانا prescribed نہی تھی، مانا پورے ہندوستان می prescribed ہے، مانا گجرات می بھی prescribed ہے، لیکن اس رپورٹ پر مقابلہ تو کری ذرا۔ Government of India! Girls married before 18 years of age, جموں کشمیری می 8-7 اور گجرات می 24-9 ایڈ آل انڈیا 26-8 ہے، تو پروگریسو ہم ہی، قانون بنائے بغیر ہی آپ ہی؟ ہمارے جہاں اٹھارہ سال سے کم عمر می شادی کا آئیکڑا 8-7 ہے، نیشنل لیول کا 26-8 ہے، گجرات کا 24-9 ہے، جو کہ 25 almost ہے۔ Girls aged between 15 and 19 who were either pregnant or became mothers, جو 15 اور 19 سال کے بیچ می ہی تو حاملہ ہی ہی ماں بن گئی ہی، جموں کشمیری می صرف 2-9، گجرات می 6-5 اور آل انڈیا پر 7-9 ہے۔ جی ہم پر آروپ تھا۔ وکیل صاحب، می پہلے اسے آپ کو بھیج دوں گا۔ ہم پر چھٹا آروپ تھا، جو کہ ٹرائیلس، دلٹس کو پولیٹیکل ریزرویشن کے سمبندھ می تھا۔

می اس سدن کے ذریعہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہماری ایس سری کی سروس می اور ای ای ای می ریزرویشن بہت عرصے سے ہے۔ شیڈیوڈ کاسٹ کی پالیٹیکل ریزرویشن بھی ہے اور لیمس لیشن می بھی ریزرویشن ہے۔ جب تک ہماری سرکار رہی، اس می ایس



سری، اسی ٹی کے چھ منتری رہے، ہماری کانگریس پارٹی کا ڈپٹی چیف منسٹر چھ سال تک رہا اور چھ سال تک وہ اسپیکر رہا۔ اس لئے ہماری ریرویشن اسی سری کے لئے سروسز میں بھی ہے اور ودھان سبھا میں بھی ہے۔ اسی ٹی کی ریرویشن ہماری سروسز میں بھی ہے اور ودھان سبھا میں بھی ہے۔ اسی ٹی کی ریرویشن ہماری سروسز میں دس فیصد ہے اور لمپسوم میں نہیں تھی، لیکن ان کی لمپسوم میں ریرویشن آٹھ فیصد بنتی تھی، تو ہماری آؤٹ گونینگ اسمبلی میں بارہ اسی ٹی ائی ائی تھے۔ ہم ان کو ریرویشن ان کی تعداد سے زیادہ دیتے تھے، لیکن سروسز میں ان کی ریرویشن تھی۔

پھر ایک اور سوال آئی کہ جہاں جو فارمیٹ ایکٹ بنا ہے، اسے ہماری گورنمنٹ نے ٹرانسلس کے لئے بنایا تھا۔ جو نان ٹرانسلس ہے، جو دوسرے ہے، وہ فارمیٹ پروڈیوس کا فائدہ اٹھا سکتے ہیں، یہ نہیں بنایا۔ میں بنانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمارے جہاں تو یہ مہاراج کے زمانے میں بنا، جس میں کہا گئی تھا کہ وہ فارمیٹ کا فائدہ اٹھا سکتے ہیں، اپنے گھر بنانے کے لئے لکڑی بھی کاٹ سکتے ہیں اور گھاس چرائی بھی کرا سکتے ہیں۔ اس کے بعد 1987 میں دوبارہ قانون بنا اور میں نے وقت میں ٹھہرا قانون بنا اور آپ کی سرکار آئے ہیں ان سب کو نکال دیں آپ نے ہمیں کہا کہ ہم قانون نہیں بناتے، ہم نے نئے نئے قانون بنائے اور آپ نے ان سب کو بغیر قانون کے نکال دیں یہ آروپ تھا۔ ابھی

ایک اور بات بتائی گئی، & after the President's Rule, the people of Jammu

Kashmir are being provided better facilities of LPG, electricity, toilets, roads,

etc. - یہ تو 2018 میں ہوا اور یہ 2016 کی رپورٹ ہے۔ اب میں اسی رپورٹ کے

حساب سے پڑھتا ہوں کہ الیکٹرکسٹی ہاؤس ہولڈ جموں و کشمیر 97.4 پرسنٹ، گجرات

96 پرسنٹ، ہم سے ڈیڑھ پرسنٹ نیچے اور آل انڈیا 88 پرسنٹ ہے۔ Clean fuel for

cooking and household use - Jammu & Kashmir 57.4 per cent, Gujarat 52.5 per cent, Sanitation, toilets, پر سنٹ 48.4 ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ کہا گئی کہ مٹھ کی کوئی سہولیت نہیں ہے۔ آرٹیکل 370 کی وجہ سے وہاں مٹھ میں کچھ نہیں ہوتا تھا، اسٹینڈ بونے کی وجہ سے مٹھ میں کچھ نہیں ہوتا تھا۔ اگر مٹھ میں کچھ نہیں ہوتا تھا، تو Sex ratio میں، جب ہم سب چاہتے ہیں کہ لڑکیوں کی تعداد بڑھائی جائے، تو جموں و کشمیر میں ایک ہزار لڑکوں کے مقابلے میں 972 لڑکی ہیں اور گجرات میں صرف 950 لڑکی ہیں۔

ایسک، جو گریجویٹ نہیں ہیں، جو پندرہ سے پچاس سال کی عورتیں ہیں، وہ جموں اور کشمیر میں 49.5 پر سنٹ ہیں اور گجرات میں 55 پر سنٹ ہیں۔ اس کا مطلب ہے کہ وہاں پر پانچ پر سنٹ ایسک زیادہ ہیں اور دس بھر میں، نیشنل لول پر 53 پر سنٹ ہیں، تو ہم نیشنل ایریج سے بھی ٹھیک ہیں اور گجرات سے بھی ٹھیک ہیں۔ جو گریجویٹ عورتیں ہیں، جو 15 سے 49 سال کی ہیں، وہ ہماری صرف 47 پر سنٹ ہیں اور گجرات میں 51 پر سنٹ ہیں۔ آپ نے women empowerment کے بارے میں کہا ہے کہ women کو کوئی اختیار نہیں تھا، ہم نے women کو مُکت کئی بڑی آزادی دی۔ married women have experienced spousal violence, صرف 9.4 پر سنٹ اور گجرات میں 20.1 پر سنٹ اور نیشنل لول پر 31 پر سنٹ ہے، تو یہ نیشنل لول سے اور گجرات سے کم ہے۔

مہودے، مئی بیچ بیچ مئی اسکا پ بھی کرنا جا رہا ہوں۔ پورا نہیں پڑا رہا ہوں۔  
 سر، اب مئی women owning house or land کے بارے مئی بتانا چاہتا ہوں اور گھر کی  
 زمیں اس کے نام پر ہے کی نہیں۔ جموں کشمیر مئی 35.3 اور گجرات مئی صرف 27.2  
 فیصد ایسی عورتیں ہیں۔ عورتوں کے بچہ اکاؤنٹ ان کے اپنے نام پر ہیں اور وہ خود  
 چلائیں ہیں کی نہیں اس بارے مئی بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ جموں کشمیر مئی ساٹھ فیصد، گجرات  
 مئی صرف 48 فیصد اور ریٹیل لوکل کا 53 فیصد اوسط ہے۔ جن عورتوں کے پاس  
 موبائل فون ہے اور وہ خود چلائیں ہیں ان کا فیصد جموں کشمیر مئی 54.2، گجرات مئی  
 صرف 47 اور ریٹیل لوکل پر صرف 45 فیصد ہے۔ اب مئی بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ women  
 aged between 15 and 25 years who used hygienic methods, a protection  
 during the menstrual period, یہ بھی ساٹھ منسٹری مئی ضروری ہے۔

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN) in the Chair:]

مئی بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ it is 66.5 per cent in Jammu & Kashmir and  
 national average is only 57.6 per cent, and even in Gujarat, it is only 60 per  
 cent, 6 points less than Jammu & Kashmir. Men married before the age of  
 21 years, یہی اکھن سال کی عمر سے پہلے قانوناً کتنے لوگ شادی کرتے ہیں۔  
 جموں کشمیر مئی صرف 10.5 فیصد اور گجرات مئی 28.4 فیصد اور ریٹیل لوکل پر یہی  
 فیصد۔ اب مئی بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ 15 سے 49 سال کی عمر تک کے کتنے آدمی anemic



ہی، صرف ہمیں فہمد اور نیشنل لہل اور گجرات می اس سے زائدہ ہی۔ اب می بچوں کے بارے می بتانا چاہتا ہوں۔ آپ کہتے ہی کہ بچوں کے ساتھ ناانصافی ہوئی Infant mortality rate, بچوں کی شرح اموات ایک سال کے اند ایک ہزار می سے کتنے بچے مرتے ہی۔ یہ بات ہلکھ منسٹری، دیش اور دیش کے لئے بہت اہم ہے اور اس بارے می جو سب سے بڑے ہوا مٹرس مانے جاتے ہی، تو اس دیش کے بچوں سے مانے جاتے ہی کہ اس دیش کا سواستھ کھیا ہے۔ ایک ہزار بچوں می سے جموں کشمیر می صرف 32 بچے مرتے ہی اور گجرات می 34 بچے اور نیشنل اوریج 41 بچوں کا ہے۔ اس کا مطلب ہے کہ جموں کشمیر از دی ہیٹ۔ پانچ سال می ایک ہزار می سے کتنے بچے مرتے ہی، اگر اسے دیکھا جائے، تو جموں کشمیر می 38، گجرات می 43 اور نیشنل لہل پر 50۔ ایک سال اور دو سال کے بیچ، بچے کو پورے ٹکے کتنے لگتے ہی، اگر اس کا فہمد دیکھا جائے، تو جموں کشمیر می 1-75 فہمد، گجرات می 50 فہمد اور نیشنل لہل 62 فہمد ہے۔ Children who received the health checkup within the two days of birth - Jammu & Kashmir, 20.3%, Gujarat, 15.8% and national level is 24%۔ چلڈرن ایک اور دو سال کے بیچ می، جنہی ہی سری-جی۔ کے ٹکے لگاتے ہی، ان کا فہمد 5-95 فہمد جموں کشمیر می اور گجرات می صرف 80 فہمد۔ می ے پاس اس می بہت آنکڑے اور ہی، لیکن می ان می نہی جا رہا ہوں۔

مہودے، می اس بکس کے مطابق کنڈر سرکار 114 ہیامٹرس پر سروے کرنی ہے۔ اس می ہلکھ ہے، اس می ریٹرنیشن ہے، اس می سریٹیشن ہے، اس می کھانا ہے۔ ان 114 ہیامٹرس می سے جموں کشمیر 80 ہیامٹرس پر نیشنل اوریج سے زائدہ ہے،

جبکہ Gujarat, it is only on 52, more than the national average. تو کی می نہی

کہوں کہ Gujarat is the fittest case for Governor's rule.

مہودے، یہ چئی می ہمارے پردیش می زلہ ہے اور گجرات می کم، اس لئے می  
ایسا کہہ رہا ہوں۔ کہیں کہ ایک بہانا بنائی گئی ہے کہ آپ کی جموں کشمیر اسٹیٹ ہم نے  
اس لئے توڑی اور دفعہ 370 آپ نے اس لئے ختم کی، کہیں کہ ہم می دو اسٹیٹ کی  
گورننگ کرنی نہی آئی۔ اگر ہم 114 پیام ٹرس می سے 80 پیام ٹرس پر ریشنل ایریج  
سے زلہ ہے، تو کتری اسٹیٹس کو آج ڈسمس کی جانا چاہئے اور یہی ٹری بنائی جانا  
چاہئے۔

آپ کی اپری اسٹیٹ، مارٹے پردھان منتری جی کی اسٹیٹ ریشنل ایریج سے صرف باون  
so, that is the fittest, پوائنٹس می اوپر ہے، جموں و کشمیر اسٹی پوائنٹس می اوپر ہے،  
اس لئے می یہ ثابت کرنا چاہتا تھا کہ اگر می State to be made a Union Territory.  
نے ٹائم لیا، لیکن می یہ ثابت کرنا چاہتا تھا کہ بہانے سے جھوٹ سے، فریب سے،  
دھوکے سے، اس دیش کو گمراہ کردی کہ جموں و کشمیر می کچھ نہی ہوتا۔ جن لوگوں  
نے وہ آج یہاں نہی ہی وہ چاہے فاروق عبداللہ ہوں، عمر عبداللہ ہوں علی محبوبہ جی ہوں،  
جموں و کشمیر می آنک واد تھا، لیکن وہ وہاں سرکار چلا رہے تھے۔ ہم نے اپنے زندگی  
پر کھڑی کر کے آنکڑے بنائے ہی۔ یہ آنکڑے ہوا می نہی بنے ہی، می یہ جو آنکڑے  
پڑھ رہا ہوں، یہ آنکڑے بنائے می ان سب لوگوں نے، ہم سب لوگوں نے محنت کی ہے،  
لیکن پھر بھی بننام کی جاتا ہے کہ یہ چور ہی، ان کو جٹی می بند رکھو۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔  
نہی، آپ اس طرح سے دھوکہ نہی دے سکتے ہی۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ دیش کو دھوکہ نہی دے  
سکتے ہی۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री जुगलसिंह माथुरजी लोखंडवाला (गुजरात) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): तुम लोग देश को तोड़ते हो। ... (व्यवधान) ... तुम लोग  
देश को तोड़ते हो। ... (व्यवधान) ... तुम लोग देश को तोड़ते हो। ... (व्यवधान) ... तुम आतंकवादी  
हो ... (व्यवधान) ... तुम लोग आतंकवादी हो ... (व्यवधान) ... तुम लोग देश को तोड़ते हो। ... (व्यवधान) ...

† جناب محمد علی خان : تم لوگ دیش کو توڑتے ہو ... (مداخلت) ... تم لوگ دیش کو توڑتے ہو ... (مداخلت) ... تم لوگ آنتک وادی ہو تم لوگ دیش کو توڑتے ہو ... (مداخلت) ... تم لوگ دیش کو توڑتے ہو ... (مداخلت) ...

श्री जुगलसिंह माथुरजी लोखंडवाला: आप लोग आतंकवादी हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please take your seat. ... (Interruptions) ... Allow the Leader of the Opposition to speak. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: मेरे कहने का यह मतलब था ... (व्यवधान) ... मेरे कहने का मतलब था कि ये उपलब्धियाँ तभी हुई। ... (व्यवधान) ...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: میں نے کہنے کا یہ مطلب تھا ... (مداخلت) ... میں نے کہنے کا مطلب تھا کہ یہ اُبلدھول تباہی ہوئی ... (مداخلت) ...

एक माननीय सदस्य: काँग्रेस ने जम्मू-कश्मीर को आगे बढ़ाया। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: मेरे कहने का मतलब है कि ये उपलब्धियाँ तभी हुई और मुझे अफसोस है कि आज जिन लोगों ने, जिन सरकारों ने, जिन लीडर्स ने वहाँ आतंकवाद का मुकाबला किया, 50-60 हजार से ज्यादा लोग, नौजवान, मर्द, औरतें, जो आतंकवाद का शिकार हो गए, आज उनकी सराहना करने की बजाय उन्हें सलाखों के पीछे रखा जा रहा है। इसलिए थ्योरी के तौर पर उन लीडर्स को रिहा कर देना चाहिए और political activities शुरू करनी चाहिए। वहाँ नुकसान हुआ। वहाँ जम्मू का भी नुकसान हुआ, कश्मीर का भी नुकसान हुआ, लद्दाख का भी नुकसान हुआ। इस तरह से तीनों हिस्सों का नुकसान हुआ, देश का नुकसान हुआ। वहाँ हमारी economy का नुकसान हुआ, fruits का नुकसान हुआ, agriculture का नुकसान हुआ, handicrafts का नुकसान हुआ, tourism का नुकसान हुआ। जम्मू में सैकड़ों उद्योग बंद हो गए, जम्मू की इंडस्ट्री बैठ गई, जम्मू का ट्रांसपोर्ट खत्म हो गया, जम्मू में employment zero हो गई, जम्मू के restaurents, hotels वगैरह सब बैठ गए, जम्मू की दुकानें, जो कश्मीर की वजह से चलती थीं, क्योंकि कश्मीर के लोग जम्मू से सामान लेते थे, वे सब दुकानें बैठ गईं। आपको शायद ख्याल होगा कि खाली कश्मीर को नुकसान हुआ, लेकिन मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू को भी उतना ही नुकसान हुआ, जितना कश्मीर के लोगों को नुकसान हुआ है।

उपसभापति महोदय, एक हिस्सा, जो बॉर्डर का हिस्सा है, जो चीन और पाकिस्तान के बॉर्डर का हिस्सा है, वहाँ अच्छी सरकार वही होती है, जो वहाँ के लोगों के साथ मिलकर चले और खराब सरकार वह होती है, जो वहाँ के लोगों के साथ लड़े। इसका मतलब है कि वे देश को कमजोर कर रहे हैं। देश में यकीनन आर्मी का रोल होता है, security forces का रोल होता है, लेकिन बॉर्डर स्टेट्स में लोगों का भी उतना ही रोल होता है, क्योंकि brunt वही लोग bear करते हैं। दुश्मन मुल्क से जब गोलियाँ चलती हैं, हथगोले चलते हैं, तो सबसे पहले लोगों के घरों पर गिरते हैं, फिर वह चाहे जम्मू हो, कश्मीर हो या लद्दाख हो, चाहे हिंदू हो, मुसलमान हो या सिख, ईसाई हो। वहाँ हमारे सभी भाइयों का नुकसान हुआ है। हमारे जम्मू के भाइयों का भी नुकसान हुआ है और कश्मीर के लोगों का भी नुकसान हुआ है। जब भी ज्यादा आतंकवाद बढ़ता है और escalation हो जाता है, तो सबसे ज्यादा गोलियाँ, कटुआ, सांबा और जम्मू के लोगों पर गिरती हैं। इसलिए यह कहना कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में कुछ नहीं हुआ, उस पर मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि यह सरकार अब अपनी गलती को मान जाएगी और स्टेट में तुरंत इसको बदल देगी। वह तुरंत इस UT system को खत्म करके स्टेट का बिल इसी सेशन में लाए और तमाम political parties के नेताओं को छोड़ दे, ताकि political activities शुरू हो जाएँ।

आखिर में मैं एक मिनट और लूँगा। पूरा देश दो महीने से सड़कों पर है, CAA को लेकर, NRC को लेकर, NPR को लेकर। मैंने कभी नहीं देखा है कि इतने बड़े पैमाने पर पूरे देश में 90-90 साल, 80-80 साल के बूढ़े, औरतें-मर्द, 3 साल, 2 साल, एक साल, 3 महीने का बच्चा अपनी माँ की गोद में ठंड में बाहर 24 घंटे बैठे हों। लेकिन यह सरकार ऐसी सरकार है कि सरकार के किसी एक मंत्री ने यह स्टेटमेंट नहीं दिया कि आपकी problem क्या है, हम आपके पास जाएँ, हम आपको समझाएँ या आप हमें समझाएँ। सरकार war path पर है। आपके बयान कैसे हैं ! मंत्रियों के बयान कैसे हैं! मेरे मित्र, अच्छे साथी यादव जी ने गाँधी जी को बहुत इस्तेमाल किया। आपको गाँधी जी को इस्तेमाल करना है, जहाँ विपक्ष को डराना हो, लेकिन आपने गाँधी जी की हालत क्या की? आपके एमपीज़ ने गाँधी जी की क्या हालत की? मुझे शर्म आनी चाहिए कि वह एमपी हमारे colleague ही हैं। क्या इस सदन में वह दिन भी आ गया, चाहे यह सदन हो या वह सदन हो, कि भोपाल की एमपी, जिसने गाँधी जी का कत्ल किया, उस कातिल को हीरो मानती हैं और गाँधी जी को ज़ीरो मानती हैं। वे यहाँ आपकी मिनिस्टर हैं और अभी भी एमपी हैं। उन्होंने गाँधी जी के बारे में क्या-क्या कहा, मैं गाँधी जी के लिए वे गंदे शब्द अपने जुबान पर ला नहीं सकता और आप गाँधी जी के हितैषी हैं। आप गाँधी जी को 24 घंटे इस्तेमाल करने के लिए मानते हैं। आपमें हिम्मत नहीं है कि आप उन दो एमपीज़ को suspend करें, dismiss करें, पार्टी से निकाल दें। आपमें हिम्मत नहीं है। जो मंत्री गालियाँ देते हैं, उनको suspend करने के लिए नोटिस देने की हिम्मत भी आपको नहीं है। कभी तो कुछ दिखाइए। जब आप यह नहीं करते हैं, तब आप पर शक होता है कि यह सब कुछ आपकी वजह से होता है, आप सब ही इसके पीछे होते हैं।

میں ماننیی راسٹرپتی جی کا دھننیواد کرتا ہوں۔ انکی مجبوری ہے، سرکار جو بنا کر دے، اسے ہر راسٹرپتی کو پڑنا پڑتا ہے۔ آپکی سرکار نے بنا کر دیا، لیکن ان تمام چیئوں کی طرف دھیان نہی دیا، جو آپنے وادے کیے تھے۔ آپنے انمیں سے کوئی وادا پورا نہی کیا۔ آپ جو بھی چیز لائیں گے، ویدا دیت چیز لائیں گے، تاکہ لوگوں کا دھیان ان تمام مودوں سے ہٹ جائے، جن پر آپنے وادے کیے تھے۔

انہی شبدوں کے ساتھ میں راسٹرپتی جی کے باطن کا دھننیواد کرتا ہوں۔

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: میں نے کہنے کا مطلب ہے کہ یہ اُلبدھوں تبھی ہوئی اور مجھے افسوس ہے کہ آج جن لوگوں نے، جن سرکاروں نے، جن لائرس نے وہاں آتک واد کا مقابلہ کیا، 50-60 ہزار سے زیادہ لوگ، نوجوان، مرد، عورتیں، جو آتک واد کا شکار ہو گئے، آج ان کی سراہنا کرنے کی بجائے انہی سلاخوں کے پیچھے رکھا جا رہا ہے۔ اس لئے تھیری کے طور پر ان لائرس کو رہا کر دینا چاہیے اور پالیٹکل ایکٹیوٹی شروع کرنی چاہئے۔ وہاں نقصان ہوا۔ وہاں جموں کا بھی نقصان ہوا، کشمیر کا بھی نقصان ہوا، لداخ کا بھی نقصان ہوا۔ اس طرح سے تینوں حصوں کا نقصان ہوا، دیش کا نقصان ہوا۔ وہاں ہماری اکانامی کا نقصان ہوا۔ فروٹس کو نقصان ہوا، سراجت کا نقصان ہوا۔ جموں میں سیکڑوں صنعتیں بند ہو گئی، جموں کی انڈسٹری بٹھ گئی، جموں کا ٹرانسپورٹ ختم ہو گیا، جموں میں ایپلائمنٹ زئیو ہو گئی، جموں کے ریٹورنٹ، ہوٹل وغیرہ سب بٹھ گئے، جموں کی دکانیں، جو کشمیری کی وجہ سے چلتی تھیں، کتوں کہ کشمیری کے لوگ جموں سے سامان لیتے تھے، وہ سب دکانیں بٹھ گئی۔ آپ کو شای خال ہوگا کہ خالی کشمیری کو نقصان ہوا، لیکن میں آپ کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ جموں کو بھی اتنا ہی نقصان ہوا، جتنا کشمیری کے لوگوں کو نقصان ہوا ہے۔

اُپ سبھاپتی مہودے، ایک حصہ، جو بارٹر کا حصہ ہے، جو چین اور پاکستان کے بارٹر کا حصہ ہے، وہاں اچھی سرکار وہی ہوئی ہے، جو وہاں کے لوگوں کے ساتھ ملکر چلے اور خراب سرکار وہی ہوئی ہے، جو وہاں کے لوگوں کے ساتھ لڑے۔ اس کا مطلب

ہے کہ وہ دیش کو کمزور کر رہے ہیں۔ دیش میں عیناً آرمی کا رول ہوتا ہے، سیکورٹی فورسز کا رول ہوتا ہے، لیکن بارڈر اسٹیشن میں لوگوں کا بھی اتنا ہی رول ہوتا ہے، کھوں کہ brunt وہی لوگ bear کرتے ہیں۔ دشمن ملک سے جب گولیاں چلتی ہے، ہتھ گولے چلتے ہیں، تو سب سے پہلے لوگوں کے گھروں پر گرتے ہیں، پھر وہ چاہے جموں ہو، کشمیر ہو یا لداخ ہو، چاہے ہندو ہو، مسلمان ہو یا سکھ، عیسائی ہو۔ وہاں ہمارے سبھی بھائیوں کا نقصان ہوا ہے۔ ہمارے جموں کے بھائیوں کا بھی نقصان ہوا ہے اور کشمیر کے لوگوں کا بھی نقصان ہوا ہے۔ جب بھی زلہ آتک واد بڑھتا ہے اور ایکسٹینشن ہو جاتا ہے، تو سب سے زلہ گولیاں، گٹھو، سامبا اور جموں کے لوگوں پر گرتی ہیں۔ اس لئے یہ کہنا کہ جموں و کشمیر میں کچھ نہیں ہوا، اس پر مجھے پورا وشواس ہے کہ یہ سرکار اب اپنی غلطی کو مان جائے گی اور اسٹیشن میں فوراً اس کو بدل دیگی۔ وہ فوراً اس سٹی سسٹم کو ختم کر کے اسٹیشن کا ہل اسری سٹیشن میں لائے اور تمام پالیٹیکل پارٹیز کے ریکارڈ کو چھوڑ دے، تاکہ پالیٹیکل ایکٹیویٹیز شروع ہو جائے۔

آخر میں، میں ایک منٹ اور لونگا۔ پورا دیش دو مہینے سے سڑکوں پر ہے، سڑکیں اے اے کو لیکر، این آر سڑکیں کو لیکر، این پی آر کو لیکر۔ میں نے کبھی نہیں دیکھا ہے کہ اتنے بڑے پیمانے پر پورے دیش میں نوے نوے سال، اسری اسری سال کے بوڑھے، عورتیں، مرد، بچے، سال، دو سال، ایک سال اور بچے مہینے کا بچہ اپنی ماں کی گود میں ٹھنڈ میں باہر چوبیس گھنٹے بیٹھے ہوں۔ لیکن یہ سرکار اسری سرکار ہے کہ سرکار کے کرسی ایک منتری نے یہ اسٹیشن نہیں دی کہ آپ کی پرابلم کئی ہے، ہم آپ کے پاس جائیں، ہم آپ کو سمجھائیں یا آپ ہمیں سمجھائیں۔ سرکار war path پر ہے۔ آپ کے بچے کھسے ہیں، منتریوں کے بچے کھسے ہیں، میں دوست، اچھے ساتھی وادو جی نے گاندھی جی کو بہت استعمال کیا، آپ کو گاندھی جی کو استعمال کرنا ہے، جہاں ویکش کو ڈرانا ہو، لیکن آپ نے گاندھی جی کی حالت کیا کی؟ آپ کے امی بھئی نے گاندھی جی کی



† کیا حالت کی؟ مجھے شرم آئی چاہیئے کہ وہ ایم پی ہمارے colleague ہی ہیں۔ کیا اس سدن میں وہ دن بھی آگیا، چاہے یہ سدن ہو یا وہ سدن ہو، کہ بھوپال کی ایم پی جس نے گاندھی جی کا قتل کیا، وہ قاتل کو ہیرو مانتی ہیں اور گاندھی جی کو زیرو مانتی ہیں۔ وہ یہاں آپ کی منسٹر ہیں اور ابھی بھی ایم پی ہیں۔ انہوں نے گاندھی جی کے بارے میں کیا کیا کہا، میں گاندھی جی کے لیے وہ گندے شبد اپنی زبان پر لا نہیں سکتا اور آپ گاندھی جی کے ہتیشی ہیں۔ آپ گاندھی جی کو چوبیس گھنٹے استعمال کرنے کے لیے مانتے ہیں۔ آپ میں ہمت نہیں ہے کہ آپ ان دو ایم پیز کو suspend کریں، ٹس مس کریں، پارٹی سے نکال دیں۔ آپ میں ہمت نہیں ہے۔ جو منتری گالیاں دیتے ہیں، ان کو suspend کرنے کے لیے نوٹس دینے کی ہمت بھی آپ کو نہیں ہے۔ کبھی تو کچھ دکھائیے۔ جب آپ یہ نہیں کرتے ہیں، تب آپ پر شک ہوتا ہے کہ یہ سب کچھ آپ کی وجہ سے ہوتا ہے، آپ سب ہی اس کے پیچھے ہوتے ہیں۔

میں مانیئے راشٹری جی کا دھنیواد کرتا ہوں۔ ان کی مجبوری ہے، سرکار جو بنا کر دے، اسے ہر راشٹری کو پڑھنا پڑتا ہے۔ آپ کی سرکار نے بنا کر دیا، لیکن ان تمام چیزوں کی طرف دھیان نہیں دیا، جو آپ نے وعدے کیے تھے۔ آپ نے ان میں سے کوئی وعدہ پورا نہیں کیا۔ آپ جو بھی چیز لائیں گے، متنازع چیز لائیں گے، تاکہ لوگوں کا دھیان ان تمام مدعوں سے ہٹ جائے، جن پر آپ نے وعدے کیئے تھے۔

انہیں شبہوں کے ساتھ میں راشٹری جی کے بھاشن کا دھنیواد کرتا ہوں۔

(ختم شد)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGRAJAN): Thank you Ghulam Nabiji.

Next speaker is Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray.

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय (पश्चिमी बंगाल): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पहले चेयर को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी पार्टी की तरफ से जो संशोधन लाए गए, उनमें से कुछ संशोधनों को स्वीकार

किया गया है। हालाँकि हमारी पार्टी, ऑल इंडिया तृणमूल कांग्रेस 1998 में foundation के बाद आज तक कभी भी महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण के ऊपर कोई amendment नहीं लाई, लेकिन इस बार हम क्यों लाए, क्योंकि हम लाचार हैं। इस भाषण में बहुत सारी चीजें कही गईं और बहुत सारी चीजें नहीं भी कही गईं। मैं मित्र भूपेन्द्र यादव जी का भाषण सुन रहा था। उन्होंने संविधान का पाठ किया, ध्यान से सुना, बहुत अच्छा बोला। हमारे दूसरे साथी, सुधांशु जी ने राजा शिवि से शुरू करके उपनिषद्, पुराण, वगैरह-वगैरह बहुत सारी धर्म कथाओं को सुनाया। लेकिन अगर हम राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण पर नजर डालते हैं, तो पहले ही उन्होंने हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति के बारे में चर्चा की। हालांकि हम जानते हैं कि राष्ट्रपति जी जो कुछ भी कहते हैं, वह सरकार का रिपोर्ट कार्ड है। राष्ट्रपति जी वह रिपोर्ट खुद नहीं बनाते हैं। राष्ट्रपति जी ने हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति के बारे में बहुत सारे आंकड़े दिए। हमारे नेता विरोधी दल, श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद ने भी कुछ बातें कहीं, मैं उन बातों को दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन हमें अफसोस है कि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान में, Reserve Bank of India के इतिहास में पहली बार उन्हें अपने ही फोरकास्ट को तीन दफ़ा चेंज करना पड़ा। आरबीआई ने पिछले साल फरवरी महीने में domestic growth rate का जो फोरकास्ट किया था, वह था 7.4%, फिर दो महीने के अंदर, अप्रैल महीने में उन्होंने उसको घटाकर 7.2% किया और फिर नवम्बर महीने में घटाकर 6.4% किया और फिर दिसम्बर महीने में उसको 5.0% कर दिया। रिज़र्व बैंक के इतिहास में ऐसी घटना कभी नहीं घटी। International Monetary Fund has slashed India's 2019 growth rate forecast to 4.8 per cent from 6.1 per cent it projected in October last. Both the United Nations and the World Bank have cut India's Financial Year 2020 growth forecast to 5.7 and 5.0 per cent respectively. तो हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति की यह असलियत है, जिसका राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है और बजट में भी इसको छुपाया गया है।

Sir, this five per cent growth rate projection is the lowest in the past one year. Inflation rate is the highest in the last three year. Industrial growth rate is the lowest in the past 14 years. Demand for electricity consumption is the lowest in the last 12 years. Private investment is the lowest in the last 16 years and the unemployment index is alarmingly high in the last 45 years. और इसके बारे में राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में एक शब्द भी नहीं है।

सर, अभी 15 दिन पहले Davos में Oxfam Report निकली थी, उसमें क्या बताया गया था? हालांकि सरकार तो मानेगी नहीं, लेकिन यह Internationally acclaimed organisation है। उसमें बताया गया है, "India's richest one per cent hold more than four times the wealth held by 953 million people of India, who make up for the bottom 70 per cent of the country's population while the total wealth of all Indian billionaires is more than full



year Budget of our country." पिछले financial year में हमारे बजट में जितना allocation था, उससे भी ज्यादा पैसा इन billionaires के पास है। ये कितने billionaires हैं, मैं आपको उसके फिगर्स भी देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे पिछले financial year में budget allocation 24,42,200 लाख करोड़ रुपये था। इससे भी ज्यादा धन सिर्फ 63 Indian billionaires के पास है। यह हमारे भारत की आर्थिक स्थिति का चेहरा है कि हमारे बजट से भी ज्यादा पैसा सिर्फ 63 आदमियों के पास है। अब यह सवाल पैदा होता है कि क्या इन billionaires का हिन्दुस्तान में रहना जरूरी है? अगर रिफॉर्म्स का यह चेहरा है, तो मेरे ख्याल से रिफॉर्म्स को भी रिफॉर्म करने की जरूरत है? हमें यह करना ही पड़ेगा। सर, पिछले एक साल से यहां से कमाई करके 5,000 billionaires इंडिया से भागकर बाहर चले गए और वहां कारोबार कर रहे हैं। वे यहां कारोबार नहीं करना चाहते हैं।

As per the Report, it would take a female domestic workers, हम महिला सशक्तिकरण के बारे में बहुत सारी नारेबाजी करते हैं और कहानियां सुनाते रहते हैं। किसी technology company के CEO की एक साल की जो तनखाह है, अगर उतनी तनखाह कोई female domestic worker कमाना चाहती है, तो उस female domestic worker को कितना समय लगेगा? उसको उतना पैसा कमाने में 22,277 साल लगेंगे। क्या चित्र है! It further said that women and girls put in 3.26 billion hours of unpaid care work each and every day. आपकी जो महिलाएँ और छोटे-छोटे बच्चे 3.26 billion hours काम करते हैं, ये unpaid हैं। इनको कोई पैसा नहीं मिलता है। अगर आप उसका हिसाब करते हैं कि उस समय में कितनी कमाई होनी चाहिए थी, तो वह है- 93,000 करोड़। तो जिससे देश को 93,000 करोड़ आमदनी होती है, उस domestic worker को एक पैसा भी नहीं मिलता है। इस बारे में भी राष्ट्रपति जी ने कुछ नहीं बोला, क्योंकि जब सरकार बोलेगी, तभी तो राष्ट्रपति जी बोलेंगे। Statistics जो कभी-कभी देते हैं, आजकल तो ज्यादा देते ही नहीं हैं, NSSO की जुबान बन्द कर दी गयी है। उसमें भी jugglery है, बहुत सारी juggleries हैं। ऐसा चित्र दिखाते हैं कि इतना उजला भारत, 'एक भारत, श्रेष्ठ भारत', ऐसे कितने नारे हैं, भगवान जाने, जो ये लोग दिखाते हैं, बोलते हैं। अभी असलियत क्या है? हमने देखा कि जब नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस जी राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेस के अध्यक्ष थे, तो उन्होंने प्लानिंग कमीशन बनाया था और पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी को चेयरमैन बनाया गया था। यह उनकी दूरदृष्टि थी कि हम जब स्वाधीन होंगे, आज़ाद होंगे, तब प्लानिंग कमीशन हमारे देश की प्लानिंग करेगा, हमारा ठीक से आर्थिक सुधार करेगा। प्लानिंग कमीशन का विलय कर दिया गया और नीति आयोग लाया गया। नीति आयोग में जो लोग बैठे हैं, वे फर्जी चित्र बनाते हैं, Development and Planning का फर्जी चित्र बनाते हैं। इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है। इसका भी विलय कर देना चाहिए। This white elephant must go.

सर, जब पिछली सरकार थी, तब बहुत से इलज़ाम लगाये गये कि आकाश बेच रहे हो, पाताल बेच रहे हो, लेकिन अब तुम क्या कर रहे हो? आपने बोला था कि हम देश को बेचने

नहीं देंगे, लेकिन आप यह क्या कर रहे हैं? आप सब कुछ बेच रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इनको हम थोड़ा-बहुत दिखाते हैं। आप क्या-क्या बेच रहे हैं, मैं थोड़ा-बहुत आपको दिखाना चाहता हूँ। पहले तो LIC की चर्चा करनी चाहिए। पहले LIC की चर्चा होनी चाहिए थी, क्योंकि LIC आपका एक ऐसा प्रतिष्ठान है, जिसकी unrealised loan amount up to September 2019, ₹ 30,000 crore है। LIC का 30,000 करोड़ कुछ कम्पनीज़ ने खा लिया। ये कम्पनीज़ कौन सी हैं- Deccan Chronicle, Essar Port, Gammon, IL&FS, Bhushan Power, Videocon Industries, Alok Industries, Amtrak Auto, ABG Shipyard, Unitech, GVK Power and GTL. इन सब कम्पनीज़ ने LIC के 30,000 करोड़ रुपये खा लिये। यह जो 30,000 करोड़ चला गया, उसमें से 25,000 करोड़ Insurance business fund से disburse किया गया था और insurance कराने वाले लोग जो premium देते हैं, उसके भाग से 2,500 करोड़ उस फंड से चला गया, 5,000 करोड़ पेंशन फंड से गया और 500 करोड़ ULIP fund से गया। यह किसका पैसा है? देश की जनता का पैसा है। उन कम्पनीज़ के खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई की गयी, आज तक सरकार ने न तो इस सदन को और न ही उस सदन को कुछ बताया, देश की जनता को कुछ नहीं बताया। राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में भी इसका कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। हमें अफसोस है। हम अपना खेद जताते हैं।

LIC had to experience this unprecedented situation. The LIC had to purchase shares of loss-making bank, the IDBI, amounting to ₹21,024 crore under the instructions of the Finance Ministry. आईडीबीआई जो कि लॉस मेकिंग बैंक है, उसके 21,024 करोड़ रुपये के शेयर्स आपको खरीदने पड़े, आपको मजबूर किया गया और एक-एक शेयर किलने पैसे में खरीदना पड़ा, एक-एक शेयर 60-61 रुपये में खरीदा। चंद महीनों में उस शेयर का भाव गिरकर 27 रुपये पर आ गया, जबकि उसकी खरीद 60-61 रुपये में की गई थी और दो-तीन महीने में वह शेयर डाउन होकर 27 रुपये पर आ गया। एलआईसी को बर्बाद करने का यह तरीका शुरू हो गया है।

अब मैं इस पर आता हूँ कि लोग कैसे आगे बढ़ते हैं। The Government must inform this House as to why LIC was compelled to provide such huge amount of money to a perennial loss-making bank. The Government must reply. Now, the Government has decided to sell shares of both LIC and IDBI. अब एलआईसी और आईडीबीआई के शेयर्स बेचेंगे। इसे हम विक्रेता सरकार कहते हैं। जैसे बोलते हैं - खेलो सरकार, अब कहते हैं - बेचो सरकार। जैसे खेलो इंडिया, अब उसकी जगह बेचो इंडिया हो गया। This विक्रेता सरकार has set a disinvestment target. उसी में वह बोल रहे हैं कि हमारा डिसइन्वेस्टमेंट टारगेट कितना है, यह 2.8 लाख करोड़ है और इस 2.8 लाख करोड़ डिसइन्वेस्टमेंट का जो टारगेट है, यह 90 हजार करोड़ रुपये आएगा। एलआईसी और आईडीबीआई का शेयर बेचने के बाद हमारे पास 90 हजार करोड़ रुपये आएंगे। इसलिए एलआईसी का शेयर बाजार में छोड़ दिया गया। अब जितने हर्षद मेहता जैसे लोग हैं, वे इसका पूरा फायदा उठाएंगे। मैं एलआईसी के बारे में क्यों

बोल रहा हूँ? ये हमारे देश के करोड़ों लोगों का जीवन बीमा करते हैं, जबकि जीवन बीमा कॉरपोरेशन का खुद का बीमा नहीं है, इनका खुद इंश्योरेंस नहीं है। यह कल रहेगा या नहीं रहेगा, ये कुछ बता नहीं सकते हैं। जिसका खुद का अपना इंश्योरेंस नहीं है, हमारे इंश्योरेंस को बर्बाद करने के लिए सरकार ने यह नीति अपनाई है।

सर, 1956 में एलआईसी किसने बनाया था, इसे पंडित नेहरू ने बनाया था। आजकल नेहरू जी की बहुत आलोचना हो रही है। एलआईसी में उस समय सरकार ने पांच करोड़ रुपये कैपिटल दी थी। 1956 में पांच करोड़ रुपये की कैपिटल से इसे शुरू किया था और आज के हालात कैसे हैं? During the current fiscal, an amount of ₹2,610 crore has been paid by LIC to the Government as dividend. यह इतना मजबूत संगठन, संस्था है। Sir, on a single day, that is, on 30th January, 2020, LIC has mopped around ₹1,816 crore as new business premium. And it is ironical that without inviting suggestions from the policyholders and the employees' organisation, the Government has decided to kill this golden goose. सोने की चिड़िया अंडा दे रही थी, उसको सरकार मार रही है। किसके लिए, जबाब दे? महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में गांधी जी के बारे में कुछ रेफरेन्स लाए गए, बहुत सारे अच्छे रेफरेन्स लाए गए। पैराग्राफ 35 में बोला गया, "In the environment prevailing in the aftermath of partition, the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, had said that Hindus and Sikhs of Pakistan, who do not wish to live there, can come to India."

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please wait. Who is the Cabinet Minister here?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, two are sitting here.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Okay.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, possibly, you do not know them. Anyway, Sir, I am addressing you. It is mentioned in the President's Address, "Mahatma Gandhi had said that Hindus and Sikhs of Pakistan, who do not wish to live there, can come to India. It is the duty of the Government of India to ensure a normal life for them. Many national leaders and political parties have from time to time supported this idea of Pujya Bapu." सुनने में बहुत अच्छा लगा पूज्य बापू, कितने पूज्य हैं, यह सत्ताधारी दल के सांसद बोल रहे हैं कि गांधी जी ने आजादी के समय जो लड़ाई लड़ी थी, वह नाटक था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... और राष्ट्रपति जी पूज्य बापू जी बोल रहे हैं, हम किसकी बात समझें?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Which para are you speaking from?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, it is paragraph 35. This quote of Gandhiji has also been distorted. इसमें कोई reference नहीं दिया गया है कि गाँधी जी ने यह कब कहा, कहाँ कहा, किस दिन कहा, इसके संबंध में कुछ reference नहीं है, लेकिन मेरे पास है। मेरे पास 'Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi' है, उससे पता चलता है कि 25 जुलाई, 1947 में प्रेयर मीटिंग में महात्मा गाँधी बोल रहे हैं, "There are Muslims, Parsis, Christians and other religious groups here. The assumption of the Hindus that India now has become the land of the Hindus is erroneous. India belongs to all who live here." हमारे संविधान का जो आर्टिकल 1 है, Article 1 also says that India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States. इसको भारत बोला गया, संविधान में कहीं भी हिन्दुस्तान की बात नहीं है। कोई भी संविधान खोल कर हिन्दुस्तानी या हिन्दू राष्ट्र दिखा दे। उसके बाद फिर 26 सितम्बर, 1947 को महात्मा गाँधी जी प्रेयर मीटिंग में बोल रहे हैं, जिसको यहाँ पैराग्राफ 35 में कुछ उल्टे ढंग से क्वोट किया गया और मेरे विचार से इसको हटाना चाहिए, क्योंकि यह misquote है। इसको हटाना चाहिए। 26 सितम्बर, 1947 में महात्मा गाँधी जी प्रेयर मीटिंग में जो बोल रहे हैं, उसको मैं यहाँ क्वोट कर रहा हूँ। "If we regard all the Muslims as fifth-columnists, will not the Hindus and the Sikhs in Pakistan be also considered fifth-columnists? That would not do. The Hindus and the Sikhs staying there can come here by all means if they do not wish to continue staying there. In that case, it is the first duty of the Indian Government to give them jobs and make their lives comfortable." अब कुछ दिन पहले मंत्री लोग भी बोले कि हिन्दुस्तान क्या धर्मशाला है? नहीं, धर्मशाला तो नहीं है, लेकिन गौशाला भी नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान गौशाला भी नहीं है और अभी अचानक रुख बदल गया है और गाँधी जी को misquote करके बहुत कुछ दबाने के लिए, छिपाने के लिए इस तरह से बताया जा रहा है। लोग इस तरह से क्यों बोल रहे हैं?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Which document are you quoting from?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: The Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Yes, you can proceed.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, it is 'The Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi.' If you want, tomorrow, I would give you three volumes. I would submit three volumes.

सर, इस तरह से बातें क्यों कही जा रही हैं, क्यों छुपाई जा रही है? गाँधी जी अचानक पूज्य बापू हो गए। जो लोग समझते हैं कि गाँधी जी नाटक करते थे, उनके लिए अचानक बापू जी पूज्य हो गए, क्योंकि सीएए ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): I am sorry. I have asked because you are questioning the President's Speech.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: You are right, Sir. I admit. I bow down to you.

सर, सिटिज़न अमेंडमेंट एक्ट के पीछे सरकार का जो हिडन एजेंडा है, उस हिडन एजेंडा को छिपाने के लिए ये सारे cover up हो रहे हैं और वह भी गाँधी जी के नाम पर। यह हिडन एजेंडा क्या है? Religious persecution भी है और religious polarization भी है। इनका ये दो हिडन एजेंडा हैं - एक, religious persecution और दूसरा, religious polarization. इस मकसद को लेकर ये आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। इसको छुपाने के लिए गाँधी जी का सहारा लेकर उनकी बातों को distort किया गया, इसलिए मेरे विचार से पैराग्राफ 35 को हटाया जाए।

सर, सीए के पास होने के बाद, जैसा कि हमारे नेता विरोधी दल, गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब ने बोला कि सारे देश में एक आंदोलन शुरू हो गया, कहीं-कहीं हंगामा भी हुआ, आगजनी हुई। जो आगजनी हुई, हंगामा हुआ, हम कड़े से कड़े शब्दों से उसकी निन्दा करते हैं। हमारे राज्य में भी थोड़ा-बहुत हुआ और उसके लिए हमने हजार से ज्यादा आदमियों को हिरासत में लिया और हमारी नेता, सुश्री ममता बनर्जी ने पैदल चलकर सारे बंगाल का परिभ्रमण किया। Mile after mile, day after day, night after night, she walked towards the entire West Bengal to preach to the people that whatever you want to do, please to in a peaceful and democratic manner. She has shown the path as to how to mobilize public opinion in a democratic manner. उन्होंने ऐलान न किया कि जब तक हमारे बदन में खून बहता है, तब तक हम बंगाल में सीए, एनआरसी, एनपीआर लागू नहीं होने देंगे और सिर्फ बंगाल ही नहीं, केरल, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, पंजाब, छत्तीसगढ़, ओडिशा, महाराष्ट्र, तेलंगाना वगैरह बहुत सारे राज्यों ने ऐसा रुख अपनाया, अधिवेशन में ऐसा प्रस्ताव पास किया और मुख्यमंत्रियों ने भी ऐलान किया कि हमारे राज्य में हम सीए या एनआरसी लागू नहीं होने देंगे। उनके जो साथी लोग हैं, हम नाम नहीं लेना चाहते, बिहार के आदरणीय चीफ मिनिस्टर, ओडिशा के आदरणीय चीफ मिनिस्टर, हमने अखबार में देखा है, सच है या झूठ है, यह मुझे नहीं मालूम, अगर सच है, तो ठीक है। हम उनको सलाम करते हैं कि वे लोग भी बोले, सत्ताधारी पार्टनर होते हुए भी उन्होंने बोला कि हमारे राज्य में हम यह सब एनआरसी का हंगामा नहीं चाहते, तो यह परिस्थिति है। इसको खासकर हमारा जो युवा है, जो स्टूडेंट्स हैं, विद्यार्थी हैं, सिर्फ जामिया में नहीं, सिर्फ अलीगढ़ में नहीं, सिर्फ जेएनयू में नहीं, सिर्फ जादवपुर यूनिवर्सिटी में नहीं, बल्कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के कण-कण में जितने भी एजुकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं, हर जगह विद्यार्थी सड़कों पर उतरे, उन्होंने मोर्चा खोले और सीए के खिलाफ प्रतिवाद और प्रतिरोध की शपथ ली। क्या हम इन लाखों-करोड़ों जनता, युवा, छात्र सबको अस्वीकार करें? क्या ये हमारे देश के नागरिक नहीं हैं? हम इनकी बात सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं, लेकिन क्यों सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं? अगर आप people's Government हैं, अगर आप democratic Government हैं, तो आपको जनता की बात सुननी ही पड़ेगी। बताया

गया कि यह कानून नागरिकता छीनने के लिए नहीं लाया गया है, बल्कि नागरिकता देने के लिए लाया गया है। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। क्या हम 65 सालों से नागरिक नहीं थे, अब हमें नागरिकता दी जाएगी? क्योंकि सिटिजनशिप एक्ट 1955 में पास हुआ था, 65 साल बीत चुके हैं, तो हम 65 साल से नागरिक नहीं थे, वे लोग हमें अब नागरिकता देंगे? सत्ता में हैं, तो हमें नागरिकता देंगे। इसके लिए एनआरसी करना पड़ेगा, एनपीआर भी करना पड़ेगा। मेरे पिताजी ने कहाँ जन्म लिया था, कब जन्म लिया था, मेरी माता जी ने कहाँ जन्म लिया था, कब जन्म लिया था, सब बोलना पड़ेगा, सब तथ्य देना पड़ेगा, लेकिन क्यों देना पड़ेगा? हमारे पास राशन कार्ड है, हमारे पास वोटर्स कार्ड है, आधार कार्ड है, पैन कार्ड है, पासपोर्ट है, बैंक की पासबुक है, insurance के कागजात हैं, फिर भी हमको प्रमाणित करना पड़ेगा कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिक हैं या नहीं। क्या किसी विदेशी को राशन कार्ड मिलता है, क्या किसी विदेशी को पासपोर्ट मिलता है, क्या हमारे यहाँ किसी विदेशी को आधार कार्ड या पैन कार्ड मिलता है, क्या वोटर्स कार्ड मिलता है, तो इस देश में यह क्या हो रहा है? यह सरकार, दशानन सरकार है। ये लोग दस मुँह से दस बातें कहते हैं। जब देखा कि स्थिति बहुत नाजुक है, हमारे युवा, हमारे विद्यार्थी लोग सड़क पर उतर गए हैं, सिर्फ काँग्रेस नहीं, सिर्फ टीएमसी नहीं, एसपी, बीएसपी, डीएमके वगैरह विरोधी दल नहीं, बल्कि आम जनता खफा हो गई है, तो दशानन सरकार के दस मुँह से दस बातें निकलने लगीं कि कन्फ्यूज कर दो। 10 तरह की बातें करने लगे, ताकि एक confusion create किया जाए। फिर क्या बोला गया? फिर बोला गया, एनआरसी? एनआरसी पर तो सरकार में कभी चर्चा ही नहीं हुई। क्या हम लोग कान से नहीं सुनते हैं? क्या हम लोग आँख से नहीं देख पाते हैं? इसी सदन में बताया गया कि अभी तो यह सीएए लागू हो रहा है, थोड़ा रुकिए, सारे हिन्दुस्तान में हम एनआरसी लागू करेंगे, चुन-चुनकर लाएँगे। देश की हर जगह पर आम सभाओं में सत्ताधारी दल के मंत्रियों और नेताओं ने हज़ारों बार, सैकड़ों बार चिल्ला-चिल्लाकर बताया और अब ये बोल रहे हैं कि सरकार में इस पर चर्चा ही नहीं हुई! जब इस पर चर्चा ही नहीं हुई, तो फिर आपने क्यों बोला? आज सुबह, लोक सभा में एक सवाल के जवाब में आदरणीय गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा कि till now, there is no decision on NRC. Till now! आज नहीं तो कल होगा। इसका मतलब, आज नहीं है, लेकिन कल हो सकता है। यहाँ हमने सुना कि यह होगा ही और देखते रहना। हम मायके चले जाएँगे, तुम देखते रहना! इस तरह, सभी लोगों ने एक ही सुर लगाया। जब ऊपर से बोल दिया गया कि इस पर कभी चर्चा नहीं हुई, तो सब बोलने लगे कि चर्चा नहीं हुई, चर्चा नहीं हुई, चर्चा नहीं हुई। "मिले सुर मेरा तुम्हारा।" यह भैरवी राग है। जो राग सुबह गाया जाता है, उसे भैरवी कहते हैं, लेकिन अभी तो afternoon है, अभी हम भैरवी नहीं गा सकते। हम अभी वृन्दावनी सारंग गा सकते हैं, हम पटदीप या भीमपलासी जैसे afternoon के दूसरे राग गा सकते हैं। ये राग इनको मालूम है कि नहीं, यह मुझे मालूम नहीं है, लेकिन ये तो सब जानते हैं। ये राग-रागिनी सब जानते हैं, इसलिए ये सब लोग मिलकर हम सबको राग-रागिनी सुनाने लगे कि हम लोग नादान हैं, कुछ नहीं समझते हैं, राग-रागिनी क्या होती है, यह हमको मालूम नहीं है। आपको राग-रागिनी सुननी पड़ेगी, क्योंकि हम अभी सत्ता में हैं। इस तरह,

बहुत सारी राग-रागिनी सत्ताधारी नेताओं ने सुनायी। ठीक है। अभी भी यह सुनायी जा रही है, लेकिन हमारे पास वीडियो है। कौन क्या बोला, सबका वीडियो हमारे पास है, बहुत सारे लोगों के पास है। यहाँ तक कि बीजेपी के ट्विटर एकाउंट से जो ट्वीट इरेज़ किया गया था, वह भी मेरे पास है। अगर कोई सुनना चाहता है, आप लोगों में हिम्मत है और यदि कोई कहता है कि हाँ, उसे पेश करो, यहाँ सुनाओ, तो हम उसको सदन में सबको सुनाएँगे कि कौन क्या बोला। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैनिफेस्टो तो है ही, वह कभी-कभी देखते हैं।

सर, इस लोकतांत्रिक आंदोलन को दबाने के लिए ये लोग धारा 144, अश्रु गैस, लाठी और गोली को अपनाए हुए हैं। अभी भूपेन्द्र जी नहीं हैं, वे सुबह संविधान को सुना रहे थे। संविधान में आर्टिकल 14 है, आर्टिकल 19 है और आर्टिकल 21 है। हमारे माने हुए वकील, हमारी कानूनी बिरादरी के नेता, अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी जी अभी भी यहाँ बैठे हैं। वे इन सबको ज्यादा अच्छे से एक्सप्लेन कर सकते हैं। भूपेन्द्र जी ने कुछ प्रयास किए, लेकिन आर्टिकल 14, 19 और 21 की बात को उन्होंने एक बार भी नहीं उठाया, क्योंकि अगर उनको उठाया, तो मुश्किल है। खैर! धारा 144, अश्रु गैस, लाठी और गोली -- हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में पहली बार एक केन्द्रीय मंत्री आम सभा में बोल रहा है, गोली मारो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... किसको गोली मारो? गोली मारो, गोली मारो। मंत्री बोल रहा है, गोली मारो और जनता वह बोल रही है, जो अभी ये बोल रहे थे। वह गाली में नहीं बक सकता, क्योंकि यह सदन है। मैं बाहर भी वह गाली नहीं बक सकता हूँ। आपने संविधान की शपथ ली कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान और कानून की रक्षा करेंगे, इसका हम पालन करेंगे। अभी तक यह मंत्री मंत्रिमंडल में कैसे हैं, यह सवाल मैं उठाना चाहता हूँ। जो सरकार संविधान को मान्यता नहीं देती है, उस सरकार को अगर हम असंवैधानिक बोलेंगे तो क्या यह भूल होगी? सबने शपथ ली, हमने भी शपथ ली। हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ कि कोई मंत्री आम सभा में इस तरह से बोले, पिछले 70-75 साल में इतनी सारी पार्टियाँ आयीं। यह चल रहा है कि गोली मारो, इसको गोली मारो, उसको गोली मारो। अब तो किसी राज्य का मुख्य मंत्री भी बोलने लगा है, मुख्य मंत्री भी बोलने लगा है कि गोली मारो। सरकार अब बेनकाब हो चुकी है। संविधान की जो आत्मा है। *The soul of the Constitution is the Preamble.* उस *Preamble* पर हर रोज़ कुठाराघात किया जा रहा है।

सर, बोलते हैं कि ये लोग आज़ादी का नारा लगा रहे हैं, ये लोग आज़ादी-आज़ादी के slogans दे रहे हैं। हाँ, वे slogans दे रहे हैं। वे क्यों दे रहे हैं, आज़ादी का मतलब क्या है? नेहरू जी ने जब कराची में राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेस के अधिवेशन में भाषण दिया, तब उन्होंने बोला *What is meant by freedom?* फ्रीडम का मतलब क्या है? *Freedom from political bondage, freedom from economic slavery, freedom from cultural stagnation*, मतलब, राजनीतिक बंधन से आज़ादी, आर्थिक दासता से आज़ादी और सांस्कृतिक गतिरोध से आज़ादी। अगर आज देश में ऐसा माहौल पैदा हो गया कि हम सांस्कृतिक गतिरोध में फंस गए हैं, आर्थिक दासता में फंस गए हैं या राजनीतिक बंधन, जो एजेंडा हमने बताया है, *hidden agenda* बताया है, उस राजनीतिक

hidden एजेंडा में हम फंस गए हैं, उससे मुक्त होने के लिए अगर हमारे बेटे, हमारी बेटियां, हमारे भाई, हमारी बहनें, हमारे स्टूडेंट्स, हमारे यूथ, हमारे मजदूर, अगर वे सब आज़ादी चाहते हैं तो इसमें दोष क्या है? आप आज़ादी के स्लोगन का मतलब ही नहीं समझते हैं। आप इस देश का अंदर से विभाजन करना चाहते हैं, आपके टुकड़े-टुकड़े गैंग देश का विभाजन करने के लिए इसमें लगे हुए हैं। इसलिए लोकतंत्र का कंठ रुंध हो रहा है। सर, धर्म के नाम पर एक भयानक राजनीतिक राह पर ज़बरदस्ती सबको चलने के लिए मजबूर किया जा रहा है। आप इतना नेहरू जी-नेहरू जी बोलते हैं। मैंने राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में बहुत सारे नेताओं के नाम देखे, मैं उन सब पर श्रद्धा करता हूँ, जिनके नाम हैं, उन सब पर श्रद्धा करता हूँ। नेहरू जी का नाम नहीं है, जिन्होंने हमारे देश को करीब 20 साल से अधिक समय तक नेतृत्व दिया, देश को बनाया और नेहरू जी सलाखों के पीछे 3,262 दिन थे। आप किसी दूसरे नेता का नाम बताइए, जो 3,262 दिन तक सलाखों के पीछे रहा, भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन जब हुआ, सिर्फ उस समय without any break नेहरू जी, 1,040 दिन तक सलाखों के पीछे रहे। क्या उनका नाम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में नहीं रहेगा?...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री विनय दीनू तेंदुलकर** (गोवा): नाम लिया है।

**श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय:** वह हम जानते हैं कि कहां लिया और क्यों लिया। हम जानते हैं। जहां पर बहुत सारे नेताओं का नाम लिया गया, वहां नेहरू जी का नाम नहीं लिया गया। आप ठीक से देख लीजिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... ठीक है, जब आपका समय आएगा, तब आप बोलना। आपकी पार्टी के बारे में मैं क्या बताऊँ? आपने खुद स्वयं का नाम और निशान 4 बार बदल दिया। पहले आप हिन्दू महासभा के नाम से आए, फिर जनसंघ के नाम से आए, फिर जनता पार्टी में विलय किया, फिर आप भाजपा के नाम से आए। न जाने आगे आप किस रूप में और किस चेहरे में सामने आएंगे। हमें नहीं मालूम है। आप खुद अपना नामो-निशान मिटा देते हैं। आज जो परिस्थिति तैयार हुई है, मुझे लगता है कि यह ताज भी नहीं रहेगा और यह तख्त भी नहीं रहेगा। सर, अपना-अपना विचार है। अभी मैं चर्चा करते-करते एक बात बोलना भूल गया। अभी चार मिनट टाइम बचा हुआ है और मैं चार मिनट में ही अपनी बात खत्म कर दूंगा। मैंने कहा था कि यह सरकार विक्रेता सरकार है। यह रेलगाड़ी बेच रही है, स्टेशन बेच रही है, हवाई अड्डा बेच रही है, एयर इंडिया बेच रही है, भारत पेट्रोलियम बेच रही है, यह port trust की जमीन बेच रही है और अलग से 28 पीएसयूज को बेच रही है। इसकी मृतघोषणा हो गई है, लेकिन शमशान ले जाने के लिए अभी थोड़ा वक्त बाकी है। यह हंसी-मजाक की बात नहीं है, यह serious बात है। All these PSUs are the property of the people. The Government is only the custodian. The Government has no right to sell out people's property without discussion with the stakeholders i.e., people. हमारे संविधान में We, the people of India. यह सरकार निर्णय ले रही है कि जब मन चाहे हम इसको बेच देंगे, उसको बेच देंगे। क्या यह उसकी जमींदारी है? इसको बेचने के लिए क्या आपको मंडेट मिला था? आपको इसका जवाब देना पड़ेगा। हमारी



**5.00 P.M.**

नई पीढ़ी के लिए हम क्या छोड़कर जाएंगे? जो हिंदुस्तान की जनता है, उसने अपने खून और पसीने से इन संस्थाओं को तैयार किया था, जिनको एक-एक करके आप बेच रहे हैं। जहां अभी गुलाम नबी जी बैठते हैं, वे वहां बैठते थे, लेकिन वे गुजर गए हैं, मैं उनकी बहुत श्रद्धा करता हूं, सब करते हैं। बाकी सब लोग हर रोज़ यहां वेल में आते थे, एक session तो पूरा washout हो गया। उनकी मांग थी कि हम multibrand में एफ.डी.आई. नहीं आने देंगे। अगर टेक्नीकली पूछेंगे, तो अभी भी नहीं आया है, लेकिन Walmart ने Flipkart खरीदा और Flipkart खरीद कर वह पीछे के दरवाजे से multi brand retail का जो online business है, उसके ऊपर कब्जा कर रहा है और जब कब्जा हो जाएगा, तो जो हमारे लाखों-करोड़ों retailers हैं, वे बरबाद हो जाएंगे - जैसे कि अमरीका और यूरोप में हुआ है।

सर, अंत में जो 28 भगोड़े अपराधी हैं, मेरे पास नाम हैं, लेकिन मैं नाम नहीं लूंगा। यदि मैं नाम बताऊंगा तो कुछ लोग नाराज होंगे, क्योंकि वे पाकिस्तानी, मुसलमान, माओवादी या टुकड़े-टुकड़े गैंग के सदस्य नहीं हैं। वे एक विशेष राज्य के आदिवासी हैं। मैं नहीं बताना चाहूंगा। सर, आप जनता की आवाज़ सुनने की कोशिश कीजिए। आप हर बात पर - पाकिस्तानी, पाकिस्तानी, पाकिस्तान के दलाल, यह बोलना छोड़िए। कौन किसका दलाल है, वह तो सब समझ गए हैं, जनता समझ गई है। मैं मेरा भाषण समाप्त करना चाहता हूं। एक मिनट का समय बाकी है। एक शायर हैं, फ़ैज़ अहमद फ़ैज़ आजकल उनके बारे में आलोचना हो रही है। चर्चा नहीं, आलोचना हो रही है। He is being criticized. वे पाकिस्तानी थे, लेकिन पाकिस्तानी होते हुए भी वे चार साल पाकिस्तान की सलाखों के पीछे थे, क्योंकि वे Marxists थे, Progressive writer थे, आप जैसे Marxists थे। सर, उनके एक गीत की दो लाइन, हमारे समय की '1942 A Love Story' बहुत मशहूर फिल्म थी, जिसको बहुत सारे लोगों ने देखा भी और गाना भी सुना। आर.डी.बर्मन का आखिरी hit song उसमें था। जिसकी दो कलियां मैं सुनाना चाहता हूं, हालांकि मैं गायक नहीं हूं -

"यह सफर बहुत है कठिन, मगर न उदास हो मेरे हमसफर।

दिल ना उम्मीद तो नहीं, नाकाम ही तो है।

लम्बी है गम की शाम, मगर शाम ही तो है।"

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Now, Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan. There are two speakers from your party and you have 32 minutes. So, try to finish in sixteen minutes. I know you are a very good speaker.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): No; no, Sir. We will be giving one more name. I will restrict myself to five to six minutes..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Whatever name you give, that will go to the hon. Chairman for approval.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to thank His Excellency, the President of India, for his Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament, assembled together in the Central Hall on January 31st, 2020.

I also thank the Central Government and His Excellency the President for quoting Thiruvalluvar. The Thirukural quoted very clearly shows that the Central Government is committed to protect the agricultural as well as the farming community. So, by quoting the Thirukkural, the hon. President and the Government have indicated that the agricultural and farming community will be protected at any cost.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Of course, there is an error in transliteration. That is why I was a bit confused and was not able to identify the exact Thirukkural. Of course, my senior colleague, Shri A.K. Selvaraj, helped me in finding out the exact Thirukkural, quoted by the hon. President. It is very special in Tamil language. It is not available in any other language. Therefore, I may be permitted to read and quote the Thirukkural. I quote, "*Urruvar Ulgattaark Aaniya tattraad, Erru-vaare Ellaam Porutt*".

Sir, this is the Thirukkural, which was quoted by the hon. President. But, in the transliteration, there is an error. But, of course, the meaning was rightly conveyed by the hon. President in his Address. I quote the meaning, "Like a linchpin of an axle, a farmer holds together the entire world. He bears the burden of those people who cannot cultivate land." So, on behalf of the people of entire world, those who are not cultivated, the farmer is holding the entire world. So, such a beautiful Thirukkural has been quoted by the hon. President. And, thereby, the Central Government has made it very clear its policy to protect the agricultural and the farming community. There is no doubt about it.

Also, at the outset, I would like to thank the Central Government as well as the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi for sanctioning eleven medical colleges for the State of Tamil Nadu in a single calendar year, namely, in 2019. I think, now, each and every district of Tamil Nadu is going to have a medical college. So, obviously, the

students of Tamil Nadu will be benefitted by this. Of course, I would later on be coming to the NEET also. But, I thank the Central Government for sanctioning eleven medical colleges.

Now, the Government of Tamil Nadu, Amma's Government, headed by Shri Edappadi K. Palaniswami, has been ranked by the Central Government as number one in Good Governance Index. That ranking is on the basis of the real time data. So, there is not any favouritism or anything else; it is a verifiable data. On the basis of that, the Central Government has ranked as number one the Government headed by Thiru Edappadi K. Palanisami, Amma's Government. I am very happy and thank the Central Government for that. But, at the same time, I would like to urge the Central Government to resolve the Cauvery Delta problem. There is a proposal for extraction of hydrocarbon by private companies as well as by the ONGC. The recent notification issued by the Central Government states that prior environmental clearance and public hearings are not at all required. The matter had been sent to the Central Government. The Central Government was very much concerned about it. They agreed to consider the grievance of the people of Tamil Nadu. I am raising this issue because according to the people of Tamil Nadu, the entire Cauvery Delta will be destroyed if that project is allowed to go on. Also, a few safeguards which are available in the form of prior environmental clearance as well as the public hearing have now been dispensed with. The Central Government has been kind enough to give a hearing to the State Government. They are going to give the hearing, and, definitely, they would resolve the issue. I thank the Central Government.

Further, regarding the NEET, I would say that though they have given 11 medical colleges—there is no doubt about it—in a single calendar year, at the same time, I would like to point out that NEET is used only by the rich students. Earlier, in Tamil Nadu, when there was no NEET, students from the poor strata of the society got the benefit of reservation. Of course, we are following the reservation. But now, with the introduction of reservation in NEET, only the rich students are able to get the seats. To get the NEET training, a candidate has to spend a minimum of five lakhs. So, this aspect also has to be taken note of by the Central Government. Already, two Bills have been passed by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly unanimously. So, if a Bill is passed by the Legislative Assembly unanimously, then, the concept of cooperative federalism requires that it is given due weightage by the Central Government. The Bills are pending with the Central Government. So, I urge the Central Government very

humbly that NEET need not be imposed on the students of Tamil Nadu. During those days, in Amma's period, at least from five villages, one student from the village of that locality used to join a medical college. That is not happening now. So, the ground reality must be taken note of by the Central Government. Further, I must thank the Central Government again, subject to correction, on 96 Heads, the Tamil Nadu Government has been ranked as number one. As and when, then and there, the Central Government is giving the awards to the Tamil Nadu Government headed by Thiru Edappadi K. Palanisami. It shows our good governance. All the credit goes to our political party AIADMK and the Ministry headed by Edappadi K. Palanisami, and, ultimately to hon. Amma, whether it is law and order, agriculture, handlooms or any other thing like providing medical service to the rural mass, in all Heads, our State Government has been ranked as number one. So, now, we are having good practices in place. Even the other day, I pointed out that our growth rate, GDP, is 8.6 per cent. So, we are number one in all. Why I am telling all this before this august House is because in Tamil Nadu, we are following good practices and good practices are in place. The Central Government is also supporting the Tamil Nadu Government wherever it is required except in case of NEET. Though exemption was given for one year, subsequently, that exemption was not extended to.

So my humble submission would be, I wholeheartedly welcome the speech delivered by His Excellency, the President, and we also support the Central Government. At the same time, I humbly urge the Central Government to look into our genuine grievances. I further urge the Central Government to do agriculture which is chemical free. I again say, subject to correction, an amount of ₹ 75,000 crores is given as fertilizer subsidy. That may be utilized for strengthening the organic or natural farming. So, the Government must find out ways and means to support the natural and organic chemical-free farming.

I thank the Government, I thank hon. Amma, I thank our hon. Chief Minister for giving me this opportunity. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री जावेद अली खान** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। जैसा हम सब लोग जानते ही हैं कि महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी जो अभिभाषण करते हैं, वह सरकार के किए गए कामों का रिपोर्ट कार्ड होता है और आने वाले दिनों में सरकार किस रास्ते पर चलेगी, उसका उसमें जिक्र होता है। हमारी पार्टी के नेता प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी को इस विषय पर बोलना था,

लेकिन वे कल अपनी बात रखेंगे, इसलिए मैं आज आपको समय के लिए ज्यादा परेशान नहीं करूंगा, मैं अपने आप ही सीमित समय में रहूंगा।

†جناب جاوید علی خان(اثر پردیش) : مائے اب سبھا پی جی، آپ نے مجھے مہا مہم راشٹری جی کے ابھٹھاشن پر بولنے کا موقع دیا، اس کے لئے آپ کا دھنیا۔ جیسا ہم سب لوگ جانتے ہی ہیں کہ مہامہم راشٹری جی جو ابھٹھاشن کرتے ہیں، وہ سرکار کے کئے گئے کاموں کا رپورٹ کارڈ بوتا ہے اور آنے والے دنوں میں سرکار کس راستے پر چلے گی، اس کا اس میں ذکر ہوتا ہے۔ ہماری پارٹی کے ریکٹا پروفیسر رام گوپال یادو جی کو اس موضوع پر بولنا تھا، لیکن وہ کل اپنی بات رکھی گئے، اس لئے میں آپ کو وقت کے لئے زائدہ پریشان نہ کروں گا، میں اپنے آپ ہی مقررہ وقت میں رہوں گا۔

श्री उपसभापति: आपने खुद ही समय दिया है। आप हमेशा समय सीमा में रहते हैं।

श्री जावेद अली खान: माननीय उपसभापति जी, यह जो हमारी सरकार है, यह जो लिखत-पढ़त में कहती है और इसके नेता, मंत्री यहां तक कि प्रधान मंत्री जी, सार्वजनिक मंचों पर जो कहते हैं, उसमें बहुत ज्यादा फर्क होता है, कई अवसरों पर ऐसे उदाहरण देखने को मिले हैं। आज हमारे देश के अंदर जो सबसे ज्यादा चर्चा का विषय बना हुआ है, जो मुद्दा है, वह CAA और NRC का मुद्दा है। मेरे ही प्रश्न के जवाब में और इतिफाक से आप ही चेयर पर बैठे हुए थे, मैंने एक प्रश्न पूछा, वह पूरक प्रश्न था, गृह मंत्रालय का सवाल-जवाब चल रहा था। मैंने पूछा कि क्या असम से बाहर कहीं NRC लागू करने का सरकार का कोई विचार है, तो उस वक्त गृह राज्य मंत्री सब प्रश्नों के जवाब दे रहे थे और जो मुख्य प्रश्न था, उसका भी जवाब गृह राज्य मंत्री जी दे रहे थे, लेकिन हमारे कैबिनेट मंत्री, भारत के गृह मंत्री यहां सदन में मौजूद थे, उन्होंने हाथ से उन्हें रोका और इस सवाल पर कि NRC देश के अंदर लागू करने का विचार है या नहीं है? उन्होंने खुद खड़े होकर, बड़ी ताल ठोककर कहा कि इंच-इंच जमीन पर NRC लागू होगा और घुसपैठियों को बाहर किया जाएगा। जब कुछ दिनों के बाद चर्चा ज्यादा हुई, तो माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा, NRC का कोई जिक्र ही नहीं है, कई वक्ताओं ने भी इस मामले का जिक्र किया।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, आप मेरी शंका का समाधान कीजिए कि इस सदन के पटल पर बोली गई बात को ज्यादा महत्व देना चाहिए या रामलीला मैदान के मंच पर बोली जाने वाली बात को ज्यादा महत्व देना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर आप मेरी शंका का समाधान करेंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से यह कहेंगे कि जो बात सदन में कही जाती है, उसका ज्यादा महत्व होता है, बाहर के मंचों पर कही जाने वाली बात को इतनी गंभीरता से नहीं लेना चाहिए।

सर, क्या स्थिति हो गई है? एक आंदोलन पूरे देश के अंदर चल रहा है। उस आंदोलन के विरोध में सभी वर्गों के, सभी धर्मों के, सभी जातियों के लोग हैं, किसी के कम हैं, किसी के

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

ज्यादा हैं। महोदय, लेकिन उस आन्दोलन को एक खास धर्म के मानने वालों का आन्दोलन और उसमें भी सिर्फ एक खास लिंग के लोगों का आन्दोलन, यानी महिलाओं का आन्दोलन बताकर पेश किया जा रहा है।

महोदय, हमारा संवैधानिक अधिकार है। देश के नागरिकों का संवैधानिक अधिकार है कि हम किसी भी फैसले का, चाहे कोई भी ले, किसी भी स्तर पर हो, हम उससे अपनी असहमति व्यक्त कर सकते हैं। उसके खिलाफ अपने पक्ष में लोगों को मोबिलाइज़ कर सकते हैं, लेकिन आज कुछ पार्टियों का लैवल उस आन्दोलन पर जबर्दस्ती लगाया जा रहा है।

महोदय, मैं अपने भाषण में इस आन्दोलन का जिक्र इसलिए कर रहा हूँ, क्योंकि इस देश के अंदर यह जो आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ है, एक ऐसी संस्था से हुआ है, जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया, जहां का मैं बरसों तक विद्यार्थी रहा हूँ। जब वहां यह आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ और जब वहां के छात्रों के ऊपर, पुलिस ने जो बर्बरता की, हमारे ही साथियों ने कुछ ऐसी-ऐसी बातें कह दीं, जो उन्हें नहीं कहनी चाहिए थीं। एक सदस्य ने तो यहां तक कह दिया कि यह आतंकवादियों का अड्डा है। ऐसे विश्वविद्यालयों पर ताला ठोक देना चाहिए। मैं बड़े अदब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया के इतिहास को नहीं जानते, जिन लोगों ने कभी उससे वास्ता नहीं रखा या आज़ादी के आन्दोलन को थोड़ा बहुत भी नहीं पढ़ा है, वही लोग ऐसी बात कर सकते हैं।

महोदय, महात्मा गांधी जी के आह्वान पर वर्ष 1920 में, जब सरकारी सहायता से चलने वाले विश्वविद्यालयों का बहिष्कार करके देशी शिक्षा संस्थाएं बनाने का आह्वान किया गया था, उस समय जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया वजूद में आई थी। अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम युनिवर्सिटी से अलग हुए थे और जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया, उन स्वाधीनता संग्राम के सेनानियों ने बनाई थी, जो आज़ादी के आन्दोलन में पेश-पेश थे। इसलिए जामिया के लोग आज़ादी के महत्व को भी जानते हैं, जामिया के लोग आन्दोलन के महत्व को भी जानते हैं, जामिया के लोग अंग्रेजों से भी लड़ना जानते हैं और जामिया के लोग देशी अंग्रेजों से भी लड़ना जानते हैं, यह बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, आज जिस तरीके से इस विषय को उठाया गया है, मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार CAA के माध्यम से करना क्या चाहती है? CAA के माध्यम से ऐसा बताया जा रहा है, जैसे इतना बड़ा काम कर दिया गया हो कि किसी को भारत की नागरिकता मिलती ही नहीं थी और उन्हें नागरिकता देना शुरू कर दिया गया हो, लेकिन यह स्थिति नहीं है। सिर्फ एक काम इन्होंने किया है, जिसे हम कुछ परिस्थितियों में सही भी कह सकते हैं कि पाकिस्तान, अफगानिस्तान और बंगलादेश के अंदर, जो धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यक वहां की सरकार की नीतियों से या वहां के समाज द्वारा प्रताड़ित थे, उन्हें यह नागरिकता, जो पहले 11 साल में मिलती थी, अब उसे मात्र पांच साल में देंगे। उसकी अवधि घटाकर 11 साल से पांच साल की है। इन्होंने यह एक काम किया है, जिसे हम सही भी कह सकते हैं, लेकिन सही काम करने के लिए, हम हिन्दुओं को देंगे, हम सिखों को देंगे, हम बौद्धों को देंगे, हम जैनों को देंगे, हम पारसियों को देंगे और

हम ईसाइयों को देंगे, यह कहने की कौन सी जरूरत थी? जब इस बिल पर सदन में बहस हुई थी, उस वक्त भी मैंने कहा था कि अगर पाकिस्तान, अफगानिस्तान और बंगलादेश के धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यकों को आप नागरिकता की 11 साल की शर्त को पांच साल करने की बात करते हैं, तो वह बात क्लासिफिकेशन के दायरे में भी आती है, वह रीज़नेबल भी हो जाती है और हमारे संविधान के अनुरूप भी हो जाती है। मगर इन्हें तो मज़ा इसी में आता है कि भारतीय समाज को हिन्दू-मुस्लिम के नाम पर मथा जाता रहे और उस मंथन में से ये सत्ता का अमृत निकालना चाहते हैं, इसलिए ये हिन्दू-मुस्लिम का सवाल लाए हैं।

महोदय, आज मुझे गांधी जी की बहुत याद आ रही है। मैं तो घबरा गया था कि सारे कोटेशनस गांधी जी के, जो उनके प्रार्थना प्रवचनों में दिए गए हैं, जब हमारे श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय बोल रहे थे, तो एक के बाद एक वे गांधी जी को क्वोट करते जा रहे थे। मैं भी कुछ लाया हूँ।

ज्यादातर वही थे, लेकिन एक बच गया, मैं उसे पढ़ना चाहता हूँ कि गाँधी जी ने क्या कहा था? यह प्रार्थना प्रवचन 10 जुलाई, 1947 का है। धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यक, जो पाकिस्तान में उस वक्त तक होने वाले थे, यानी हम उन्हें हिंदू सिख भी कह सकते हैं, उन लोगों के बारे में गाँधी जी क्या कहते हैं? उन लोगों के बारे में गाँधी जी ने कहा था, "परंतु यदि सिंध या और जगहों से लोग डर के मारे अपने घर-बार छोड़कर यहाँ आ जाते हैं, तो क्या हम उनको भगा दें? यदि हम ऐसा करें, तो अपने को हिंदुस्तानी किस मुँह से कहेंगे? हम कैसे जय हिंद का नारा लगाएंगे? नेता जी किसके लिए लड़े थे? हम सब हिंदुस्तानी हैं। चाहे दिल्ली का हो या गुजरात का, वे लोग हमारे मेहमान बनकर रहें। हम यह कहते हुए उनका स्वागत करें कि आइए, यह भी आपका मुल्क है और वह भी आपका मुल्क है। गाँधी जी का यह प्रवचन, गाँधी जी का यह वाक्य सीएए का मुख्य आधार बताया गया है। लेकिन जब मैं इसी पैराग्राफ का अगला वाक्य पढ़ता हूँ, तो वे क्या कहते हैं, उनका कितना बड़ा नज़रिया था? "इस तरह से उन्हें रखना चाहिए। और यदि राष्ट्रीय मुसलमानों को भी पाकिस्तान छोड़कर आना पड़ा, तो वे भी यही रहेंगे। हम हिंदुस्तानी की हैसियत से सब एक ही हैं। यदि यह नहीं बन सकता, तो हिंदुस्तान नहीं बन सकता।" गाँधी जी का उन हिंदुओं के बारे में, उन मुसलमानों के बारे में यह दृष्टिकोण था, जो उस वक्त पाकिस्तान में रहते थे। लेकिन आज यह मांग नहीं है। पूरे आंदोलन की यह मांग नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान के मुसलमानों को यहाँ नागरिकता दीजिए या बंगलादेश और अफगानिस्तान के मुसलमानों को यहाँ नागरिकता दीजिए। आज की मांग सिर्फ यह है - क्योंकि आपका यह संशोधन नागरिकता कानून में संविधान की मूल भावना के खिलाफ है, यह हिंदू-मुस्लिम करता है, यह अपने नागरिकों को या देश में जो लोग रह रहे हैं, उन नागरिकों के बीच में धर्म के आधार पर भेद करता है, तो धर्म निरपेक्ष राष्ट्र में, धर्म निरपेक्ष देश में धर्म के नाम पर भेद करना ...(समय की घंटी)... संविधान की भावना नहीं है, इसलिए हम इसका विरोध करते हैं। मैंने आपको पहले ही बता दिया है कि कल हमारे प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी इस विषय पर बोलेंगे। आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।



جناب جاوید علی خان : مائٹے اپ سبھا پتی جی، یہ جو ہماری سرکار ہے، یہ جو لکھت۔ پڑت میں کہتی ہے اور اس کے نیتا، منتری یہاں تک کہ پردھان منتری جی، عوامی منچوں پر جو کہتے ہیں، اس میں بہت زیادہ فرق ہوتا ہے، کئی موقعوں پر ایسی مثالیں دیکھنے کو ملی ہیں۔ آج ہمارے دیش کے اندر جو سب سے زیادہ چرچا کا موضوع بنا ہوا ہے، جو مذعا ہے، وہ سی۔اے۔اے۔ اور این۔آر۔سی۔ کا مذعا ہے۔ میرے ہی سوال کے جواب میں، اور اتفاق سے آپ ہی چیئر پر بیٹھے ہوئے تھے، میں نے ایک سوال پوچھا، وہ پورک پرشن تھا، گرہ منترالیہ کا سوال۔ جواب چل رہا تھا۔ میں نے پوچھا کہ کیا آسام سے باہر کہیں این۔آر۔سی۔ لائو کرنے کا سرکار کو کوئی وچار ہے، تو اس وقت گرہ راجیہ منتری سب سوالوں کے جواب دے رہے تھے اور جو مکھیہ پرشن تھا، اس کا بھی جواب گرہ راجیہ منتری جی دے رہے تھے، لیکن ہمارے کیپنیٹ منتری، بھارت کے گرہ منتری یہاں سدن میں موجود تھے، انہوں نے ہاتھ سے انہیں روکا اور اس سوال پر کہ این۔آر۔سی۔ دیش کے اندر لاگو کرنے کا وچار ہے یا نہیں ہے؟ انہوں نے خود کہتے ہو کر، بڑی تال ٹھوک کر کہا کہ انچ انچ زمین پر این۔آر۔سی۔ لاگو ہوگا اور گھس پیتھیوں کو باہر کیا جائے گا۔ جب کچھ دنوں کے بعد چرچا زیادہ ہوئی، تو مائٹے پردھان منتری جی نے کہا، این۔آر۔سی۔ کا کوئی ذکر ہی نہیں ہے، کئی وکٹاؤں نے بھی اس معاملے کا ذکر کیا۔

مائٹے اپ سبھا پتی جی، آپ میری شنکا کا سمدھان کیجئے کہ اس سدن کے پٹل پر بولی گئی بات کو زیادہ اہمیت دینی چاہئے یا رام لیلا میدان کے منچ پر بولی جانے والی بات کو زیادہ اہمیت دینی چاہئے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اگر آپ میری شنکا کا سمدھان کریں گے، تو نشیچت روپ سے یہ کہیں گے کہ جو بات سدن میں کہی جاتی ہے، اس کی زیادہ اہمیت ہوتی ہے، باہر کے منچوں پر کہی جانے والی بات کو اتنی گمبھیرتا سے نہیں لینا چاہئے۔

سر، کیا حالت ہو گئی ہے؟ ایک آندولن پورے دیش کے اندر چل رہا ہے۔ ان آندولن کے ورودھ میں سبھی ورگوں کے، سبھی دھرموں کے، سبھی جاتیوں کے لوگ ہیں، کسی کے کم ہیں، کسی کے زیادہ ہیں۔

مہودے، لیکن اس آندولن کو ایک خاص دھرم کے ماننے والوں کا آندولن اور اس میں بھی صرف ایک خاص لنگ کے لوگوں کا آندولن، یعنی مہیلاؤں کا آندولن بتا کر پیش کیا جا رہا ہے۔

مہودے، ہمارا سنودھانک ادھیکار ہے۔ دیش کے ناگرکوں کا سنودھانک ادھیکار ہے کہ ہم کسی بھی فیصلے کا، چاہئے کوئی بھی لے، کسی بھی اسٹر پر ہو، ہم اس سے اپنی غیر رضا مندی ظاہر کرسکتے ہیں۔ اس کے خلاف اپنے پکش میں لوگوں کو موبلائزیشن کر سکتے ہیں، لیکن آج کچھ پارٹیوں کا لیول اس آندولن پر زبردستی لگا جا رہا ہے۔



مہودے، میں اپنے بھائیں میں اس آندولن کا ذکر اس لئے کر رہا ہوں، کیوں کہ اس دیش کے اندر یہ جو آندولن شروع ہوا ہے، ایک ایسی سنسٹھا سے ہوا ہے، جامعہ ملیہ اسلامیہ، جہاں کا میں برسوں تک ودھیارتی رہا ہوں۔ جب وہاں یہ آندولن شروع ہوا اور جب وہاں کے چھاتروں کے اوپر، پولیس نے جو بربرتا کی، ہمارے ہی ساتھیوں نے کچھ ایسی ایسی باتیں کہہ دیں، جو انہیں نہیں کہنی چاہئے تھیں۔ ایک سدسٹے نے تو یہاں تک کہہ دیا کہ یہ آتک واد کا اڈہ ہے۔ ایسے وشوودھیالیوں پر تالا ٹھوک دینا چاہئے۔ میں بڑے ادب سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو لوگ جامعہ ملیہ اسلامیہ کی تاریخ کو نہیں جانتے، جن لوگوں نے کبھی اس سے واسطہ نہیں رکھا یا آزادی کے آندولن کو تھوڑا بہت بھی نہیں پڑھا ہے، وہی لوگ ایسی بات کر سکتے ہیں۔

مہودے، مہاتما گاندھی جی کے آہوان پر سال 1920 میں، جب سرکاری مدد سے چلنے والے وشوودھیالیوں کا ہشکار کر کے دیشی شکشا سنٹھائیں بنانے کا آہوان کیا گیا تھا، اس وقت جامعہ ملیہ اسلامیہ وجود میں آئی تھی۔ علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی سے الگ ہوئے تھے اور جامعہ ملیہ اسلامیہ، اس سوادھینتا سنگرام کے سینانیوں نے بنائی تھی، جو آزادی کے آندولن میں پیش پیش تھے۔ اس لئے جامعہ کے لوگ آزادی کی اہمیت کو بھی جانتے ہیں، جامعہ کے لوگ آندولن کی اہمیت کو بھی جانتے ہیں، جامعہ کے لوگ انگریزوں سے بھی لڑنا جانتے ہیں اور جامعہ کے لوگ دیشی انگریزوں سے بھی لڑنا جانتے ہیں، یہ بات میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔

مہودے، آج جس طریقے سے اس وشٹے کو اٹھایا گیا ہے، میں آپ سے جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ سرکار سی۔اے۔اے۔ کے مادھیم سے کرنا کیا چاہتی ہے؟ سی۔اے۔اے۔ کے مادھیم سے ایسا بتایا جا رہا ہے، جیسے اتنا بڑا کام کر دیا گیا ہو کہ کسی کو بھارت کی ناگرکتا ملتی ہی نہیں تھی اور انہیں ناگرکتا دینا شروع کر دیا گیا ہو، لیکن یہ حالت نہیں ہے۔ صرف ایک کام انہوں نے کیا ہے، جسے ہم کچھ حائلوں میں صحیح بھی کہہ سکتے ہیں

کہ پاکستان، افغانستان اور بنگلہ دیش کے اندر، جو دھارمک الپ سنخیک وہاں کی سرکار کی نیتوں سے یا وہاں کے سماج کے ذریعے پرتاڑت تھے، انہیں یہ ناگرکتا، جو پہلے گیارہ سال میں ملتی تھی، اب اسے صرف پانچ سال میں دیں گے۔ اس کی مدت گھٹا کر گیارہ سال سے پانچ سال کی ہے۔ انہوں نے یہ ایک کام کیا ہے، جسے ہم صحیح بھی کہہ سکتے ہیں، لیکن صحیح کام کرنے کے لئے، ہم ہندوؤں کو دیں گے، ہم سکھوں کو دیں گے، ہم بودھوں کو دیں گے، ہم جینیوں کو دیں گے، ہم پارسیوں کو دیں گے اور ہم عیسائیوں کو دیں گے، یہ کہنے کی کون سی ضرورت تھی؟ جب اس بل پر سدن میں بحث ہوئی تھا، اس وقت بھی میں نے کہا تھا کہ اگر پاکستان، افغانستان اور بنگلہ دیش کے دھارمک الپ-سنخیکوں کو آپ ناگرکتا کی گیارہ سال کی شرط کو پانچ سال کرنے کی بات کرتے ہیں، تو وہ بات کلاسیفکیشن کے دائرے میں بھی آتی ہے، وہ ریزنبل بھی ہو جاتی ہے اور ہمارے سنودھان کے انوروپ بھی ہو جاتی ہے۔ مگر انہیں تو مزا اسی میں آتا ہے کہ بھارتی سماج میں ہندو-مسلم کے نام پر متھا جاتا رہے اور اس منتھن میں سے یہ سٹہ کا امرت نکالنا چاہتے ہیں، اس لئے یہ ہندو-مسلم کا سوال لائے ہیں۔

مہودے، آج مجھے گاندھی جی کی بہت یاد آرہی ہے۔ میں تو گھبرا گیا تھا کہ سارے کوٹیشنس گاندھی جی کے، جو ان کے پرارتھنا پروچنوں میں دئے گئے ہیں، جب ہمارے شری سکھیندو شیکھر رائے بول رہے تھے، تو ایک کے بعد ایک وہ گاندھی جی کو کیوٹ کرتے جا رہے تھے۔ میں بھی کچھ لایا ہوں۔

زیادہ تر وہی تھے، لیکن ایک بچ گیا، میں اسے پڑھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ گاندھی جی نے کیا کہا تھا؟ یہ پرارتھنا پروچن 10 جولائی، 1947 کا ہے۔ دھارمک الپ سنخیکوں، جو پاکستان میں اس وقت تک ہونے والے تھے، یعنی ہم انہیں ہندو سکھ بھی کہہ سکتے ہیں، ان لوگوں کے بارے میں گاندھی جی کیا کہتے ہیں؟ ان لوگوں کے بارے میں گاندھی جی

نے کہا تھا، "پرنتو یدی منہم یا اور جگہوں سے اوگ ڈر کے مارے اپنے گھر بار چھوڑ کر یہاں آ جاتے ہیں، تو کیا ہم ان کو بھگا دیں؟ یدی ہم ایسا کریں، تو اپنے کو ہندوستانی کس منہم سے کہیں گے؟ ہم کیسے جے ہند کا نعرہ لگائیں گے؟ نیتا جی کس کے لئے لڑے تھے؟ ہم سب ہندوستانی ہیں۔ چاہے دہلی کا ہو یا گجرات کا، وہ لوگ ہمارے مہمان بن کر رہیں۔ ہم یہ کہتے ہوئے ان کا سواگت کریں کہ آئیے، یہ بھی آپ کا ملک ہے اور وہ بھی آپ کا ملک ہے۔ گاندھی جی کا یہ پروجن، گاندھی جی کا یہ واکئے سی۔اے۔اے۔ کا مکھیہ ادھار بتایا گیا ہے۔ لیکن جب میں اسی پیراگراف کا اگلا واکئے پڑھتا ہوں، تو وہ کیا کہتے ہیں، ان کا کتنا بڑا نظریہ تھا؟ "اس طرح سے انہیں رکھنا چاہیے۔ اور یدی راشٹریہ مسلمانوں کو بھی پاکستان چھوڑ کر آنا پڑے، تو وہ بھی یہیں رہیں گے۔ ہم ہندوستانی کی حیثیت سے سب ایک ہی ہیں۔ یدی یہ نہیں بن سکتا، تو ہندوستان نہیں بن سکتا۔" گاندھی جی کا ان ہندوؤں کے بارے میں، ان مسلمانوں کے بارے میں یہ درشتی۔ کون تھا، جو اس وقت پاکستان میں رہتے تھے۔ لیکن آج یہ مانگ نہیں ہے۔ پورے آندولن کی یہ مانگ نہیں ہے کہ پاکستان کے مسلمانوں کو یہاں ناگرکتا دیجئے یا بنگلہ دیش اور افغانستان کے مسلمانوں کو یہاں ناگرکتا دیجئے۔ آج کی مانگ صرف یہ ہے۔ کیوں کہ آپ کا یہ سنشودھن ناگرکتا قانون میں سنودھان کی مول بھاونا کے خلاف ہے، یہ ہندو-مسلم کرتا ہے، یہ اپنے ناگرکوں کو یا دیش میں جو لوگ رہ رہے ہیں، ان ناگرکوں کے بیچ میں دھرم کے ادھار پر بھید کرتا ہے، تو دھرم نرپیکش راشٹر میں، دھرم نرپیکش دیش میں دھرم کے نام پر بھید کرنا۔۔۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ سنودھان کی بھاونا نہیں ہے، اس لئے ہم اس کا ورودھ کرتے ہیں۔ میں نے آپ کو پہلے ہی بتا دیا ہے کہ کل ہمارے پروفیسر رام

گوپال یادو جی اس وشنے پر بونیں گے۔ آپ نے مجھے بوانے کا موقع دیا ہے، اس کے لئے آپ کا بہت بہت دھنیواد۔

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. I will limit my speech so that another Member of my Party can speak, if not today, tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time has already been allocated. Fifteen minutes for you and five minutes for Dr. Amar Patnaik. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** उपसभापति महोदय, एक बहुत ही गंभीर बात सुखेन्दु दा ने कही है। क्योंकि जिस समय वे अपना भाषण दे रहे थे, उस समय मेरे पास राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण की पुस्तक नहीं थी। उन्होंने कहा है कि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में नेहरू जी का कहीं जिक्र नहीं है। मैं केवल रिकॉर्ड को करेक्ट करने के लिए आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है कि चाहे पूज्य बापू जी का ग्राम स्वराज का सपना हो, बाबा साहेब अंबेडकर जी की सामाजिक न्याय की नीति हो, नेहरू जी का आधुनिक भारत बनाने का स्वप्न हो, सरदार पटेल का एक भारत, श्रेष्ठ भारत का संकल्प हो, दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी का अंत्योदय का लक्ष्य हो, डा. लोहिया का समतामूलक समाज का दर्शन हो, हम भारत के लोग मिलकर इन सपनों को पूरा करेंगे। यानी कि उन्होंने शुरुआत में ही कह दिया है।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, आप उसको रिकॉर्ड पर देख लें और expunge करें। एक बात को बार-बार दोहराया गया है कि यह सरकार दशानन सरकार है, दस मुँह की सरकार है। आप हिंदी अच्छी तरह समझते हैं और ऐसा भी नहीं है कि सुखेन्दु दा अच्छी तरह से नहीं समझते हों कि उनके कहने का क्या अर्थ है? मेरा अनुरोध है कि इसको expunge किया जाए।

तीसरा, जो प्वाइंट है, वह यह है कि सुखेन्दु दा ने बार-बार एक बात कही है कि यह सरकार बिकाऊ सरकार है। हो सकता है कि वे टिकाऊ सरकार कहना चाहते हों, लेकिन बार-बार बिकाऊ सरकार बोल गए हों। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिकाऊ सरकार शब्द अनपार्लियामेंटरी है, इसलिए उसे भी expunge किया जाए।

**श्री उपसभापति:** हम ये दोनों चीजें examine करवाएंगे और उसके बाद निर्णय लेंगे। प्रसन्न आचार्य जी, आप बोलिए।

**श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय:** उपसभापति जी, आप consult कीजिए कि बिकाऊ शब्द अनपार्लियामेंटरी है या नहीं?

दूसरी बात जो इन्होंने अनपार्लियामेंटरी बोली है और expunge करने के लिए बोला है....आपने क्या बोला है?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: दशानन ।

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: उपसभापति जी, दशानन एक mythological character है, वह अनपार्लियामेंटरी है या नहीं है, आप वह देख लीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने कहा है कि it will be examined. ...(Interruptions)... I have already told that it would be examined. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Prasanna Acharya, you have fifteen minutes' time. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: ठीक है। ...(व्यवधान)... विक्रेता सरकार कर दीजिए।

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Amar Patnaik is not here, I will save time for another colleague. Amar Patnaikji has already left for some other work with permission. So, I will save time for my another colleague.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you send his name because Dr. Amar Patnaik's name is in the list.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: We will give it. If not today, he will speak tomorrow. So, I will be very specific.

Sir, the hon. President addresses both the Houses of Parliament. It is the constitutional duty of the hon. President of this country. You know earlier, the system was different. Initially, the President was to address all the Sessions of the Houses during the initial period. If I am correct, when late Shri G.V. Mavalankar was the Speaker of Lok Sabha, he made certain changes. Accordingly, there was Amendment made in the Constitution and the President was to address, once in a year, the Joint Session. Immediately after the elections when the new House is constituted or in the beginning of the Budget Session, the President addresses both the Houses of the Parliament. In the speech of the President, the policy, the manifesto, the future course of action of the Government is manifested there.

Sir, this time, the President has addressed both the Houses under a very peculiar situation that is prevailing in this country. Almost in every part of the country, there is unrest. In some parts of the country including the very capital city of New Delhi, there is violence. Coincidentally, we are observing the 150th Birth Anniversary of

Bapuji, the pujya Bapuji, as Sukhendu Babu was mentioning. राष्ट्रपति जी ने बोला, and he is pujya, Sir. Bapuji is pujya for the entire nation. I will say further, not only for India but Bapuji is pujya for the whole mankind, particularly, for his principle of non-violence. We are observing 150th Birth Anniversary of Bapuji. I don't think a situation is prevailing in the country which was dreamt of by Bapuji. Bapuji was the profounder of ahimsa. His every action, his every deed, his every programme, his every planning, his every message was nothing but ahimsa. He confronted the mightiest of the world that time, the Britishers, with the weapon of ahimsa and he won, the country won under his leadership. And, ahimsa prevailed upon the oppressions and we won, the country won independence. Of course, while we are mentioning about Gandhiji's ahimsa, and our Non-Cooperation Movement during the freedom struggle, we must not belittle the sacrifices made by all those revolutionaries who also rose with weapon. We cannot belittle their contribution like Shaheed Bhagat Singh, Chandra Shekhar Azad and many others. Many other freedom fighters were there who raised swords against the Britishers including, I know, Veer Surendra Sai. Many of the Members in this House may not be knowing about Veer Surendra Sai, a tribal leader in Odisha. We know Nelson Mandela spent 26 years in jail in Africa. People say that this is the largest period of a freedom fighter spending inside the jail but Veer Surendra Sai spent 37 years of his life inside the British jail. Very few people know of it. So, we cannot belittle their contribution also. But my contention is that when the President is addressing and we are quoting Gandhiji, when we are observing, celebrating the 150th Birth Anniversary of Bapuji, what the state of affairs in this country today is. A violent atmosphere, an atmosphere of hatred, an atmosphere of distrust and disbelief between each other and between communities. So, this is a very unfortunate situation. I think it is the humble duty of all of us, all the leaders in this country, irrespective of political parties, all sections of the House and all sections in the country, we must remember Gandhiji. Sir, in this context, I want to remind everybody that last year, my leader, Shri Naveen Patnaik, the Chief Minister of Odisha, wrote a letter to the leaders of almost all the political parties. And, when the preparatory meeting was convened by the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, because he is the Chairman of the Committee to commemorate the 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, Naveenji proposed as to what is the way out in this situation. We have to remind our people about non-violence and Gandhiji. Therefore, in the Preamble to the Constitution, Gandhiji's principle of non-violence should be incorporated. The people of this nation should be reminded about Gandhiji's

Bharata of *ahimsa*, and that should be reminded not only to the people of this country, but also to the leaders of all the political parties of this country, whether from this side or that side, that we need *ahimsa* today. Gandhiji's *ahimsa* is still relevant, and particularly, in this context, in this country, it is even more relevant. Therefore, Sir, I take this opportunity to propose that let us consider seriously what Shri Naveen Patnaik has proposed - to incorporate *ahimsa* in the Preamble to the Constitution. So, everyday, the bell of *ahimsa* will ring. हम लोगों के कानों में यह बजेगा - 'अहिंसा'।

Sir, there are many good points in Rashtrapatiiji's Speech. It has been mentioned and I quote, "Buy local for a better tomorrow". When I was going through the Speech of Rashtrapatiiji and noticed this message, "Buy local for a better tomorrow", I felt that we have to use local products. देसी चीज़ हमें इस्तेमाल करनी चाहिए। I remember Gandhiji's Khadi Movement. All of us know that there are two aspects of Gandhiji's movement. There were two types of *satyagrahis*. First were those who were actively participating from the front, quoting arrest, confronting the police and spending their lives inside the jail, like Nehruji spent so many days inside the jail. Many other leaders also spent so many days inside the British jails. But another aspect of Gandhiji's movement was a constructive movement, a movement against untouchability. There were so many volunteers in the freedom struggle, of course, led by the Congress Party at that time. Khadi Movement was one of the things. The movement against untouchability was there. Hundreds and thousands of workers, inspired by Gandhiji's ideals, were working all over the country. So, the Khadi Movement was part and parcel of Gandhiji's freedom movement. The campaign against untouchability was part and parcel of Gandhiji's freedom movement. So, likewise, I think, Rashtrapatiiji's slogan, "Buy local for a better tomorrow", should be taken as a movement. तो राष्ट्रपति जी ने यह बड़ी अच्छी चीज़ बताई कि हमें देसी चीज़ इस्तेमाल करनी है, लेकिन सर, हम देसी चीज़ तभी इस्तेमाल करेंगे, जब देश में अच्छी चीज़ पैदा की जाएगी। सरकार देश में अच्छी चीज़ पैदा करने का माहौल बनाएगी, तभी तो हम इस्तेमाल करेंगे। अब सारी चीज़ें आप बेचोगे, which were created by our forefathers immediately after independence. Yes, credit goes to Nehruji and credit goes to many of those leaders who led this country immediately after independence, like Sardar Patelji, and many other leaders. They were visionary leaders. So many institutions were built in this nation. और हमारे लोगों का पैसा उसमें लगा है। अगर हम इन संस्थाओं को मज़बूत करेंगे, हमने इस देश में जो फैक्टरीज़ बनाई हैं, उनको मज़बूत करेंगे, तभी तो देसी चीज़ पैदा होगी और जब देसी चीज़ पैदा होगी, तभी तो हम देसी चीज़ का इस्तेमाल करेंगे। अब अगर देसी चीज़ पैदा ही नहीं होगी, हमारे देश की फैक्टरीज़ को हम बंद करेंगे, हमारे देश की



ऑर्गेनाइजेशन को हम क्लोज करेंगे, तो देसी चीज़ कहां से पैदा होगी? तो "Buy local for a better tomorrow" is a good slogan, but to buy local, we have to produce good local products. Sometimes, it seems to me that this Government's policies are contradictory. हमको इस पर गौर करना पड़ेगा।

The hon. President has highlighted another good point about the drinking water. Drinking water is the necessity for everybody in this country. हर किसी के लिए पानी चाहिए। इन्सान के लिए, जानवर के लिए, पशु-पक्षी के लिए सबके लिए पानी चाहिए, and to ensure the availability of sufficient potable drinking water to each rural household in the country, the Government has launched the Jal Jeevan Mission. Jal Jeevan Mission is a very good mission. राष्ट्रपति जी ने खुद बताया है that ₹ 3,60,000 crores will be required for Jal Jeevan Mission. But, the allocation in this Budget is very funny. I was going through the Budget, 31 तारीख को राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण हुआ और 1 तारीख को बजट हुआ। 31 तारीख को राष्ट्रपति जी बोलते हैं कि Government has undertaken the Jal Jeevan Mission, राष्ट्रपति जी के मुँह से खुद सरकार बोलती है कि जल जीवन मिशन के लिए 3,60,000 करोड़ चाहिए। 1 तारीख को बजट आता है और बजट में प्रोविजन कितना है - मात्र 11,500 करोड़। The requirement is ₹ 3,60,000 crores and the allocation is ₹11,500 crores, अगर आप इस हिसाब से allocation करते रहेंगे, तो इसमें आपको कितने साल लगेंगे, कितनी पंचवर्षीय योजनाएँ लगेंगी? So, you must be practical, हम राष्ट्रपति जी के मुँह से एक बात कहलवाते हैं और दूसरे दिन इसको हम नकार देते हैं। तो मुझे लगता है कि सरकार को इन सारी चीज़ों पर गौर करना चाहिए। Sir, another good thing that Rashtrapatiji has said in his speech, and drawn the attention of the nation; is air and water pollution. Now, pollution is one of the biggest problems in this country, मुझे नहीं लगता कि इस बारे में राष्ट्रपति जी के मुँह से आप भाषण पढ़वाते हो और खुद सरकार इस पर ध्यान नहीं देती है। आज दिल्ली की क्या position है? Sir, it is unfortunate to note that 15 out of the 20 most polluted cities in this world are in India. Fifteen most polluted cities in the world are in India. आप गुरुग्राम को देखिए, गाज़ियाबाद को देखिए और खुद दिल्ली को देखिए। They have obtained first, second and eleventh position पूरी दुनिया में and not in India. This is the picture of the world. तो दिल्ली की यह position है, जहाँ हम लोग बैठे हैं, जहाँ capital है, जहाँ पार्लियामेंट है, जहाँ सुप्रीम कोर्ट है और जहाँ देश का भाग्य निर्णय हम लोग कहते हैं। मुझे यह कहना है कि राष्ट्रपति जी का जो भाषण है, उस पर ज्यादा गौर सरकार को करना है। You have to be more attentive and careful about the speech of the President which has been prepared by the Government itself. इस बारे में हमें ध्यान देना है। Sir, another good thing which the hon. President has mentioned is about the museum for tribal freedom fighters. It is a very good thing. Just now, I was mentioning about Veer Surendra Sai



and others. But, as I hail from the State of Odisha, my pain is that you are going to have a museum for tribal freedom fighters at certain places, but, the State of Odisha has been excluded. Sir, I will take two or three names of the tribal leaders. Laxman Nayak was a Congress leader in the Koraput District. Once upon a time, this District was famous for its poverty. Sir, Laxman Nayak was a Gandhian. He participated in the non violent movement of 1942. While, he was leading a procession, the Britishers fired like Jallianwala Bagh in which 22 people were killed. History has ignored this. Laxman Nayak was implicated in that case. In the year 1943, Laxman Nayak was hanged in Berhampur jail, the memorial is there. Then, there was Veer Surendra Sai. Also, there was Khond movement in Odisha. Khond is a tribal community. Then, there was Bakshi Jagabandhu Bidyadhara Mohapatra, a soldier, who led a fight against the Britishers तो जिस स्टेट में इतने ट्राइबल लीडर्स रहे हैं, इतने फ्रीडम फाइटर्स रहे हैं, जिन्होंने अपनी life sacrifice की, वहाँ आप कम से कम एक museum तो बनाओ। यह राष्ट्रपति जी की स्पीच में नहीं है। Then, there was Birsa Munda. We must not forget him. Though, Birsa Munda was born in Ranchi, the main area of operation of Veer Birsa Munda was the Sundargarh District of Odisha. People of Odisha and Jharkhand, even today, they worship Birsa Munda as God. You can find the statue of Veer Birsa Munda at different places.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken fifteen minutes. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, I will conclude in two minutes. Kandha Revolution and different revolutions were there. Sir, I am very happy, I am proud that the hon. President has mentioned about Triple Talaq law. ट्रिपल तलाक बिल पास हो गया। We want emancipation of Muslim women from torture, from oppression, from social injustice but what about the women of other communities? I am not discussing it in detail because the hon. Supreme Court is seized of the matter in Sabarimala issue. On the one hand, we want emancipation of the Muslim women but, on the other hand, we want to prevent Hindu women from entering into a temple to offer their prayer to the God. This is quite contradictory, Sir. I am not discussing it in detail because the Supreme Court is seized of the matter.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Parliament is supreme.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Okay, Sir, but let us not make it an issue of confrontation. It is sub-judice and the Court has gone in for the full Bench and they will be hearing the matter very shortly. यह किस प्रकार की मानसिकता है? Neither I am

[Shri Prasanna Acharya]

criticising the Government nor am I pointing at the Opposition. एक तरफ तो हम चाहते हैं मुस्लिम विमेन में या किसी भी कम्युनिटी में, किसी रिलिजन में अगर कोई सुपरस्टिशन है, तो उसे हमें दूर करना होगा। अगर किसी प्रकार का भी अत्याचार है, if there is oppression against the women, we are for the emancipation of women but there should not be discrimination between Hindu women, Muslim women and Christian women. नज़रिया एक होना चाहिए। We must be broad-minded and large hearted. मुझे यही कहना है। मेरे एक-दो प्वाइंट्स और हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please keep in mind that only three minutes are left for the other speaker of your Party. You have already taken 17 minutes.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: You are gracious enough, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it is not in my hands.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, I have many points but due to paucity of time, I am not mentioning all of them. Now, I come to my last point. I also want to give time to my other colleague. Hon. President has mentioned about tourism. It is a good thing. In his Address, hon. President has dedicated three paragraphs to tourism. Sometimes, we ignore this aspect but I am thankful to the President that he has mentioned at length the issue of tourism in the country. The Address mentions, "India has moved from 52nd to 34th position in the World Economic Forum's Travel and Tourism Competitiveness rankings". It is great to learn but my point is that Odisha seems to be neglected and marginalised in the tourism sector by the Central Government. My State has more than 450 kilometres' coastline area. You know it. Additionally, it has two big ports, namely, Paradip Port and Dhamra Port, apart from three small ports. Sir, there is a greater scope for coastal and cruise tourism in Odisha. Sir, nationally also, we have to encourage cruise tourism. Because Odisha has a vast coastline, there is vast scope for tourism. I think the Government should unfailingly try to reap the benefits by exploring these possibilities. Because there is no time left, I am not going to speak about the target of five trillion dollar economy. I will take the advantage of speaking about the economy and all those things during the Budget discussion.

With this, I compliment the hon. President of India for his Address to both the Houses. On behalf of my Party also, I express my gratitude to the hon. President for his Address to the joint session of the Parliament. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, hon. Prasanna Acharya ji. You have left only one minute for your other speaker and it should be on record. Now, Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh ji.

**श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार):** उपसभापति महोदय, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं सबसे पहले राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने जो हम लोगों को संबोधन किया है, उसके प्रति कृतज्ञता ज्ञापित करता हूँ तथा उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूँ। अभी जल जीवन मिशन के बारे में चर्चा हो रही थी। मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि जीवन के लिए जल तो जरूरी है ही और साथ ही साथ हरियाली भी जरूरी है। बिहार में हमारे नेता वहां के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री, श्री नीतीश बाबू जी ने बिहार में जल जीवन हरियाली मिशन का कार्यक्रम चलाया है। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि जल जीवन के साथ हरियाली को भी अगर जोड़ लिया जाए तो यह मिशन और भी ज्यादा कारगर और टिकाऊ होगा। अभिभाषण में यह कहा गया है, जो सबसे अच्छी बात है कि हमारे यहाँ उच्च शिक्षा में लड़कियों की जो enrolment संख्या है, वह इस देश में पहली बार लड़कों से भी ज्यादा हो गई है। इसके लिए हम सरकार को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद और बधाई देते हैं। जो सैनिक स्कूल्स हैं, इनके संबंध में जो mindset था कि सैनिक स्कूल में सिर्फ लड़के पढ़ सकते हैं, अब पहली बार सैनिक स्कूल में लड़कियों का भी दखिला होगा, यह भी एक बहुत बड़ा क्रांतिकारी कदम है। इसके लिए भी मैं सरकार को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ। साथ ही, यह जो fighter team है, जो एयरफोर्स में है, डिफेंस अटैची है, उसमें भी लड़कियों को जो सम्मिलित किया गया है, यह भी बहुत ही सराहनीय कदम है। बिहार में हमारे नेता ने जब लड़कियों के लिए साइकिल की योजना शुरू की थी, साइकिल बड़ी छोटी चीज दिखती है, लेकिन उसका जो प्रभाव उनके पूरे मनोवैज्ञानिक और मानसिक विकास पर पड़ता है, इसका आप अंदाज नहीं लगा सकते हैं, जब तक आप उसको सामने से नहीं देखेंगे। ये कुछ ऐसे मुद्दे हैं, जिन पर सरकार की तरफ से जो काम हुआ, उसके लिए मैं उनको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद और बधाई देता हूँ।

सर, राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में यह भी कहा है कि 2014 में हिन्दुस्तान में मोबाइल बनाने वाली सिर्फ दो कंपनियाँ थीं और आज पाँच वर्षों में हमारा देश दुनिया का second largest mobile manufacturing देश हो गया है। इसके लिए मैं सरकार को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ जो पूरा का पूरा electronic manufacturing sector है, उसमें भी काफी विकास हुआ है। जब हम लोगों को \$5-trillion की economy बनानी है और उसके लिए आपने दो defence corridor और पाँच industrial corridor की भी चर्चा की है। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध होगा, defence corridor के संबंध में बताया गया कि एक उत्तर प्रदेश में और एक तमिलनाडु में, बिहार में भी इसकी आवश्यकता है और हमारे यहाँ खास करके नालन्दा में एक ऑर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्री है, उसके पास काफी जमीन है, उसका उसमें उपयोग किया जा सकता है। साथ ही, जो industrial corridor है, रेलवे का जो फ्रेट कॉरिडोर बना है, उसमें भी मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि बिहार में इसको लगाया जाए। चूँकि बिहार में ऐतिहासिक कारणों से जितना industrial

[श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह]

development होना चाहिए था, उतना नहीं हुआ है, इसलिए यह मौका है, जिसमें बिहार को भी अवसर मिलना चाहिए और मैं आशान्वित हूँ कि सरकार इस पर ध्यान देगी।

सर, अभी एक बात, जो बड़ी चर्चा में रही और मैं सुन रहा था। पहली बार मैं देख रहा था कि हमारे लीडर ऑफ दि अपोज़िशन बहुत ही डेटा दे रहे थे और compare सिर्फ दो स्टेट्स को कर रहे थे और वे स्टेट्स थे जम्मू-कश्मीर और गुजरात। यह बात कही गई कि सरकार को नॉर्थ-ईस्ट और कश्मीर पर ज्यादा छेड़छाड़ नहीं करनी चाहिए थी और उन्होंने 1954 का जिक्र किया। उन्होंने एक और बात का जिक्र किया कि अभी सरकार ने वहाँ पर जो बहुत सारे Ex-CMs रहे हैं, उनको जेल के अंदर डाल रखा है। हम लोग किसी को भी जेल के अंदर डालने के पक्षधर नहीं हैं, लेकिन आप सबको पता होगा ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** उन्होंने 1954 गर्ल्स एजुकेशन का कहा था।

**श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह:** हम दूसरी बात पर हैं। आज जरा याद करिए कि 1953 से 1964 तक आपने वहाँ के किनको बंद किया था? किसको बंद किया था? शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब को। आपने उनको कितने सालों तक बंद किया था?

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव:** दस साल तक।

**श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह:** नहीं, 1953 से 1964 तक बंद किया था यानी 11 साल तक एक बार बंद किया था, उसके बाद तीन साल तीन टर्म और। अभी सब लोग स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन की चर्चा कर रहे थे। स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में जेपी का क्या रोल था? आप लोगों ने 1975 में उनके साथ क्या किया? आपने उनको जेल में डाल दिया। आपने क्या आरोप लगाया? हमारे नेता नीतीश बाबू जेल में रहे, उन्होंने क्या अपराध किया था? देखिए, आपके लिए यह शोभा नहीं देता है कि आप यह कहें कि आपने इनको क्यों बंद कर रखा है? जिस समय आप चर्चा करते हैं।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** इसमें जेपी का नाम नहीं है।

**श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह:** चलिए, हम उस पर चर्चा करेंगे। हमने चर्चा कर दी न, आएगा।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** प्लीज़, प्लीज़, कृपया शांत रहें।

**श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह:** सर, अब असम की बात कर रहे हैं। आप जरा ध्यान कीजिए और 1983 को याद कीजिए। मैं यह इसलिए बोल रहा हूँ, क्योंकि मैं उसका eyewitness था। 1983 में क्या था? President's Rule था। वहाँ पर क्या स्थिति थी? आपने वहाँ असेम्बली का चुनाव कराया। मैं चुनाव कराने गया था। उस समय विधान सभा में कितने वोट पड़े? किसी विधान सभा में 85 वोट पड़े, किसी में 200 वोट पड़े। एकमात्र हितेश्वर सैकिया, जो आपके मुख्यमंत्री बने, उनके क्षेत्र में 14,000 वोट पड़े और आपकी विधानसभा भी बन गई। मैं वहाँ था। क्या आज

ऐसा संभव है? 60 वोट पाकर, 200 वोट पाकर, 300 वोट पाकर, आपने विधान सभा बना ली। आप किसकी बात कर रहे हैं? उसी समय 1983 में याद करिए फरवरी के महीने में क्या घटना हुई? मैं Sivasagar जिले में था, बगल में ही Nillie था। आप संख्या छोड़ दीजिए, एक रात में कई हजार लोगों का कत्ल कर दिया गया। वे कौन लोग थे, किसकी सरकार थी? President's rule था। उसके बाद क्या हुआ साहब? आपने तिवारी आयोग का गठन किया, 800 एफआईआर दर्ज हुई। उन एफआईआर का क्या हुआ, अभी तिवारी आयोग की रिपोर्ट कहाँ है? आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं? अगर आप हम लोगों को खोदने लगेंगे, आपको खोदने का अधिकार नहीं है। देखिए, इस देश का एक इतिहास है, यहाँ हम जितने भी लोग बैठे हैं, चाहे आप उधर हैं या इधर हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जयराम रमेश जी, इस लोकतंत्र में सब लोगों को सरकार बनाने का मौका मिला है और यही हमारे लोकतंत्र की खासियत है ...**(व्यवधान)**... और जब मौका मिलता है, तब काम करना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सुन लीजिए साहब, अभी ज़रा सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बेसिक बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोग तो बहुत पढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं। आप सीएए की चर्चा कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जयराम रमेश जी, आप ज़रा सुन लीजिए। हम लोगों का क्या सिस्टम है? Federal system है। Federal system में क्या होता है? Union list, State list, Concurrent list होती है। Union list में 17 नंबर पर क्या है? सिटिजनशिप है, naturalization है, aliens हैं। अगर आप सीएए की बात कर रहे हैं, तो 1955 में जो हमारा सिटिजनशिप एक्ट बना, इसका मतलब वह भी गलत था। हमारा कहना यह है कि जो विषय केन्द्र की सूची में है और केन्द्र उस पर कानून बनाता है और कानून बन जाता है, तो क्या उसे मानने के अलावा कोई और रास्ता है? अभी टी.के. रंगराजन जी कुछ बात बोल रहे थे। अगर संविधान में आप कोई कानून बनाते हैं और वह संवैधानिक नहीं है, तो आप यह तय नहीं करेंगे, सड़क पर तय नहीं होगा, बल्कि कोर्ट में तय होगा और सीएए आज कोर्ट में है, तो आप लोगों को जाकर क्यों कह रहे हैं कि इस पर आंदोलन करिए? और तो और आप विधानसभा में प्रस्ताव ला रहे हैं। साहब, यह तो अच्छी बात है। हमारी सरकार ने बिहार में शराबबंदी लागू की। चूँकि हमारी राज्य सूची में है कि आप शराबबंदी करिए और हमने उसे लागू किया, तो क्या केन्द्र सरकार उस कानून को रोक देगी? मैं यह इसलिए बता रहा हूँ, क्योंकि हम लोगों को बेसिक चीज़ें क्लीयर होनी चाहिए। आप भी सत्ता में रहे हैं, ये भी सत्ता में हैं, हम लोग भी सत्ता में हैं, तो जिसका जो दायित्व है, जो हमारा federal structure है, उसमें हम लोगों को इस बात के लिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** ये सज्जन व्यक्ति हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं कुछ कहने जा रहा हूँ और आप बोल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी माननीय राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह जी ने कहा, मैं इनका सम्मान करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन्होंने कहा कि राज्यों में जो विरोध हो रहा है या विधान सभाओं में प्रस्ताव पारित होता है, पहली बात यह है कि हमारे संविधान में राज्यों के लिए अलग स्थान है, पर जो प्रस्ताव पारित होने की बात है और जहाँ तक राज्यों का प्रश्न है, आपने यूनियन लिस्ट और स्टेट लिस्ट की बात ठीक कही, पर अगर संसद कोई कानून बनाती है, तो संविधान के आर्टिकल 131 में, जहाँ original jurisdiction की बात आती है, अगर राज्य किसी कानून से

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

सहमत नहीं है, तो वे उसे चुनौती दे सकते हैं और वही वे सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में दे रहे हैं। सिर्फ इतना ही है। वे अपने अधिकार से बाहर नहीं जा रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: वे कानून पास थोड़ी कर सकते हैं।...(व्यवधान)... यही Cooperative Federalism के खिलाफ काँग्रेस का मत है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आप Cooperative Federalism पर कहाँ विश्वास रखते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... आपने किस राज्य से चर्चा की? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: यह जो Cooperative Federalism है, उसका अर्थ है कि जो बैलेंस है, हम उस बैलेंस को स्वीकार करें। ...(व्यवधान)... वे इसे स्वीकार नहीं कर रहे हैं और इसे रेज़ कर रहे हैं। काँग्रेस यही कर रही है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, he has yielded. In the name of cooperative federalism, you are encroaching upon the powers of the States and making the States as Panchayats. That way, you cannot keep Bharat as one. That is the danger.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rangarajanji, please take your seat now.

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह: मैंने अभी सीएए की चर्चा की। जब यह देश का कानून बन गया है, तो यह सही है या गलत है, यह संवैधानिक है या असंवैधानिक है, यह कोर्ट में है और ये सारी चीज़ें तय हो जाएंगी। आप इस इश्यू पर मूवमेंट में क्यों जाते हैं? आप लोगों को समझाइए कि हमारा क्या रोल है। देखिए, हमारा जो रोल है, उसमें हम लोग चाहते हैं कि समाज में सामाजिक सद्भाव रहे, साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्द रहे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जयराम रमेश: आपने मेरे क्वेश्चन का जवाब नहीं दिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह: हम अभी उस पर आ रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया बैठकर न बोलें। ...(व्यवधान)... Jairam Rameshji, you are a senior Member. ...(Interruptions)... Please. राम चन्द्र जी, आप चेयर को ऐड्रेस करें।

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह: आप एनआरसी की चर्चा कर रहे थे। एनआरसी कहाँ से शुरू हुआ था? वह किस प्रदेश में शुरू हुआ, किसने शुरू किया और किसकी सरकार थी? ...(व्यवधान)... बस, आप सोच लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... Jairam Rameshji, please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह:** अभी आप देखिए कि हम आप सबकी बात मान लेते हैं, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ यह राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण है, हमें इसको मानना है। अगर उप-राष्ट्रपति जी कुछ कहते हैं, तो उसे मानना है और अगर देश के प्रधान मंत्री कुछ कहते हैं, तो उसको भी मानना है, चाहे आपके प्रधान मंत्री हों, अभी के प्रधान मंत्री हों या कोई आगे के प्रधान मंत्री हों। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्पष्ट किया है कि अभी असम के बाहर कोई एनआरसी नहीं है। इसलिए हमारे नेता, बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री, आदरणीय नीतीश बाबू ने भी यह कहा है। जब प्रधान मंत्री कह रहे हैं, तो क्या आप उन पर भरोसा नहीं कीजिएगा? ...(व्यवधान)... Time being हो या all the time, लेकिन समस्या यह है कि जब देश के प्रधान मंत्री कह रहे हैं, तो क्या आप उन पर भरोसा नहीं कीजिएगा? आज के टाइम में हमारे देश में सबसे बड़ा पोलिटिकल लीडर कौन होता है? आप मानें या मत मानें, वह देश का प्रधान मंत्री होता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** प्लीज़, बैठकर टिप्पणी न करें।

**श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह:** अब चाहे कितना परसेंट आ जाए। क्या आपको कभी 50 परसेंट आया है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Jairam Rameshji, nothing is going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing is going on record. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह:** आपको भी कभी 50 परसेंट नहीं आया है, यह बात आप जान लीजिए। दूसरा, जयराम रमेश जी एनपीआर की बहुत चर्चा कर रहे थे। यह किसके समय में शुरू हुआ जी? वर्ष 2011 में कौन थे? आप हमको मत बताइए कि वर्ष 2011 में प्रधान मंत्री कौन थे? यह जरूर है कि उसमें कुछ इस तरह की नई सूचनाएँ माँगी जा रही हैं और उन पर आप कह सकते हैं कि उसमें बहुत सारी डिटेल्स हैं। आजकल हमारे ग्रामीण इलाकों में बहुत गरीब लोग रहते हैं, जिनको बहुत सारी चीज़ों के बारे में जानकारी नहीं रहती है। उन सूचनाओं को माँगने से उनके मन में संदेह हो जाता है। हमारी जो एनडीए की बैठक हुई थी, उसमें हम लोगों ने इस बात को रखा है और सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी, लेकिन आप ज़रा यह सोचिए कि जब आप करें तो बड़ा अच्छा है! आप आंदोलन की बात कर रहे हैं ! आप सुन लीजिए। अभी सभी लोगों ने आंदोलन की चर्चा की। क्या जेपी मूवमेंट से भी कोई बड़ा आंदोलन इधर हुआ था? इधर क्या आंदोलन हुआ है और आज आप जा रहे हैं, हमने तो एक ही दिन सुना है। देखिए, हम लोगों को देखना चाहिए कि कौन सही बोल रहा है, कौन गलत बोल रहा है। एक बड़े भाई, कोई फिल्म के थे, मैं सुन रहा था। वे क्या बोल रहे थे? वे किसी जगह का नाम लेते हैं, हम किसी जगह का नाम नहीं लेते हैं। वे धरने पर क्या बोल रहे हैं? वे बोल रहे हैं कि हमारे देश की आर्मी और पाकिस्तान की आर्मी, दोनों एक तरह की हैं। वह भी अपने लोगों को मारती है और हमारी आर्मी भी अपने लोगों को मारती है। हिन्दुस्तान की आर्मी का यह कैरेक्टर नहीं है।

6.00 P.M.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** यह किसने बोला?

**श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह:** यह मैंने टीवी पर सुना है। मैंने यह बिल्कुल लाइव देखा है। यह "इंडिया टीवी" पर दिखाया जा रहा था, जिसको मैंने खुद सुना। देखिए, आप ज़रा जान लीजिए। हमारे देश की जो सेना है, आपमें से कुछ लोग मंत्री रहे हैं और आप लोग गए होंगे, लेकिन वे जिस जगह पर रहते हैं, वहाँ जब वे 40 मिनट अपने हाथ सेंकते हैं, तब वे लोग खड़े होकर जा पाते हैं। हम लोग नाथुला पास में गए हैं, वहाँ ट्रेनिंग में रहे हैं। आप क्या बोलते हैं! हिन्दुस्तान की जो फौज है, उसका मनोबल नीचा मत कीजिए।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** यह किसने बोला?

**श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह:** आप "इंडिया टीवी" देख लीजिए, मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ। यह मैंने देखा है, तब बोल रहा हूँ, मैं ऐसे ही बात नहीं करता हूँ। मैंने उसको ऑनलाइन सुना है, इसीलिए मैं यह बता रहा हूँ। देखिए, हमारा क्या दायित्व है? हम सब लोग यहाँ हैं और यहाँ इस हॉल में हमारा दायित्व यह है कि देश में एक ऐसा माहौल बने, जहाँ सामाजिक सद्भाव हो, साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्द हो, भाईचारा हो। हम सब लोग विकास की बात करते हैं। विकास के लिए जरूरी है कि लोगों के बीच आपस में कम से कम इस प्रकार की भावना हो कि लोग एक-दूसरे पर हमेशा भरोसा करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** प्लीज़, बैठकर टिप्पणी न करें। Nothing will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह:** देखिए, ऐसा काम मत कीजिए, जिससे लोगों को लगे कि नहीं साहब, तरह-तरह की जो बातें होती हैं, उनमें दम है। ऐसा बिल्कुल नहीं है। हमारा क्या दायित्व बनता है? हमारे देश की क्या पृष्ठभूमि रही है? विविधता में एकता ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप गोली मारने के बारे में बता रहे हैं, हम आपको बताते हैं। 18 मार्च, 1974 को पटना में कितनी गोलियाँ चलाई गई थीं? किस पर गोलियाँ चलाई गई थीं? वे सारे विद्यार्थी थे। तब कितने लोग मारे गए थे? मैं तो वहाँ रहा हूँ। 1974 में किसने ऑर्डर किया था? आपको सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि वह ऑर्डर किसी मेजिस्ट्रेट ने नहीं दिया था, बल्कि वहाँ आप ही के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री थे, उन्होंने वह ऑर्डर दिया था। हम लोग केस स्टडी पढ़ते थे, इसलिए आप हमें ये सब मत बताइए। आप एक बात कह रहे थे, आपको खराब लगेगा, लेकिन मैं बोल दूँ कि हम लोग चाहते हैं कि यहां जितने लोग हैं, उनमें किसी की कोई बात स्लिप न करे, गोली मारने की बात, आप इतना जान लीजिए, इसी देश में हमारे बिहार के ही एक मंत्री रहे, उन्होंने राष्ट्रपति जी के बारे में क्या कहा, राष्ट्रपति भवन के बारे में क्या कहा था, आप लोग शायद भूल गए होंगे, उस समय आतंकवाद का माहौल चल रहा था, आप याद कीजिए कि क्या कहा था। यह हमारा दायित्व है कि अगर कोई इस



तरह की बात करता है तो हम सबको उसे समझाना चाहिए, modernisation करना चाहिए, हमें किसी को encourage नहीं करना चाहिए।

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय राम चन्द्र जी, एक मिनट के लिए अपनी बात को विराम दे दीजिए, माननीय मंत्री जी कुछ कहना चाहते हैं।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURLEEDHARAN): For Discussion on the Motion of Thanks, the Business Advisory Committee has allotted twelve hours. The day after tomorrow, the hon. Prime Minister is expected to reply at around 5 o'clock. I propose that if the House agrees, we may sit up to 7 o'clock.

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय सदस्यगण, बहुत सारे लोग अभी बोलना चाहते हैं, अगर आपकी इच्छा हो तो हम लोग देर तक बैठ सकते हैं, क्योंकि कुल 48 स्पीकर्स हैं। हम कल भी देर तक बैठ सकते हैं, मेरा इसके लिए आपसे निवेदन है। Please continue.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** इस पर हमारी और सरकार की चर्चा हो चुकी है।

**श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह:** उपसभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा है और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पटना में भी गांधी मैदान में कहा था कि उन्होंने अपने प्रयास से सऊदी अरब से बात करके हज का 2 लाख तक का कोटा बढ़ाया है। हम इसके लिए उनको धन्यवाद देते हैं। आप यह जान लीजिए कि हमारे जो हुनर हाट हैं, आपको बता दूँ कि बिहार में हमारे मुख्य मंत्री जी ने शुरू में हुनर योजना चलाई थी। हुनर के साथ-साथ औज़ार, हमारे कई हज़ार अल्पसंख्यक बच्चों को रोज़गार मिला। मुझे यह देखकर बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई और मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि हुनर हाट योजना के तहत आपने 2 लाख से ज्यादा का आवश्यक कार्य किया है। आप पूरी वक्फ़ प्रॉपर्टी को डिजिटलाइज़ करा रहे हैं, इसके लिए भी हम आपको धन्यवाद देते हैं। मेरा एक अनुरोध होगा कि यह जो वक्फ़ की प्रॉपर्टी होती है, बिहार में हमारे नेता नीतीश बाबू ने सबसे बड़ा काम यह किया है कि जो हमारे अल्पसंख्यक समाज के गरीब बच्चे पढ़ाई में पीछे रह गए थे, जितनी हमारी वक्फ़ की प्रॉपर्टी है, वहां पर जिस प्रकार से हमने अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति के बच्चों के लिए रेज़िडेंशियल स्कूल बनाए, इसी प्रकार से बिहार में हमारे अल्पसंख्यक बच्चों के लिए वक्फ़ की प्रॉपर्टी पर इस तरह से रेज़िडेंशियल स्कूल्स बनाए जा रहे हैं। बहुत लोग बोलते हैं, अभी एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे, वे चले गए हैं, वे कह रहे थे कि दो साल पहले आप कहां थे? मैं बता दूँ कि बिहार में हम अपनी वक्फ़ की प्रॉपर्टी पर एस.सी./एस.टी. बच्चों के स्कूल्स के पैटर्न पर रेज़िडेंशियल स्कूल्स बना रहे हैं। बिहार में अभी जो हमारे वित्त मंत्री हैं, उपमुख्य मंत्री हैं, वे बीजेपी के हैं, क्या उन्होंने किसी प्रकार की आपत्ति की है, नहीं की है। हम लोगों की सरकार 14 साल से चल रही है, बीच में 20 महीने

[श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह]

साथ में नहीं थी, लेकिन जिस प्रकार से बिहार में जो हमारा अल्पसंख्यक का पूरा समाज है, वहां जिस प्रकार का माहौल बनाया गया है, वहां कहीं भी, किसी भी प्रकार का भेदभाव नहीं किया जाता है, जितनी भी योजनाएं हैं, उसमें हमारे बीजेपी के सहयोगी मंत्री उतना ही योगदान देते हैं। मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि अब इन सब चीजों को बंद करके देश में ऐसा माहौल बनाया जाए, जिसमें सबका दायित्व बनता है, आपका दायित्व भी बनता है, हमारा दायित्व भी बनता है और सरकार का दायित्व भी बनता है। हम ऐसा माहौल बनाएं, जिससे कि हमारा जो 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर इकोनॉमी बनाने का लक्ष्य है। आप कहीं भी बाहर जाएं तो आपको भी कहने में अच्छा लगे। हम अपने देश की इस प्रकार की इमेज बनाएं, जो भारत ने अपना नाम कमाया है, वह इमेज आगे भी बनी रहे, धन्यवाद।

**श्री उपसभापति:** राम चन्द्र जी, धन्यवाद। डा. के. केशव राव।

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I thought I would be speaking tomorrow, anyhow, ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप लोग कृपया बैठकर चर्चा न करें।

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I stand as a matter of rule with some kind of a reserved heart to thank the President for his Address. But I was wondering to myself as to why. The question is, is it because are we starting the 21st Century, mutilating the very Constitution and its Preamble or is it because we have sent all the millions and millions of people to the street? Good or bad, I am not trying to take this stand or that stand. We have voted for Kashmir Bill. We have voted for other Bills, which BJP had brought. We had opposed the CAA and we will continue to oppose it. But it is not without reason. There is a philosophy behind it. The philosophy is the idea of India. What is the idea of India? What is the man as such? If it is a universal man for Rabindranath Tagore and a spiritual man for Aurobindo, it is all the humanity for Mahatma Gandhi, and for Vivekananda, it is man and man, and for Dr. Radhakrishnan, East and West the same man, if that is the idea which has gone into the very creation of our Preamble and the creation of Constitution and this day when we are standing here... celebrating the completion of the 70th year of our Republic, I was wondering how would I start this debate at all. As a matter of fact, there are many things as Ram Chandraji said, they are good points. Everybody agrees. Shri Prasanna Acharya raised very good points. But, what happens? Even one drop of poison in the pot of milk spoil it, would make a poison of all of it. The question is, in spite of all this, something is happening. I am asking you a simple question. It is not that I am taking one extreme stand and trying

to talk to others. But, are you not seeing today in this very debate some kind of a mindset, some kind of a suspicion of a communal polarization? Why? We have supported the abrogation of Article 370. Today, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad came out with statistics and told you what? It is not that how the elections were held there and how many people were elected to this House and how that House was elected as Prasad said. It is about the reasons that we gave support on that day. We supported the Bill on Jammu and Kashmir. You said, "Look, these are one, two, three, four, five points on which Kashmir has gone down." And he has come out today with all the statistics given by the RBI and said, "Look, this is the truth." If that is the truth, then we were misled, I really think what exactly is happening. I can only join him in one slogan. All right, you had promised that you have made it a Union Territory, you brought Lt. Governor on the promise that you will make it soon a full-fledged State. When will you do it? Please tell us today. Please promise us that after hearing him or after convincing yourself that it must become a State. It was a State for many years. लद्दाख को छोड़ दीजिए। कश्मीर तो स्टेट था। कश्मीर अब हिंदुस्तान का हिस्सा बन गया है। उस दिन प्रसन्न आचार्य जी बहुत emotions के साथ बोल रहे थे। मैं उतने emotions के साथ नहीं बोल सका, लेकिन मैं भी वही बोलना चाह रहा था। अगर वह हिंदुस्तान का पार्ट है, तो क्यों न रहे? ये सब चीज़ रहें, लेकिन हमने कभी ऐसा नहीं बोला कि वह separate state नहीं रहना चाहिए, वह Union Territory रहना चाहिए। ठीक है, वह बात अलग है, लेकिन मैं आज की बात आपको बताना चाह रहा हूँ। Sir, we had promised and we have created it. What exactly is there in this book (showing Constitution)? On this, the entire law stands, and this law is made on the Preamble because the Preamble says that we give to ourselves the Constitution based on this Preamble. This Preamble says, "We, the people of India," who were the people at that time? You said in the report, 22 crore people. Today, we are 130 crores. Twenty-two crore people gave the Constitution, and one thirty crore people are breaking the Constitution. Are you agreeing with that? And I must tell you that not only you, other people have also supported your stand about the Lists. This is the Central List, this is the State List, this is your power and that is their power. As far as Telangana is concerned, we have decided that we are going to pass a Resolution in our Assembly opposing CAA. And after clarifying the philosophical idea as to why it should go. You can't have a law that is going to mutilate, that is going to violate the Constitution. You can have a constitutional amendment to change the Constitution; you can have a constitutional amendment to change the law; you can have a law to change the law, but, you can't have a law to change the Constitution. That is what

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exactly you are trying to do today. Now, what we are trying to do is, there comes a Bill which says, "Up to 2014, people who are here as illegal - all people will get the citizenship except the Muslims. What is this? How did this thought come at all into our mind? All right, after 2014, do you think the religious persecution will stop there?

क्या persecution stop होता है? उसी लेवल पर मैं second करता हूँ, जिसे आपने भी quote किया, सुखेन्दु शेखर दा ने भी कहा कि गांधी जी को quote मत कीजिए। गांधी जी को जावेद साहेब ने भी quote किया, उनका कहना entirely different था Javedji quoted Gandhiji. It is entirely different. It is comment of 'The Fifth Columnist', newspaper after newspaper, were speaking up. I am a student of philosophy, the philosophy of Gandhi. He must have a broader spirit saying, 'If you are not happy there, try to come here and the Indian Government will take care of you.' The spirit was to welcome them. We are also saying that you welcome them. Why think of only some? That was the case when particularly Pakistani Sikhs were under persecution. Now, why are you trying to alienate Muslims, exclusively? Even if they come, how many would they be? You yourself said that you witnessed what and how it happened in Assam. The Assam Accord was in 1958. If the effective date in Assam Accord could be advanced to 2014, can't it still be advanced till today? Why create this suspicion? Why are you disturbing the apple cart? It was running smooth. We had a smooth sailing. All of a sudden, you brought in something to create some kind of suspicion in the minds! This suspicion is nothing but polarization. This polarization could have been rich vs. this poor; it could have been very good; my friend from the Communist Party could have supported it. Vaiko would have supported it. But, it is on the communal lines!

In Hyderabad, we have 13-14 per cent of Muslims. We are absolutely peaceful today. We are opposed to CAA. No Shaheenbagh or such thing. I should only thank our Chief Minister, Shri Chandrashekar Rao for being so bold, having such a clarity of thought and philosophy as to how a law should be made and how Constitution be respected by the supporting laws and citizenry. Once a suspicion of polarization gets into the minds of the citizenry, the nation will collapse. This was our idea and all of you would agree. Firstly, Shri Ram Chandra Prasad would agree that the central idea of India is certainly great and spiritual. It is something inclusive; it is not one or two people, at all. It is such a great inclusiveness! It is being spoiled because of one law which has no wings to fly, no legs to walk. This is exactly what is happening. Please understand as to why we are opposing it. It is because of omission of one word,

'Muslim'. I had an objection the other day when we asked as to why not include the Sri Lankan people. There is a real persecution there. Shias are persecuted there. You have brought in the word as if we are fighting with them.

These are the people who have contributed to write the Constitution for the people whom you know. You are also a part of the great Freedom Movement, which Acharyaji also reflected. All those people had really dreamt of the country and gave laws. I am sure that any modern state must certainly have the boundaries to determine its nationalism. Ram Chandra Prasadji, you yourself said that you should have such a thing. Some hon. Member raised the issue about a fact that was raised in the Standing Committee on Home Affairs, when Pranabda was presiding over it. We agree that there has to be one. But, there is a difference between that day and today. That day, there was no suspicion of this kind even if you talked of strict rules being made. Why is Bihar too, today is little apprehensive or doubtful or suspicious or reserved in its own mind as far as NPR and NRC are concerned? It is only because you are saying that CAA is a first step towards NRC. It means what? About CAA, what you are thinking is, a citizenship based on community or citizenship based on religion will get into NPR. This is simple logic. It doesn't require big argument on my part to say what exactly happens. These kinds of suspicions have come into our minds and we should not allow these to get deepened. The nation will be there, the boundaries might be safe, but the minds will divide. Once the minds are divided in a nation, it is no nation at all. This is what is happening and we are not trying to feel for it. To my mind, this is not a Hindu-Muslim feeling although people perhaps are thinking. There cannot be a greater arch Hindu than our Chief Minister who has done so many *yagnas*. He is such a arch Hindu, but he doesn't have any qualms *vis-a-vis* the Muslims. He sits, dines, sings and mingles with Muslims. Why? It is only because of the way we look. This is exactly the idea where India is.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The second speaker of your party has been given five minutes to speak.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: People are always saying, 'what is the idea that you are talking about?' The other day I heard the Minister saying. The idea is some kind of a spiritual feeling on which we have built a nation. We have built a nation out of our dreams. The founding fathers thought that this should be 'our India'. This is our India of inclusiveness, a plural society. Such a pluralistic society cannot think in terms of

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Hindu or a Muslim or a Sikh or a Parsi and particularly when things are going on smoothly. There is, what is known as the Citizenship Act of 1955. It is there in place. If you wanted to exclude Mr. Khan out of Citizenship, you could have done it within the rules without telling him. If you had that kind of mind you would have done it. What is this you are saying, 'I will bring a law. I will change my Constitution. I will mutilate my Constitution. I will destroy my Constitution. I will destroy the idea of India to see that Javed is not there.'?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Keshava Rao, you have another speaker from your party to whom you have given five minutes' time.

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO: How much time do I have?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: As per your party's request, you have already taken your time.

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO: Sir, I will take only one minute more. Sir, over the last two days, this House was really disturbed and you have mistaken their concern. All the people from Trinamool Congress and from this side came and shouted. They don't belong to one particular section or one particular community. They just talked about the country as such and the unity. Sir, as I requested you, we should really have one full day allotted to Mr. Trivedi to give dharma katha. As I was a student of philosophy, I was very much interested to hear what he was saying, but let him also speak. Sir, I have a small analogy. What will happen, Mr. Ram Chander, I am asking you, or the Home Minister or the Law Minister: if all the States refuse to accept a Central Act which is not in State list under the Constitution? I am under the Constitution. In the Union of States I am one of the federal units. I am a State. Suppose I differ. I have a right to pass my resolution only to express my view. It is not passing an Act. I am expressing my view that what you are saying is wrong. So, let us imagine, tomorrow, if all the States, the 29 States say, 'no' to a Central enactment, what will happen? You must think of this. It might happen. Today, it is such a big agitation. It is poisoning the minds. Sir, there is an analogy to this. I bring it from Tamil Nadu. When Hindi was being imposed during 1960s, two Ministers, Mr. Subramaniam and Mr. Alagesan sent in their resignations from the Central Ministry. They submitted their resignation opposing to what the Centre says. But, the Prime Minister said that it is a Central Subject. They said, 'If it is a Central Subject, we are resigning.' He sent resignations to President. What happened? It went to the then hon. President, Dr. Radhakrishnan. He called the

Prime Minister and said, 'Do you want to break the country? Go and have some kind of a compromise. Talk to them and find out what exactly they want.' This is the spirit of mutuality I am asking for. It is with this spirit, I am saying this. There is law. It is what is in your mind. And, this is the view that we have in our mind. So, let us all sit together. Both of us want that the country to remain one. Both of us want that the unity of the country to remain strong. In such cases, when things like this happen, we must sit together, sort it out and find adjustments which will make a country a great nation.

With this, I am telling you again, since ancient days, it is the civilizational ethos —if I were to use the last word —which are under threat. It is not your religion or philosophy or Hinduism or Islam under threat. It is the civilization that is under threat. It is our civilization which is, perhaps, one of the oldest, if not oldest of all, while Greece, Babylonia and Egypt are in the memory of people, but not in India. It is a vibrant, kicking civilization. Let us all save it. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken the entire time. So, no time is left for other speaker from your party. This is for your information.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I am very sorry to say that the Address of the hon. President is missing the real issues being faced by people and the country.

Our country is passing through a serious economic crisis and those serious problems are not mentioned in the Address. This Government has failed miserably in protecting and upholding our Constitution. This is a Government which is using all its might to destroy the principle of secularism and fraternity enshrined in our Constitution. Those forces behind this Government are working day-and-night, putting their efforts to destroy the communal harmony in our society and perpetuate violence to make minorities of our country feel unsafe here. My dear colleagues in the Treasury Benches, your eyes and ears are closed towards the livelihood issues of this country. Your hands are stained with blood of the common man which you have squeezed out to make your corporate masters happy. The term you people are in power will be written in the history books as the dark age of our democracy.

Sir, hon. President's speech has miserably failed in addressing the shameful situation of our nation and the present condition of our nation. This Government has really worked hard to transform our country literally into a graveyard. This Address has

[Shri Elamaram Kareem]

failed to mention the worst ever economic slowdown our country is facing now. There is a consistent stagnation and decline in national savings rate, domestic capital formation, decline in growth of investment and decline in growth in various industrial sectors. Widespread unemployment and worsening situation of poverty led to sharp decline in effective demand and contraction of commodity market. This, in turn, resulted in drastic cut in capacity utilization in industries and closed down and shutdown of production leading to retrenchment, lay-off, wage cut, etc., aggravating impoverishment. Further, unemployment rate is at 45 years high! This is the present picture of our country's economy. The President's Address has failed to mention all this.

This Government has failed in defending the Constitution of our nation. It ignored its duty to protect the basic structure of our Constitution. The recent amendment to the Citizenship Act undermines the secular concept of citizenship enshrined in the Constitution. It discriminates a section of people in the country. As per our Constitution, citizenship should never be on the basis of religion. This Government has derailed this principle by passing the Citizenship (Amendment) Act. And, this Act is the latest episode in the series 'destroy India' by our rulers.

The hon. President, in his speech, congratulated this Government for passing certain legislations within a few months. But, it was through undermining the process of Parliament. No parliamentary scrutiny was allowed. What is the meaning of parliamentary process? The speech is having a mention over the Supreme Court's verdict on Ayodhya. Back in 1992, before the historical monument Babri Masjid got demolished, there were verdicts and directions from different courts. The country remembers how these people, who are in power now, treated those verdicts. They were leading the violence and demolished Babri Masjid. It is interesting to hear that these same people are now respecting the Judiciary. The speech also tells that the violence, in the name of protests, will weaken the society and the nation. So, what the citizens of this country should do when the violence is perpetrated by the Government? We have witnessed the Government-sponsored violence in different parts of the country against the peaceful protests. The incidents which happened in our prestigious educational institutions and universities clearly proved this. The other day, we saw a person firing at the students and the police, in the back side, were simply watching it, as if they were watching a game. So, doesn't all this weaken our nation?



The speech indirectly mentions about the massive mandate. What about that mandate, after the victory in Lok Sabha elections, if that position exists now? What happened in Maharashtra? The Chanakyas of the ruling party worked day and night to form the BJP Government in the State of Maharashtra. Finally, those Chanakyas were sunk in the Arabian Sea and an anti-BJP Government came to power in the Financial Capital city of India. What happened in Jharkhand? So, mandate is an old story. If you continue to argue about that mandate, is it a license given to you to enact any law as per your whims and fancies and all the citizens should obey them. I would like to remind this Government that this mandate is not for derailing our Constitution. If you enact such legislations, which are against the values and principles of our Constitution, then don't expect the people of this country to follow it. Look at the protests throughout the country, and not only throughout the country, but the protests are going on all over the world against the Citizenship (Amendment) Act. Yesterday, a group of people assembled in front of the Headquarters of the UN and protested against the CAA. Is it a matter of pride for this country? I am proud to say that the State of Kerala. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Total fourteen minutes have been allotted to your party. And, there are two speakers. You have already taken seven minutes. Please bear this in mind.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: I know, Sir.

I am proud to say that the State of Kerala has shown the way to the whole nation by unanimously passing a Resolution in the State Assembly. The lone Member of the ruling party, the BJP, also supported that Resolution. And, under the leadership of the Chief Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: He did not support the Resolution. He had opposed that Resolution and he has also made a request to the Speaker that the word 'unanimously' be deleted.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: That is not correct. He had not opposed the Resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: \*

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\* Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. T.K. Rangarajan, you are not supposed to intervene. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: It was passed unanimously. It is there on the record of the Assembly. ...(*Interruptions*)... And, a joint agitation was also made in Kerala. It was followed by a human chain, in which 7.5 million people of Kerala had participated. After that, different State Assemblies have passed Resolutions against the CAA. That protest should be considered by the Government. The spirit of the people should definitely be considered by the Government. Sir, I have already mentioned about the economic situation of our country. In the Budget speech, the Government has announced all-out privatisation of the prestigious public sectors. The country is being destroyed. The people of this country, particularly, the working people and the peasantry are in a miserable condition. In these circumstances, I can't support the Motion of Thanks proposed by the ruling Party Member. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, for the other speaker, only five minutes are left.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. You are not supposed to speak. Your name is not there. This is not going on record. Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. Shri Tiruchi Siva. Nothing is going on record, Mr. Ragesh. Please take your seat. Nothing is going on record. Only what Mr. Tiruchi Siva speaks will go on record.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I thank the President for his Address to both the Houses of Parliament, standing by the convention. But, during the course of my speech, I would have to criticize or express my dissatisfaction in the contents of the President's Address. But it need not be construed as the President for only the Government speaks through the President. The President's Address narrated that this Government has achieved a lot. It was only a bureaucratic statement that he read out and not the achievements of a Government. This is not an evasive charge against what the President's Address has delivered to the nation through the Members of Parliament.

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\* Not recorded.

This Government is in power for the sixth year and this is their second term. There is a narrow difference between a lie and a promise. A lie will make a person to believe something whereas a promise will make a person to hope for something. So, when a political party gives some promises, people with the hope support them. May I ask? Because the President is very proud in saying that this Government has enacted historical legislations. What those legislations are, I will come to that later. But this Government, before coming to power, after the first election, in 2014, gave some promises. Have they kept those promises? What are they? They had said that they would unearth the black money abroad, will come and distribute ₹15,00,000/- to each individual in the country. ...(*Interruptions*)... But nothing happened. People were so anxious that they would get ₹15,00,000/- and they voted them to power. They had also said that every year, two crore people will be given employment. But nothing happened. They had said that farmers' income would be doubled. That also did not happen. So, when they could not keep their promises made in the first term, how did they come to the power in the second term? It is not because of the strength of the BJP, Sir, it is because of the lack of unity among the Opposition parties. I should say that because in Tamil Nadu we had a sweep. Except one seat, we had won all the 39 seats because the Opposition was united. So, keep it in mind. Now, there are such symptoms. When we get together, that will be the end of your race. What, actually, is your achievement, let me say? Federalism is scrambling, secularism is fading and the social country is becoming a capitalist country. All the basic tenets of the Constitution are being diluted. In the Monsoon Session, the House was extended for a week and around 35 Bills were passed. Most of the Bills were draconian in nature and the rest of the Bills were attempted clandestinely usurping the powers of the State to the Centre. Sir, we opposed. Of course, we expressed our concern, but it was only on record, and the Government with its majority just went through. Here, many of the parties which are supporting them are all regional parties. They will come to know one day or the other that their powers which the Constitution has given to us have already gone to the Centre. So, the voice, that the States should be given more powers, should be very strong. After coming to power, this Government, not directly totally, but through every Bill, they are taking away all the powers. So, federalism is scrambling, secularism is fading. Why did I say that? The President very proudly mentioned about some four Acts which have been passed by this Government. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I need the House to be in order.

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया पीछे बैठ कर बात न करें। प्लीज़।

श्री आनंद शर्मा: यह तो गलत हो रहा है।

श्री उपसभापति: यह सब तरफ से होता है, सभी से मेरा निवेदन है। ...(व्यवधान)... नहीं, हर तरफ से ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: This is the Government.

श्री उपसभापति: मैं इस बहस में नहीं जाना चाहता।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: The House should be in order.

श्री उपसभापति: सारे सदस्यों से मेरा निवेदन है कि आप सुनें। हर पक्ष से यह होता है, सभी से मेरा निवेदन है। प्लीज़ शांत रहें। Please continue.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: He said the Triple Talaq, the abrogation of Article 370, the Amendment of the Citizenship Act and the Transgender Act. The Transgender Act has been now challenged in the Supreme Court. That is different. And, in these three Acts, first I will come to Triple Talaq. My friend, the hon. Member, Shri Prasanna Acharya, asked why should we differentiate between Muslim women, Hindu women and Christian women? When they brought in and enacted the law, the Triple Talaq will be invalid. There are many questions. Considering the constraints of time, I cannot go into the contents of the Bill or the Act now. It was totally impractical. Whether they agreed or not, but they said that it is for the sake of Muslim women. But I would like to remind, Sir, that in the same House, I brought a Private Member Resolution to enact a law for the welfare of the widows. That Resolution was defeated by this Ruling Party. It was put to vote, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... It was put to vote. They should have supported it. It was only a Resolution, not even a Bill, a Resolution to have a law for the welfare of widows. There are four crore seventy lakh widows in this country. They need something like the Acts which are in vogue in Tamil Nadu and all. But that was defeated. So, you say that you are voicing for the Muslim women but you are defeating something for the Hindu women, means, it is not for the Muslim women, Sir, it is to target the Muslims. It is to target the Muslims and so also the abrogation of Article 370 which are temporary provisions for giving special powers to the Jammu and Kashmir Valley. Sir, what is Article 371? It is 'special provisions to the States of

Maharashtra and Gujarat.' What is 371A? It is 'special provisions to the State of Nagaland.' What is 371B? It is 'Special provisions to the State of Assam.' What is 371C? It is for the special provisions to the State of Manipur. And 371D is for the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Why should you take only 370 means, again it is pointed at Muslims, one special community. That is what Dr. Keshava Rao said. Why are you polarizing? It gives an impression like that. The same is with the CAA. When the CAA came, you said that with humanitarian consideration, Mahatma Gandhi told it. Mahatma Gandhi told that the Government should not have any religion. The State cannot interfere in my or your religion. That was Mahatma Gandhi's statement.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: That is Constitution.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: He said that. The Government said that those who are religiously persecuted, they are given citizenship. Then why should you exclude only one community? That is what all my colleagues asked here. It has created an apprehension in the minds. That is the agitation that is going on across the country; everywhere. Sir, in Jawaharlal Nehru University, even if a student has to enter into the campus, he has to show his ID card. Hundreds of people with iron rods went in at night in the hostel and they manhandled those people there and they were severely beaten. How it happened? Who let them in? And Kashmir students who were staying there were targeted, and the students whose rooms had a photo of Bhagat Singh and Ambedkar, those rooms were targeted. I just would like to ask how they had access into the campus. How were they allowed to attack the students when Police were waiting outside? For two hours, it has happened. Why? Because they were raising voice. Nothing has happened. No one arrested. No action has been taken. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, this is the voice of the Opposition. That's all. I am raising a genuine question. Of course, they are of the same view. How did it happen? Because they voice for these people. The whole country is still on the roads. Students are agitating and Governments are trying to bring in laws that students should not come to road and agitate. Democracy is now under a very big threat in this country. So, what all I say is, all the basic tenets of the Constitution are under threat. I said, federalism crumbling, secularism fading, socialism becoming capitalism and now

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

democracy is under threat. Is this your achievement, Sir? And why do I say that this country is becoming a capitalist country? One per cent of the richest in this country are holding 42.5 per cent of the nation's wealth, that is, the total worth of the nation's economy; ten per cent are holding 74 per cent. And do you know how much one per cent's worth comes to? It is three times the value of the money which 935 million people are holding. That means, the wealth of 94 crore people is being held by just one per cent, and 50 per cent of the people at the bottom of the rung have just 2.8 per cent worth of the nation's economy. You say, that is your achievement!

Sir, I now come to another point. This Government says many things. Last year, before the Government came to power, during elections, they said, 'minimum government, maximum governance'. Do you know what the result is? The CAG Report has said that of the funds allocated to various ministries, 40 per cent of the money has not been spent. The Agriculture Ministry has spent just 49 per cent, the Coal Ministry, just 41 per cent, the Ministry of Civil Aviation, 39 per cent, the Ministry of Culture, 54 per cent, Electronics, 59 per cent, and so on. Apart from that, there are schemes like *Swachh Bharat* and others. I can't pronounce those Hindi names. All their schemes have Hindi names! I have to say just this thing. In 2018-19, an amount of ₹ 2,000 crore was allocated for setting up 22,000 shanties throughout India to enable farmers to sell their produce directly. However, after two years, only 376 shanties were established and the amount spent was just ₹ 10 crore. The amount allocated was ₹ 2,000 crore, Sir, but the money spent was just ₹ 10 crore. Another aspect is the President's Address. The President's Address talks about achievements and what the Government would be doing in future. This is what they have done even earlier. Now, everyone in this country is living in a sense of fear, especially a particular community. India is known for its composite and diverse culture. We embody unity in diversity. There are many religions, languages and cultures, but all of us live together. But when someone feels that there is a threat, it is not good. The genuine rights which the Constitution has bestowed upon us should be given to all citizens. It should not deprive one section of the people. And, when we talk for one section of the people, it does not mean that we are against other sections of the people.

Sir, many public sector units are being disinvested. Last year's revised estimate of the GST revenue in the Budget has not been approved whereas by way of selling off the public sector shares of the Government, they approved more and this year, their

target is 2.1 lakh crore rupees. They are selling off LIC and IDBI. What more is left here? People from outside are coming here. There are individual bosses, companies are thriving and the common man is going after MGNREGA for just 100 rupees. Even those 100 rupees are not meant for everyone; only one person in a family would be getting a job. If there are four or five persons in a poor family, there would be just one person going for a job and that too, not on all days. So, while one person is struggling to earn his bread, there are others who take away all the money. In the past three years, public sector banks have written off ₹ 2.7 lakh crore worth of bad loans. Let me quote it for State Bank alone —above ₹ 100 crores and within ₹ 500 crores, they have waived off nearly ₹ 76,600 crore. As for loans above ₹ 500 crores, they have written off ₹ 37,700 crores. What is this, Sir? When an ordinary person or a farmer takes an agriculture loan or a student takes an education loan, he is being threatened, booked, brought under CIBIL, is being targeted and is made to go through all indignity, whereas big corporate people's loans worth ₹ 2.75 crore are written off in this country. Is this your achievement?

That is what we ask. It is not against any individual.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your allotted time is over. Please conclude.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I am concluding in a minute. One renowned Professor of Economics from my State has written a verse. I am concluding with that: "Gandhi wanted village India; Nehru built modern India; Lal Bahadur stood for *Kisan* India; V.P. Singh gave social justice India, Narasimha Rao privatised India, Dr. Manmohan Singh globalised India and Modi devalued India. Air India is now ready for sale. Beware of sale of India." Thank you.

श्री उपसभापति: श्री संजय राउत। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़, प्लीज़। कृपया बैठ कर बात न करें।

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर पूरा सदन चर्चा कर रहा है। सब सुन भी रहे हैं। आजाद साहब की बात सबने सुनी है, भूपेन्द्र यादव जी की बात भी सुनी है, सुखेन्दु दादा की बात भी सुनी है।

सर, राष्ट्रपति जी का जो अभिभाषण होता है, वह तो सरकार के मन की बात होती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मन की आवाज़ सुनिए। बात एक व्यक्ति की होती है। यह आवाज़ है। यह सरकार के मन की आवाज़ है। वह भी हमने सुन ली, लेकिन देश में भी एक आवाज़ उठ रही है, वह भी सुननी चाहिए। जिस प्रकार का माहौल देश में आज हम देख रहे हैं या बनाया जा रहा है, मुझे लगता है कि कोई ऐसी शक्ति है, जो देश को फिर एक बार तोड़ना चाहती है, देश की

[श्री संजय राउत]

एकता को खतरा पैदा करना चाहती है, नफरत का माहौल पैदा करना चाहती है। यहाँ टुकड़े-टुकड़े गैंग की बात हुई। मैं मानता हूँ कि हो सकता है, लेकिन अगर सरकार इस टुकड़े-टुकड़े गैंग से नफरत करती है, इस प्रकार की कोई बात है, तो वह जो माहौल बन रहा है, उसको दुरुस्त करने की भी पहल आपको करनी चाहिए। लोग बैठे हैं, दो-दो महीने से सड़क पर उतरे हैं। चाहे वे किसी भी धर्म के हों, लेकिन देश के नागरिक हैं, इस देश के नागरिक हैं, सब हमारे हैं। आप जाइए, उनके साथ बैठिए, उनके मन में जो डर है, वह दूर कीजिए। आप कहते हैं- 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास।' विकास की बात छोड़ दीजिए। 60 साल में विकास होता आया है। देश का विकास होता ही रहता है। विश्वास की बात है, साथ की बात है। अब इस साथ की बात करें, तो 30 साल का हमारा साथ था न? ...(व्यवधान)... विश्वास की बात करें, तो सबसे ज्यादा विश्वासघात हमसे ही हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)... छोड़िए। ये जो बातें हैं, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर होती हैं। हम बात करेंगे, लेकिन देश के सामने जो असली समस्या है, उसको तो राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में टच नहीं किया। आपने कहा कि 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास' के मंत्र पर सरकार चल रही है और सरकार पूरी निष्ठा और ईमानदारी से काम रही है। यह बात कहने की जरूरत क्या है? हमारे मन में आपकी ईमानदारी के बारे में कोई शंका नहीं है, तो आपके मन में ईमानदारी और निष्ठा के बारे में confusion क्यों है? ऐसा कौन सा माहौल है कि आपके मन में शंका है कि आप ईमानदारी के साथ काम कर रहे हैं? सरकार ने कहा कि हमने 8 करोड़ गरीबों को मुफ्त गैस कनेक्शन दिये हैं, 2 करोड़ गरीबों को घर दिये हैं, 38 करोड़ गरीबों के बैंक खाते खोले हैं। उसमें 15 लाख जब आयेंगे, तो बैंक खाते पूरे हो जायेंगे। 24 करोड़ लोगों को बीमा सुरक्षा कवच दिया है। तीन करोड़ से ज्यादा लोगों को मुफ्त बिजली के कनेक्शन दिये हैं। ये सब आपने दिया है, हम मानते हैं, लेकिन आपने देश के लाखों-करोड़ों युवाओं को काम नहीं दिया है, जिसकी सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत है। आर्थिक मन्दी की वजह से इस देश में जो बेरोजगारी का राक्षस खड़ा हुआ है, देश में लगभग एक-तिहाई युवा बेरोजगार हैं। एक करोड़ युवाओं ने पिछले एक वर्ष में नौकरी गंवाई है। अगर इसका जिक्र राष्ट्रपति जी अपने अभिभाषण में करते तो हम इस अभिभाषण का स्वागत करते। अगर आप ईमानदारी की बात करते हो तो ईमानदारी से हमें यह बात कहनी है कि देश में आज सबसे ज्यादा बेरोजगार पैदा हुए हैं। हर दो घंटे में तीन बेरोजगार आज खुदकुशी कर रहे हैं। किसान ही नहीं, बेरोजगार भी आज खुदकुशी कर रहे हैं। बेरोजगारी से लोग परेशान हैं, जान दे रहे हैं और आप जीडीपी बढ़ने की बात करते हो। अर्थव्यवस्था बरबाद हो चुकी है, बेकार हो चुकी है। बजट का सबसे लम्बा भाषण देने से अर्थव्यवस्था में तेजी नहीं आएगी, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। एक साल में एशिया की सबसे कमजोर करेन्सी में से एक हिन्दुस्तान का रुपया है, यह हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था है।

कश्मीर की बात हुई, वहां से आर्टिकल 370, 35ए हटा दिए गए। अच्छी बात है, हमने उसका स्वागत भी किया था। लेकिन उसके बाद जम्मू-कश्मीर में क्या हुआ, आप बताइए। तीन महीने में महाराष्ट्र के 14 जवान शहीद हुए हैं। हमारे जवान आज भी कश्मीर में शहीद होते



हैं, तो माहौल ठीक हुआ, यह आप कैसे मान सकते हैं? कितने नये उद्योग वहां गए, कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिला है, आप बताइए। आज भी हम वहां जाकर दो इंच जमीन की खरीद नहीं कर सकते, मुझे मालूम है। आपने वहां से आर्टिकल 370 हटाया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि वहां जाकर अपने पैसे से स्कूल खोलें, मैं वहां जमीन खरीदना चाहता हूं, आप मुझे जमीन दीजिए। यह मेरा चैलेंज है, मैंने बहुत कोशिश की है। वहां से आपने आर्टिकल 370 निकाला है। कानून बनते हैं, लेकिन जो कानून होता है, वह जनता को डराने के लिए होता है, उसकी आवाज दबाने के लिए नहीं होता। जनता में एक सुरक्षा की भावना निर्माण करने के लिए होता है, लेकिन जिस प्रकार से कानून आप बनाने जा रहे हैं और बनाते हैं, उससे देश में सिविल वार लाइक सिचुएशन हो रही है। आप देखिए, बाहर लोगों के मन में कितना भय है, डर है। लोगों में कानून का डर होना चाहिए, मैं मानता हूं, लेकिन दहशत नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह कानून का राज है, कानून से चलेगा, संविधान से चलेगा, डा. अम्बेडकर के संविधान से चलेगा, मैं मानता हूं, लेकिन जिस तरह से कानून से डर पैदा करके जो राजनीति होती है, इससे देश को खतरा है।

अभिभाषण में हिन्दुस्तान के डिफेन्स सैक्टर के बारे में बड़ी बात कही है। सेनाओं के सुरक्षा बलों के पास पर्याप्त हथियार, सुरक्षा उपकरण, बुलेट प्रूफ जैकेट्स आदि के बारे में बात कही है। मैंने कल प्रधान मंत्री जी का भाषण सुना है। आपने कहा कि अगर हम मन में ले आए तो पाकिस्तान को 8-10 दिन में हम धूल चटाएंगे, हरा देंगे। आप हरा दो, मैं अभिनन्दन करता हूं। लेकिन क्या आपको मालूम है कि हमारे देश के जवानों की हालत क्या है? जो हमारी पैरा-मिलिट्री फोर्स है, उनके बारे में अखबारों में भी आया है। उनको सबसे ज्यादा आर्थिक मन्दी का फटका लगा है। सीमा पर तैनात जवानों को दो महीने से तनखाह नहीं मिली है। उन्हें 3,500 रुपये जो राशन भत्ता मिलता है, वह दो महीने से नहीं मिला है। उनके पास बुलेट प्रूफ जैकेट्स नहीं हैं, स्नो बूट्स नहीं हैं। नौ हजार फीट की ऊंचाई पर हमारे जवान लड़ाख और सियाचिन में हैं। यह सी एंड एजी की रिपोर्ट है, यह टुकड़े-टुकड़े गैंग की रिपोर्ट नहीं है, यह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं। वहां बर्फाले इलाकों में जो जवान तैनात हैं, उनके पास स्नो बूट्स नहीं हैं, जबकि आप पाकिस्तान को हराने की बात करते हो कि सबसे पहले हम पाकिस्तान को हरायेंगे। सबसे पहले हमारी फौज की जो जरूरतें हैं, उनका जो राशन का भत्ता है, उनके बच्चों को जो एजुकेशन का भत्ता मिलता है, उनको जो स्नो बूट्स, जैकेट्स, स्नो ग्लासेज मिलते हैं, वे नहीं मिल रहे हैं। उन्हें आप पहले ये सब दीजिए। उस बारे में चर्चा कीजिए। यह बात तो चलती है, विकास की बात चलेगी, विकास की बात चलेगी, सबके साथ की बात चलेगी, सालों-साल चलेगी, हम भी आपके साथ-साथ विकास करते रहेंगे। देश है...(व्यवधान)... आप मत बोलिए। आप मेरे खिलाफ बात मत कीजिए, यह आपको बहुत महंगा पड़ेगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम-निर्देशित): \*

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\* Not recorded.

**श्री संजय राउत:** मैं सीएजी रिपोर्ट की बात कर रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** संजय जी, आप चेयर को एड्रेस करके बोलें। ...(व्यवधान)... कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री संजय राउत:** मैं सीएजी रिपोर्ट की बात कर रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** राकेश जी, चूँकि आपको चेयर से परमिशन नहीं है, इसलिए आप कृपया बैठ जाएँ। ...(व्यवधान)... संजय जी, आप चेयर को एड्रेस करके बोलें। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री संजय राउत:** सर, मैं मानता हूँ कि देश बनाने की जिम्मेदारी, देश की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी हम सबकी है। हम सब देश बनाना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण का मैं अभिनंदन भी करता हूँ, लेकिन ये कुछ बातें राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में आ जाती, तो यह अभिभाषण बहुत अच्छा होता। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rakesh Sinha ji, nothing is going on record.  
...(Interruptions)...

**श्री संजय राउत:** सीएजी की रिपोर्ट है।...(व्यवधान)... यह सीएजी की रिपोर्ट है।...(व्यवधान)... आप इसको पढ़िए, इसको समझिए।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** संजय जी, आप चेयर को एड्रेस करें।...(व्यवधान)..... Nothing is going on record. ...(Interruptions)... संजय राउत जी, आप चेयर को एड्रेस करें। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज, आप लोग बैठें। ...(व्यवधान)... आप चेयर को एड्रेस कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री संजय राउत:** यह सीएजी की रिपोर्ट है और यह पार्लियामेंट में रखी गयी रिपोर्ट है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप सबसे आग्रह है कि कृपया अपनी-अपनी जगह पर बैठें। ...(व्यवधान)... आप लोग अपनी-अपनी जगह पर बैठें और उन्हें बोलने दें। ...(व्यवधान)... Rakesh Sinha ji, nothing is going on record. ...(Interruptions)... माननीय सदस्यगण, माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी, कृपया आप लोग बैठें। राकेश जी, कृपया आप बैठें। अनिल देसाई जी, कृपया आप बैठें। ...(व्यवधान)... संजय जी, आप चेयर को एड्रेस करें।...(व्यवधान)... अगर कोई आपत्तिजनक बात कही जाएगी, तो वह examine होगा। ...(व्यवधान)... आप चेयर को एड्रेस करें। ...(व्यवधान)... आपको जो objection है, कहेंगे, तो वह examine होगा, कृपया आप बैठें। संजय जी, आप अपनी बात कहें। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री संजय राउत:** डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, यह सीएजी की रिपोर्ट है और यह संसद में पेश की गई है। उसी बात को मैं सामने लेकर आया हूँ और मैं संसद में पेश रिपोर्ट के आधार पर बोल रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** संजय जी, सिर्फ आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी, इसलिए आप बोलें।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री संजय राउत:** डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो भाषण किया है, उसमें बहुत सी बातें अच्छी हैं, सरकार की हों, देश की हों, लेकिन अगर इसमें इन सभी बातों का जिक्र होता, तो यह भाषण और जोरदार तथा मजेदार होता। मैं फिर एक बार राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण का अभिनंदन करता हूँ और मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति:** अभी दो मिनट बाकी हैं। Now, Shri Majeed Memon, you can start the speech, and continue tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)... दो मिनट का समय है, कृपया आप बोलें।

**SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra):** Sir, I will continue tomorrow.  
...(Interruptions)...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Madhusudan Mistryji, you are not supposed to speak. You have no permission from the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... माननीय सदस्य, एक तरफ आप बोलना चाहते हैं और दूसरी ओर समय waste करते हैं। दोनों चीजें कैसे संभव हैं? आप देर तब बैठने को भी तैयार नहीं हैं, अधिक बोलना भी चाहते हैं, समय भी चाहिए, यह कैसे संभव है?

Now, we shall take up the Special Mentions. Shri K.C. Ramamurthy. Please lay on the Table.

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### SPECIAL MENTIONS

#### **\*Demand for setting up nature cure hospital and research centre in Mandya, Karnataka**

**SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka):** Sir, AYUSH systems are time-tested methods to tackle life-style disorders and Karnataka is one of the leading States in providing AYUSH healthcare services to the people, particularly in rural areas. As a part of popularizing and revitalizing the AYUSH System of Medicine, a proposal for setting up of 100-bedded Nature Cure Hospital and Research Centre in Nagamangala, Mandya District of Karnataka, was submitted in 2004 and the Government of Karnataka allotted 16 acres of land for this purpose. Since then the project was languishing until the AYUSH Minister laid the foundation-stone in 2017 and upgraded proposed 100-bedded hospital to 200-bedded hospital and set a target to complete it in 20 months.

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\*Laid on the Table.

**7.00 P.M.**

The objective behind setting up of this facility is to take a holistic approach and provide treatment in yoga and naturopathy, besides research facilities. The proposed Centre of Excellence will also offer a three-year MD in Yoga and Naturopathy, besides Ph.D. programme. Apart from these, Fellowship programmes and PG Diploma courses would also be offered with an objective to create human resource.

I am given to understand that the hospital and research centre, as per the original plan, was to be completed in 20 months *i.e.* by the middle of last year. I understand that the work is still going on.

In view of the above, I request the Government of India, Ministry of AYUSH, to grant sufficient funds for this prestigious project and complete it in a time-bound manner.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Shakal, not present. Shri R. Vaithilingam, not present.

*The next Special Mention is of Dr. Sasmit Patra. Please lay it on the Table of the House.*

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha) : Sir, it is very important from the State's point of view.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know that all the subjects are important. Please lay it, if you can.

**Demand for implementation of the Odisha State Cabinet Resolution for  
simultaneous enumeration of socially and educationally backward  
classes and other backward classes/castes in the  
Census 2021 by Central Government**

DR. SASMIT PATRA : Sir, I will just read it in two minutes.

Sir, the Odisha Ministerial Cabinet has observed that no formal census including the caste details of the population has been done since 1931. Unavailability of reliable and authentic data about the exact numbers of the socially and educationally Backward Classes and Other Backward Classes/Castes, geographical areas of their spread and density has been a huge challenge in ensuring focused and outcome specific planning. The Cabinet also took note of the fact that in the proposed formats for 2021 Census,

there is no provision to capture the details of the socially and educationally Backward Classes and Other Backward Classes/Castes despite having done such exercise in the SECC 2011, the full data for which is yet to be released. Against this background, the State Cabinet in its meeting held on 11th day of January, 2020, unanimously resolved to move the Government of India that a socio-economic caste enumeration be conducted simultaneously along with the General Census either by inserting suitable columns in the census format or by prescribing a separate format for a simultaneous enumeration of socially and educationally Backward Classes and Other Backward Classes/Castes. It was also resolved to impress upon the Central Government to ensure that these enumeration details are published without any delay. This shall enable Odisha Government to accelerate the pace of development of these communities leading to inclusive growth with greater momentum. I request the Government to take immediate cognizance of the Odisha State Cabinet's resolution that has been sent to the Centre and implement it at the earliest. Thank you, Sir, for giving me the time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The next Special Mention is of Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth. Please lay it on the Table of the House.

**Demand for revising pension/family pension of  
retired BSNL employees**

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is very important.

Sir, the former employees of State-owned telecom firms, BSNL and MTNL demand for pension revision with 15 per cent fitment from 01.01.2017, based on revised pay scales, recommended by third PRC for the executive and non-executive pay scales. They represent the erstwhile Department of Telecom (DOT) employees who were absorbed in BSNL and MTNL on their formation. They are entitled for pension on IDA pay scales as per Rule 37A of CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972 amended from time to time. Pension revision is no way connected to affordability conditions or poor finance of BSNL as the entire liability lies with the Government as per provisions of the Rule 37A of CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972. They made out contribution to Government irrespective of profit and loss of BSNL and MTNL. Further, the Government should take a decision regarding condition of revised pay scales for pension revision as the Telecom Ministry has to ratify approved pay scales. Pay revision and pension revision are given once in ten years and now it is 13 years whereas other Central Government staff have already

got it from 01.01.2016. The hon. Minister for Communications has stated that pension revision of BSNL absorbed retirees is linked to pay revision of BSNL employees. In view of the foregoing, it is requested for early action to revise the pension/family pension with 15 per cent fitment based on pay scales approved by the BSNL Management from 01.01.2017, delinking it in wage revision.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The next Special Mention is of Md. Nadimul Haque.

**Demand to reassess India's Sustainable Development  
Goals (SDG) targets**

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, the Sustainable Development Goals are a globally accepted set of targets that countries should strive to achieve to ensure a sustainable future. While India improved upon her composite score on the SDG index as compared to 2018, we have failed to achieve some crucial targets. Firstly, with regard to SDG - 2 of 'No Hunger', India's score fell by 13 points as compared to 2018. More people have suffered from hunger and fallen into poverty in the last two years than before.

With regard to SDG - 10 dealing with 'income inequality', India's performance dipped compared to 2018 pointing to increasing inequality in the country. All of these are worrying signs as more young workers are entering the formal job markets today. Furthermore, India's performance on the latest Global Hunger Index has also been a source of concern as our rank has fallen compared to previous years. Moreover, India was worse off in other crucial indicators including SDG - 16 of 'upholding peace, justice and crucial institutions'.

There is an urgent need for the Government to take cognizance of these important indicators in order to completely fulfil these goals in the next decade. Effective stimulus must be injected into rural India, which has been seeing low consumption demand for the last few months. Schemes like MGNREGA should be allocated more funds than what has been seen in the Budgets of 2019 and 2020. I urge the Government to aim for sustainable and inclusive development for all. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Mahesh Poddar.

**\*Demand for preserving wetlands in Jharkhand**

**श्री महेश पोद्दार** (झारखंड): महोदय, वैटलैंड्स को संरक्षित करना पर्यावरण के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। ये "वैटलैंड्स" सूखे की स्थिति में जहाँ पानी को बचाने में मदद करते हैं, वहीं बाढ़ के हालात में यह जलस्तर को कम करने व सूखी मिट्टी को बाँध कर रखने में मददगार होते हैं। और तो और "वैटलैंड" वन्य प्राणियों के लिए फीडिंग (भोजन), ब्रीडिंग (प्रजनन), ड्रिंकिंग (पेय) क्षेत्र हैं। झारखंड में "वैटलैंड्स" की कुल संख्या 5,649 है। इनमें से 10 से 12 फीसद भूमि पर अतिक्रमण है, जो पारिस्थितिकीय संतुलन को चुनौती दे रही है। इससे इतर इन्हें संरक्षित रखने का प्रयास नहीं के बराबर हो रहा है।

अतः मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि सरकार तुरंत इस बिन्दु पर विचार करे और राज्य सरकार को ऐसे वैटलैंड्स को चिह्नित करने का आदेश दे, जहाँ पर अतिक्रमण कार्य हो रहा है और साथ ही ऐसे वैटलैंड्स को संरक्षित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान बनाए।

**\*Demand for bringing a Bill to upgrade Andhra University College of Engineering in to Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology**

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY** (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, as a part of giving impetus to higher education, the Government of India constituted the Anandakrishnan Committee to identify institutions for upgradation to the level of Institutes of National Importance. These upgraded institutions were to be called the Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (IIST).

The Committee submitted its Report and recommended that five institutions be upgraded to the level of IIST. One such institution identified is Andhra University College of Engineering, Visakhapatnam, AP. The objective behind creating IISTs is to have a new system of institutions in technical education and giving emphasis on research.

Secondly, IISTs are conceived to offer 5-year integrated dual degrees in engineering, 5-year integrated M.Sc., etc., and aim to emphasis on specific research. Thirdly, IISTs also have a specific provision for international students and faculty.

But, unfortunately, the Report has not been implemented and no proposal has been mooted to upgrade Andhra University College of Engineering to the level of IIST. It has been nearly 14 years since the Report was submitted by the Committee.

In view of the above, I request Government of India, Ministry of HRD, to introduce and pass a Bill to upgrade Andhra University College of Engineering to the level of IIST with departments like renewable energy, naval architecture, ship-building, water and environmental research, etc., as it was done in the case of Bengal Engineering College in 2014 and the Institute of Technology, BHU, in 2012.

Thank you.

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\* Laid on the Table.

**\*Demand for stopping merger of Zonal office of SBI, Bhagalpur into  
Zonal Office at Purnia**

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन** (बिहार): महोदय, भागलपुर एक ऐतिहासिक शहर है। यहाँ दशकों से अनेक मेडिकल, इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज, रेशम एवं कृषि विश्वविद्यालय तथा अन्य प्रतिष्ठित शैक्षणिक संस्थान अवस्थित हैं। शहर की ऐतिहासिकता एवं शैक्षणिक महत्ता को देखते हुए इसे स्मार्ट सिटी के रूप में विकसित करने की योजना का क्रियान्वयन भी हो रहा है, परंतु इस शहर में स्थित भारतीय स्टेट बैंक का आंचलिक कार्यालय, जो 39 वर्षों से अधिक समय से कार्यरत है, का विलयन पूर्णिया आंचलिक कार्यालय में किया जा रहा है।

बैंकों का विलयन होने से भागलपुर के निवासियों, छात्रों और व्यापारियों को अत्यंत परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ेगा। इससे इस शहर के वाणिज्यिक विकास पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की भी संभावना है।

अतः महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि भागलपुर शहर के निवासियों के हितार्थ, भागलपुर भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के आंचलिक कार्यालय का विलयन पूर्णिया आंचलिक कार्यालय में न किया जाए।

**محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار):** مہودے، بھاگلپور ایک تاریخی شہر ہے۔ یہاں دہائیوں سے بہت سے میڈیکل، انجینئرنگ کالج، ریشم اور کرسی یونیورسٹی و دوسرے نامور تعلیمی ادارے موجود ہیں۔ شہر کی تاریخی و تعلیمی اہمیت کو دیکھتے ہوئے اسے اسمارٹ سٹی کے روپ میں وکیت کرنے کی یوجنا کا کریاں وین بھی ہو رہا ہے، لیکن اس شہر میں موجود بھارتیہ اسٹیٹ بینک کا آنچلک کاریلایہ، جو 39 سالوں سے زیادہ وقت سے کام کر رہا ہے، کا ولنن پورنیہ آنچلک کاریلایہ میں کیا جا رہا ہے۔

بینک کا ولنن ہونے سے بھاگلپور کے باشندوں، طالب علموں اور ویاپاریوں کو بہت پریشانیوں کا سامنا کرنا پڑیگا۔ اس سے اس شہر کے وائجیک وکاس پر پرتیکول پر بھاؤ پڑنے کی بھی سمبھاؤنا ہے۔

مہودے، آخر میں، میں آپ کو توسط سے سرکار سے گزارش کرتی ہوں کہ بھاگلپور شہر کے باشندوں کے ہتارتہ بھاگلپور بھارتیہ اسٹیٹ بینک کے آنچلک کاریلایہ کا ولنن پورنیہ آنچلک کاریلایہ میں نہ کیا جائے۔

(ختم شد)

\* Laid on the Table.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Wednesday, the 5th February, 2020.

*The House then adjourned at eight minutes past seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 5th February, 2020.*

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