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Tuesday

17th March, 2020

27 Phalguna, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

# RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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## RAJYA SABHA

*Tuesday, 17 March, 2020/27 Phalguna, 1941 (Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

#### **Annual Reports and accounts (2018-2019) of various Central Councils and Institutes and related papers**

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), New Delhi, the year 2018-19.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2206/17/20]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1957/17/20]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Post Graduate Teaching and Research in Ayurveda (IPGTRA), Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar, Gujarat, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2172/17/20]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Unani Medicine (NIUM), Bengaluru, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2173/17/20]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2174/17/20]

**Notification of Ministry of Personnel, Public  
Grievances and Pensions**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 61 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training), Notification No. G.S.R. 148 (E), dated the 2nd March, 2020, publishing the Lokpal (Complaint) Rules, 2020. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2350/17/20]

- I. Annual Report and Accounts (2018-19) of Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna and related papers.**
- II. Annual Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of various Cultural Centres and Museums and related papers**

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

- I. (1) खुदा बख्श ओरियंटल पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी अधिनियम, 1969 की धारा 21 के अधीन निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में):-

(क) 2018-19 के वर्ष के लिए खुदा बख्श ओरियंटल पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी, पटना का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन और लेखे तथा लेखाओं पर लेखापरीक्षक का प्रतिवेदन।

(ख) उपर्युक्त लाइब्रेरी के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

- (2) ऊपर (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में)।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2225/17/20]

- II. निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में):-

- (i) (क) 2018-19 के वर्ष के लिए उत्तर क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र (एन.ज़ेड.सी.सी.), पटियाला, पंजाब का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन और लेखे तथा लेखाओं पर लेखापरीक्षक का प्रतिवेदन।

(ख) उपर्युक्त केन्द्र के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

- (ग) ऊपर (क) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2223/17/20]

- (ii) (क) 2018-19 के वर्ष के लिए ललित कला अकादमी, नई दिल्ली का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन और लेखे तथा लेखाओं पर लेखापरीक्षक का प्रतिवेदन।

(ख) उपर्युक्त अकादमी के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

- (ग) ऊपर (क) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2222/17/20]

- (iii) (क) 2018-19 के वर्ष के लिए राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान संग्रहालय परिषद् (एन.सी.एस.एम.), कोलकाता का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन और लेखे तथा लेखाओं पर लेखापरीक्षक का प्रतिवेदन।

(ख) उपर्युक्त परिषद् के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

- (ग) ऊपर (क) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2224/17/20]

- (iv) (क) 2018-19 के वर्ष के लिए संगीत नाटक अकादमी, नई दिल्ली का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन और लेखे तथा लेखाओं पर लेखापरीक्षक का प्रतिवेदन।

(ख) उपर्युक्त अकादमी के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(ग) ऊपर (क) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण। [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2221/17/20]

(v) (क) 2018-19 के वर्ष के लिए राष्ट्रीय नाट्य विद्यालय (एन.एस.डी.), नई दिल्ली का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन और लेखे तथा लेखाओं पर लेखापरीक्षक का प्रतिवेदन।

(ख) उपर्युक्त विद्यालय के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(ग) ऊपर (क) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण। [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2217/17/20]

(vi) (क) 2018-19 के वर्ष के लिए तिब्बती ग्रंथ एवं अभिलेख पुस्तकालय (एल.टी.डब्ल्यू.ए.) धर्मशाला, हिमाचल प्रदेश का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन और लेखे तथा लेखाओं पर लेखापरीक्षक का प्रतिवेदन।

(ख) उपर्युक्त पुस्तकालय के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(ग) ऊपर (क) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण। [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2218/17/20]

(vii) (क) 2017-18 के वर्ष के लिए उत्तर मध्य क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र (एन.सी.जेड.सी.सी.), इलाहाबाद का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन और लेखे तथा लेखाओं पर लेखापरीक्षक का प्रतिवेदन।

(ख) उपर्युक्त केन्द्र के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(ग) ऊपर (क) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण। [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2216/17/20]

(viii)(क) 2018-19 के वर्ष के लिए गांधी स्मृति एवं दर्शन समिति, नई दिल्ली का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन।

(ख) 2018-19 के वर्ष के लिए गांधी स्मृति एवं दर्शन समिति, नई दिल्ली के वार्षिक लेखे और उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।

(ग) उपर्युक्त समिति के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा। [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2216/17/20]

(ix) (क) 2018-19 के वर्ष के लिए सांस्कृतिक स्रोत तथा प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र (सी.सी.आर.टी.), नई दिल्ली का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन और लेखे तथा लेखाओं पर लेखापरीक्षक का प्रतिवेदन।

(ख) उपर्युक्त केन्द्र के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(ग) ऊपर (क) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण। [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2220/17/20]



(x) (क) 2018-19 के वर्ष के लिए पश्चिमी क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र, उदयपुर, राजस्थान का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन और लेखे तथा लेखाओं पर लेखापरीक्षक का प्रतिवेदन।

(ख) उपर्युक्त केन्द्र के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(ग) ऊपर (क) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण। [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2386/17/20]

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

**II Annual Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of various AIIMS and related papers.**

**III Annual Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of various Medical Institutes and related papers.**

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

I. औषधि और प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम, 1940 की धारा 38 के अधीन स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय (स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण विभाग), की निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में):-

(1) औषधि और प्रसाधन सामग्री (संशोधन) नियम, 2020 प्रकाशित करने वाली सा.का.नि. 101 (अ), दिनांक 11 फरवरी, 2020.

(2) चिकित्सा युक्ति (संशोधन) नियम, 2020 प्रकाशित करने वाली सा.का.नि. 102 (अ), दिनांक 11 फरवरी, 2020. [Placed in Library. for (1)&(2) See No. L.T. 2213/17/20]

II. (1) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान अधिनियम, 1956 (2012 में यथा संशोधित) की धारा 18 की उप धारा (4) और धारा 19 के अधीन निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में):-

(i) (क) 2018-19 के वर्ष के लिए अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान (ए.आई.आई.एम.एस.), नई दिल्ली का तिरसठवां वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन और लेखे तथा लेखाओं पर लेखापरीक्षक का प्रतिवेदन।

(ख) उपर्युक्त संस्थान के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2176/17/20]

(ii) (क) 2018-19 के वर्ष के लिए अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान (ए.आई.आई.एम.एस.), भुवनेश्वर, ओडिशा का सातवां वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन और लेखे तथा लेखाओं पर लेखापरीक्षक का प्रतिवेदन।

(ख) उपर्युक्त संस्थान के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2208/17/20]

(iii) (क) 2018-19 के वर्ष के लिए अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान (ए.आई.आई.एम.एस.), रायपुर, छत्तीसगढ़ का सातवां वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन और लेखे तथा लेखाओं पर लेखापरीक्षक का प्रतिवेदन।

(ख) उपर्युक्त संस्थान के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2209/17/20]

(iv) (क) 2018-19 के वर्ष के लिए अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान (ए.आई.आई.एम.एस.), जोधपुर, राजस्थान का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन और लेखे तथा लेखाओं पर लेखापरीक्षक का प्रतिवेदन।

(ख) उपर्युक्त संस्थान के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(2) ऊपर (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाले विवरण (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में)। [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2207/17/20]

III. (1) स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान, चंडीगढ़ अधिनियम, 1966 की धारा 18 की उप धारा (4) और धारा 19 के अधीन निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में):-

(क) 2018-19 के वर्ष के लिए स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान, चंडीगढ़ का बावनवां वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन और लेखे तथा लेखाओं पर लेखापरीक्षक का प्रतिवेदन।

(ख) उपर्युक्त संस्थान के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(2) ऊपर (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में)। [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2175/17/20]

(2) निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में):-

(i) (क) 2018-19 के वर्ष के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण संस्थान (एन.आई.एच.एफ.डब्ल्यू.), नई दिल्ली का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन।

(ख) 2018-19 के वर्ष के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण संस्थान (एन.आई.एच.एफ.डब्ल्यू.), नई दिल्ली के वार्षिक लेखे और उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।

(ग) उपर्युक्त संस्थान के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(घ) ऊपर (क) और (ख) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण। [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2210/17/20]

- (ii) (क) 2018-19 के वर्ष के लिए भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद (आई.सी.एम.आर.), नई दिल्ली का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन।
- (ख) 2018-19 के वर्ष के लिए भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद (आई.सी.एम.आर.), नई दिल्ली के वार्षिक लेखे और उन पर लेखा परीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।
- (ग) उपर्युक्त परिषद के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।
- (घ) ऊपर (क) और (ख) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण। [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2211/17/20]
- (iii) (क) 2018-19 के वर्ष के लिए भारतीय भेषज संहिता आयोग (आई पी सी), गाज़ियाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन और लेखे तथा लेखाओं पर लेखापरीक्षक का प्रतिवेदन।
- (ख) उपर्युक्त आयोग के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।
- (ग) ऊपर (क) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण। [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2179/17/20]
- (iv) (क) 2016-19 के वर्ष के लिए जवाहरलाल स्नातकोत्तर आयुर्विज्ञान चिकित्सा शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान (जिपमेर), पुडुचेरी का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन और लेखे तथा लेखाओं पर लेखापरीक्षक का प्रतिवेदन।
- (ख) उपर्युक्त संस्थान के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।
- (ग) ऊपर (क) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण। [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2177/17/20]
- (v) (क) 2018-19 के वर्ष के लिए राष्ट्रीय मानसिक स्वास्थ्य और स्नायु विज्ञान संस्थान (एन.आई.एम.एच.ए.एन.एस.), बेंगलुरु का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन और लेखे तथा लेखाओं पर लेखापरीक्षक का प्रतिवेदन।
- (ख) उपर्युक्त संस्थान के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।
- (ग) ऊपर (क) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण। [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2178/17/20]
- (vi) (क) 2018-19 के वर्ष के लिए चित्तरंजन राष्ट्रीय कैंसर संस्थान, कोलकाता (सी.एन.सी.आई.) का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन।
- (ख) 2018-19 के वर्ष के लिए चित्तरंजन राष्ट्रीय कैंसर संस्थान, कोलकाता (सी.एन.सी.आई.) के वार्षिक लेखे और उन पर लेखा परीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।

(ग) उपर्युक्त संस्थान के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(घ) ऊपर (क) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण। [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2180/17/20]

**I Notification of Ministry of Finance.**

**II Eighty-eighth Liquidator's Report on the voluntary winding up of IBI and related papers.**

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

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 95 (E), dated the 7th February, 2020, publishing the Printing of One Rupee Currency Notes Rules, 2020, under Section 25 of the Coinage Act, 2011.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2309/17/20]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 and Section 27 of the Depositories Act, 1996:—
- (1) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2019/44, dated the 19th December, 2019, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2120/17/20]
- (2) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2020/04, dated the 21st February, 2020, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and Participants) (Amendment) Regulations, 2020.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2308/17/20]
- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), Notification No. PFRDA/12/RGL/139/9 dated the 5th February, 2020, publishing the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Pension Fund) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2020, under Section 53 of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 2013.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2310/17/20]
- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), Notification No. G.S.R. 96 (E), dated the 10th February,

2020, publishing the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Rules, 2020, under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

- (v) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. F. No. IRDAI/R1/1/167/2020, dated the 5th February, 2020, notifying "Obligatory Cession for the financial year 2020-21", under sub-section (6) of Section 101A of the Insurance Act, 1938.
- (vi) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 836 (E), dated the 11th November, 2019, publishing the Income tax Amendment (13th Amendment) Rules, 2019.
- (2) G.S.R. 124 (E), dated the 17th February, 2020, publishing the Income tax Amendment (6th Amendment) Rules, 2020.
- (3) G.S.R. 858 (E), dated the 18th November, 2019, publishing the Income-tax (14th Amendment) Rules, 2019.
- (4) G.S.R. 960 (E), dated the 30th December, 2019, publishing the Income-tax (16th Amendment) Rules, 2019.
- (5) G.S.R. 14 (E), dated the 6th January, 2020, publishing the Income-tax (2nd Amendment) Rules, 2020.
- (6) G.S.R. 56 (E), dated the 29th January, 2020, publishing the Income-tax (3rd Amendment) Rules, 2020.
- (7) G.S.R. 110 (E), dated the 12th February, 2020, publishing the Income-tax (4th Amendment) Rules, 2020.
- (8) G.S.R. 112 (E), dated the 13th February, 2020, publishing the Income-tax (5th Amendment) Rules, 2020.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2307/17/20]

- (vii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 904 (E), dated the 10th December, 2019, appointing the 1st day of January, 2020, as the date on which, the provisions of clause (b) of Section 88 of the Finance (No.2) Act, 2019 (23 of 2019), shall come into force, issued under the said clause of Section 88 of the said Act, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2311/17/20]

- (viii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 979 (E), dated the 31st December, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 588 (E), dated the 21st August, 2019, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (3) of Section 132 of the Finance (No.2) Act, 2019, along with Explanatory Memorandum. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2315/17/20]
- (ix) 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. 134 (E), dated the 21st February, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 673 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to omit/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
  - (2) G.S.R. 139 (E), dated the 24th February, 2020, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 83 (E), dated the 3rd February, 2020.
  - (3) G.S.R. 147 (E), dated the 2nd March, 2020, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 2020.
- [Placed in Library. (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 2312/17/20]
- (x) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 137 (E), dated the 21st February, 2020, publishing the Transportation of Goods (Through Foreign Territory), Regulations, 2020, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, along with Explanatory Memorandum. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2311/17/20]
- (xi) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 135 (E), dated the 21st February, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 666 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to omit/substitute certain entries in the original Notification, 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 Memorandum. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2313/17/20]
- (xii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 136 (E), dated the 21st February, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 710 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to omit/substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 24 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and Section 166 of the

Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2314/17/20]

- (xiii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 64 of the Competition Act, 2002:—

- (1) No L-3(2)/Regln-Gen. (Amdt.)/2019/CCI, dated the 20th November, 2019 publishing the Competition Commission of India (General) Amendment Regulations, 2019.
- (2) No L-3(2)/Regln-Gen. (Amdt.)/2020/CCI, dated the 6th February, 2020 publishing the Competition Commission of India (General) Amendment Regulations, 2020.

[Placed in Library. (1) to (2) *See* No. L.T. 2305/17/20]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 41 (E), dated the 21st January, 2020, publishing the National Company Law Tribunal (Recruitment, Salary and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Officers and other Employees) Rules, 2020.
- (2) G.S.R. 42 (E), dated the 21st January, 2020, publishing the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (Recruitment, Salary and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Officers and other Employees) Rules, 2020.

[Placed in Library. (1) to (2) *See* No. L.T. 2306/17/20]

- (xv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. G.S.R. 174 (E), dated the 13th March, 2020, publishing the Yes Bank Limited Reconstruction Scheme, 2020, under sub-section (11) of Section 45 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2356/17/20]

- (xvi) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 229 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India, New Delhi, for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2302/17/20 & 2404/17/20]

(xvii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Accounts of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Mumbai, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 15 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 461/17/20]

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

(a) Eighty-eighth Liquidator's Report on the voluntary winding up of the Industrial Investment Bank of India (IIBI) Limited, Kolkata, for the period from 01.10.2019 to 31.12.2019, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the voluntary winding up process of the above Bank, for the period from 01.10.2019 to 31.12.2019.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2303/17/20]

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## MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

### The Appropriation Bill, 2020

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

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation Bill, 2020, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th March, 2020.

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

Sir, I lay a copy of the Appropriation Bill, 2020 on the Table.

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## REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय (उर्वरक विभाग) से संबंधित "उर्वरक सब्सिडी प्रणाली का अध्ययन" विषय पर विभाग संबंधित रसायन और



उर्वरक संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के पांचवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

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#### **REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN**

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Second Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Empowerment of Women (2019-2020) on Action taken on the Fifteenth Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Working Conditions of Women Teachers in Schools'.

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#### **MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION**

##### **Need to meet the irrigation needs of Sirmor and Semaria regions from the Bargi and Bansagar Irrigation Projects**

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं बरगी तथा बाणसागर नहर से सिरमौर तथा सेमरिया क्षेत्र में सिंचाई के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूँ। बाणसागर सिंचाई परियोजना से किसानों को सिंचाई की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है, लेकिन जिला त्योंथर, रीवा के लिए सिंचाई हेतु क्योटी नहर का निर्माण हेतु सिरमौर मुख्यालय से भूमिगत नाली का निर्माण कराए जाने से सिरमौर मुख्यालय तथा राजगढ़, दुरहरा, बलहारा, कररिया आदि गाँवों में किसान सिंचाई सुविधा से वंचित हो रहा है। मैं माननीय सिंचाई मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि क्योटी नहर का निर्माण कार्य में ऊपरी सतह से नाली, नहर का निर्माण कराया जाए अथवा सिरमौर मुख्यालय के पास मुख्य नहर से लिफ्ट कराकर किसानों को सिंचाई हेतु पानी देने के आदेश देने की कृपा करें, ताकि सिरमौर मुख्यालय, राजगढ़, दुलहरा, बलहारा और कररिया आदि गाँवों के किसानों को सिंचाई की सुविधा मिल सके।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, इसी तरह से सेमरिया क्षेत्र पहाड़ी क्षेत्र है। वहाँ सिंचाई के साथ-साथ पीने के पानी की भी समस्या है, मवेशियों के लिए पानी की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है। इस पहाड़ी अंचल के लिए बरगी बाँध सिंचाई नहर निर्मित कराकर जरमोहरा सिंचाई बाँध सेमरिया में पानी पहुँचाकर सेमरिया पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में गाँवों के वंचित किसानों को सिंचाई की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने हेतु तत्काल योजना की स्वीकृति प्रदान करें। इससे सिंचाई के साथ-साथ पीने के पानी की समस्या तथा मवेशियों के लिए पानी की समस्या का निराकरण हो सकेगा।

##### **Concern over rise in Type 1 Diabetes among children**

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपकी अनुज्ञा से एक बड़ा गंभीर प्रश्न सदन के संज्ञान में उपस्थित करना चाहता हूँ।

मान्यवर, आज देश में बड़ी संख्या में डायबिटीज-वन के केस बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। डायबिटीज दो तरह की होती है - एक टाइप वन और दूसरी टाइप टू। टाइप वन डायबिटीज के केसेज दो साल से चार साल के बच्चों में पाए जाते हैं। आज यह समस्या धीरे-धीरे विकराल रूप लेती जा रही है, क्योंकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में न तो इसकी जाँच और परीक्षण का कोई केन्द्र है और न ही वहाँ के लोग यह जान पाते हैं कि उनके बच्चे टाइप वन डायबिटीज से ग्रसित हैं। इस प्रकार, धीरे-धीरे उनकी स्थिति खराब होती जाती है और जब उनकी हालत गंभीर हो जाती है, तब कहीं जाकर वे किसी अस्पताल में टेस्ट कराते हैं और फिर उनको मालूम होता है कि उनके बच्चे टाइप वन डायबिटीज के मरीज हैं।

मान्यवर, टाइप वन डायबिटीज के लिए इलाज केवल इंसुलिन है और इंसुलिन पर ही मरीज को जीवित रखा जा सकता है। इस तरह दो साल, तीन साल, चार साल और पाँच साल के बच्चों को लगातार इंसुलिन पर रखना बहुत मुश्किल है। इंसुलिन की व्यवस्था बड़े शहरों में तो उपलब्ध हो जाती है, लेकिन ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में इंसुलिन का उपलब्ध होना काफी मुश्किल है। इसके अलावा, उसको किसी ठंडी जगह पर, फ्रिज में रखने में भी कठिनाई होती है, क्योंकि वहाँ पर बिजली नहीं होती है। वहाँ पर इस तरह के रेफ्रिजरेटर्स नहीं होते हैं, जिनमें बच्चों के लिए इंसुलिन को सुरक्षित रखा जा सके। इसके अलावा, यह गरीब माँ-बाप के लिए बहुत महँगा भी पड़ता है, इसलिए उनके लिए यह संभव नहीं है कि वे टाइप वन डायबिटीज से पीड़ित अपने बच्चों के लिए लगातार इंसुलिन की व्यवस्था कर सकें।

मान्यवर, कई बार बच्चे हाइपोग्लाइसीमिया में चले जाते हैं, उनका ब्लड शुगर लेवल नीचे गिर जाता है, उन्हें पता नहीं लगता, बच्चे मूर्छित हो जाते हैं और उनकी स्थिति गंभीर हो जाती है। कई बार जाँच की कमी के कारण उन बच्चों का शुगर लेवल बहुत बढ़ जाता है। इस प्रकार, यह एक गंभीर स्थिति बनी हुई है। टाइप वन डायबिटीज वंशानुगत भी होती है और अगर वंशानुगत परम्परा नहीं भी है, तब भी बच्चों में यह स्वतः हो जाती है।

मान्यवर, इसका प्रभाव हमारी एक बड़ी आबादी पर पड़ रहा है। उनके लिए इलाज एक बड़ी कठिनाई है। वहाँ पर उन बच्चों का इलाज, उनका समय-समय पर जाँच-परीक्षण और शुगर लेवल की जाँच करना संभव नहीं हो पाता। टाइप वन डायबिटीज एक तरीके से विकलांगता है, इसलिए सरकार से मेरा आग्रह होगा कि जो बच्चे जन्म से ही टाइप वन डायबिटीज से ग्रसित होते हैं, उनको विकलांगता की श्रेणी में रखते हुए उनको सारी सुविधाएँ दी जाएँ। इन बच्चों में टाइप वन डायबिटीज के इलाज के लिए सरकार कोई विशेष व्यवस्था करे। उनके लिए सस्ती दरों पर इंसुलिन उपलब्ध कराया जाए, उनके लिए टेस्टिंग किट उपलब्ध कराई जाए, ताकि गाँवों में बच्चों का शुगर लेवल टेस्ट किया जा सके और वे बच्चे, जो टाइप वन डायबिटीज से ग्रसित हैं, उनका समय पर इलाज हो सके।

मान्यवर, इस गंभीर समस्या की ओर मैं आपका और सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए

सरकार से माँग करता हूँ कि प्राथमिकता के आधार पर टाइप वन डायबिटीज से लड़ने के लिए समुचित व्यवस्था की जाए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री सभापति:** यह विषय महत्वपूर्ण है। आपने सुझाव दिया, अच्छा है। मगर, इसमें से एक विषय यह कि उनको विकलांगता की श्रेणी में रखा जाए, यह अच्छा नहीं है, क्योंकि इससे बचपन से ही उनका माइंड अपसेट हो जाएगा।

**श्री गोपाल नारायण सिंह (बिहार):** महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश):** महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**डा. विकास महात्मे (महाराष्ट्र):** महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार):** महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़):** महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश):** महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश):** महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب جاوید علی خان (اترپردیش): مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع کے ساتھ سمبڈ کرنا ہوں۔

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश):** महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

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

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

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

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

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

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

**Need to frame a comprehensive scheme to protect the interest  
of workers in various sectors**

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): I would like to draw the attention of the Minister through you, Sir, to the crisis of jobless employees. Due to instability in the current economic scenario, lakhs and lakhs of workers from IT sector, automobile sector, MSME sector and agriculture sector have become jobless. Without any prior notice, they are being shunted out. The leading automobile manufacturer in Tamil Nadu, Ashok Leyland, declared layoff of four days in a week. The TVS, which is known for its product worldwide, declared layoff which it never had in its history since its inception. In Coimbatore, many leading companies like Lakshmi Machine Works, etc., have kept their workers away from job for three days in a week.

The companies which are in the manufacturing process of accessories also could not escape from this tsunami. It is a shocking news that in the Ashok Leyland unit itself, 14,000 contract labourers had been shown the door and they are on the street. They are kept in the dark and don't have any clue about their future. The IT sector is responsible for making 30 per cent of the workers jobless. The regular employees of these private firms who are kept on layoff are forced to lose half of their monthly salary and

the sudden reduction in their revenue have definitely put them in great distress. After entering into a firm with required qualification and talent, they might have thought that it would be permanent job for them and accordingly they got married and started leading family life. The senior employees, with a dream of fulfilling their duty to their family including conducting marriages of their children, are put to a great financial loss due to sudden change in the industrial scenario of the country.

It is learnt through electronic media and newspapers that the Government is sympathetic towards the employers and the multinational companies on their loss of revenue and is magnanimously extending financial support by way of subsidies and waiving off loans from nationalized banks. Crores and crores of rupees have been waived off in case of big business firms and capitalists.

I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to evolve a method to extend a supporting hand to the poor employees who have spent their young and energetic tenure for the betterment of the companies. I request that suitable compensatory scheme should be introduced to compensate the pecuniary loss to employees in unforeseen eventualities like the current situation. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any such plan to compensate the loss of wages of the employees during such recession period. Thank you, Sir.

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): 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.

**Need for loan waiver for farmers and low-income citizens  
due to economic instability**

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): Sir, the world economy is facing another slowdown and another recession. The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development had reduced the forecast for global GDP growth rate by 0.5 per cent to 2.4 per cent. The same trend is expected in the Indian economy.

Sir, excepting a fast and continuous increase in the GDP, the entire industry had gone behind the expansion spree. When cheap money with lower interest rate was available, all had taken maximum loans from financial institutions for expansion. Almost the entire corporate sector borrowed heavily. When the corporate sector borrowed heavily, personal loans and consumption loans offered by the banks also attracted individuals to borrow heavily. There is an economic slowdown in India too. Add to this, the effect of Covid-19, the coronavirus. There is total slowdown in the market and the

industry, especially for the small and marginal farmers and the middle and lower income groups. These people have borrowed personal loans and agricultural loans. Because of the slowdown, almost 50 per cent production and sales of the industry have decreased. It has an after effect on the small farmers and the individuals. Now, as you know, financial year ends on March 31st. A strong drive will be done by the commercial banks, the scheduled banks and the corporate banks to bring back debts and also to remove NPA. But the poor man and the common man does not have any revenue or money to pay back. All their houses and properties are going to be attached because of bad debts. My request to the Government is that for the last six months, from January to June 2020, interest may be waived off for the persons who had taken a loan of maximum amount of ₹ 10,00,000. The Central Government may direct the commercial banks to waive off the interest. In short, the Government should compensate the commercial banks for the loans taken by the common man who is in dire strait. This is my plea. All over India, it has happened. I hope that the Government would take a positive view. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Rescheduling the loan is understandable, but if everybody asks for waiver, what will happen?

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Need for review of socio-economical survey**

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA (West Bengal): Sir, through you, I will draw the attention of the entire Cabinet and the hon. Members of this august House to this. The socio-economic survey was conducted in the year 2011. It is the indicator to fix all kinds of economic help to the people of India, may it be in rural areas or urban areas. Depending on the parameters of the socio-economic survey, the Prime Minister Awas Yojana and other benefits to the citizens of India are fixed.

But very unfortunately, everyone would definitely agree with me, the list has so many faults. Say, for example, one poor man, with his full honesty, told the surveyors that he had two bicycles and one motorcycle but a person, who has everything, denied to the surveyors saying that he had nothing. So, the poor have become rich and the rich have become poor. Depending on the parameters of the socio-economic survey, the entire country, in all the States, the Central Government and the State Governments are duty-bound to follow that list. As a result, the poor people are neglected in many cases. Not all the cases but in many cases. So, in this critical situation, when the State Governments and the Central Government can afford to help the poor people in the socio-economic upliftment of their livelihood by extending all programmes including socio-economic programmes in the urban and the rural areas, it is my very, very sincere request to the Government, and everyone would agree with me, that the people should not suffer by the faulty list prepared by the surveyors during that period of 2011 which is affecting us entirely, throughout the country. I have sincere request, through you, Sir, to the Government to kindly review the socio-economic survey list and give the order for fresh survey to give benefit to the poor people of all cross sections of the society. Thank you, Sir.

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

†جناب جاوید علی خان (اترپردیش): مہودے، میں مانینیے سدسنیے کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے موضوع سے خود کو سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

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

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†Transliteration in Urdu script.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to write and give. Shrimati Jaya Bachchan, not present. Dr. Amar Patnaik.

#### **Need for increase in the primary and secondary health expenditure of the Union Government**

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, when the country is combating the onslaught of the Coronavirus and have set up testing centres and isolation wards everywhere,

[Dr. Amar Patnaik]

the question is, whether our preparedness would have been proved had the epicenter of the virus been somewhere within the country, say, Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bhopal and not Wuhan. Would our primary and secondary health infrastructure have coped with the community spread? It has not happened, but if it happens!

The World Health Organization had estimated the country's health expenditure as a percentage of GDP at 1 per cent in 2015. In 2021 Union Budget, it is projected at 1.3 per cent of the GDP. At the same time, in the Budget, you have mentioned that ₹1,600 crores have been allocated towards Health and Wellness Centres with a target to have 70,000 functional HWCs by the end of year, which appears highly improbable. The National Health Policy, 2017 target of Public Health Spending at 2.5 per cent of GDP by 2025 is, therefore, unlikely at the current rate and a major overhaul is needed.

Sir, in India, the out of pocket expenditure is very high for a particular household and, therefore, the dependence on public health expenditure. The CAG's performance audit in 2017 of the National Rural Health Mission found significant shortfalls in availability of health facilities. There is 24 per cent shortfall in availability of sub-centres, 28 per cent in Primary Health Centres, 38 per cent in Community Health Centres. At some places, the distance between the sub-centre and the village was 3 kilometres and unhygienic environment in some of the centres. There is a shortage of 64 per cent in staff nurses and paramedical forces, 34 per cent. Now, these two categories of staff is very crucial in case of community spread because they have to lead the community surveillance. Now, given this particular background, it is necessary that we have to do something very serious about increasing our expenditure in the primary and secondary health sector and not just concentrate on the tertiary health sector. When we combat situations like a cyclone, we have multipurpose cyclone shelters. They are redundant but they are very useful when a cyclone actually hits and this has been proved in case of Odisha where we have been able to evacuate people overnight to these cyclone shelters. Similarly, having only 63 testing centres under ICMR currently is, definitely, not adequate. We are a signatory to Astana Declaration. We have to ensure inclusive, effective and efficient primary health care. Therefore, I demand that the health care expenditure be prioritized on par with national disasters or defence expenditure as our first line of defence in war against diseases. Thank you.

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

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Amar Patnaikji. Shri Sushil Kumar Gupta, not present. Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar.

**Need to revive Metro Projects in the State of  
Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, after the bifurcation of the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh, the present residuary State of Andhra Pradesh came into existence in June, 2014.

Originally, there was a proposal from the State Government at that time for the Amaravati Metro Rail Corporation, and it got created and requested for Metro rails for Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam metro cities. But, due to financial constraints, the Central Government did not accept it on the ground that a Light Metro rail project has to be inducted. Then, the State Government requested the Korean and Malaysian Banks for financial assistance. They have been supported by the Korean Bank, the reports have already been submitted. While the matter stood there, the project has not been moved further on the ground that the Government of A.P. did not submit a revised proposal with regard to continuing of the project with the finance of Korean EXIM Bank for the Visakhapatnam Metro Rail Project. At the same time, the present State Government did not take any initiative about the Metro Rail Projects of Amaravati and Visakhapatnam on the ground that they did not have finance. Then, the Central Government requested the A.P. Government to submit a proposal to it and they will consider it for the purpose of pursuing further.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to take up these two projects; Amaravati Metro Rail Project and also Visakhapatnam Metro Rail Project which was

[Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar]

originally planned with 42 stations stretching over 42 Kms with corridors; first one from Gajuwaka to Kommadi with 31 Kms, second one from Gurudwara to Old-Post office with 5 Kms, and third one from Tatichetlapalem to Chinna Waltaiar. It is projected by the A.P. Government.

Now since the A.P. Government is not in a position to take up all these projects and taking reverse decisions, that is why, on that account, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has proposed three capitals for the State of Andhra Pradesh. Now, the companies are not coming forward. They are going back one-by-one. Similarly, the recent case is backing out of Korean EXIM Bank from Visakhapatnam Metro Rail Project also.

Now, in view of this, after bifurcation, it is necessary to continue the projects. I request the Central Government to take up these two Metro Rail Projects in the interest of the development of A.P. and for the purpose of public transport facility. Thank you, Sir.

**Need to help the hotel industry in Himachal Pradesh suffering  
from losses due to Corona outbreak**

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): शुक्रिया सभापति महोदय, मैं एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाने जा रही हूँ। हिमाचल प्रदेश की economy दो ही चीज़ों पर निर्भर करती है - पहला, fruits और दूसरा, tourism के ऊपर। Fruits का वहां पर बारिश और बर्फ गिरने से पहले ही बहुत नुकसान हो गया है। जो off season बर्फ गिरी, उसकी वजह से हिमाचल का फ्रूट बिल्कुल ही खत्म हो गया है। दूसरा, tourism की वजह से हिमाचल प्रदेश की economy काफी आगे बढ़ती है, लोग वहां पर घूमने के लिए आते हैं, विशेषकर इन महीनों में, जब वहां पर बर्फ गिरती है, लेकिन जो Coronavirus पूरी दुनिया में फैल गया है, उसका असर हिमाचल प्रदेश ही नहीं, पूरे भारत में हो रहा है और जो hotel industry है, जो tourism industry है, उसको सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान हो रहा है। हिमाचल में सारे होटल्स की बुकिंग cancel हो चुकी है। वहां पर hoteliers बहुत ही परेशान हैं, उन्हें आर्थिक परेशानी से जूझना पड़ रहा है और जिन्होंने कर्ज़ लिए हुए हैं, उन्हें आज मुश्किल हो रही है कि वे उस कर्ज़ को कैसे repay करेंगे।

महोदय, मैं यह चाहती हूँ कि सरकार इसके संबंध में एक policy बनाए, एक tourism policy होनी चाहिए - विशेषकर hoteliers के लिए। जिन-जिन प्रदेशों की economy टूरिज्म पर निर्भर करती है, होटल्स पर निर्भर करती है, उन्हें विशेष तरह का पैकेज दिया जाना चाहिए, जिससे वे अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें और इस नुकसान की भरपाई कर सकें। इसके संबंध में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के साथ बात करके कोई निर्णय लेना बहुत जरूरी है, वरना हमारा हिमाचल का hotelier बिल्कुल खत्म हो जाएगा। अगर हम ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, तो हमारे हिमाचल का hotelier

बिल्कुल खत्म हो जाएगा। उसके पास न तो इतना पैसा है, न ही वह इतना अमीर है कि वह अपने आपको इससे उबार सके। इसलिए मेरी बार-बार भारत सरकार से यह रिक्वेस्ट है, यह प्रार्थना है कि वह स्टेट सरकारों से मिलकर इसके बारे में बात करे और उनको उबारने की कोशिश करे, जिससे कि इस इंडस्ट्री को कुछ फायदा मिल सके और आने वाले समय में वह इसको आगे ले जा सके। आज हमारा जो *hotelier* है, हमारे हिमाचल का जो टूरिज्म है, वह बुरी तरह से इस नुकसान से ग्रस्त हो गया है। सरकार से मेरी यही प्रार्थना है, यही रिक्वेस्ट है कि इसके बारे में जरूर सोचा जाए। बहुत-बहुत, धन्यवाद।

**श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा** (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई** (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**SHRI P.L. PUNIA** (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY** (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

**Need for according permission to conduct bull fight  
in Goa to boost tourism**

**SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR** (Goa): \*Thank you Hon. Chairman, Sir for allowing me to speak in my mother tongue. Chairman, Sir, since 1998, bull fighting known as '*Dhirio*' in Konkani has been banned in Goa. The ban on *Dhirio* has adversely affected the tourism industry as well as local economy.

Chairman, Sir, Jallikatu is conducted in Tamil Nadu and similar sports are allowed in Karnataka. And bulls are given special training for the fight. *Dhirio* traces its roots to the period even before the Portuguese rule in Goa.

Chairman, Sir, the game involves huge investments and it is a source of livelihood for the local people. It also promotes tourism in the region. Therefore, I request the Government to allow *Dhirio* in Goa as it is permitted in other states like Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

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\* English translation of the speech delivered in Konkani.

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: \*"Tendulkarji, thank you for speaking in Konkani". This arrangement for interpretation has been done by a 21 year old student of Delhi University, who has been empanelled under the new scheme of Consultant Interpreters for different languages. I compliment the girl for doing an effective translation.

**Need for informed debate and discussion on the Law Commission's  
Report on Uniform Civil Code**

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, my Zero Hour submission is on the need for an informed debate and discussion on the Law Commission's Report on the Uniform Civil Code. In June, 2016, the Ministry of Law and Justice made a reference to the Law Commission to examine all matters relating to the implementation of the Uniform Civil Code which is a Directive Principle in our Constitution. On the 31st August, 2018, the Law Commission released a 185-page Consultation Paper, which is called 'Reform of Family Law'. It has four Chapters, namely, Marriage and Divorce, Custody and Guardianship, Adoption and Maintenance, and Succession and Inheritance, and inevitably, the Chapter on Marriage and Divorce occupies most of the space in this major Report. Sir, I would like to quote para 1.15 of this Consultation Paper. It says—this is the Law Commission saying—"While diversity of Indian culture can and should be celebrated, specific groups, or weaker sections of the society must not be disprivileged in the process. Resolution of this conflict does not mean abolition of difference. This Commission has, therefore, dealt with laws that are discriminatory rather than providing a uniform civil code which is neither necessary nor desirable at this stage."

This is the conclusion of the Law Commission. A Uniform Civil Code is neither necessary nor desirable at this stage. Most countries are now moving towards recognition of difference, etc. Sir, the Law Commission then went on to say, "The way forward may not be a Uniform Civil Code but the codification of all personal laws so that prejudices and stereo-types in every one of them would come to light and could be tested on the anvil of Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution." By codification of different personal laws, one can arrive at certain universal principles that prioritize equity rather than the imposition of a Uniform Civil Code. The Commission then suggested certain measures in marriage and divorce that should be uniformly

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\* English translation of the speech delivered in Konkani.

accepted in the personal laws of all religions. These amendments include: marriageable age for boys and girls at 18 years so that they may marry as equals, making adultery a ground of divorce for men and women and to simplify divorce procedure. Recommendations were also made to abolish polygamy by law. Sir, I would like the Minister and the Government to inform the House what action has been taken on the recommendations of the Law Commission, and I would request you to allow some time for a discussion on this very important subject. Thank you.

**श्री पी.एल. पुनिया** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई** (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

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

**SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA** (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have been discussing this for years together. We need to discuss it further. Now, the Uniform Civil Code, a common civil code that is what is being suggested. One has to discuss it in the House. One of the days, we will think about it. Now, Shri Rajeev Chandrashekhkar.

**Need for reforms in the disability pension system  
for armed forces**

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASHEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I am drawing the attention of the House and the Government on the issue of disability pension for our veterans, an issue I have raised repeatedly in this House since 2009. I believe, it is time to review the rules and regulations and create new rules to ensure honour, fair and equitable compensation to those in the Armed Forces who have served and have suffered wounds, injuries and disabilities during their service. Sir, the House is aware and the Government is aware that the disability pension and the income-tax exemption on that was started way back in 1921 and the rules have since been modified, after the 1971 war, post Sri Lanka conflict and the Kargil war. I think, it is time again now to review it because of the recent controversies that have crept in. I have raised this issue earlier in the House and the hon. Defence Minister had promised *status quo* at that time and the matter had settled down. Till recently in 20th February, 2020, a circular was issued by the Principal Controller of Defence Accounts that was circulated to various banks to deduct income-tax from the pensions of disabled soldiers based upon a clarification issued by the CBDT in June, 2019, despite the Supreme Court ordering a *status quo* on the issue. But, responding to this, the MoD swiftly acted with a suppression of that circular. Sir, while this Government has taken significant steps for the welfare of our soldiers and veterans including One Rank One Pension, the National War Memorial that were pending for decades, it is clear that we need reforms in the disability pension area. So, I may make a few suggestions. One is that there are several grey areas that have crept into these rules and there is risk and there is some suspicion that some of the rules are being misused and subject to subjective interpretation. So, that is one



justification for a new set of rules. My second rationale for new rules is that there is a need to address the gap between the disability pension for the same wound and injury between the officers, JCOs and the other ranks, which are obviously widening and are unjustifiably unequal. And, thirdly, it is necessary to bring the tax exemptions only on the disability component of the pension and not the whole pension and the need for these new rules needs to be politically championed and not seen as a bureaucratic initiative that is predictably creating pushback from the veterans. Further, there is a long pending issue of enhanced pension for widows and invalided out of service, war disabled veterans where after the demise of an invalided out disabled war veterans, their widows do not get disability pension. Let our veterans be confident that the country and the people haven't forgotten their service and that we value their service to the country. Jai Hind!

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

**SHRI ANIL DESAI** (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

**SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY** (Karnataka): 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.

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

**Need for inclusion of small scale ice-cream manufacturers in  
GST Composition Scheme**

**SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI** (Maharashtra): Sir, the Finance Department has excluded the small scale ice cream manufacturers whose turnover is up to ₹ 50 lakhs from GST

[Shri Husain Dalwai]

composition scheme. Sir, earlier, the ice cream manufacturers used to come under the composition scheme. The composition scheme is meant for all the tax payers whose turnover was less than ₹ 1 crore. The Central Government has kept the ice cream businesses as a small cottage industry in the largest slab of GST, *i.e.*, 18 per cent, which is unjustified. It is our request that such injudicious imposition be lifted. Many times, this question was raised. The manufacturers have submitted their memorandum to the concerned Minister also. Big manufacturers like Vadilal, Havmor, Amul, do not have to pay GST at the rate of 18 per cent. So, my request to the Government is that the small manufacturers of ice cream should be included in the GST composition scheme. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री मनोज कुमार झा** (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

**श्री सभापति:** क्या आप ज्यादा आइसक्रीम खाते हैं?

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा:** सर, सिर्फ खाते ही नहीं है, बल्कि खिलाते भी हैं।

**श्री सभापति:** अच्छा खिलाते भी हैं, लेकिन हमें तो कभी नहीं खिलाई।

#### **Need to expedite work of the Chhattisgarh-Gujarat Highway**

**श्री राम विचार नेताम** (छत्तीसगढ़): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने क्षेत्र के एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मामले की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां कटनी-गुमला NH43 पर 450 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 96 किलोमीटर लम्बाई वाली अम्बिकापुर-पत्थल गांव सड़क परियोजना वर्ष 2016 में शुरू हुई थी, किन्तु वह आज तक पूर्ण नहीं हो सकी। यह राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग ओडिशा से दिल्ली को जोड़ता है और व्यावसायिक दृष्टि से इस मार्ग पर काफी व्यस्तता रहती है। इस मार्ग को बनाने वाली कंपनी defaulter हो गई, जिसके कारण वह परियोजना आज तक पूर्ण नहीं हो सकी। इसके चलते इस मार्ग पर काफी लम्बा जाम होता है और बारिश के समय में इस मार्ग पर चलना बिलकुल भी संभव नहीं है।

महोदय, इसके साथ ही साथ NH343 पर, अम्बिकापुर से गढ़वा-रामानुजगंज के बीच की सड़क पूरी तरह से क्षतिग्रस्त है। यह मार्ग नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्र से गुजरता है तथा यह मार्ग महाराष्ट्र को बिहार से जोड़ता है। इस पर अम्बिकापुर से रामानुजगंज तक, 110 किलोमीटर सड़क का निर्माण करना अत्यावश्यक है।

महोदय, जिस क्षेत्र का मैंने जिक्र किया है, उस रोड की हालत इतनी जर्जर है कि वहां से उस रोड को छोड़कर लोगों को 100 किलोमीटर दूर, दूसरी रोड को पकड़ कर जाना पड़ रहा है, वहां यह विकट स्थिति है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मांग करना चाहता हूं कि कृपा करके किसी भी हालत में इस सड़क को चलने लायक बनाया जाए, जिससे कि बिहार और झारखंड से छत्तीसगढ़ जाने वाले लोग हों या फिर अम्बिकापुर से जशपुर की ओर जाने वाले लोग हों, उन यात्रियों को कम से कम आने-जाने की सुविधा मिल सके।

महोदय, वहां यातायात बाधित न हो और यातायात को कैसे सुगम बनाया जाए, यह हमारा विषय नहीं है कि कौन contractor कैसे काम कर रहा है या नहीं कर रहा है, यह विषय शासन का है। इसलिए किसी भी हालत में इस रोड को चालू कराया जाए, ठीक कराया जाए और दुरुस्त कराया जाए, मेरा आपके माध्यम से यही आग्रह और निवेदन है।

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

**Difficulties being faced by consumers due to rising  
prices of domestic LPG**

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा** (छत्तीसगढ़): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं देश में रसोई गैस की बढ़ती कीमतों के विषय में अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण मामला सदन में प्रस्तुत करना चाहती हूं। सरकार की नीयत और नीति, दोनों ही इस मामले में साफ नजर नहीं आ रही हैं। "उज्ज्वला योजना" का जिस प्रकार से पूरे भारत में प्रचार-प्रसार किया गया, लेकिन उस सिलेंडर की कीमत, जो गरीब आदमियों को दिया जाता है, उसकी कीमत हर छः और आठ महीने में बढ़ा दी जाती है।

महोदय, अभी दिल्ली में चुनाव हुए, उससे पहले 145 रुपए की प्रति सिलेंडर वृद्धि की गई थी। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** प्लीज़-प्लीज़, विषय पर बोलिए। बीच में कोई राजनीति न करें और न किसी सरकार का नाम लें। ...(व्यवधान)... आपको तो यह सब मालूम है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप अच्छा भी बोलती हैं, फिर क्यों बीच में ऐसा बोल रही हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा:** जी हां। महोदय, मेरा विषय ही वही है।

दिल्ली चुनाव से पहले एक सिलेंडर में 145 रुपए की वृद्धि की गई। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** श्रीमती छाया जी, आप कृपया दिल्ली के चुनाव की बात छोड़िए और विषय पर बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)... अब तो दिल्ली का चुनाव हो चुका है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा:** महोदय, हर छः और आठ महीने में LPG गैस सिलेंडर के दाम बढ़ा दिए जाते हैं। खूब हो-हल्ला होने के बाद 45 रुपए कम किए गए, जबकि अन्तरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में गैस की कीमत कम हो रही है। इसके बावजूद भी रसोई गैस की कीमत आए दिन बढ़ाई जा रही है। इससे गरीब आदमी, फिर से अपने चूल्हे-चौके की तरफ मुड़ रहे हैं और लोग सिलेंडर की रीफिलिंग नहीं करा रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं इसी संबंध में दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहती हूं कि राशन कार्ड पर जो केरोसिन मिलता था, उसे भी सरकार ने बन्द कर दिया है। उन्हें kerosene भी नहीं मिल रहा है। आज की परिस्थिति में गरीब आदमी यह सोचने पर मजबूर हो गया है कि वह खाना बनाए तो किसमें बनाए? इधर मिट्टी का तेल नहीं मिल रहा है, उधर गैस की कीमत बढ़ गई है। मेरा सरकार से यह आग्रह है कि 2020 में रसोई गैस की जो कीमत बढ़ी है, उसे निरस्त करे, ताकि जो गरीब आदमी है, वह अच्छी तरह से खाना बना सके। इसके साथ ही मैं सरकार से यह भी आग्रह करूंगी कि वह kerosene oil का कोटा भी बढ़ाए। महोदय, आपने मुझे यहाँ पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री राजमणि पटेल** (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vijay Goel- not present. Shri Akhilesh Prasad Singh.

**Need to open AIIMS in North Bihar**

**श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह** (बिहार): सभापति जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। उत्तर बिहार में दूसरा एम्स बनाने हेतु प्रयास किए गए थे, जिससे कि क्षेत्र के लोगों को अच्छी स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं उपलब्ध हो सके। राज्य सरकार द्वारा घोषणा की गई थी कि केंद्र सरकार द्वारा इस योजना हेतु वित्तीय और प्रशासनिक स्वीकृति जारी करने हेतु प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं, लेकिन दो वर्षों से भी अधिक समय व्यतीत हो जाने के फलस्वरूप भी इस दिशा में कोई उल्लेखनीय प्रगति नहीं हो पाई है। बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा बताया गया था कि केंद्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय द्वारा बिहार में दूसरा एम्स खोलने हेतु राज्य सरकार द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों को रोक दिया गया है। वर्ष 2015-16 के केंद्रीय बजट में पूर्व वित्त मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की थी कि पटना के बाद बिहार राज्य में दूसरा एम्स स्थापित किया जाएगा, जो कि उत्तर बिहार के लोगों को अच्छी स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराएगा। उल्लेखनीय है कि इस दूसरे एम्स की स्थापना हेतु कम से कम 500 एकड़ भूमि की आवश्यकता होगी, जबकि राज्य में भूमि अधिग्रहण किया जाना केवल इस राज्य में ही नहीं, बल्कि किसी भी राज्य में एक कठिन काम है। यह भी सच्चाई है कि हमने अभी अखबारों की न्यूज में पढ़ा था कि राज्य सरकार द्वारा केंद्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के लिए 5 एकड़ भूमि उपलब्ध कराने से भी इंकार कर दिया गया था। राज्य में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की हालत बहुत खराब है।

**श्री सभापति:** आप अपने विषय पर आइए।

**श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह:** नीति आयोग के द्वारा बिहार में भिन्न-भिन्न विषयों की, भिन्न-भिन्न disciplines की जो लिस्ट निकली है, उसमें 28 राज्यों में से बिहार 27 वें नंबर पर है, अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर बिहार में दूसरा एम्स स्थापित किए जाने हेतु गंभीर प्रयास किए जाने की आवश्यकता है, जिससे कि क्षेत्र के लोगों को स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं उपलब्ध हो सकें।

**श्री सभापति:** धन्यवाद अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह। श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर, आप बोलिए।

**Need to take steps to stop V.I.P. culture  
amongst bureaucrats**

**श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। सभापति जी, मैं देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने देश में वीआईपी कल्चर खत्म करने का काम किया है। इसका असर दिखने लगा है। आम अति विशिष्ट व्यक्ति दिखने की जो ललक थी, वह खत्म हुई है और राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में आम व्यक्ति और विशेष व्यक्ति के बीच की जो दूरी थी, वह भी इसके माध्यम से खत्म हुई है। राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले लोगों ने इसका पूरे तरीके से पालन किया है, इसमें सहयोग भी किया है। लेकिन दूसरी

[श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर]

तरफ, जो लोक सेवक हैं, उनकी अभी भी जो अति विशिष्ट दिखने की संस्कृति है, उनका जो लालच है, वे उस मोह को अभी भी नहीं त्याग पाए हैं। आप जब भी सड़कों पर जाएंगे, विशेषकर दिल्ली की सड़कों पर जाएंगे तो देखेंगे कि सरकारी कार्यालयों में जो कारें हैं, उनके आगे आपको गवर्नमेंट बिकल लगा हुआ मिलेगा, उसके पीछे ऊपर लिखा होगा, "भारत सरकार" और उसके नीचे "गवर्नमेंट बिकल" लिखा होगा। जो DLY taxis हैं, जो सरकारी कार्यालयों में hired हैं, उनके संबंध में भी यह देखने को मिलता है कि उनके ऊपर भी आगे "भारत सरकार" लिखा होता है, पीछे "गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया" लिखा होता है और नीचे फिर से "भारत सरकार" लिखा होता है। मेरा आपके माध्यम से यह कहना है कि जो लोक सेवक हैं और सरकारी क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले जो अन्य लोग हैं, उन्हें प्रधान मंत्री जी के इस प्रयास को, जिसमें उन्होंने आम व्यक्ति और विशेष व्यक्ति का जो अंतर खत्म किया है, उसमें सहयोग करना चाहिए और ऐसे बिकल्स पर "मोटर बिकल्स एक्ट" के अंतर्गत कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, जिससे प्रधान मंत्री जी का जो आम व्यक्ति और विशिष्ट व्यक्ति का अंतर खत्म करने का प्रयास है, वह सही रूप में लागू हो सके। सभापति जी, आपने मुझे यहाँ बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

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

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री जुगलसिंह माथुरजी लोखंडवाला (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

#### **Position of Indian Universities *vis-a-vis* Universities in other countries**

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Ministry and the Government on the position of Indian universities. The recent survey of the world universities says that, in about 26 different subjects, the Indian institutions have improved in the top 150 universities. But it is very sad to note that out of 150 universities, not even a single Indian university figures. That is the sad part of it. The top ten universities in the world include five in the U.S., four in Britain and one Swiss university. Out of ten universities, five are private universities, four are public universities and these enjoy the full autonomy. These are all centres of

major innovation in teaching and research because they are totally independent, which are out of bureaucratic interference, corporate meddling and political intervention from political parties. This the main feature of top ten universities. All the great universities are ideologically pluralistic. This is the point which we have to note and follow in our country too, with a mix of faculty and students, having left-thinking, right-thinking and centric also.

Sir, these universities are excellent in attracting and retaining the talent among faculty and students. These universities encourage their students to look at issues through inter-disciplinary lenses and to challenge their own professors. The world's best universities include the alumni in their governance and reforms. In China, particularly, in the recent two decades, the State is funding the universities and they have figured as No.16, No.22, No.40 and No.54. Among the Indian universities, IIT, Bombay is figuring at No.152 and IISc, Bengaluru is figuring at No.182.

The point which I wanted to make is that our universities must be out of bureaucratic clutches and the total autonomy should be given to those without any political intervention. They should be encouraged academically and ideologically. This is the important issue which I wanted to bring to your notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Recently, IIT Mumbai and IIT Madras have improved their ranking. Please take note of that too.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: I agree, Sir.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Need to ban child pornography**

**श्री कैलाश सोनी** (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से हिन्दुस्तान की एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या, जो कोरोना वायरस से कम नहीं है, उसकी तरफ माननीय सदन और भारत सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। Child pornography के सम्बन्ध में पूर्व में भी हमारे सदन ने चिंता व्यक्त की है और भारत सरकार द्वारा भी इस पर कार्रवाई की गई तथा 857 साइटों और कंपनियों पर प्रतिबंध लगाया गया। उसके बावजूद अभी हाल में पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में जो दो-तीन घटनाएँ हुई हैं, उनकी तरफ हम आपके माध्यम से सदन और भारत सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहते हैं। हाल के दिनों में अभी देहरादून में 8 वर्ष की बच्ची को अकेला पाकर उसके सगे भाई ने अपने चार मित्रों के साथ मिल कर बलात्कार किया। इन बच्चों की उम्र 9 साल से लेकर 14 साल है। जाँच में पाया गया कि इन पाँचों लोगों ने pornography film देखी, उसके बाद इस घटना को अंजाम दिया। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के भोपाल में भी पिछले बुधवार को सिविल इंजीनियरिंग फाइनल ईयर के छात्र ने एक 5 साल की बच्ची के साथ अश्लील हरकत करने का प्रयास किया। पुलिस की जांच में पाया गया कि उसने भी चाइल्ड पोर्नोग्राफी की फिल्म देखकर इस हरकत को अंजाम दिया। इसी तरह से पटना में भी पिछले एक माह के भीतर ये वारदातें हुई हैं। वहां नग्न अवस्था में एक नौजवान की लाश पाई गई और उसके फोन में पुलिस की जांच में ये तथ्य पाये गए कि उसने भी पोर्नोग्राफी फिल्म देखी थी।

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन और भारत सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाकर कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर स्पेसिफिक और बहुत सख्त कार्रवाई करके कैसे रोक लगेगी, इसके लिए पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के लोग चिन्तित हैं। अभी श्री कैलाश सत्यार्थी जी, जो नोबेल पुरस्कार प्राप्त व्यक्ति हैं, उनके द्वारा अभियान चलाया जा रहा है, भास्कर अखबार के द्वारा भी अभियान चलाया जा रहा है। अभी रायपुर में वकीलों, डाक्टरों और सारे बुद्धिजीवियों की भी कान्फ्रेंस हुई है। इस सम्बन्ध में भारतीय दण्ड विधान के अंतर्गत कोई स्पष्ट प्रावधान करने की आवश्यकता है, जिससे कि हमारी नौजवान पीढ़ी इस बुराई से बचे, यही मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ।

**श्रीमती सम्पतिया उइके** (मध्य प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्री अमर शंकर साबले** (महाराष्ट्र): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**डा. सोनल मानसिंह** (नाम निर्देशित): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।



**डा. सस्मित पात्रा** (ओडिशा): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री अबीर रंजन बिस्वास** (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री जुगलसिंह माथुरजी लोखंडवाला** (गुजरात): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री राजमणि पटेल** (मध्य प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Leader of the House may recall that earlier we had set up a Committee, and the Committee has gone through this issue. After consultation they gave a very meaningful report. Let us have some time during this Session to have discussion on that and let the concerned Ministries take note of those conclusions and then go ahead with regard to bringing a suitable amendment to the law or the need for any new law, whatever it maybe. आप थोड़ा इसके ऊपर ध्यान दीजिए और आपस में भी चर्चा करके कुछ समय निर्धारित करने का प्रयास कीजिए। श्रीमती जया बच्चन।

**Need to expedite the release of retirement benefits of the retired Kendriya  
Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) teachers**

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh: Sir, I apologise for the delay. I got held up. कल सदन में संस्कृत को बढ़ावा देने की चर्चा हो रही थी। मगर आज तक इस सदन में हमने यह चर्चा नहीं की कि केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के जो रिटायर्ड टीचर्स हैं, जिनमें ज्यादातर महिलाएं हैं, उनकी पेंशन और उनकी ग्रेजुटीज़ वगैरह हैं, उनके बारे में कभी हमने चर्चा नहीं की। हम कहते हैं कि भारत सदियों से गुरु को मार्गदर्शक मानता रहा है और हम विश्व गुरु बनने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मगर जब तक गुरु दक्षिणा तो छोड़िये, उनकी कमाई का हिस्सा भी नहीं मिलेगा तो यह कैसे संभव होगा?

सर, मैं एक ही उदाहरण दूंगी, पिछले साल वर्ष 2019 में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन की जो टीचर्स रिटायर हुई हैं, उनकी pension was just given to them on the 15th or 16th of February, 2020, after one year. हैरानी की बात यह है कि केन्द्रीय विद्यालय के शिक्षकों के साथ यह सब तब हो रहा है, जब वे अपना सबसे बेहतरीन प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं। In 2019, 98.54 per cent of Kendriya Vidyalaya students passed their board exams and set a record of highest passing percentage. In CBSE Class 12 results of 2019, KV schools recorded all-time high success ratio of 98.54 per cent. Obviously, teachers associated with KVS have

[Shrimati Jaya Bachchan]

a big role behind good results. In KVS, the primary teacher gets a salary of ₹ 50,000. The salary of trained graduate teachers starts with ₹ 58,000 approximately and post graduate teachers get ₹ 65,000. When these teachers retire, if their last drawn salary is ₹ 90,000, then, their pension comes to ₹ 28,000 after commutation. Looking at these approximate figures, I have discovered that they have not been given leave encashment, gratuity and commutation money which comes to almost ₹ 25-30 lakhs and this is supposed to be given to them within three months of retirement or else they will have to be given the amount with interest at GPF rates. I am talking about teachers who have retired in 2019, after having served almost 30 years of their lives. This money, if deposited in the bank, earns them interest which eventually helps them live a decent life, but unfortunately, this has not happened. I would like to request the Government of India, through you, Sir, before starting new scheme, to give due respect to these teachers that enable them to lead a decent and dignified life. Thank you.

SHRI JUGALSINH MATHURJI LOKHANDWALA (Gujarat): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Madam Jaya Bachchan.

SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Madam Jaya Bachchan.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Madam Jaya Bachchan.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Madam Jaya Bachchan.

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Madam Jaya Bachchan.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Madam Jaya Bachchan.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I associate with the Zero Hour submission made by Smt. Jaya Bachchan.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Madam Jaya Bachchan.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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### SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Gokulakrishnan, not present.

Now, we shall take up the Special Mentions. Dr. Sasmit Patra.

#### **Demand for focus on development of Eastern India with reference to the 24th Eastern Zonal Council meeting held in Bhubaneswar**

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, Development of Eastern India is the key to development of India. In the recently concluded 24th Eastern Zonal Council Meeting held in Bhubaneswar, this was the essence provided by hon. Chief Minister of Odisha, Shri Naveen Patnaik. In this meeting, attended by hon. Union Home Minister, hon. Chief Ministers of West Bengal and Bihar, and hon. Finance Minister of Jharkhand, Shri Naveen Patnaik stressed that for national integration and creating a healthy Inter-State and Centre-State relations, the integration has to be financial, infrastructural, and technological. This would lead and strengthen emotional integration. If a nation-wide analysis is done for tele-density, banking density, rail and road density, then the East Zone would be at the bottom in all these subjects that are in Union List.

There is a need to double allotments made to this region so that they catch up with the national benchmarks. This East Zone contributes maximum to the mineral wealth of the Country and, in turn, manufacturing and energy security of the country. The fruits of this wealth should boost economic growth of this region and its people.

Royalty on coal has not been revised since 2012. There is an urgent need to revise royalty on coal and also share proceeds of Clean Energy Cess with the States. Further, there is a need to provide a special economic package for speeding up infrastructural development of the region.

I strongly stress that the Union Government work strenuously towards the fulfillment of these demands at the earliest. Thank you.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by my colleague, Shri Sasmit Patra.

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by my colleague, Shri Sasmit Patra.

**Demand to restart excavation work of the Tilahak University at  
Telhara village by ASI**

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं अपने विशेष उल्लेख के द्वारा एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहती हूँ।

मान्यवर, बिहार के नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय को कौन नहीं जानता! नालंदा जिला स्थित हिलसा अनुमंडल के एकंगर में तेलहारा ग्राम में तिलाहाक विश्वविद्यालय के टीले की खुदाई में मिली सामग्रियाँ यहाँ की समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक विरासत को दर्शाती हैं। यहाँ सैकड़ों की संख्या में हिन्दू देवियों की मूर्तियाँ मिली हैं तथा भारी संख्या में बुद्ध की मूर्तियाँ-अभिलेख मिले हैं। कोलकाता विश्वविद्यालय के पालि भाषा के प्रोफेसर डॉ. सान्याल के अनुसार यह विश्वविद्यालय, तिलाहाक विश्वविद्यालय नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय से भी पुराना है। ऐसी मान्यता है कि यह नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय से भी 453 वर्ष पुराना है। चीनी यात्री ह्वेनसांग ने भी यहाँ रह कर अध्ययन किया था। इसकी महत्ता को देखते हुए नीति आयोग के पूर्व उपाध्यक्ष अरविंद पनगढ़िया, नोबेल पुरस्कार विजेता डॉ. अमर्त्य सेन, नालंदा डीम्ड विश्वविद्यालय के VC वैद्यनाथ लाभ जैसे महत्वपूर्ण लोग यहाँ आये थे। महोदय, लेकिन यह दुख की बात है कि इतने महत्वपूर्ण स्थल की खुदाई 2015 के बाद से बन्द है। खुदाई को शुरू करने पर महत्वपूर्ण जानकारियाँ बाहर आयेंगी। देश-विदेश से पर्यटक-इतिहासकार देखने आयेंगे।

इसलिए आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण और कला एवं संस्कृति विभाग द्वारा इस स्थल की खुदाई दोबारा आरम्भ कर संरक्षण की व्यवस्था भी सुनिश्चित की जाए। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

†محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار): مہودے، میں اپنے ویشیش الیکھ کے ذریعے ایک بہت ہی  
اہم وشنے کی اور سرکار کا دھیان آکرشت کرانا چاہتی ہوں۔

مانیور، بہار کے نالندہ وشوودھیالیہ کو کون نہیں جانتا! نالندہ ضلع، واقع ہلسہ انومنڈل کے ایکنگر میں تلہارہ گرام میں تلاباک وشوودھیالیہ کے ٹیلے کی کھدائی میں ملی سامگری یہاں کی اسمردھہ سانسکرتک وراثت کو درشتا ہے۔ یہاں سینکڑوں کی تعداد میں بندو دیویوں کی مورتیاں ملی ہیں اور بہاری تعداد میں بدھ کی مورتیاں ابھلیکھ ملے ہیں۔ کولکاتہ وشوودھیالیہ کے پالی بھاشن کے پروفیسر ڈاکٹر سانیاں کے مطابق یہ وشوودھیالہ تلاباک وشوودھیالیہ، نالندہ یونیورسٹی سے بھی پرانا ہے۔ ایسی روایت ہے کہ یہ نالندہ یونیورسٹی سے بھی 453 سال پرانا ہے۔ چینی مسافر ہیونگ سانگ نے بھی یہاں رہ کر ادھین کیا تھا۔ اس کی اہمیت کو دیکھتے ہوئے نینی آیوگ کے سابق ابادھیکش اروند پنکڑیا نوبل انعام یافتہ ڈاکٹر امرتیہ سین، نالندہ ڈیمڈ وشوودھیالیہ کے وی۔سی۔ ویدھناتھہ لابھہ جیسے اہم لوگ یہاں آئے تھے۔ مہودے، لیکن یہ دکھ کی بات ہے کہ اتنی اہم جگہ کی کھدائی 2015 کے بعد سے بند ہے۔ کھدائی کو شروع کرنے پر اہم جانکاریاں باہر آئیں گی۔ دیش-ودیش سے سیاح-تاریخ داں دیکھنے آئیں گے۔

اس لئے آپ کے مادھیم سے سرکار سے میرا انورودھہ ہے کہ بھارتیہ پرائتو سرویکشن اور کلا و سنسکرت وبھاگ کے ذریعے اس جگہ کی کھدائی دوبارہ شروع کر کے سنرکشن کی ویوسٹھا بھی سنشچت کی جائے۔ بہت بہت شکریہ۔

(ختم شد)

श्री सभापति: आपने तो इसे मगध एक्सप्रेस की स्पीड से पढ़ दिया।

डा. सोनल मानसिंह (नाम निर्देशित): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

#### **Demand to speed up work on Narkatiaganj-Bhiknathori railway line in Bihar**

श्री सतीश चंद्र दुबे (बिहार): आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से एक अत्यन्त लोक महत्व के विषय पर सदन सहित आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, यह बिहार प्रदेश में पश्चिमी चम्पारण जिले (जो कि मेरा गृह जिला भी है) के नरकटियागंज-भिक्षनाठोरी रेल खंड (जिसकी लम्बाई 42 किलोमीटर है) के विषय में है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, इस रेल खंड पर पहले छोटी लाइन की रेलगाड़ियों का परिचालन हुआ करता था। वर्ष 2004 में इस रेल खंड का अमान परिवर्तन करने का प्रस्ताव पास हुआ,

**12.00 Noon**

लेकिन 2004 से 2014 तक कोई कार्य नहीं हुआ। 2014 में माननीय रेल मंत्री जी के सहयोग से इस रूट पर बड़ी लाइन बिछाने के लिए रेलवे द्वारा मेगा ब्लॉक किया गया था, लेकिन इसी दौरान छोटी लाइन की सभी गाड़ियों के संचालन को बन्द कर अमान परिवर्तन का काम शुरू किया गया और रेलवे द्वारा सूचना दी गयी कि एक साल के अन्दर यहाँ रेलगाड़ियों का संचालन शुरू कर दिया जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** अब समय समाप्त हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब आप कृपया इसे सभा-पटल पर रख दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सतीश चंद्र दुबे:** जी, महोदय। मैं इसे सभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

\* महोदय, यह रेलखंड पर्यटन की दृष्टि से बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है, साथ ही हमारे - प्रदेश तथा चम्पारणवासियों सहित पड़ोसी देश नेपाल के नागरिकों के लिए भी अति महत्वपूर्ण है। महोदय, इतने वर्षों के बाद भी इस रेलखंड का कार्य पूरा नहीं हुआ है। अतः आपके माध्यम से माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि नरकटियागंज-भिखनाठोरी रेल लाइन को जल्द से जल्द संचालित कराया जाए, धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question Hour. Please note that Question Hour starts on time and ends on time. That has to be kept in mind.

**श्री पी.एल. पुनिया:** सर, बाकी के Special Mentions कब होंगे?

MR. CHAIRMAN: They have to be laid on the Table. Now, Question Hour. Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda will be in the Chair. We have Members who are completing their tenure and who are in the Panel of Vice-Chairmen, I am giving them opportunity.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Thank you, Sir.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA) in the Chair.]

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## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Voluntary retirement of doctors of Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, Delhi

\*241. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether doctors of Dr. RML Hospital, Delhi seeking voluntary retirement (VRS) have joined private hospitals without approval of their VRS applications;

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\*Laid on the Table.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether such conduct tantamounts to violation of service rules; and
- (d) the details of the action taken in the matter?

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) In the year 2018, a doctor of Dr. RML Hospital seeking voluntary retirement from service has joined private employment before getting approval of the competent authority on his application/request for voluntary retirement.

As per Rule 10 of CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972 "if a pensioner who, immediately before his retirement was a member of Central Service Group 'A' wishes to accept any commercial employment before the expiry of one year from the date of his retirement, he shall obtain the previous sanction of the Government to such acceptance by submitting an application in Form 25 provided that a Government servant who was permitted by the Government to take up a particular form of commercial employment during his leave preparatory to retirement or during refused leave shall not be required to obtain subsequent permissions for his continuance in such employment after retirement". Failure to comply with the above provision tantamounts to violation of service rules.

By taking an assignment in a private organization without prior permission of the Government, the said officer has violated the provisions of CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964. Accordingly, the request for voluntary retirement of the said doctor was not agreed to by the competent authority and an explanation was sought from him *vide* this Ministry's Office Memorandum dated 02.11.2018 to explain his conduct in taking up of commercial assignment without prior permission of the Government as per Rule 10 of Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972 for which he is liable to be proceeded against. Based on the explanation submitted by the officer, his request for voluntary retirement from service is under re-consideration in this Ministry.

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर:** महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक ऐसे कितने डॉक्टर्स हैं, जिन्होंने अपने वीआरएस आवेदनों के स्वीकृत हुए बिना ही निजी अस्पताल में कार्यभार ग्रहण कर लिया है?

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** सर, अभी तक हमारे पास जो जानकारी प्राप्त है, उसके अनुसार संभवतः एक ही डॉक्टर है।

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर:** महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई हुई है?

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** सर, जैसा कि हमने उत्तर में बताया है कि उन्होंने voluntary retirement seek किया था और उसके बाद प्राइवेट अस्पताल में नौकरी ज्वाइन करने के लिए एक specified period दिया था। यह 2018 का विषय है। उन्होंने 3 अगस्त, 2018 को सरकार को एप्लिकेशन दी कि वे 20 तारीख को यहाँ छोड़ना चाहते हैं और दूसरी जगह ज्वाइन करना चाहते हैं। उनका जो Medical Superintendent था, उन्होंने उनके relinquish करने की जो अपील थी, उसको स्वीकार किया, लेकिन उनको डिपार्टमेंट से औपचारिक clearance नहीं मिला था, इसलिए उनको नोटिस दिया। नोटिस के जवाब में उन्होंने अपने डिपार्टमेंट को कुछ explanations भेजे थे, जिसके ऊपर पिछले tenure में हमारी सरकार में हमारे पूर्व स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी चर्चा करना चाहते थे। डिपार्टमेंट में उस पर विस्तृत examination हुआ और अभी उसकी स्थिति यह है कि डिपार्टमेंट इस डॉक्टर के संदर्भ में विजिलेंस वगैरह से सारी clearances ले रहा है। उसकी रिपोर्ट अभी awaited है। रिपोर्ट आने के बाद ही इसके संदर्भ में जो भी फाइनल कार्रवाई है, वह की जाएगी।

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर:** महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह कार्रवाई कब तक होगी?

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** सर, जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि विजिलेंस सेक्शन से उसकी रिपोर्ट इत्यादि आने के बाद डिपार्टमेंट उसका अध्ययन करेगा और उसके बाद उसके बारे में फाइनल डिसीज़न लिया जाएगा।

**डा. अशोक बाजपेयी:** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज जिस तरह से पूरी दुनिया में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महामारी फैली है, देश के चिकित्सकों और पैरा मेडिकल स्टाफ ने इस महामारी का मुकाबला करने के लिए जिस शिद्दत से काम किया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि पूरा सदन उसकी अनुशंसा करता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या सदन की इस भावना को अवगत करते हुए देश के चिकित्सकों और पैरा मेडिकल स्टाफ को 'word of appreciation' देने की कृपा करेंगे ताकि उनका मनोबल और बढ़े सके और ऐसे संकट की घड़ी में वे अधिक मनोयोग से काम कर सकें?

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि एक आदरणीय सदस्य ने इस विषय को यहाँ पर रेज़ किया है। आज हमारे देश में डॉक्टर्स, पैरा मेडिकल स्टाफ और बहुत सारे एयरलाइंस से जुड़े हुए हमारे पायलट्स हैं, दूसरे कर्मचारी हैं और विशेष कर जो हमारे भारतीय लोगों ने विषम परिस्थितियों में इस बीमारी के प्रकोप के रहते भी दुनिया के दूसरे देशों से भारतीयों



को वापस लाने का काम किया है और इस वायरस से बचाव का जो सबसे बड़ा तरीका है, वह वन मीटर की social distancing है, उसमें हमारे डॉक्टर्स सारे देश के अंदर बहुत ही गहराई, ईमानदारी, सच्चाई और सब प्रकार का रिस्क लेते हुए जिस प्रकार से काम कर रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि उसकी सराहना करने के लिए कोई पर्याप्त शब्द, मेरे क्या, किसी की भी शब्दावली में नहीं हैं।

मुझे खुशी है कि यह विषय एक hon. Member ने रखा है। मैं सारे देश के डॉक्टर्स को, चाहे वे सरकारी सेक्टर में काम कर रहे हैं, चाहे वे शहरों में काम कर रहे हैं, चाहे वे गाँवों में काम कर रहे हैं, डिस्ट्रिक्ट हॉस्पिटल्स में काम कर रहे हैं, प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर्स में कर रहे हैं... आप सब जानते हैं कि इस समय इस कोरोना को कंट्रोल करने की दृष्टि से जो हमारा integrated disease surveillance system है, उसके तहत आज की तारीख में नीचे डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल तक 54,000 लोगों के ऊपर community surveillance रखा जा रहा है। जो हमारे हेल्थ से जुड़े हुए कर्मचारी हैं, ये इन लोगों पर डेली बेसिस पर, दो-चार दिन के बेसिस पर पैनी निगाह रखते हैं, उनको फोन करते हैं, उनसे मिलते हैं, उनके बारे में सारी जाँच करते हैं। जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, मैं हृदय की गहराइयों से, आप सब की ओर से देश के डॉक्टरों को और जितने भी paramedics हैं, सभी को हृदय से बहुत-बहुत बधाई देना चाहता हूँ और उनका अभिनंदन करना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this is what the hon. Minister has just said about the efforts that have been made by India for the containment of the spread of Coronavirus. We do appreciate the steps that have been taken in sync with the WHO protocol, and, in particular, for the evacuation of the Indian citizens from various countries by the Indian Air Force and the Air India. So, we compliment those pilots and the crew.

At the same time, Sir, given a densely-populated country, the challenges are huge. The Minister, last time, had given details of the quarantine facilities that have been created not only in the National Capital but also in various parts of the country. Yesterday, there have been some disturbing reports, and I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, though you, about the condition of these quarantine facilities, particularly, how unhygienic they are in the sanitation and the toilets. Will the hon. Minister set up a Committee to immediately go into the status of the quarantine facilities so that the suspected patients who are kept there or the returning Indian citizens are kept in conditions which are medically correct and they are not exposed to any further infections?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Member that all over the country, right now, we are subjecting, not in hundreds but in thousands, people coming from various Covid-affected countries to quarantine; and with the help of the State Governments and with the help of the other Departments of the wings of the Government like Army, CISF, etc., we have located a large number of facilities in the country. So, these reports, I would say, are the exceptions but they are not the rule. We are also receiving a lot of reports from the ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Mr. Sharma, no cross-talking, please.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: I can agree with you that in a huge country like this, the whole lot of facilities have all been created in emergency at places which are safe for the people which are vacant where no other activities are actually happening, and this has all come as a matter of emergency. So, it is quite possible that, once in a while, at some place, the bathroom may not be, say, five-star type but, by and large, wherever we are receiving any such complaints, we are conveying in the strongest possible manner through the State Governments to the concerned District Magistrates of that area to go and visit, look at those complaints. But I once again repeat that these complaints are not frequent complaints. These are very rare complaints that we are also receiving.

We are also receiving a lot of instances appreciating us where people are putting up videos on *Twitter* and *Facebook* saying that they never expected that they would get such a high-class treatment at the quarantine facilities. So, I would request the Members also to help us. They could themselves go and visit these facilities in their own States and give us a good quality feedback. They could also be in touch with the authorities there and help us with suggestions to improve the quarantine facilities if they find problems at some place.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, a pandemic situation has been created by the Novel Coronavirus. Many countries are experimenting with the treatment process using specific drugs in trials. In the US, Australia, Germany and China, they are trying retroviral drugs used to treat HIV infections. Recently, there was a report that even Chloroquine is very effective in the treatment of N-Coronavirus. Through you, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare as to what the

treatment protocol being adopted by the Government of India is and what advisories have been issued to the State Governments in this regard.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I have to inform the hon. Member and the House that our scientists at ICMR are in touch with everything that is happening on this particular front all over the world. As far as the retroviral drugs are concerned, we are also using them on some of these patients and we have given approvals for using them after, you can say, all sorts of scientific satisfaction that we could derive after having been in touch with the whole world. We have also heard about some research being done on Chloroquine in the US right now. I can only say that these approvals are given after detailed scientific scrutiny, not by the Ministry as such, but by the group of scientists working together at ICMR. We are thoroughly seized of this issue and we are trying to do the best to deliver the best possible treatment to the patients who have already been affected.

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.): Sir, Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia's question needs to be clarified further. We want to know from the hon. Health Minister what the protocol for starting usage of the retroviral drugs is.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): I think the Minister has already clarified that. Question No. 242, please.

#### इलाज में लापरवाही के कारण बच्चों को मौत

\*242. चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के कई राज्यों में ऑक्सीजन, दवाओं और इलाज की सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण बच्चों की असमय मौतें हुई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान बच्चों की असमय मौतों का राज्य-वार ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) इलाज में लापरवाही के कारण बच्चों की असमय हुई मौतों के मामलों में की गई कार्रवाई का ब्योरा क्या है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (डा. हर्षवर्धन): (क) से (ग) विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

**विवरण**

(क) से (ग) राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय को सरकारी अस्पतालों में जीवन-रक्षक ऑक्सीजन, दवा और उपचार सुविधाओं को कमी के कारण बच्चों को मौतों को कोई पुष्ट रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। भारत के महापंजीयक को नमूना पंजीकरण प्रणाली वार्षिक रूप से शिशु मृत्यु संबंधी डाटा प्रदान करती है तथा गत तीन वर्षों (वर्ष 2015 से 2017) के दौरान 5 वर्ष से छोटे बच्चों में मृत्यु-दर का ब्योरा अनुलग्नक में दिया गया है।

सार्वजनिक अस्पतालों में परिचर्या की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने के संबंध में स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय से सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को पत्र भेजे जाते हैं जिसमें उन्हें मानक प्रचालन दिशा-निर्देशों तथा उपचार प्रोटोकॉल का अनुसरण करने तथा कार्यात्मक उपकरणों तथा सामग्रियों, पर्याप्त और प्रशिक्षित सेवा प्रदाताओं की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने का आग्रह किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य सुविधा केन्द्रों में एक साथ ज्यादा बच्चों की मृत्यु की घटनाओं की रिपोर्ट को भारत सरकार द्वारा उच्चतम प्राथमिकता दी गई है तथा केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार के विशेषज्ञों द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से समीक्षा की गई है। उसके बाद निष्कर्ष और सिफारिशें उपयुक्त कार्रवाइयों हेतु संबंधित राज्यों के साथ साझा की गई हैं। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से अनुरोध भी किया गया है कि सुविधा केन्द्रों में अभिज्ञात कमियों का प्राथमिकता आधार पर निराकरण सुनिश्चित किया जाए तथा आवश्यकतानुसार राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन (एनएचएम) से अनुमोदन मांगा जाए।

**Death of children due to negligence in treatment**

†\*242. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that untimely deaths of children have taken place in a number of States of the country due to the shortage of oxygen, medicines and treatment facilities;

(b) if so, the details of the untimely deaths of the children during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the details of action taken in cases of untimely deaths of children due to negligence in treatment?

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

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

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

(a) to (c) No confirmed reports of deaths of children due to shortage of life-saving oxygen, medicines and treatment facilities in Government hospitals has been received by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) from the States/UTs. The Sample Registration System of Registrar General of India provides child mortality data annually and details of Under 5 Mortality Rate in last three years (2015 to 2017) are given in the Annexure (*See below*).

The communication from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) regarding improving the quality of care in public hospitals are sent to all the States/UTs urging them to follow standard operational guidelines, treatment protocols and ensure availability of functioning equipments and commodities, adequate and trained service providers. Besides this, report on incidence of cluster of child deaths at public health facilities are given the highest priority by Government of India and reviewed jointly by Central and State experts. The findings and recommendations are then shared with the concerned State for taking appropriate action. States / UTs are also requested to ensure that gaps identified in the facilities are addressed on priority and approvals sought under I National Health Mission (NHM), as necessary.

**Annexure***Details of Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) in India*

States	2015	2016	2017
1	2	3	4
India	43	39	37
Andhra Pradesh	39	37	35
Assam	62	52	48
Bihar	48	43	41
Chhattisgarh	48	49	47
Delhi	20	22	21
Gujarat	39	33	33
Haryana	43	37	35
Himachal Pradesh	33	27	25

1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir	28	26	24
Jharkhand	39	33	34
Karnataka	31	29	28
Kerala	13	11	12
Madhya Pradesh	62	55	55
Maharashtra	24	21	21
Odisha	56	50	47
Punjab	27	24	24
Rajasthan	50	45	43
Tamil Nadu	20	19	19
Telangana	34	34	32
Uttar Pradesh	51	47	46
Uttarakhand	38	41	35
West Bengal	30	27	26

*Source:* Sample Registration System of Registrar General of India

**चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव:** महोदय, मैंने प्रश्न विगत तीन वर्षों, 2017, 2018 और 2019 के लिए पूछा था, जबकि माननीय मंत्री जी ने केवल वर्ष 2015 और 2016 का जवाब दिया है। मैं सवाल वर्ष 2017, 2018 और 2019 का पूछ रहा हूँ और जवाब वर्ष 2015, 2016 और 2017 का मिल रहा है। महोदय, मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप इस क्वेश्चन को स्थगित कर दें। मैं माननीय मंत्री जो को कोरोना वायरस को रोकने के लिए बधाई तो देता हूँ, लेकिन मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि वे इस क्वेश्चन को इस सदन में दोबारा लाए, तभी सही उत्तर आ पाएगा।

**DR. HARSH VARDHAN:** Sir, let me clarify and explain, as I had mentioned, that data is compiled by the sample registration system of the Registrar General of India and it is not that as soon as the year finishes we get the data. Whatever latest data have been published in the country have been made available to the Member.

**श्री जावेद अली खान:** यह क्या तरीका है कि उत्तर प्रदेश का जिक्र न हो, गोरखपुर और गुजरात में बच्चों की मौत के बारे में जिक्र न हो? ...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب جاوید علی خان : یہ کیا طریقہ ہے کہ اتر پردیش کا ذکر نہ ہو، گورکھپور اور  
گجرات میں بچوں کی موت کے بارے میں ذکر نہ ہو؟ ... (مداخلت)...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, वहाँ पर हज़ारों बच्चे मरे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, if you want the details of every incident that has taken place in the country, I can give them, but that is not part of the question. I can give you details about every place. I can give you details about Bihar; I can give you details about Uttar Pradesh; I can give you details about the recent case in Rajasthan also.

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव: महोदय, मैंने आपसे अनुरोध किया था कि इस प्रश्न को स्थगित कर दें, तो फिर मेरा क्वेश्चन ही कहाँ आएगा? माननीय, मेरा क्वेश्चन अब आएगा।

महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि दवाइयों की कमी से, ऑक्सीजन की कमी से और अन्य प्रकार की जो कमियाँ अस्पतालों में होती हैं, उन सभी कमियों के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश और गुजरात में विगत तीन वर्षों में कितने बच्चों की मृत्यु हुई है?

डा. हर्ष वर्धन: महोदय, यह जो प्रश्न में पूछा गया था, जहाँ भी इस तरह के incidents होते हैं, वहाँ थोड़ा cluster के अंदर यानी कि more than a specified number, more than a hundred या इस प्रकार से deaths होती हैं, वहाँ पर हमारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से टीम्स जाकर detail में सारे विषय को स्टडी करती हैं। हमारा अभी तक का एक अनुभव आया है कि जो इन छोटे बच्चों की मौत हुई है, वह किसी दवा या ऑक्सीजन की कमी के कारण नहीं होती है। Usually, they are either brought to the system or prematurity के कारण या मान लीजिए कि वहाँ पर equipment इत्यादि पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं है या फिर ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह: महोदय, गोरखपुर में ऑक्सीजन की कमी से बच्चों की मृत्यु हुई है।

डा. हर्ष वर्धन: महोदय, नेशनल हैल्थ मिशन के अंदर देश में मातृ सुरक्षा और शिशु सुरक्षा के लिए जो कार्यक्रम है, उसमें हम हर एक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को पर्याप्त facility देते हैं कि वे अपने सिस्टम को हर तरीके से in terms of improvement of manpower, in terms of improvement of equipment, in terms of maintenance, in terms of procuring new equipment. वे हमको अपने (प्रोग्राम इम्प्लीमेंटेशन प्लान) PIPs में जो भी detaild proposals बनाकर देती हैं, उन सारे प्रपोज़ल्स के ऊपर हम लोग भारत सरकार की तरफ से पूरी-पूरी सहायता करते हैं और जहाँ पर भी इस तरह के incidents होते हैं, वहाँ पर हमारी सेंट्रल टीम ने visit

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[डा. हर्ष वर्धन]

कर के, वहां की कमियों को point out कर के वहां के स्वास्थ्य अधिकारियों को detailed proposals बनाने के लिए कहा है। हम लोगों ने अपनी तरफ से proactively support किया है। अभी जो कोटा में incident हुआ, उसमें हम लोगों वहां पर करीब 18 करोड़ रुपये का support system create किया। उसके लिए sanction approval दिया है कि आपको क्या-क्या चीजें improve करनी हैं। ऐसे ही जब बिहार में tragedy हुई थी...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Hon. Minister, please be brief.

डा. हर्ष वर्धन: महोदय, हमने वहां पर Paediatric ICS, Virology Labs, ये सब create करने के लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से पूरी तरह से सपोर्ट दिया और उसको हम लोग लगातार monitor भी करते हैं। आप जानते हैं कि हेल्थ State Subject है, लेकिन भारत सरकार अपने National Health Mission के through पूरी तरह से सभी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को आवश्यकतानुसार, विशेषकर जो maternal and child health से जुड़े जो इश्यूज हैं, इनको प्राथमिकता पर डील करती है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Shri Binoy Viswam.  
...(Interruptions)...

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव: महोदय, मैं...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. एम.वी. राजीव गौडा): आपके दो सप्लीमेंटरी प्रश्न हो गए ...(व्यवधान)... इसमें आपका सप्लीमेंटरी था।

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: I know that the hon. Minister is a dedicated and simple man. But I feel wondered how this question is answered. In the annexure, we can see that a list of States is mentioned with child mortality, year-wise. But the recent years are not mentioned. In that list, the first Indian State is 'India' itself. Under the title 'States', the first State is 'India'. In that State 'India', 43 children died in 2015; 39 children died in 2016 and 37 children died in 2017. Will the hon. Minister ask his office and the Department to be a bit more responsible in preparing answers for Parliament questions?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: I couldn't follow what he is actually saying.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): May I clarify? In the list of States that you have given, the first row is listed as 'India' and that is a mistake.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: I agree that it has not been rightly depicted here.  
...(Interruptions)...



SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, his office and Department ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): The point is made.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: You have made your point and I have accepted it. But the data is not wrong. ...(Interruptions)... I agree with you that 'India' should have been given separately. I agree with you and there is no issue about that. But, I may tell you that in the National Health Policy also, we have a target that by 2025, we want to bring it down to 23 and every year, we are bringing it down by three to four. We are actually trying to ensure that as soon as possible, we are able to bring it to the target that is mentioned for the Sustainable Developmental Goals also, which is 2030. We are going to achieve it much earlier than that. In the National Health Policy also, our goal is even better than the goal which has been set for the whole world for the year 2030. So, through our programmes, we are trying hard to do the best for saving our children and reducing the maternal mortality. I may tell you that four States have already achieved the targets much below what we are supposed to be achieving by 2030.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): So, this will be corrected by the Ministry in the record.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Yes, Sir.

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: धन्यवाद, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। यह समझ में आता है कि पूरे देश में पांच साल के कम उम्र वाले बच्चों की मृत्यु का प्रमाण कम होता जा रहा है। अगर सारे प्रदेशों के आंकड़ों को देखें, तो कम ही सही, मगर प्रमाण कम होता जा रहा है। इसका एकमात्र अपवाद राजधानी दिल्ली है। दिल्ली में यह प्रमाण बढ़ रहा है। 15 से 16, 16 से 17 थोड़ा कम है।

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, पहली बात ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Please address the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: मैं पूछ रहा हूँ। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे संरक्षण दीजिए। उनको ऐसा क्यों लगना चाहिए? ...(व्यवधान)... क्या इसका संबंध दिल्ली सरकार की लापरवाही से है? इसके बारे में सदन को अवगत कराएं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Mr. Minister, please respond, and respond briefly. ...(Interruptions)... The Minister is speaking. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I would not like to ...(*Interruptions*)... In the Health Ministry, we don't look at these data from the perspective of which State is producing what data, but we study these data. We certainly analyse, we certainly visit, we certainly support, we certainly suggest, we certainly advise the different States on different patterns and we keep supporting. If at all some States, including Delhi, need any other support from the Central Government, we are going to very proactively provide that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, राजनीतिक कारणों से बच्चों की मृत्यु की सूची बनाई जाएगी। ...(*व्यवधान*)... राजनीतिक कारणों से। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, गोरखपुर में भी ...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Thank you. Please discuss with him separately. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri P.L. Punia. ...(*Interruptions*)... श्री पी. एल. पुनिया जी, अपना सवाल पूछिए।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो सवाल उठाया गया है, वह भी महत्वपूर्ण है। यह इलाज में लापरवाही के कारण बच्चों की मौत से संबंधित विषय था और माननीय मंत्री जी ने जवाब में under-5 mortality rate का उल्लेख किया है। Sir, Sample Registration System, जिसका आपने भी उल्लेख किया है कि रिपोर्ट के अनुसार वर्ष 2015 में भारत में 76.6 प्रतिशत मृत्यु का ही पंजीकरण हुआ। बिहार में मृत्यु के 31.9 परसेंट, मध्य प्रदेश में 53.8 परसेंट, उत्तर प्रदेश में 44.2 परसेंट और पश्चिम बंगाल में 73.5 परसेंट मामले पंजीकृत हुए। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश में अब भी शिशु मृत्यु की पंजीकरण संख्या और अनुमानित संख्या में बड़ा अंतर दिखाई देता है। स्वास्थ्य विभाग और शासन व्यवस्था के बीच समन्वय नहीं है- मृत्यु का पंजीकरण कम होता है। क्या सरकार इस संबंध में कोई कार्य योजना बनाने का विचार रखती है, जिससे सही तौर पर मृत्यु दर का पता लगाया जा सके?

डा. हर्ष वर्धन: सर, आप जानते हैं कि यह जो हेल्थ है, यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है और हम लोग लगातार State Governments के साथ, इस विषय को हर तरह की details के साथ, वहां से सब प्रकार की informations लेने के लिए regularly pursue करते हैं, उसको regularly website पर डालते हैं और States के अंदर अगर कहीं पर भी कोई कमी है, तो उसको भी हम point out करते हैं।

उस कमी को दूर करने के लिए भारत सरकार को जो सहयोग करना है, वह सहयोग भी हम उन्हें offer करते हैं और सहयोग देने के बाद उसके implementation को भी हम properly monitor करते हैं।

उसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. एम.वी. राजीव गौडा): प्रश्न संख्या 243, श्री अनिल देसाई।

### Conservation of forts in Maharashtra

\*243. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are a large number of ancient forts constructed by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and other kings in Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the details of the forts and their locations;
- (c) whether all these forts are under the care of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI); and
- (d) whether any renovation and conservation is required in these ancient forts, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) to (c) There are 286 monuments/sites including forts declared as of national importance in Maharashtra under the protection of Archaeological Survey of India out of which the forts associated with Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj included as monument of national importance from the State of Maharashtra and under protection of Archaeological Survey of India is given in Annexure (*See below*).

(d) The conservation work of protected monuments including forts in Maharashtra is a continuous process and attended to regularly by the Archaeological Survey of India as per the availability of resources.

### Annexure

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

Sl. No.	Name of Fort/ Monument	Locality	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Panhala Fort	Panhala	Kolapur

1	2	3	4
2.	Shivneri Fort	Junnar	Pune
3.	Lohgad Fort	Lohgad	Pune
4.	Rajmachi Fort	Rajmachi	Pune
5.	Suvarana Durg	Dapoli	Ratnagiri
6.	Sindhudurg	Malvan	Sindhudurg
7.	Vijaydurg	Vijaydurg	Sindhudurg
8.	Mahuli Fort	Mahuli	Thane
9.	Arnala Fort	Vasai	Thane
10.	Alibag (Kolaba) Fort	Alibag	Raigad
11.	Birwadi Fort	Birwadi	Roha
12.	Ghosalgad Fort	Roha	Raigad
13.	Avchitgad Fort	Medhe/Roha	Raigad
14.	Raigad Fort	Mahad	Raigad
15.	Tala Fort	Mangaon	Raigad
16.	Kangori Fort	Kangori	Raigad

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, the hon. Minister has given a very brief answer to the question which I had asked. Anyway, Sir, the State Government of Maharashtra has been performing its duty and responsibility towards the upkeep or restoration or conservation of the ancient forts which are associated with Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj but it certainly needs more and effective support from the Centre. May I know from the hon. Minister, through you, what efforts are being made by the Archaeological Survey of India in creating much-needed infrastructure like approachable roads, ropeways and other basic facilities like drinking water, toilets and recreation for the tourists who visit these forts?

श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य को जो उत्तर दिया गया है, उसमें स्पष्ट है कि महाराष्ट्र में जो कुल किलों की संख्या है, वह 50 है और जो छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज से जुड़े हुए किले हैं, वे 16 हैं। वे सब ASI के monuments हैं। उनमें से 10 पर बाकायदा लगातार काम हो रहा है। जिसका उल्लेख माननीय सदस्य कर रहे हैं, ऐसे 10 किलों के संबंध में राज्य सरकार के साथ ASI का MoU हुआ है। निरन्तर तौर पर ASI

एक वर्ष में लगभग 19 से 20 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करता है। जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने सवाल पूछा है, नयी कार्य की योजना की बात है, तो रायगढ़ के किले को सैद्धांतिक रूप से light and sound के लिए चिन्हित किया गया है।

**SHRI ANIL DESAI:** Sir, in part 'd' of the answer, the hon. Minister has said that it is a continuous process and attended to regularly by the Archaeological Survey of India as per the availability of resources. May I know from the hon. Minister, through you, the outlay in the current Budget that has been marked towards conservation, maintenance of these forts in Maharashtra as the condition of some of these forts is too bad to attract tourists in large numbers?

**श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल:** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कुछ किलों के नाम माननीय सदस्य के ध्यान में लाता हूं, जिन पर लगातार काम चल रहा है। इनमें से एक किला रायगढ़ का किला है, जिस पर राज्य सरकार ने भी 11 करोड़ रुपए दिए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त पन्हाला, शिवनेरी, लोहगढ़, राजमाची, सुवर्णा, सिंधुदुर्ग, विजयदुर्ग, अरनाला और अलीबाग किला - ये ऐसे किले हैं, जिन पर ASI लगातार काम कर रहा है। अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहेंगे तो मैं उन्हें वे details भी दे दूंगा कि कौन-कौन से काम इन किलों पर हुए हैं।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. एम.वी. राजीव गौडा):** माननीय सदस्य बजट के बारे में पूछ रहे थे। श्री संजय सेठ।

**श्री संजय सेठ:** महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो ASI के स्मारक शहर के बीच में आ चुके हैं और जिनका कोई महत्व नहीं है - कोई ब्रिटिश ज़माने की cemeteries हैं, या ऐसी जगहें हैं - क्या उनको फिर से सर्वे कराकर हटाने का कोई विचार है क्योंकि उनसे विकास बाधित हो रहा है?

**श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, वैसे तो माननीय सदस्य का यह सवाल इस प्रश्न से संबंधित नहीं है, लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी के लिए आपके माध्यम से सदन के समक्ष यह बात कहना चाहता हूं कि वास्तव में classification तो ASI के monuments में है। जब ASI ने अपनी सूची बनाई होगी, तब वे जगहें महत्वपूर्ण श्रेणियों में होंगी, उस समय उनके चारों तरफ आबादी नहीं होगी, लेकिन classification को बदलने जैसा कोई प्लान सरकार का नहीं है। यह बात जरूर है कि हम उसे priority list में जरूर categorize करना चाहते हैं ताकि कभी राज्य सरकार और भारत सरकार, दोनों मिलकर यदि कोई स्मार्ट सिटी का मामला हो तो उसे देख सकें, लेकिन जो सौ मीटर की रेंज है, उसमें तो सरकार भी नहीं कर सकती है, इसलिए denotify करने के संबंध में सरकार काम कर रही है और इस संबंध में जब कोई निर्णय होगा तो मैं सदन को उसके बारे में अवगत कराऊंगा।

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Sir, there are a number of sites and monuments of historical significance but are not yet identified by the Archaeological Survey of India as protected sites. What is the protocol for identification of monuments that need to be protected and how is their work monitored? And are they doing a good job or not, considering particularly the recent lapses at the Jagannath Temple at Puri and the Sun Temple at Konark.

**श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल:** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह सूची राज्य की सहमतियों से ही बनती है। बहुत सारे राज्य ऐसे हैं, जिनके पास हजारों वर्ष पुराने किले और स्मारक हैं, लेकिन वे राज्य की सूची में रखे हुए हैं, वे उन्हें एएसआई को नहीं देते हैं। मैं इसका एक उदाहरण तमिलनाडु का दूंगा। मुझे लगता है कि एएसआई के पास जो सूची है, सरकार मानती है कि उसको बढ़ना चाहिए और नए सिरे से पंजीयन का काम सरकार प्रारंभ कर रही है। कल्चरल मैपिंग के इस काम में हम एएसआई के मॉन्युमेंट्स की संख्या बढ़ाने पर भी विचार कर रहे हैं।

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई:** सर, श्री अनिल देसाई जी ने जो सवाल पूछा है, मैं उसके बारे में यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यहां बड़े पैमाने पर किले हैं और इनका लोगों में बड़ा आकर्षण है, तो वहां हैरिटेज टूरिज़्म के लिए क्या गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया कुछ प्रयास करेगी?

**श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल:** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जहां तक छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज के किले हैं, वे वैसे भी बड़े फुटफॉल वाले स्थान हैं। वहां पर हैरिटेज टूरिज़्म की जो बात है, मैंने आपके सामने राज्य सरकार से एमओयू का जिक्र भी किया है। हमने राज्य सरकार से मिलकर भी दस स्मारकों पर एमओयू साइन किए हैं। उसमें जो भी और बेहतर जन सुविधाओं या कनेक्टिविटी की बातें आएंगी, उनको पूरा करेंगे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Question No. 244.

#### ताप और जल विद्युत संयंत्रों से विद्युत का उत्पादन

\*244. **श्री लाल सिंह वड़ोदिया:** क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) आज की तारीख में जल विद्युत केन्द्रों द्वारा कितनी मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन किया जाता है;

(ख) ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों द्वारा कितनी मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन किया जाता है; और

(ग) जल विद्युत केन्द्रों द्वारा विद्युत उत्पादन की प्रति इकाई लागत और ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों द्वारा विद्युत उत्पादन की प्रति इकाई लागत कितनी आती है?

**विद्युत मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज कुमार सिंह):** (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

**विवरण**

(क) और (ख) दिनांक 29.02.2020 की स्थिति के अनुसार, जल विद्युत तथा ताप विद्युत स्टेशनों की संस्थापित उत्पादन क्षमता क्रमशः 45,699 मेगावाट और 2,30,190 मेगावाट है। चालू वर्ष 2019-20 के दौरान (फरवरी, 2020 तक) जल विद्युत तथा ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों से उत्पादित विद्युत क्रमशः लगभग 146.7 बिलियन यूनिट और लगभग 960 बिलियन यूनिट है।

(ग) ताप तथा जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं से विद्युत के उत्पादन की लागत अनेक कारकों पर निर्भर करती है, जिनमें से कुछ अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नानुसार है:

1. ईंधन का प्रकार - कोयला, लिग्नाइट, गैस, नाफ्था, डीजल आदि।
2. कोयले का स्रोत - कोयले की लागत आयातित कोयला और देशी कोयले के लिए अलग-अलग होती है। विभिन्न देशी खदानों से कोयले की लागत भी अलग-अलग होती है।
3. संयंत्र स्थान - खदानों के समीप स्थित संयंत्र कोयला खदानों से दूर स्थित संयंत्रों की तुलना में कम ढुलाई प्रभारों का भुगतान करते हैं।
4. संयंत्र की दक्षता और संयंत्र की प्रौद्योगिकी। सबक्रिटिकल विद्युत संयंत्रों की तुलना में सुपरक्रिटिकल विद्युत संयंत्र अधिक दक्ष होते हैं।
5. निर्माण का समय - नये संयंत्रों की तुलना में पुराने संयंत्रों की निर्धारित लागत कम होती है।
6. जल विद्युत संयंत्रों के मामले में, उत्पादन की लागत पानी की उपलब्धता, बांध के प्रकार, संयंत्र के स्थान आदि पर निर्भर करती है।

इस प्रकार, जल विद्युत स्टेशनों और ताप विद्युत स्टेशनों द्वारा उत्पादन की प्रति यूनिट लागत ऐसे प्रत्येक विद्युत संयंत्र के लिए भिन्न होती है। चालू वर्ष 2019-20 के दौरान कुछ केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की उत्पादन कम्पनियों की प्रति यूनिट विद्युत उत्पादन की औसत लागत **अनुबंध** में दी गई है।

**अनुबंध**

वर्तमान वर्ष 2019-20 के दौरान कुछ केंद्रीय उत्पादन कम्पनियों का विद्युत उत्पादन प्रति

यूनिट औसतन लागत (रु./यूनिट)

विद्युत उत्पादन की प्रति यूनिट औसतन लागत (रु./यूनिट)

क्र.सं.	उत्पादन कम्पनी	जल	ताप
1	2	3	4
1.	डीवीसी	2.86	4.95

1	2	3	4
2.	एनटीपीसी	4.77	3.79
3.	एनएचपीसी	3.30	-
4.	एसजेवीएनएल	2.53	-
5.	टीएचडीसी	5.02	-
6.	नीपको	3.50	-

**Power generation from thermal and hydro power plants**

†\*244. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of power generated in terms of megawatts by hydro-power stations as on date;

(b) the quantum of power generated in terms of megawatts by thermal power stations; and

(c) the cost of per unit power generation by hydro-power stations and per unit cost of power generation by thermal power stations?

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

***Statement***

(a) and (b) As on 29.02.2020, the installed generation capacity of hydro and thermal power stations are 45,699 megawatts (MW) and 2,30,190 MW respectively. The electricity generated from the hydro and thermal power plants during the current year 2019-20 (upto February, 2020) are about 146.7 Billion Units (BU) and about 960 BU respectively.

(c) The cost of power generation from thermal and hydro to power projects depends upon various factors, which *inter alia* are:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



1. Type of fuel - Coal, lignite, gas, naptha, diesel etc.
2. Source of Coal - Cost of coal is different for imported coal and domestic coal. Cost of coal from various domestic mines are also different.
3. Plant location - Plants located near mines pay less freight charges as compared to plants which are located away from the coal mines.
4. Efficiency of the plant and Technology of the plant. Supercritical power plants are more efficient as compared to sub critical power plants.
5. Time of construction - Old plants are having less fixed cost as compared to the new plants.
6. In case of hydro power plants, the cost of generation depends upon availability of water, type of dam, location of the plant etc.

Thus, the cost per unit generation by hydro power stations and thermal power stations varies for each such power plant. The average cost per unit of power generation of some of the Central Generating Companies during the current year 2019-20 is given in Annexure.

#### *Annexure*

*Average cost of per unit (₹/unit) power generation of some of the Central Generating Companies during the current year 2019-20*

Average Cost of per unit power generation (₹/unit)

Sl. No.	Generation Company	Hydro	Thermal
1.	DVC	2.86	4.95
2.	NTPC	4.77	3.79
3.	NHPC	3.30	-
4.	SJVNL	2.53	-
5.	THDC	5.02	-
6.	NEEPCO	3.50	-

**श्री लाल सिंह वड़ोदिया:** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जवाब में बताया है कि जल विद्युत स्टेशनों द्वारा 45,699 मेगावॉट बिजली उत्पन्न की जाती है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज की तारीख में सरकार कितने नए जल विद्युत स्टेशन बना रही है और प्रोजेक्ट पूर्ण होने के बाद देश में और कितनी मेगावॉट बिजली उत्पन्न होगी?

**श्री राज कुमार सिंह:** सर, आज के दिन में 38 जल विद्युत परियोजनाएं निर्माणाधीन हैं और उनकी टोटल पावर जेनरेशन कैपेसिटी 2,973 मेगावॉट होगी।

**श्री लाल सिंह वड़ोदिया:** सर, ताप बिजली घर से 2,30,190 मेगावॉट बिजली उत्पन्न होती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज की तारीख में सरकार कितने नए ताप विद्युत स्टेशन बनाने जा रही है और इनके पूर्ण हो जाने के बाद देश में कितनी मेगावाट बिजली उत्पन्न होगी?

**श्री राज कुमार सिंह:** सर, आज के दिन में जो ताप विद्युत घर निर्माणाधीन हैं, उनकी कुल क्षमता 63,500 मेगावॉट है।

**DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:** Sir, I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. Today, hydropower is very economical once the project is completed. What is the Government's policy to encourage hydropower? Thermal power is very costly compared to hydropower. The construction of hydropower project may be costly, but afterwards there is no fuel cost. I want to know how you are going to encourage it in future. In the last few years, I could see that no new hydropower project is coming up. When are you planning to come out with your new policy regarding that and how are you going to encourage it?

**SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH:** Through the hon. Chair, I would like to inform the hon. Member that actually in the last couple of years, we have taken a number of steps to encourage hydropower. We believe that hydropower is absolutely essential for our country. It is essential for two reasons. One, it is very clean. Two, it is required for balancing. We are adding huge capacity to renewables - solar and wind. For balancing that, we need hydropower. As I mentioned a while ago, we have 38 hydropower units under construction. The capacity, which we are adding and which is under construction, is 12,970-odd MW. In fact, we have come out with a policy for encouraging hydropower. We have declared that a renewable energy which it is. We have provided for hydropower purchase obligations. So, different distribution companies are required to purchase hydro power. We have also flexibilised the way hydro tariff is calculated. We have increased their depreciation period and we have provided for additional costs for

communications, etc. which are attendant to construction of hydro projects. All that will be met separately. So, for us, hydro is absolutely essential and we are encouraging it. In fact, in the past couple of years, we have started construction in the Subansiri plant, which was shut for 7-8 years, with a capacity of about 2,000 megawatt. We have cleared the Dibang plant with 2,880 megawatts. We have started construction in that. So, for us, hydro is important and we are taking steps to make it successful.

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Sir, recently, there has been a growing interest to build pumped storage hydro electric power plants in order to make them effective in system regulation, as you have mentioned earlier. The high penetration of intermittent generation of renewable energy makes this control more difficult. We find that pumped storage plants have a low ramp up rate. So, they are very effective. As you have seen, one or two pumped storage plants are already operating in some States. Is there any policy decision, etc. for more pumped storage plants? Are there any State-wise details available? How many sites are selected? Is there any work in progress?

SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH: Sir, this does not actually flow from the present question but, nonetheless, actually pumped hydro is something which is also necessary for us. We already have some pumped hydro projects under construction and there is one which is already ready. In order to encourage pumped hydro, we have come out with renewable bids with storage, thereby creating demand for pumped hydro. In fact, recently, we had a renewable energy bid, which was successful. It was probably the first bid in the world. We have again come out with a bid for round-the-clock power using renewable energy. That also will create demand for pumped hydro. We have one pumped hydro which is under construction by THDC. We also have some other pumped hydro projects which are under construction. Pumped hydro is also very relevant.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister: What is the average cost of per unit power generated in the renewable sector and how does that compare? How has the cost been behaving over the past few years?

SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH: Sir, in the last bid which was finalized for solar, the rate of power was ₹2.50 which was finalized. So, renewable energy is less expensive than thermal energy from fossil fuels. There is no doubt about it. By and large, we expect tariff of renewable energy to go down slightly more. The only problem with renewable energy, of course, is that it will become round-the-clock power issue and adding storage. So, we need to add storage. Actually, in order to supplement the

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answer which I was giving, we have currently six pumped storage projects under construction. One is nearing completion and we are also encouraging storage through batteries.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Question No. 245.

**Recovery of the artifacts and idols stolen from various temples,  
museums and archaeological sites**

\*245. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of idols and other artifacts which have so far reportedly been stolen from various temples, museums, ancient monuments, archaeological sites and remains in India and found to be smuggled out to foreign countries like USA, UK, Switzerland, Australia, etc., the details thereof;

(b) the action taken by Government so far for return of such cultural properties which have been stolen from and smuggled out of India, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such idols and artifacts which have so far been recovered and brought back to India, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) Twelve idols and other artifacts have been reportedly stolen from various Centrally Protected temples, museums, ancient monuments, archaeological sites and remains under the Archaeological Survey of India, during the last five years (2015 - 2020). Detail is given in Annexure-I (*See below*).

No information regarding idols and other artifacts smuggled out to foreign countries like USA, UK, Switzerland, Australia, etc. is received.

(b) and (c) The FIR has been lodged in respective police stations and "look-out-notice" has been issued to all enforcing agencies like Police, CBI, DRI and all Custom Exit channels.

48 nos. of idols and artifacts have been retrieved so far and brought back to India. Out of 48 nos., 35 nos. of idols and other artifacts have been retrieved to India in the last 5 years. The details are given in Annexure-II.

**Annexure-I**

*Details of theft of antiquities from Centrally Protected Monuments/Sites/Museums maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India*

Sl. No.	State	Name of Monument/Sites & District	Description of object	Year of theft
1	Karnataka	Theft of one schist stone Yaksha sculpture from Bhimesheshwara temple at Neelgunda, Harappanahalli Taluk, Davangere district, Karnataka a Centrally Protected Monument.	Schist stone Yaksha sculpture	2015
2	Odisha	Theft of one sculpture of Trivikrama (Locally called Bali Vamana) from the premises of Varahanatha temple, Jajpur, Odisha, a centrally protected monument.	Sculpture of Trivikrama (Locally called Bali	2015
3	Karnataka	Bhoganandiswara temple at Nand, Chikkaballapur Talkuk Chikkaballapur District, Karanatak	Black stone kalasha	2015
4	Maharashtra	Sculpture Shed near Aam Khas Gate, Daulatabad Fort, District-Aurangabad	11 antiquities from the sculpture Shed	2015
5	Bihar	Theft of one black stone sculpture form Jain Temple, Vaibhar, Rajgir, Patna.	Sculpture	2015
6	Odisha	Theft of three sculpture of Bhairawa Ganesh and Kaumari form Chandrasekhar temple, Kapilas	Sculptures	2015
7	Maharashtra	Theft of one canon from Kasa Fort, Dist- Raigad, Maharashtra	Iron Canon (small size)	2015
8	Rajasthan	Theft of three documented sculptures from the Ancient Ruins Kalyanpur, Distt. Udaipur	Stone sculptures	2016
9	Andhra Pradesh	Theft of a Nandi idol Sri Kumaraarama Bhimeswara Swamy temple, Samalkot Mandal of East Godavari District	Stone sculptures	2016
10	Karnataka	Theft of one stone Ganesha fixed on the open mandapa of Vigneswara Shrine of Ramalingeswara temple complex Avani, Mulbagali taluk, Kolar district, Karnataka	Stone sculpture	2016
11	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Anandavalli Ammavaru Temple, Parasuramshwara Swamy Complex, Gudimallam, Chittoor district – a Centrally protected monument.	Stone sculpture of Nandi	2017
12	Karnataka	Sadashiva Swamy Temple, Nuggehalli dist. Hassan, Karnataka – a Centrally Protected Monument.	Copper Kalasha	2020

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**Annexure-II**

*Antiquities retrieved from foreign countries from 1976 to 2020*

Sl. No.	Description of object	Provenance	Country from which retrieved	Date/year of Retrieval
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sawn stucco Head	Nalanda, Bihar	U.K. and France	1976
2.	Nataraja of Chola period	Sivapuram, Tamil Nadu	U.S.A.	1986
3.	Terracotta Yakashi of Tamluk	West Bengal	U.K.	1986
4.	Nataraja of Chola period	Tiruvilakkadi, Tamil Nadu	U.S.A	1986
5.	Nataraja of Chola period	Pathur, Tamil Nadu	U.K.	1991
6.	Terracotta figures from Bhitargaon	Uttar Pradesh	U.S.A	1991
7.	Amin pillars	Amin, Haryana	U.K	1979-80
8.	Image of Buddha	Bodhagaya, Bihar	U.S.A	1999
9.	Sculpture of Krishnajanma	Dhubela Museum Chattarpur (M.P.)	U.S.A	1999
10.	Paintings Chandigarh Museum	i) Chandigarh Museum	U.S.AU.S.A	19901979
11.	Image of Lakulisa	ii) Jageswar, Uttarakhand	U.S.A	2000
12.	Decorative Wooden panels (7 nos.)	Rajasthan	Holand	2001
13.	Retrieval of Yogini Vrishanana	—	Paris	2013

14	Nataraja	Tamil Nadu	Australia	2014
15	Ardhanareeswar	Tamil Nadu	Australia	2014
16	Parrot Lady	Madhya Pradesh	Canada	2015
17	Durga (Mahishmardini)	Jammu and Kashmir	Germany	2015
18	Uma Parameshwari	Tamil Nadu	Singapore	2015
19	Bronze image of Saint Manikkavachaka	Tamil Nadu	U.S.A	2016
20	Metal image of Ganesha	Tamil Nadu	U.S.A	2016
21	Terracotta Female Figure (Honolulu Museum)	Central India	U.S.A	2016
22	Male Deity (Honolulu Museum)	Madhya Pradesh	U.S.A	2016
23	Floral Tile, Harvan	Kashmir	U.S.A	2016
24	Sri Devi, Chola Period	Tamil Nadu	U.S.A	2016
25	Metal image of Bahubali	Andhra Pradesh	U.S.A	2016
26	Metal image of Parvati	Tamil Nadu	U.S.A	2016
27	Terracotta Plaque	West Bengal	USA	2016
28	Metal image of Bhoodevi	Tamil Nadu	U.S.A	2016
29	Metal image of Chakkarathalwar	Tamil Nadu	U.S.A	2016
30	Seated Buddha	Uttar Pradesh	Australia	2016
31	Panel of Devotees of Buddha	Andhra Pradesh	Australia	2016
32	Stone image Pratyangira	Tamil Nadu	Australia	2016

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1	2	3	4	5
33	Sand Stone Male Figure in Tribhanga Posture	Central India	U.S.A.	2017
34	Sand Stone Bust of a Female	Central India	U.S.A.	2017
35	Sand Stone broken Figure	Central India	U.S.A.	2017
36	Stone image of Durga	Tamil Nadu	U.S.A.	2017
37	Damaged Sand Stone image of Nataraja in dancing posture.	Central India	U.S.A.	2017
38	Mutilated Sand Stone Panel depicting two male Figures ( <i>vidhyadharas</i> )	Central India	U.S.A.	2017
39	Stone image of a couple ( <i>mithuna</i> ) figure carved under a niche from Atru.	Rajasthan	U.S.A.	2017
40	Stone image of a couple ( <i>mithuna</i> ) Figure from Atru.	Rajasthan	U.S.A.	2017
41.	Stone sculpture of Brahma and Brahamani	Gujarat	U.K.	2017
42.	Durga Mahishasurmardini	Uttarakhand	USA MET Museum	2018
43	Bodhisattva Head	Andhra Pradesh	USA MET Museum	2018
44	Image of Buddha	Bihar	UK	2019
45	Idol of Bronze Nataraja	Tamil Nadu	Australia	2019
46	Nagaraja (The serpent King) Stone sculpture	Central India	Australia	2020
47	Dwarpala, stone sculpture	Tamil Nadu	Australia	2020
48	Dwarpala, stone sculpture	Tamil Nadu	Australia	2020



SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, through you, my first supplementary is this. First of all, I would like to congratulate the Government for bringing back 35 numbers of artifacts or idols from foreign countries but that is only a tip of the iceberg. My question is: Have the artifacts or idols, which have been retrieved back to India, been handed over to the original owners or are they lying in the warehouses?

श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल: सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि उनके द्वारा पूछे गए प्रश्न से कम से कम एक चित्र सामने आता है कि वास्तव में क्या कमियाँ हैं और क्या उपलब्धियाँ हैं। जहाँ तक मूर्तियों को वापस मूल स्थान पर पहुँचाने की बात है, तो यूनेस्को के नियमों के अनुसार हम उनको वापस लेकर आते हैं। हमको अधिकांश मूर्तियाँ विदेश मंत्रालय के द्वारा मिलती हैं। प्रायः अभी तो पुराने किले में एक म्यूजियम के तौर पर उन्हें रखा गया है। जब वहाँ सुरक्षा के पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध होंगे, तो उनको देखने के बाद ही वहाँ पर वापस भेजने पर विचार करेंगे। अभी एक सुरक्षित स्थान, जो दिल्ली का पुराना किला है, वहाँ उस म्यूजियम में वे सारी मूर्तियाँ एकत्रित करके रखी गई हैं।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, before I go for the second supplementary, I would like to bring to the attention of the Chair the fact that there are so many contradictions. The reply has not been given properly by the Minister to my question. For example, the hon. Minister has stated in reply to my question that no information regarding idols or other artifacts smuggled out to foreign countries like the U.K., the U.S.A., Switzerland and Australia, etc. is received. On the one hand, the Minister says that from certain countries, no information is there that idols have been smuggled out to those countries. But from the reply, in Annexure-II, there appear the names of those countries which I have named. So, kindly take note of this for appropriate action. This is my humble submission to the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Your question, please.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, my second supplementary is this. Is the Minister aware of the development regarding the theft of antiquities? You have given a list but in the list there is no mention of Tamil Nadu as to whether any artifact or idol was smuggled out of Tamil Nadu. But, Sir, one Indian whistleblower, and he is an author of an authentic book, has been listed. And in Madras High Court, by affidavit, the Government said that more than 1,000 artifacts were smuggled out from Tamil Nadu alone. There is no reference in the reply of the Minister. There is no reference of Tamil Nadu. So, what is the position? Kindly enlighten this House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Minister, please.

**श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल:** महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें विरोधाभास बिलकुल नहीं है। पहली मूर्ति वर्ष 1976 में देश के भीतर आई। इसलिए उससे पहले जो मूर्तियां गई थीं, वे चोरी गई थीं या उन्हें कोई ले गया था, इस बारे में पक्की सूचना नहीं है। मैं आपको ब्राजील का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मैं ब्राजील गया था। वहां पर पूरा इंडियन विंग बना हुआ है और वे सारी मूर्तियां भारत की हैं। उस समय जो राजदूत रहे होंगे, वे लगातार मूर्तियां ले गए और तमाम देशों से उनके पास मूर्तियां आईं, लेकिन उन्होंने एक अच्छा काम यह किया कि उन्होंने उन मूर्तियों को अपने पास न रखकर, उन्हें ब्राजील सरकार को दिया और वे मूर्तियां वहां इंडियन गैलरी के नाम से सुरक्षित हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, I would request you.

**श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल:** कृपया मेरी बात को पहले पूरी हो जाने दें। उसके बाद आप सवाल पूछें। ...(व्यवधान)... दूसरे, मुझे लगता है कि वर्ष 1976 से लेकर वर्ष 2013 तक, जिन मूर्तियों की वापसी हुई है, उस बारे में मैंने आपको बताया कि वे कुल 13 मूर्तियां थीं। इन पांच वर्षों में ही कुल 48 मूर्तियां वापस आई हैं। इसलिए सारी चीजों के बारे में कह देना कि वे चोरी ही गई होंगी, यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं सदन को जानकारी दे रहा हूँ। यह जिम्मेदारी के साथ दी गई जानकारी है। इसमें कोई विरोधाभास नहीं है, लेकिन जहां तक सवाल अन्तरराष्ट्रीय नियमों का है, आजकल यह तय हो गया है कि अगर मूर्ति कहीं भी पाई जाएगी, तो वे सूचना देते हैं। जब ऐसी सूचना आती है, तो विदेश मंत्रालय उसमें coordinate करता है और जब वे मूर्तियां वापस आती हैं, तब हमारे पास आती हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Shrimati Roopa Ganguly.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, one second. ...(Interruptions)... सदन को गुमराह किया जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): We have got your point.

...(Interruptions)... We would clarify further. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, just one point. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Your point is made.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, just one line. ...(Interruptions)... सर, सदन को गुमराह किया जा रहा है। In the affidavit, it was stated that 1,204 sculptures belonging

to 387 temples of Tamil Nadu have been stolen since 1992. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Please share that with the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली:** महोदय, मंत्री जी के जवाब में...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Please continue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, with your permission, I would like to give this book to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please read this book. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली:** महोदय, मंत्री जी के जवाब में उत्तर आया है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल से दो ऐसे artifact अलग-अलग देश में smuggle हुए हैं, लेकिन मैं एक बात बताना चाहती हूँ कि नवंबर, 2019 से मार्च, 2020 तक सिर्फ चार महीनों में राधाकृष्ण और काली मां के 19 मंदिरों में मूर्तियों की चोरी पूरे गहनों एवं अन्य सामान के साथ हुई है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि जो यह मूर्तियां चुराना और स्मगल करना, वह तो यूनिशन लिस्ट में आता है और यह तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी होती है। लेकिन जो गहने, बर्तन और पैसा, जो करोड़ों में चोरी हो रहे हैं, मतलब एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक रात में सात मंदिरों में, एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक रात में पाँच मंदिरों में ऐसा हो रहा है। यह तो organized crime है। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि इसकी खोज निकालने की जिम्मेदारी किसकी होती है? जो ऐसा घोटाला है, उसके लिए एक लॉ का अमेंडमेंट होना चाहिए कि इसका solution किस तरह से निकले। सर, ऐसा नहीं होता है कि मूर्ति कोई और उठाकर ले जाए और गहने कोई और उठाकर ले जाए।

**श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल:** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे लगता है कि मुझे माननीय सदस्यों को एक बात स्पष्ट करनी होगी कि अगर वह ASI का monument है, तो उसकी सीधे तौर पर हमारी जिम्मेदारी है, लेकिन अगर वह राज्य सरकार का monument है तो उसकी सीधी जिम्मेदारी हमारे पास नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो पुस्तक दी है, उसमें भी वही कारण लिखा है। तमिलनाडु सरकार के पास 7,000 मंदिरों की सूची है और वे उनके State monuments हैं। मुझे लगता है कि यह जानकारी आपको भी ले लेनी चाहिए और माननीय सदस्या जो कह रही हैं, वह भी यही मामला है। वह ASI का monument नहीं है, वह राज्य सरकार का monument है। अगर कोई चोरी हुई है, तो हमें यह बात ध्यान में रखनी पड़ेगी कि हम उस पर सीधे तौर पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकते हैं। हम इस बात से अच्छी तरह से सहमत हैं कि दूरदराज में जहाँ भी हमारे, ASI के स्मारक हैं - कई बार ऐसा होता है कि उनके एरिया बड़े हैं, वे रात में बंद होते हैं, लाइट्स के प्रबंध नहीं हैं, सीसीटीवी कैमरे नहीं हैं, हमें इन बातों की कमियों का अंदाजा है और हमें इस बात को स्वीकार करने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं है, लेकिन उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, 2017

[श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल]

तक ...**(व्यवधान)**... कुल जो 1500 गार्ड्स होते थे, उनकी संख्या इन चार सालों के भीतर लगभग 1,078 तक बढ़ी है। ऐसा नहीं है कि कमियों का अंदाजा नहीं होता है, कमियों का अंदाजा होता है, इसीलिए उनको पूरा कर पाते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Mr. Minister, the sentiment of the Members is that more pro-active measures will be required and more coordination is required. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, nothing political. It is a national asset. What about the Customs Department?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Now, Shri K.C. Ramamurthy. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: That is under the Government of India.

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, in the reply, the hon. Minister has mentioned that four out of the twelve protected monuments have been stolen from Karnataka. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what are the attempts made or action taken to recover or trace these protected sculptures.

**श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल:** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने अपने उत्तर में स्पष्ट कहा है कि जब भी किसी मूर्ति की चोरी की कोई सूचना मिली है, तो उसकी एफआईआर हुई है और हमारा जो एरिया है, हमने उसमें भी इसके बारे में सूचना दी है। हमारे जो बाहर जाने वाले सारे मार्ग हैं, हम उनको भी सूचना देते हैं, हम विदेश मंत्रालय को भी सूचना देते हैं, ताकि वह मूर्ति देश से बाहर न जाए और पकड़ी जाए। मुझे लगता है कि किसी भी तरह से ऐसा कोई मामला छूटता नहीं है, जिसकी सूचना न दी जाती हो।

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा:** उपभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे लगता है कि और कोई जिला बाकी नहीं है, जहाँ पर ऐतिहासिक स्थान नहीं है और relics मिल नहीं रहे हों।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत जगहों पर ASI नहीं पहुंच पा रही है और राज्य सरकार ने भी ध्यान नहीं दिया है। मेरा गृह जनपद लखीमपुर खीरी है, जो बॉर्डर का इलाका है। वहाँ पर 6th सेंचुरी के बहुत सारे relics निकले हैं, लेकिन उनको न तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने देखा है और न ही ASI ने देखा है। मैं आपसे जानना यह चाह रहा था कि जहाँ पर सरकारी संस्थाएं फेल हो रही हैं - क्योंकि एक tourist attraction भी होता है, क्या वहाँ के जो पंचायती संस्थान हैं, जो PRIs हैं या दूसरे ऐसे सामाजिक संगठन हैं, जिनकी इस क्षेत्र में विशेष रुचि है, उन लोगों के माध्यम से facilitate करके, पंजीकरण कराने की कोई व्यवस्था

बन रही है? क्या ऐसी जगह पर आपने कुछ निजी क्षेत्रों में भी इन relics की maintenance करने का कोई contract दिया है? क्या वहाँ पर स्थानीय स्तर पर वैसी कोई व्यवस्था की जा सकती है? यदि आपने ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था कराई है, तो कौन-कौन से लोग हैं, families हैं, जहाँ पर आपने database maintain कराया है?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): What is your question, please?

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: आपने निजी क्षेत्र में इन relics को कहाँ पर maintain कराने के लिए contracts दिए हैं?

श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य बहुत वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं, जब excavation हुई होगी, तो किसी न किसी ने संस्था ने जरूर कराई होगी। यदि यह ASI ने नहीं की होगी, तो किसी राज्य सरकार ने की होगी। इनको कभी-कभी colleges भी करते हैं, कई संस्थाएं भी करती हैं और उनकी जानकारी सूचीबद्ध है। मुझे लगता है कि अगर आप मुझे इसकी जानकारी देंगे कि excavation हुई है और excavation को मान्यता भी मिली है - क्योंकि ASI उसकी permission भी देती है या जो State Archeology विभाग है, वह permission देगा, कोई अचानक excavation कर लेगा, यह संभव नहीं है। मैं डिस्ट्रिक्ट कलेक्टर के बारे में भी बताना चाहूंगा कि जैसे मध्य प्रदेश है, मध्य प्रदेश में पहले से सिस्टम बना हुआ है, वहाँ के डिस्ट्रिक्ट कलेक्टर के पास अधिकार है और उसकी सहमति के बगैर excavation नहीं हो सकती है। मुझे लगता है कि जब आप excavation की बात कर रहे हैं तो यदि आप ये डिटेल्स हमें दे देंगे, तो हम उस पर जरूर कुछ कार्यवाही, लेकिन मैं यह बात आपको पहले भी बता चुका हूँ कि ASI को अपनी सूची में रखने के लिए राज्य सरकार की सहमति आवश्यक है।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, उसका documentation होना चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Now, Question No.246; Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia.

#### **Tourist influx in the country**

\*246. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is the best place of tourism for domestic and foreign tourists; and

(b) if so, the details of the domestic and foreign tourists who visited different tourist spots in the country during 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) As per the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) barometer for January, 2020, India is the South Asia subregion's largest destination in terms of International Tourist Arrivals (ITA). India stands at 22nd rank in the world in terms of ITA during 2018. The growth rate of Domestic Tourist Visits in India in year 2018 as compared to 2017 was 11.9%.

(b) In alignment with the practice being followed in UNWTO, Ministry of Tourism maintains tourist visits data calendar year-wise. Details of State/UT-wise Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTV) during 2016, 2017 and 2018 (latest year for which data has been compiled) are given in the Annexure (*See below*). However, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India does not maintain data on spot wise tourist visits.

***Annexure***

*Details of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTV) during years 2016 to 2018*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016		2017		2018 (Revised)	
		DTV	FTV	DTV	FTV	DTV	FTV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	384552	15466	471919	15313	498279	15242
2	Andhra Pradesh	153163354	341764	165433898	271362	194767874	281083
3	Arunachal Pradesh	385875	6598	444005	7147	512436	7653
4	Assam	5160599	19456	6052667	21760	5856282	36846
5	Bihar	28516127	1010531	32414063	1082705	33621613	1087971
6	Chandigarh	1182504	31549	1425781	31832	1538796	39681

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	Chhatt- isgarh	16534471	9220	17350030	6701	19329501	14399
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	589074	1891	614182	1908	609435	1608
9	Daman and Diu	826201	5669	858131	5535	898824	5694
10	Delhi*	28460832	2520083	29114423	2740502	29114423	2740502
11	Goa	5650061	680683	6895234	842220	7081559	933841
12	Gujarat	42252909	343752	48343121	448853	54369873	513113
13	Haryana	7382995	331291	6050325	193381	4888952	73977
14	Himachal Pradesh	17997750	452770	19130541	470992	16093935	356568
15	Jammu and Kashmir	9414579	63207	14235473	79765	17076315	139520
16	Jharkhand	33389286	169442	33723185	170987	35408822	175801
17	Karnataka	129762600	461752	179980191	498148	214306456	543716
18	Kerala	13172536	1038419	14673520	1091870	15604661	1096407
19	Lakshadweep	8716	753	6620	1027	10435	1313
20	Madhya Pradesh	150490339	363195	78038522	359119	83969799	375476
21	Mahara- shtra*	116515801	4670049	119191539	5078514	119191539	5078514
22	Manipur	150638	3064	153454	3497	176109	6391
23	Meghalaya	830887	8476	990856	12051	1198340	18114
24	Mizoram	67238	942	67772	1155	76551	967
25	Nagaland	58178	3260	63362	4166	101588	5010
26	Odisha	12842766	76361	14011229	100014	15208540	110818
27	Puducherry	1398289	117437	1531972	131407	1616660	141133
28	Punjab	38703326	659736	40293352	1108635	44595061	1200969

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29	Rajasthan	41495115	1513729	45916573	1609963	50235643	1754348
30	Sikkim	747343	66012	1375854	49111	1426127	71172
31	Tamil Nadu	343812413	4721978	345061140	4860455	385909376	6074345
32	Tripura	370618	36780	398669	69899	414388	102861
33	Telengana	95160830	166570	85266596	251846	92878329	318154
34	Uttar Pradesh	213544204	3156812	233977619	3556204	285079848	3780752
35	Uttarakhand	30505363	117106	34359989	133725	35609650	151320
36	West Bengal	74460250	1528700	79630345	1574915	85657365	1617105

\*Figures of 2017 is repeated for 2018.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, India is one of the best destinations for international tourist arrival and in domestic field also, it is the most attractive place for tourism. From your answer, we have got the data with regard to domestic tourist arrival and international tourist arrival up to 2018. The data for 2019 is not prepared.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Question, please.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: India secured 22nd rank in the world in terms of ITA in 2018. What is the present status after the pandemic situation created by the Coronavirus in relation to domestic tourist arrival and international tourist arrival?

श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन इस बात से अवगत है कि सुरक्षा देश की और सरकार की पहली प्राथमिकता है। इस कारण से हमने विदेशी पर्यटकों के आने पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध लगा रखा है। जो विदेशी पर्यटक देश के भीतर हैं, उनको भी बाहर करने के बारे में हमने सख्त कदम उठाए हैं।

दूसरा, जहाँ तक घरेलू पर्यटकों की बात है, पूरा देश इस बात से सहमत होकर एक साथ प्रयास कर रहा है और हमने अपने museums, हमारे ASI के जितने स्मारक हैं, वे सब बंद किए हैं। स्कूल-कॉलेज भी बंद हुए हैं, मंदिर भी बंद हुए हैं। जो मंदिर कभी बंद नहीं हुए, वे भी बंद हुए हैं। स्वाभाविक है कि इस फेज में जो नुकसान है, उस नुकसान के बारे में आकलन



होगा। इससे भागने जैसा कोई काम नहीं है। आज से 4-5 दिन पहले मैंने stakeholders के साथ बैठक की थी। उनके आर्थिक नुकसान के बावजूद वे पूरी ऊर्जा के साथ सरकार के निर्णय के साथ खड़े हैं। मैं उनका धन्यवाद करता हूँ और आपके माध्यम से आश्वस्त करता हूँ कि यह सब भरपाई के लिए अवसर भी है, जब हम मिल कर उसकी भरपाई करेंगे।

**SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA:** Sir, the Department in, collaboration with the other departments, has been planning to confront this situation; I agree. How many international tourists have been identified till now in collaboration with the Ministries of Health and Civil Aviation who are affected and carrying the virus?

**श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल:** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, प्रारम्भ में जो आँकड़ा आया था, वह इटली के एक ग्रुप के बारे में था, जो जयपुर से दिल्ली आया था। टूरिज्म मंत्रालय ने उसी समय coordinate करके उस पर अपनी जिम्मेदारी पूरी की थी। मुझे लगता है कि इस काम में अनेक मंत्रालय सम्मिलित हैं, लेकिन स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ही इसके लिए nodal Ministry है। हम सारे लोग उसके सहयोगी हैं। कैबिनेट सेक्रेटरी की अध्यक्षता में और बाकी जो हमारा working group है, उसके साथ लगातार बैठकें भी हो रही हैं और उस पर काम भी हो रहा है। आज की तारीख में अगर आपको कोई और आँकड़ा भी चाहिए, तो हम आपको भिजवा देंगे।

**श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता:** सर, 36 States and Union Territories को मिला कर पिछले तीन साल के अन्दर foreign tourist visitors और domestic tourist visitors की संख्या हर स्टेट के अन्दर बढ़ी है, परन्तु हरियाणा में दो साल के अंतराल में domestic tourists की संख्या 34 परसेंट कम हुई है और foreign tourists की संख्या 88 परसेंट कम हुई है। क्या मंत्रालय ने हरियाणा सरकार से इस बारे में कुछ guidelines लीं कि क्या कानून-व्यवस्था खराब होने की वजह से ऐसा हुआ? क्या हरियाणा सरकार यह नहीं चाहती कि वहाँ पर tourists जाएँ? क्या हरियाणा की स्थिति इतनी खराब हो गई कि वहाँ दो साल के अन्दर 88 per cent visitors जाने कम हो गए? क्या मंत्रालय ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ coordination किया है? यह संख्या सारे हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर बढ़ रही है, जबकि हरियाणा के अन्दर दो साल में यह 88 परसेंट तक घट रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में खट्टर सरकार की क्या स्थिति है?

**श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल:** मुझे लगता है कि आपने local tourists का जो आँकड़ा दिया है, उसके बारे में मेरे पास जो आँकड़ा है, उसमें दोनों में, जो कमी आई है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA):** Let the Minister complete.

**श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे लगता है कि जो देशी पर्यटक हैं, उनके लिए कहीं कोई कानून-व्यवस्था जैसी स्थिति नहीं थी। कुरुक्षेत्र के मामले में जो घटना थी, उसके बाद थोड़ा फर्क आया था, लेकिन वह संख्या फिर से बढ़ गई।

**श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा:** महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो फॉरेन और डोमेस्टिक टूरिस्ट्स आए हैं, उन्होंने उनका विस्तृत हिसाब दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्ट्री उन लोगों के लिए क्या व्यवस्था करती है? क्या टूरिस्ट्स के लिए किसी हैल्पलाइन की व्यवस्था है? हम लोग जान लें कि टूरिस्ट विशेषकर जो नॉर्थ-ईस्ट जाते हैं, क्या नार्थ-ईस्ट जाने वाले लोगों के लिए मिनिस्ट्री ने कोई विशेष व्यवस्था की है?

**श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल:** महोदय, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए वैसे भी भारत सरकार ने पहले से सुविधाएं प्रदान की हैं, बाकायदा उन्हें एयर फेयर में राहत मिलती है। बाकी नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए सरकार वैसे भी मदद करने के लिए तत्पर रहती है। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के जितने भी राज्य हैं, उन सबके साथ, डोनर मिनिस्ट्री के साथ पर्यटन मंत्रालय अपने स्तर पर भी उनको मदद करता है। कोई गुप्स यदि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट से भारत के भीतर भी आते हैं तो उनको भी मदद करता है।

माननीय सदस्य को यह भी पता है कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में आईटीएम का अलग से एक आयोजन होता है, जो इस वर्ष मणिपुर में हुआ है। लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से उनके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि पहले सौ दिनों में जो फैसले हुए हैं, ई.-वीजा का, उसकी फीस कम करने का और खासकर पीक्स का, जो हिमालयन स्टेट्स उसमें लगती हैं, उसका एक सकारात्मक प्रभाव नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में आया है।

**DR. SASMIT PATRA:** My question to the hon. Minister is, last year there were 17 Iconic Tourist Sites that were identified by the Government of India and the Hon. Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik, had also written for including Odisha which was omitted. Sir, during your recent visit to Odisha also, there was a discussion about it. It has been a year now. I would like to know: When is Odisha going to be included among the 17 Iconic Tourist Sites.

**श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल:** महोदय, कल लोक सभा में जब पर्यटन मंत्रालय पर चर्चा हो रही थी तो 17 के अलावा दो और हो गए हैं, उसमें गुजरात और कोणार्क का मैंने उल्लेख किया है। यह माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी में नहीं होगा। वहां के मुख्य मंत्री जी का मुझे पत्र मिला था, हमारे पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर का पत्र मिला था, तमाम डेलिगेट्स भी आए थे, लोगों की सहमति थी, कोणार्क उसमें है और कोणार्क के रेत निकालने वाले मामले में भी जल्दी फैसला करेंगे।

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA):** Now, Q. No. 247

#### **Separate watchdog for online and offline retail trade**

**\*247. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:** Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Competition Commission of India (CCI) through a study of retailers' business practices is advising the e-commerce majors like Amazon and Flipkart, etc. to adopt a self-regulatory approach; and

(b) whether the All India Mobile Retailers' Association has demanded setting up of a separate watchdog other than the CCI to ensure a level playing field for offline and online retail trade?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) The Competition Commission of India (CCI) conducted a Market Study on E-commerce in India in 2019. The study was initiated by the Commission with a view to better understand the functioning of e-commerce in India and its implications for markets and competition. The insights gained from the study will help antitrust enforcement in these markets. Nonetheless, bargaining power imbalance and information asymmetry between e-commerce marketplace platforms and their business users are at the core of many issues that have come up in the market study. Thus, the report enumerates certain areas for self-regulation by the e-commerce marketplace platforms. These include transparency in search ranking parameters, clear and transparent policy on the actual and potential use of data collected by platforms, adequate transparency over user review and rating mechanisms, notification to business users regarding proposed revision in contract terms and clear and transparent policies on discounts including discount rate and participation in discount schemes.

(b) There is no such proposal received in this Ministry.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Sir, my question to the Minister is: How does the Government plan to regulate the e-commerce space in the light of rising technology? What are the steps taken to effectively control the practice of deep discounting by e-commerce companies?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, actually, the regulation of e-commerce has learnt a lot from the two Committees which have gone into this matter. One was based on a complaint given to the Competition Commission of India. The Competition Commission came up with a report in which several practices which were not true to

the ideals of free and fair market practice had been identified. And, the Commission took an approach that through the advocacy powers that it has, it will talk with these companies and have them do a lot of self-regulation. Specific details of how the self-regulation works, have also been defined and probably made a part of this answer. Other than this, whilst the complaint which went to the Competition Commission of India was in April and they came up with the finding and started the advocacy as of January, 2020, there was a court order from Karnataka which stopped the Competition Commission from taking further steps so that it can be better regulated. Aside from this Competition Commission's matter, there was also a Committee which went into these practices, which was constituted by the Ministry itself. And the Competition Law Review Committee under the Chairmanship of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), even they have come up with a lot of regulatory processes which is now a part of the stakeholder consultation and the Competition Act is getting amended to that extent. Even the Cabinet has looked into it. That is something which we will be taking up. And, that is one of the ways in which we are trying to regulate. The Competition Act Amendments will now bring in greater regulations.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Sir, I would like to know whether the small retail shops that could potentially sprout in the country is being curtailed by the financial and the network strength of global e-commerce companies! Does the Government have any figures for the number of jobs created or lost in the last couple of years in the domestic small retail segment?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, such impacts have also been understood in the Competition Commission's review and findings. So, that has been understood even by the Committee which has been formed by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs itself. Sir, action is being taken through various amendments that we are suggesting, so that, the impacts may not be very severe.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Question Hour is over.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### Trauma Centres on NH-31

\*248. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the number of accidents which took place on National Highway-31 between Zero mile and Khagaria, Bihar and there is no trauma centre on this route;

(b) if so, whether Government will consider to open a trauma centre between Zero mile, Barauni and Khagaria, Begusarai; and

(c) how many trauma centres are there on National Highway-31?

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

(a) Yes. As per the information made available by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways in the stretch of zero mile and Khagaria on NH-31, total number of accidents reported is 101 during 2018-19. The 2 lane road is observing heavy traffic with a paved shoulder. The stretch is being widened to 4 lane configuration and approximately 58% work has been completed.

The Government of India has taken initiatives towards setting up of Trauma Care Facilities along the highways with an overall objective to bring down preventable deaths due to road accidents by developing a pan-India trauma care network with the objective to set up a designated trauma centre at every 100 Km.

During 11th Five Year Plan under the scheme "Assistance for Capacity Building for Developing Trauma Care Facilities in Government Hospitals on National Highways" 9 (Nine) Trauma Care Facilities were approved, based on the proposals received from the State Government of Bihar and as per the scheme norms. These trauma centres are one each at Civil Hospital, Kishanjanj; District Hospital, Purnia; Civil Hospital, Madhepura; Darbhanga Medical College Hospital, Dharbhanga; Civil Hospital, Gopalganj; Civil Hospital, Jhanjarpur; Sadar Hospital, Sasaram, Rohtas; and AN Magadh Medical College Hospital, Gaya Civil Hospital.

As per 2018 report, National Highways which comprises of 1.94 % of total road network accounted for 30.2% of total road accidents and 35.7% of deaths Statement-I (*See below*). Details of the number of road accidents, numbers killed and injured in the last five year (from 2014-18) is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Effective trauma care relies on availability of support services such as blood bank, anesthesia, etc. and also specialty and super-specialty services. Therefore, under the

National Programme for Trauma Care, efforts are made to establish trauma care facilities which are well integrated with the existing emergency care system.

(b) Government of Bihar has sanctioned to establish Trauma Centre at Mokama situated at a distance of 21 Kms from NH-31. However, no new proposals under the Trauma Programme were received from Bihar during 2017-18, 18-19 and 2019-20. Under the National Health Mission (NHM), the Central Government supplements the efforts of State Governments to strengthen their healthcare system including for support for Trauma Centres, based on proposals of the State Governments in the form of Annual Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

(c) The National Highway-31 is starting from its junction with NH-27 near Unnao connecting Lalganj, Raebareli, Salon, Pratapgarh, Machhlishahr, Jaunpur, Varanasi, Ghazipur, Ballia in the State of Uttar Pradesh, Chhapra, Hajipur, Bakhtiyarpur, Mokama, Begusarai, Khagaria, Katihar in the State of Bihar, Harishchanderpur and terminating at its junction with NH-12 near pandua, Malda District in the State of West Bengal.

On the National Highways-31, following Trauma Centres are approved and established/ being established under different programme:

Uttar Pradesh:

- (i) GSVM Medical College Kanpur (Under Trauma Programme) - 28 Kms from Unnao, NH-31
- (ii) IMS, BHU, Varanasi (Under PMSSY) - 12 Kms from NH-31
- (iii) District Hospital, Fatehpur (Under Trauma Programme) - 37 Kms from NH-31
- (iv) District Hospital, Chandauli (NHM) - 40 Kms from NH-31

Bihar:

- (i) District Hospital, Purnia (Under Trauma Programme) - 5 Kms from NH-31
- (ii) Government Medical College, Bhagalpur (Under PMSSY) - 26 Kms from NH-31
- (iii) Trauma Centre, Mokama- (Under Bihar State Government) - 21 Kms from NH-31

West Bengal:

- (i) Government Medical College, Malda - 29 Kms from NH-31

**Statement**

*Position in respect of road accidents, numbers killed and injured in the last five years*

Year	2014	2015	2016 %	2017	2018
Total number of road accidents	4,89,400	5,01,423	4,80,652	4,64,910	4,67,044
Total number of Persons Killed	1,39,671	1,46,133	1,50,785	1,47,913	1,51,417
Total number of Persons Injured	4,93,474	5,00,279	4,94,624	4,70,975	4,69,418

Source: Road Accidents in India Report 2018 by MoRTH.

*Number of accidents, Number of persons killed according to the Road Category*

Category of RoadsLength as on 31.3.2017Accidents

				Persons Killed		
	Kms	% age share in total	Number	% age share in total	Number	% age share in total
National Highways	1,14,158	1.94	1,40,843	30.16	54,046	35.69
State Highways	1,75,036	2.97	1,17,570	25.17	40,580	26.80
Other Roads	56,08,477	95.10	2,08,631	44.67	56,791	37.51
TOTAL	58, 97, 671	100	4,67,044	100	1,51,417	100

Source: Road Accidents in India Report 2018 by MoRT.

**Preservation of monuments in Odisha**

\*249. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for preservation of less number of monuments in Odisha in comparison to other States of India; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of monuments of Odisha to be declared as Centrally protected monuments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Archaeological Survey of India protects monuments and sites that are found to be of National importance under the provision of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. Accordingly, 80 monuments/sites have been declared protected by Archaeological Survey of India in Odisha. The State of Odisha compares favourably *vis-a-vis* other States like Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir(UT), Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Telangana and Uttarakhand which have lesser number of monuments protected by ASI.

(b) At present there is no proposal under consideration to add under list of protected monuments of Odisha.

**Achievement of target of renewable energy capacity**

\*250. SHRI VAIKO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of targeted renewable energy capacity achieved during the year 2019-20;

(b) the reasons for shortfall, if any, in the target; and

(c) the details of renewable energy projects set up by Government in the country, particularly in Tamil Nadu, during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) As part of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions as per the Paris Accord on Climate Change, India has undertaken to install at least forty percent of its total electricity generation capacity from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030.

As on 29th February 2020, a cumulative renewable energy capacity of 132.15 GW had been installed in the country, with an additional capacity of 46.69 GW under various stages of implementation and 34.07 GW under various stages of bidding. As on same date, the country had cumulative installed capacity of 138.93 GW from non-fossil fuels sources. The cumulative renewable energy capacity and cumulative capacity



from non-fossil fuel sources constituted 35.80% and 37.63% of total electricity generation capacity of 369.12 GW installed in the country as on 29th February, 2020, respectively.

(c) The source-wise and State-wise details of renewable energy projects implemented in the country including the State of Tamil Nadu during last three years (2016-17- 2018-19) and current year (upto 29th February' 2020) are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Source-wise and State-wise achievements made during the last three years and current year including large hydro (April 2016 to Feb 2020) (in MW)*

		Solar Power	Wind Power	Small Hydro Power<25 MW	large Hydro Power> 25MW	Bio- Power	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	2986.06	2661.05	20	0	0	5667.11
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5.35	0	26.5	410	0	441.85
3	Assam	41.23	0	0	0	0	41.23
4	Bihar	146.47	0	0	0	9	155.47
5	Chhattisgarh	137.77	0	24	0	0	161.77
6	Goa	4.78	0	0	0	0	4.78
7	Gujarat	1757.24	3530.4	52.35	0	12	5351.99
8	Haryana	224.75	0	0	0	26.2	250.95
9	Himachal Pradesh	32.73	0	117.7	494.98	0	645.41
10	Jammu and Kashmir	18.3	0	23.95	330	0	372.25
11	Jharkhand	22.2	0	0	40	0	62.2
12	Karnataka	7131.41	1921.5	63	58.8	464.6	9639.31
13	Kerala	128.9	19	23.1	0	0	171
14	Madhya Pradesh	1482.09	378.8	9.75	0	11.5	1882.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	Maharashtra	1406.79	346.55	39.7	160	532.7	2485.74
16	Manipur	5.16	0	0	0	0	5.16
17	Meghalaya	0.12	0	1.5	40	0	41.62
18	Mizoram	1.42	0	5	60	0	66.42
19	Nagaland	1	0	0	0	0	1
20	Odisha	330.92	0	0	114.75	0	445.67
21	Punjab	534.52	0	2.65	0	22.5	559.67
22	Rajasthan	3763.8	305.7	0	0	4.95	4074.45
23	Sikkim	0.07	0	0	1299	0	1299.07
24	Tamil Nadu	2850.97	1678.455	0	0	95.5	4624.925
25	Telangana	3092.9	50.4	0	209	0	3352.3
26	Tripura	4.41	0	0	0	0	4.41
27	Uttar Pradesh	951.06	0	0	0	24.5	975.56
28	Uttarakhand	272.96	0	0	0	0	272.96
29	West Bengal	106.57	0	0	160	0	266.57
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.09	0	0	0	0	7.09
31	Chandigarh	30.19	0	0	0	0	30.19
32	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	5.46	0	0	0	0	5.46
33	Daman and Diu	13.31	0	0	0	0	13.31
34	Delhi	139.38	0	0	0	36	175.38
35	Lakshwadeep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	5.48	0	0	0	0	5.48
TOTAL		27642.86	10891.86	409.2	3376.53	1239.45	43559.9

Large Hydro: Source CEA.

**Increase in cancer patients**

†\*251. SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of cancer patients is increasing in the country every year;

(b) if so, the details of the number of cancer patients increased during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the details of the improvements made in the condition of Government hospitals for the treatment of cancer during the last three years?

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

(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) Health being a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments. National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) is being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM), the objectives of which include awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. For Cancer, the focus is on three cancers namely breast, cervical and oral.

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 the programme. Population level initiative for prevention, control and screening for common NCDs (diabetes, hypertension and common cancers viz. oral, breast and cervical cancer) has also been rolled out under the National Health Mission (NHM) in over 215 districts. Screening of common NCDs including three common cancers *i.e.* oral, breast and cervical is also an integral part of service delivery under Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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 second campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, are also steps in the same direction. Treatment of various cancers is also available under Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY).

**Technical assistance to reduce losses  
incurred by DISCOMS**

\*252. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to help DISCOMs to trim their losses and reduce their debt in the coming years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to extend technical assistance and provide modern equipments to help address their losses, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have been assisting states and distribution utilities in strengthening of the distribution system and thereby reducing the losses. Under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) grants have been sanctioned and released to state distribution utilities for separation of Feeders; IT enablement; metering of Feeders, Distribution transformers and consumers to facilitate energy accounting etc.

In addition, for operational and financial turnaround of distribution utilities by reducing Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses, the Government initiated Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY). Further, in the budget speech for the year 2020-21, the Government informed the Parliament of its intention to promote the prepaid smart metering and the undertake measures to reforms DISCOMs, so as to enable them to reduce the losses.

**Economic slowdown**

†\*253. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the country is going through a phase of economic slowdown and several sectors have registered decline;
- (b) whether any study has been conducted to find out the reasons for the economic slowdown; and
- (c) the details of the steps taken to bring the economy out of this slowdown?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) India's growth trajectory over the period 2014-15 to 2018-19 is characterized by macroeconomic stability with real GDP growth averaging 7.4 per cent. The latest estimates released on 28th February 2020 estimated the growth of India's real GDP to be at 5.0 per cent in 2019-20.

The moderation in India's growth coincides with a deceleration in growth of global output, as estimated by International Monetary Fund (IMF). In addition, as highlighted in Economic Survey 2019-20, excessive supply-led bank lending without due diligence prior to 2014 built stresses in the financial sector, which has acted as a drag on the real sector in recent times. IMF has projected India's GDP growth to pick up to 5.8 per cent in 2020. The Economic Survey 2019-20 has projected a pick-up in India's growth in the range of 6.0 per cent to 6.5 per cent in 2020-21.

In an attempt to boost investment and growth, the Government has implemented several major reforms in recent years. The Government has enacted the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) and recapitalized banks. The other measures taken, *inter alia*, include Goods and Services Tax (GST) to simplify the indirect taxation regime, Make-in-India programme to boost domestic manufacturing capacity, liberalization of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Jan Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile (JAM) Trinity towards greater transparency, efficiency and financial inclusion. Recently, the corporate tax rate has been cut to 15 per cent for new domestic manufacturing companies, which is amongst the lowest in the world. In December 2019, the government has announced the ₹103 lakh crore National Infrastructure Pipeline which would significantly boost infrastructure

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and spur growth impulses in the economy. The Union Budget 2020-21 has also announced a number of measures to support broad-based and inclusive economic development. These, *inter alia*, include rationalization of personal income tax rates to support domestic demand, a 16-point action plan for holistic development of the agriculture sector and critical measures to boost infrastructure and rural spending. The ongoing reforms and the measures announced in the Union Budget 2020-21 are expected to further strengthen growth.

### **Income-tax raids on high profile personalities**

\*254. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of income-tax raids/searches made in the premises linked to high profile personalities, politicians, businessmen and film personalities in the country during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) whether subsequent to the investigation, any concealment of income or irregularities were found, if so the details thereof, raid/search-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Income tax Department does not maintain entity/person/profession-wise details of search and seizure operations. However, the details of the search and seizure actions conducted by the Income Tax Department during the last three Financial Years is as under:

Financial Year	No. of groups searched	Value of assets seized (₹ in crore)
2016-17	1152	1469.62
2017-18	582	992.52
2018-19*	983	1584.11
2019-20* (upto Jan, 2020)	893	1051.79

\* figures are provisional.

(b) Investigation regarding tax evasion is an ongoing process and whenever any instance/information of tax evasion comes to the notice of the department, appropriate action including search and seizure actions, surveys is/are taken as per law, depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case. Actions after search and

seizure actions conducted by Income Tax Department include post search investigations, assessment of income, levy & recovery of tax, imposition of penalty and launching of prosecution, as per the Income Tax Act, 1961, depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case. The Assessment orders passed by the Income Tax Department are subject to appeals before various appellate authorities including Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, High Courts and the Hon'ble Supreme Court. However, disclosure of information about specific assessee is prohibited by section 138 of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

### **Preventing diarrhoea in children**

\*255. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any plan for putting an end to morbidity and mortality in children due to diarrhoea;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the fresh steps taken by Government to administer the Rotavirus vaccine to every child across the country and ensure a healthy future for the country?

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

(a) to (c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India under Prime Minister's Overarching Scheme for Holistic Nourishment (POSHAN) Abhiyaan has initiated Defeat Diarrhoea (D-2) strategy in 2019, as an extension of Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight (IDCF) which was started in 2014 with an objective to reduce deaths due to diarrhoea. The present strategy is to reach elimination of diarrhoeal deaths by 2024 *i.e.* to bring down diarrhoea deaths in under-five children to less than 1 per thousand live births.

The strategy involves prepositioning of Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) packets in the households having children less than five years of age. Defeat Diarrhoea Camps are organized in health and non-health facilities for provision of ORS and Zinc to children with diarrhoea along with demonstration of ORS preparation and Zinc administration. The schools also participate in the initiative by organising lectures, messages on safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene. Appropriate counselling on child feeding during diarrhoea is also focused during the home visits by ASHA under

Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) and Home Based Young Child Care (HBYC) programme.

Rotavirus vaccine (RV) has been introduced under Universal Immunization Programme to reduce mortality and morbidity caused by Rotavirus diarrhoea. RVV was introduced in phased manner, with four states in 2016, five states in 2017 and two states in 2018. In 2019, as per the 100 days agenda of Government of India, RVV has been scaled up to entire country covering all States/UTs, to cover every child across the country.

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### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

#### Research projects on AYUSH medicines

2561. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has been undertaking any research project pertaining to medicines in AYUSH; 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) There are four autonomous Research Councils under the Ministry of AYUSH viz. Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM), Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) and Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) which undertake research projects pertaining to medicines in AYUSH systems. These Councils are engaged in research activities inter alia related to standardization, validation, clinical verification and development of medicines of Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy systems in intramural and collaborative modes. Ministry of AYUSH also runs a Central Sector Scheme of Extra Mural Research (EMR) since 11th Five Year Plan to support Research & Development projects undertaken by various reputed institutions pertaining to specific areas prioritised from time to time. Details of the research activities related to AYUSH medicines are given in Statement.



**Statement****Details of Number of AYUSH medicines related research projects in five years**

Research Council/Scheme		2014-15 (No. of proj- ects)	2015-16 (No. of proj- ects)	2016-17 (No. of proj- ects)	2017-18 (No. of proj- ects)	2018-19 (No. of proj- ects)
1		2	3	4	5	6
Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic (CCRAS)	Drug standardization Sciences, New Delhi	25	82	121	145	165
	Drug Validation	4	2	2	10	1
	Drug development	1	1	-	-	1
	Clinical verification	17	14	18	5	25
Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi (CCRUM)	Drug standardization	40	40	40	40	40
	Drug Validation	05	16	19	15	10
	Drug development	03	05	-	04	02
Central Council for Research in Siddha, Chennai (CCRS)	Drug standardization	-	-	6	9	9
	Drug Validation	-	2	2	3	1
	Drug development	1	-	-	1	1
	Clinical verification	-	2	4	4	4
Central Council for Research in Homoeo- pathy, New Delhi (CCRH)	Drug standardization	18	34	40	34	94
	Drug Validation	-	5	6	6	7
	Drug development	22	19	18	23	13
	Drug Proving	7	11	10	12	15
	Clinical verification	39	16	16	16	24
Extra Mural Research Scheme of Ministry of AYUSH	Drug standardization	-	-	4	-	1
	Drug Validation	-	1	1	2	-
	Drug development	1	-	1	1	-
TOTAL No. of Projects		183	250	308	330	413
GRAND TOTAL (No. of Research Projects) = 1484						

**Conservation of medicinal plants**

2562. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Medicinal Plant Board is conserving, cultivating, processing and storing all the available medicinal and aromatic plants;

(b) if so, the details of plants that are conserved, cultivated, processed and stored, plant-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that many medicinal plants are becoming endangered and are on the verge of extinction;

(d) if so, the details of medicinal and aromatic plants that are endangered and efforts being made to conserve them; and

(e) whether Government has tried to study and explore such medicinal plants in Odisha and in other areas of the country for commercial use and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, the National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Ministry of AYUSH has been implementing following Schemes *w.e.f.* 2008-09 for overall development of the Medicinal Plants sector in the country:

- (i) Central Sector Scheme on "Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants" aimed at providing project based support for survey, inventorization, *in-situ* conservation, ex-situ conservation/herbal gardens, linkage with Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs), Research and Development etc.
- (ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on Medicinal Plants" primarily aimed at supporting cultivation of medicinal plants on private land with backwards linkages for establishment of nurseries, for supply of quality planting material and forward linkages for post-harvest management etc. Since 2014-15, the Scheme is being implemented as "Medicinal Plants" component under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) Scheme of Ministry of AYUSH. Presently, under the scheme, cultivation/farming of 140 prioritized medicinal plants species are being supported by NMPB.

Ministry of AYUSH is providing subsidy for cultivation of 140 medicinal plants @30%, 50% and 75% of cost of its cultivation. The list of 140 medicinal plants is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Under Central Sector Scheme, the medicinal plants supported for conservation and resource augmentation in different States through State Forest Department are *Commiphora wightii* (Gugulu), *Rauvolfia serpentina* (Sarpagandha), *Asparagus racemosus* (Satawar), *Aegle marmelos* (Bael), *Andrographis paniculata* (Kalmegh), *Aquilaria malaccensis* syn. *A. agallocha* (Agar), *Swertia chirata* (Chirata), *Aconitum heterophyllum* (Atis), *Ocimum sanctum* (Tulsi), *Sanatulum album* (Chandan), *Saraca asoca* (Ashok), *Saussurea costus* (Kuth), *Bacopa monnieri* (Brahmi), *Acorus calamus* (Vach), *Solanum nigrum* (Makoy), *Terminalia arjuna* (Arjun), *Picrorhiza kurrooa* (Kutki), *Hippophae rhamnoides* (Seabuck thorn), *Azadirachta indica* (Neem), *Nardostachys jatamansi* (Jatamansi), *Cinnamomum tamala* (Tejpat), *Berberis aristata* (Daruhaldi), *Pterocarpus santalinus* (Rakta chandan), *Terminalia ballerica* (Baheda), *Taxus wallichiana* (Talispatra), *Embelia ribes* (Vai vidang), *Rubia cordifolia* (Mangistha), *Mucuna pruriens* (Kawanch), *Cinnamomum verum* (Dalchini), *Terminalia chebula* (Haritaki), *Phyllanthus emblica* (Amla), *Boswellia serrata*, *Origanum vulgare* (Van Tulsi), *Oroxylum indicum* (Shyonaka, Sona), *Garcinia indica* (Kokum), *Gmelina arborea* (Gambhari), *Tinospora cordifolia* (Giloe), *Pterocarpus marsupium* (Beejasar), *Podophyllum hexandrum* (Bankakari), *Panax pseudo-ginseng* (Ginseng), *Ficus racemosa* (Anjir), *Aconitum balfourii* (Vatsanabh), *Alpinia galanga* (Kalanjan), *Ficus racemosa* (Anjir), *Rheum emodi* (Revand chini), *Dioscorea deltoidea* (Baniatakari), *Valeriana jatamansi* (Tagar), *Aconitum ferox* (Vatsnabh), *Stereospermum suaveolens* (Padla), *Gymnema sylvestre* (Gudmar), *Strychnos nux-vomica* (Kuchla), *Crataeva nurvala* (Varun), *Sterculia urens* (Gular), *Salacia oblonga* (Saptarangi), *Oroxylum indicum* (Syonaka), *Pterospermum chelonoides* (Padal), *Premna corymbosa* (Agnimanth), *Uraria picta* (Prishmnparni), *Solanum surratens* (Choti Knatakari), *Solanum indicum* (Brihati), *Gloriosa superba* (Kalihari), *Coscinium fenestatum* (Pita-chandana), *Paris polyphylla* (Satwa) etc.

Under NAM Scheme till now, Ministry of AYUSH has supported 86 medicinal plants under cultivation on farmers land covering an area of 48379 hectare. Detail is given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) and (d) According to BSI, an organization under Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, about 70 medicinal and aromatic plants species are threatened due to various anthropogenic activities.

The threatened medicinal and aromatic plants are as follows:

Aconitum balfouri, Aconitum chasmanthum, Aconitum deinorrhizum, Aconitum falconeri var latilobum, Aconitum ferox, Aconitum heterophyllum, Acorus gramineus, Allium stracheyi, Amyris balsamifera, Angelica glauca, Anogeissus sericea var. numularia, Aquillaria mallaccensis, Aquilaria khasiana, Aristolochia bracteolata, Aristolochia indica, Arnebia benthamii, Atropa acuminata, Berberis affinis, Berberis apiculata, Berberis aristata, Bergenia stracheyi, Boronia megastigma, Capparis pachyphylla, Carum villosum, Cedrus deodara, Colchicum luteum, Coptis teeta, Coscinium fenestratum, Dactylorhiza hatagirea, Dioscorea deltoidea, Elaeocarpus prunifolius, Ephedra gerardiana, Ferrula gummosa, Gaultheria fragrantissima, Gentiana kurooa, Gloriosa superba, Hedychium coronarium, Hedychium spicatum, Hyoscyamus niger, Hydnocarpus macrocarpa, Inula racemosa, Iphigenia indica, Iphigenia pallida, Iphigenia stellata, Jurinea dolomiaea, Kolanchoe roseus, Madhuca insignis, Myristica fragrans, Myroxylon balsamum var. pereirae, Nardostachys grandiflora, Origanum vulgare, Panax pseudoginseng, Picrorhiza kurrooa, Podophyllum hexandrum, Pogostemon cablin, Pterocarpus santalinus, Rauvolfia serpentina, Rheum emodi, Santalum album, Satureja horensis, Saussurea bracteata, Saussurea costus, Saussurea gnaphalodes, Swertia chirayita, Taxus wallichiana, Taxocarpus kurzii, Urginea indica, Urginea maritima and Vitex peduncularis. Under NMPB's Central Sector Scheme on Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants special attention is being given to conserve endangered species of medicinal plants in their natural habitat by way of in-situ conservation through development of Medicinal Plants Conservation and Development Areas (MPCDAs) and by way of *ex-situ* conservation through development of Herbal Gardens.

(e) A study has been made on "Medicinal Plants in India: An Assessment of their Demand and Supply" by National Medicinal Plants Board, Ministry of AYUSH and Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Dehradun, which includes Odisha State. In which inventory of 1178 Medicinal Plants of Commercial Demand have been documented in the form of book.

#### ***Statement-I***

##### *List of prioritized plants for cultivation under NAM Scheme*

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Common Name
1	2	3
Plants eligible for 30% subsidy		
1.	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Chirmati, Chinnoti,

1	2	3
2.	<i>Acorus calamus</i> Linn.	Vach
3.	<i>Adhatoda zeylanica</i>	Adusa
4.	<i>Aloe vera</i> (Linn.) Burn.	Ghritkumari
5.	<i>Alpinia calcarata</i>	Smaller Galangal
6.	<i>Alpinia galanga</i>	Greater Galanga
7.	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Linn.) Burn	Kalmegh
8.	<i>Artemisia annua</i> (Linn.)	Artemisia
9.	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd.	Shatavari
10.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss	Neem
11.	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i> (L.) Pennell	Brahmi
12.	<i>Bergenia ciliata</i> Stern.	Pashnabheda
13.	<i>Boerhaavia diffusa</i> Linn.	Punarnava
14.	<i>Cassia angustifolia</i> Vahl.	Senna
15.	<i>Caesalpinia sappan</i> Linn.	Patang
16.	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Sadabahar
17.	<i>Celastrus paniculatus</i>	Malkangani, Jyothismathi
18.	<i>Centella asiatica</i> (Linn.) Urban	Mandookparni
19.	<i>Chlorophytum borivillianum</i> Sant.	Shwet Musali
20.	<i>Cinnamomum verum</i> Presl	Dalchini,
	<i>C. tamala</i> and	Tejpat,
	<i>C. camphora</i>	Kapoor
21.	<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> Forsk	Indrayan
22.	<i>Clerodendrum phlomoidis</i> L.f	Ami
23.	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L. (Blue and White variety)	Aparajita
24.	<i>Coleus barbatus</i> Benth.	Pather Chur
25.	<i>Coleus vettiveroides</i> K.C. Jacob	Hrivera
26.	<i>Convolvulus microphyllus</i>	Shankhpashpi

1	2	3
27.	<i>Cryptolepis buchanani</i> Roem and schult	Krsna sariva
28.	<i>Curcuma augustifolia</i>	Tikhur
29.	<i>Dacalophis hmiltonii</i>	Nannari
30.	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i> Linn.	Foxglove
31.	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> Linn.	Rotalu, Gethi
32.	<i>Eclipta alba</i> Hassk.	Bhangru, Bhangra,
33.	<i>Embelia ribes</i> Burm. f.	Vai Vidang
34.	<i>Emblica officinalis</i> Gaertn.	Amla
35.	<i>Ephedra gerardiana</i> Wall.	Somlata
36.	<i>Garcinia indica</i> Choisy	Kokum
37.	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo
38.	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> R. Br.	Gudmar
39.	<i>Hedychium spicatum</i> Buch-Ham.ex Smuth	Kapur kachari
40.	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> R.Br.	Anantmool
41.	<i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> Wall.	Kurchi/Kutaj
42.	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> L.	Khurasani ajwane
43.	<i>Ipomoea mauritiana</i> / <i>Ipomoea digitata</i>	Giant potato
44.	<i>Ipomoea petaloidea</i> Choisy	Vrddhadaruka
45.	<i>Ipomoea turpethum</i> R. Br.	Trivrit
46.	<i>Kaempferia galanga</i>	Indian crocus
47.	<i>Litsea glutinosa</i>	Listea
48.	<i>Lepidum sativum</i> Linn.	Chandrasur
49.	<i>Mucuna prurita</i> Linn.	Konch
50.	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> Linn.	Tulsi
51.	<i>Oryza sativa</i> cvNjavara	Scented rice
52.	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schum and Thonn.	Bhumi amlaki
53.	<i>Piper longum</i> Linn.	Pippali

1	2	3
54.	<i>Plantago ovata</i>	Isabgol
55.	<i>Pluchea lanceolata</i> (DC) CB Clark.	Rasna
56.	<i>Plumbago rosea</i>	Leadwort
57.	<i>Pseudarthria viscida</i>	Moovila
58.	<i>Psoralea corylifolia</i> L.	Bakuchi
59.	<i>Rubia cordifolia</i> Linn	Manjishtha
60.	<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	Flannel weed
61.	<i>Solanum anguivi</i>	Katheli-badhi
62.	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> Linn.	Makoy
63.	<i>Stevia rebaudiana</i>	Madhukari
64.	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> Pers	Sharapunkha,
65.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb.) Wt. & Arn.	Arjuna
66.	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i> Gaertn.	Behera
67.	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz.	Harad
68.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> Miers	Giloe
69.	<i>Tragia involucrate</i>	Barhanta
70.	<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i>	Patolpanchang
71.	<i>Valeriana hardwickii</i>	Tagar-ganth, Nihani
72.	<i>Vitex nigundo</i>	Nirgundi
73.	<i>Vetiveria zizanoides</i>	Khas- khas grass
74.	<i>Withania somnifera</i> (Linn.) Dunal	Ashwagandha
75.	<i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i> Kurz.	Dhataki
Plants eligible for 50% subsidy		
76.	<i>Abies webbiana</i> Lindl	Talispatra
77.	<i>Acacia catechu</i>	Katha
78.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (Linn) Corr.	Beal
79.	<i>Albizia lebbek</i> Benth.	Shirish

1	2	3
80.	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> R.Br.	Satvin, Saptaparna
81.	<i>Altingia excelsa</i> Noronha	Silarasa
82.	<i>Anacyclus pyrethrum</i> DC.	Akarkara
83.	<i>Atropa belledona</i>	Atropa
84.	<i>Coscinum fenastratum</i> (Gertn) Colebr.	Peela Chandan
85.	<i>Crataeva nurvala</i> Buch - Ham.	Varun
86.	<i>Curculigo orchioides</i>	Kali Musali, Musli shiya
87.	<i>Dactylorhiza hatagirea</i> hatagirea (D.Don) Soo	Salampanja
88.	<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i>	Sarivan
89.	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> Linn.	Kalihari
90.	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> Linn.	Licorice Roots, Mulethi
91.	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Linn.	Gambhari
92.	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> Linn.	Seabuckthorn
93.	<i>Inula racemosa</i> Hk. f.	Pushkarmool
94.	<i>Juniperus cumminis</i> Linn	Hapushal, Hanber, Hapusha
95.	<i>Jurinea macrocephala</i> Benth.	Dhoop, Jari-dhoop
96.	<i>Leptadenia reticulate</i> (Retz) Wt. & Arn.	Jivanti
97.	<i>Mesua ferrea</i> Linn.	Nagakeshar
98.	<i>Onosma hispidum</i> Wall.exDon	Ratanjot
99.	<i>Panax pseudo-ginseng</i>	Ginseng
100.	<i>Parmelia perlata</i> Ach.	Saileya
101.	<i>Piper cubeba</i> Linn. f.	Kababchini
102.	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> Linn.	Chitrak
103.	<i>Pueraria tuberosa</i> DC.	Vidarikand
104.	<i>Premna integrifolia</i> Linn.	Agnimanth
105.	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> Roxb.	Beejasar
106.	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i> Benth. ex Kurz	Sarpgandha



1	2	3
107.	<i>Rheum emodi</i>	Archa
108.	<i>Salacia reticulata</i> , <i>Salacia oblongata</i>	Saptachakra (Saptarangi)
109.	<i>Saraca asoca</i> (Roxb.) De Wilde	Ashok
110.	<i>Smilax china</i> Linn.	Hrddhatri (Madhu snuhi), Chob Chini Lokhandi
111.	<i>Stereospermum suaveolens</i> DC.	Patala
112.	<i>Symplocos racemosa</i> Roxb	Lodh/Pathani
113.	<i>Tacomella undulate</i> (Sm.) Seem.	Rohitak
114.	<i>Tricopus zeylanicus</i>	Jeevani
115.	<i>Tylophora asthmatica</i>	Damabooti
116.	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> Linn.	Thuner, Talispatra
117.	<i>Urarea picta</i> (Jacq.) Desv.	Prishnaparni
118.	<i>Valeriana wallichii</i>	Indian Valerian
119.	<i>Vateria indica</i>	Mandadhupa, Dupa
120.	<i>Viola Odorata</i>	Bunafsha
121.	<i>Zanthoxylum alatum</i>	Timoor
Plants eligible for 75% subsidy		
122.	<i>Aconitum ferox</i> Wall./ <i>A. balfouri</i>	Vatsnabh
123.	<i>Aconitum chasmanthum</i> Stapf	Vatsnabh(API)
124.	<i>Aconitum heterophyllum</i> Wall. ex Royle	Atees
125.	<i>Aquilaria agallocha</i> Roxb.	Agar
126.	<i>Berberis aristata</i> DC.	Daruhaldi
127.	<i>Commiphora wightii</i> (Arn.) Bhandari	Guggal
128.	<i>Coptis teeta</i> Wall.	Mamira
129.	<i>Ferula foetida</i> Regel.	Hing
130.	<i>Gentiana kurroo</i> Royle	Trayamana
131.	<i>Mappia foetida</i> Miers.	Ghanera
132.	<i>Nardostachys jatamansi</i> DC.	Jatamansi

1	2	3
133.	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i> Vent.	Syonaka
134.	<i>Picrorhiza kurroa</i> Benth. ex Royle	Kutki
135.	<i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i> Royle.	Bankakri, Indian podophyllum
136.	<i>Polygonatum cirrhifolium</i> Wall.	Mahameda
137.	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	Raktachandan, Red sanders
138.	<i>Santalum album</i> Linn.	Chandan
139.	<i>Saussurea costus</i> C.B. Clarke	Kuth, Kustha
140.	<i>Swertia chirata</i> Buch-Ham	Chirata, Charayatah

**Statement-II**

*Details of Species-wise area covered under NAM Scheme*

Sl. No.	Name of the Species	Area in hectare
1	2	3
1.	<i>Adusa (Adathoda zeylanica)</i>	91
2.	<i>Agar (Aquilaria agallocha)</i>	936.6
3.	<i>Agnimanth (Premna integrifolia)</i>	38
4.	<i>Aloe vera (Aloe barbadensis)</i>	3241.085
5.	<i>Amla (Emblica officinalis)</i>	1784.68
6.	<i>Anantamool (Hemidesmus indicus)</i>	11
7.	<i>Arch (Rheum emodi)</i>	35
8.	<i>Arjun (Terminalia arjuna)</i>	111.02
9.	<i>Artemisia (Artemisia annua)</i>	231
10.	<i>Ashok (Saraca asoca)</i>	404.57
11.	<i>Ashwagandha (Withania somnifera)</i>	10634.864
12.	<i>Atees (Aconitum heterophyllum)</i>	113
13.	<i>Bach (Acorus calamus)</i>	357
14.	<i>Bael (Aegle marmelos)</i>	481.09

1	2	3
15.	Bahera ( <i>Terminalia bellirica</i> )	87.47
16.	Bankakri ( <i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i> )	14
17.	Beejasar ( <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> )	130
18.	Bhoomiamla ( <i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> )	95.24
19.	Bhringraj ( <i>Eclipta alba</i> )	20
20.	Brahmi ( <i>Bacopa monnieri</i> )	667.15
21.	Chandan ( <i>Santalum album</i> )	1035.987
22.	Chandrasur ( <i>Lepidum sativum</i> )	220
23.	Chirata ( <i>Swertia chirata</i> )	127.86
24.	Chitrak ( <i>Plimbago zeylanica</i> )	124
25.	Coleus ( <i>Coleus barbatus</i> )	2669.07
26.	Dalchini ( <i>Cinnamomum verum</i> )	79
27.	Daruhaldi ( <i>Berberis aristata</i> )	10
28.	Flannel weed ( <i>Sida cordifolia</i> )	40
29.	Gambhari ( <i>Gmelina arborea</i> )	195
30.	Giloe ( <i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> )	319.5
31.	Greater Galanga ( <i>Alpinia galangal</i> )	76
32.	Gudmar ( <i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> )	54.48
33.	Guggal ( <i>Chomiphora wightii</i> )	440
34.	Harad ( <i>Terminalia chebula</i> )	161.47
35.	India valerian/Tagar ( <i>Valeriana wallichii</i> )	276.4
36.	Indian crocus ( <i>Kaempferia galanga</i> )	575.29
37.	Indian ginseng ( <i>Panax pseudo-ginseng</i> )	5
38.	Isabgol ( <i>Plantago ovata</i> )	148
39.	Jatamansi ( <i>Nardostachys jatamansi</i> )	3
40.	Jivanti ( <i>Leptadenia reticulata</i> )	100
41.	Kalihari ( <i>Gloriosa superba</i> )	538.02

1	2	3
42.	Kalmegh ( <i>Andrographis Paniculata</i> )	1554.9
43.	Kapur Kachri ( <i>Hedychium spicatum</i> )	85
44.	Katha ( <i>Acacia catechu</i> )	181
45.	Katheli-badhi ( <i>Solanum anguivi</i> )	10
46.	Kokum ( <i>Garcinia indica</i> )	163.24
47.	Konch ( <i>Mucuna prurita</i> )	472.728
48.	Kutaja ( <i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> )	23
49.	Kuth ( <i>Saussurea costus</i> )	186
50.	Kutki ( <i>Picrorhiza kurroa</i> )	196
51.	Madhukari ( <i>Stevia rebaudiana</i> )	918.61
52.	Makoy ( <i>Solanum nigrum</i> )	151
53.	Malkangani ( <i>Celastrus paniculata</i> )	22
54.	Mandookparni ( <i>Centella asistica</i> )	137.48
55.	Manjishtta ( <i>Rubia cordifolia</i> )	2
56.	Nagakeshar ( <i>Mesua ferrea</i> )	1
57.	Neem ( <i>Azadirachta indica</i> )	142.29
58.	Nirgundi ( <i>Vitex nigundo</i> )	24
59.	Pashanbheda ( <i>Bergenia ciliata</i> )	40
60.	Patang ( <i>Caesalpinia sappan</i> )	5
61.	Pippali ( <i>Piper longum</i> )	1742.111
62.	Prishnaparni ( <i>Urarea picta</i> )	20
63.	Punarnava ( <i>Boerhaavia diffusa</i> )	31.8
64.	Pushkarmool ( <i>Inula racemosa</i> )	59
65.	Raktachandan ( <i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> )	484.681
66.	Ratalu ( <i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> )	66
67.	Rohitak ( <i>Tacomella undulata</i> )	20
68.	Sadabahar ( <i>Catharanthus roseus</i> )	130

1	2	3
69.	Safed Musli ( <i>Chlorophytum borivillianum</i> )	889.13
70.	Saptaparni ( <i>Alstonia scholaris</i> )	5
71.	Sarivan ( <i>Desomodium gangeticum</i> )	75
72.	Sarpagandha ( <i>Rauvolfia Serpentine</i> )	956.412
73.	Seabukthorn ( <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> )	113
74.	Senna ( <i>Cassia angustifoli</i> )	587.612
75.	Shankhapushpi ( <i>Convolvulus microphyllus</i> )	34
76.	Sharapunkha ( <i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> )	105
77.	Shatavari ( <i>Asparagus racemosus</i> )	1948.12
78.	Shirish ( <i>Ablizia lebbeck</i> )	4
79.	Smaller galanga ( <i>Alpinia calcarata</i> )	30
80.	Syonaka ( <i>Oroxylum indicum</i> )	125
81.	Tejpat ( <i>Cinnamomum tamala</i> )	491.53
82.	Timoor ( <i>Zanthoxylum alatum</i> )	64
83.	Tulsi ( <i>Ocimum Sanctum</i> )	9350.779
84.	Vai Vidang ( <i>Emblia ribes</i> )	39
85.	Vatsnabh ( <i>Aconitum ferox</i> )	6
86.	Vidarikand ( <i>Pueraria tuberosa</i> )	5
GRAND TOTAL		48379

#### AYUSH method for combating coronavirus

2563. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has issued any advisory regarding combating Coronavirus;

(b) if so, what research has gone into identifying the methods issued in the advisory; and

(c) the details of expenditure incurred on researching AYUSH methods for combating Coronavirus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes. An advisory based on textual references of AYUSH system of medicine for prevention of Coronavirus infection was released in Press Information Bureau (PIB). The Ayurveda, Unani, Homeopathy and Siddha are advocated for health promotion prevention of diseases. As such, the advisory in terms of Ayurveda, Unani, homeopathy and Siddha is general in nature. People should also follow general measures as per health advisory. However, Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) is of view that the positive results from the genus epidemicus as prophylactic during epidemic outbreaks of various diseases during recent past, Scientific Advisory Board of the Council discussed to find out possible genus epidemicus for recent outbreak of corona virus in China. The sign and symptoms of the patients were referred from the recent publication from the clinical history of patients of Wuhan, China in Lancet titled, "Clinical features of patients infected with 2019 novel coronavirus in Wuhan, China".

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

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

People however should also follow general measures as per health advisory.

(c) For coronavirus infection only preventive advisory has been published but no expenditure has been incurred till date.

#### **Expanding AYUSH treatment facilities**

2564. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of people shows inclination towards avoiding allopathic treatment and instead availing alternative way of treatment;
- (b) if so, whether Government is encouraging expansion of AYUSH way of treatment all over India including Maharashtra; and
- (c) if so, details of cities where such facilities are provided by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, as per the data available with Ministry of AYUSH there has been an increasing trend in the number of people availing medicinal facilities under AYUSH for the last three years as per the table given below:—

*Number of Patients who visited Government Health Care Facilities  
under AYUSH during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18*

Year	IPD	OPD
2015-16	1156695	159459379
2016-17	1685773	172700313
2017-18	1957921	177375226

Source: AYUSH In INDIA 2016, 2017 and 2018.

However, as per the latest survey on "Household Social Consumption: Health" carried out during NSS 75th round (July, 2017 - June, 2018), the percentage of ailments treated by AYUSH and others at all-India level is 4.6.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) Ministry of AYUSH is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) through States/UTs for the promotion of AYUSH in the country including Maharashtra. Further, the States are at liberty to create the facilities at the appropriate locations including cities. Details of cities where such AYUSH facilities are provided by Research Councils, National Institutes and Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy under Ministry of AYUSH are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of Research Councils, National Institutes and Pharmacopoeia Commission	Name of the cities
1	2	3
1.	Central Council of Research Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS)	Chennai, New Delhi, Mumbai, Bhubaneswar, Patiala, Cheruthurthy, Hyderabad, Agartala, Itanagar, Ranikhet, Gwalior, Patna, Thiruvananthapuram, Nagpur, Mandi, Ahmedabad, Jammu, Portblair.
2.	Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy (CCRYN)	New Delhi, Jhajjar, Nagmangala, Vijayawada, Annavaram, Rohtak, Mewat, Ranchi, Thrissur, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Agartala, Mirzapur.
3.	Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM)	New Delhi, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Chennai, Bhadrak, Patna, Aligarh, Mumbai, Srinagar, Kolkata, New Delhi, Allahabad, Silchar with extension centre at Karimganj, Bengaluru, Meerut, Bhopal, Burhanpur, Edathala, Kurnool, Ghaziabad.
4.	Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS)	Chennai, Bengaluru, New Delhi, Palayamkottai, Tiruppathi, Mettur Dam, Puducherry, Thiruvananthapuram.
5.	Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH)	New Delhi, Kolkata, Noida



1	2	3
		Agartala, Ooty, Chennai, Gangtok, Jaipur, Gudivada, Hyderabad, Tirupati, Guwahati, Patna Shimla, Ranchi, Kottayam, Navi Mumbai, Imphal, Puri, Lucknow, Siliguri, Port-Blair, Puducherry, Dimapur, Aizwal.
6.	North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine (NEIFM)	Pasighat
7.	National Institute of Naturopathy	Pune
8.	National Institute of Siddha	Chennai
9.	All India Institute of Ayurveda	New Delhi
10.	Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine & Homoeopathy	Ghaziabad
11.	Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth	New Delhi
12.	North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy (NEIAH)	Shillong
13.	Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY)	New Delhi
14.	National Institute of Ayurveda (NIA)	Jaipur
15.	National Institute of Homoeopathy (NIH)	Kolkata
16.	National Institute of Unani Medicine (NIUM)	Bengaluru
17.	Institute for Postgraduate Teaching & Research in Ayurveda (IPGT&RA)	Jamnagar

#### Awareness about AYUSH in the country

2565. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme/programme has been implemented for spreading awareness about AYUSH in the country, State/UT-wise and stream-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of utilisation of funds allocated to the States/UTs for each programme/scheme during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes. The Ministry has been implementing Central Sector Scheme for Promotion of Information Education and Communication (IEC) in AYUSH to create awareness regarding AYUSH Systems of Medicine. This scheme provides for organizing National/State Arogya Fairs, Yoga Fests/Utsavs, Ayurveda Parvs and participating in seminars, exhibitions, workshops, conferences etc.

The Ministry observes important days *viz.* International Day of Yoga, Ayurveda Day, Homoeopathy Day, Unani Day and Siddha Day to create awareness among the public about the importance of AYUSH Systems of Medicine.

The Ministry also undertakes Multi Media IEC Campaigns for creating awareness about AYUSH Systems.

(c) The budget details of IEC Scheme for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year is as follows:—

(₹ in crores)		
FY	Fund Allocated	Fund Utilized
2016-17	27.00	24.66
2017-18	37.10	31.07
2018-19	64.00	63.69

The budget of ₹ 52.60 crores is allocated for the current year *i.e.* 2019-20. Under IEC Schemes, the funds will not be allocated to States/UTs separately

#### **Research and development centres for Ayurveda and Siddha**

2566. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any comprehensive plan to establish Research and Development Centres for the Ayurveda, and Siddha Systems of Medicine in the country, State/UT-wise particularly in Telangana;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of the places having facilities of treatment under Siddha available under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS); and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by Government in developing the Ayurveda and Siddha Systems of Medicine to cure diseases which are presently incurable under allopathy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The Ministry of AYUSH has established Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) and Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) which are apex organizations for developing and promoting research and development in Siddha system and Ayurvedic system of medicine respectively in the country including Hyderabad (Telangana). CCRAS has a total of 30 Ayurvedic Research Institutes/Centres/Units located all over India and CCRS has a total of 08 Siddha Research Institutes/Units functioning under it. The list of these Research Institutes/Centres/Units is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), one Siddha Wellness Centre at Delhi and two at Chennai are providing treatment facilities. The details of Siddha CGHS Centres are as under:-

- (i) KK Nagar Siddha Unit - Chennai, Tamil Nadu
- (ii) Anna Nagar Siddha Unit - Chennai, Tamil Nadu
- (iii) Lodhi Road Siddha Unit - New Delhi

(d) The following steps are taken/being taken by the Ministry of AYUSH in developing the Ayurveda and Siddha Systems of medicine to cure diseases which are presently incurable under allopathy:-

1. Center for Integrative Oncology (CIO) has been established as a joint venture of All India Institute of Ayurveda (AHA) and National Institute of Cancer Prevention and Research (NICPR-ICMR) for treatment of cancer.

2. CCRAS is coordinating, formulating, developing and promoting research in Ayurvedic Sciences on scientific lines. The research activities mainly include Medicinal Plant Research (Medico-ethno botanical Survey, Pharmacognosy and Tissue Culture), Drug Standardization, Pharmacological Research, Clinical Research, Literary Research and Documentation and Tribal Health Care Research Programme and carried out through its 30 Institutes/Centres/Units located at different States across the country and also in collaboration with reputed academic and research organizations. The outcomes of these researches are being disseminated through research articles, technical reports, AYUSH research portal and journals etc.
3. CCRS is providing health care facilities for various diseases like Psoriasis, Eczema, respiratory disorders, Musculoskeletal diseases, Skin diseases, Respiratory diseases, Women's Health, Neuro degenerative diseases, Peptic ulcer diseases, Non-healing ulcers, male and female reproductive diseases, non-communicable diseases, vector-borne diseases etc. through its eight peripheral institutes/units.
4. Siddhar Kaayakalpam, Siddhar Yogam, external therapies like Varmam, Thokkanam and Puramaruthuvam are the strength of Siddha system for prevention, management and treatment of incurable diseases along with internal medications.
5. Nilavembu Kudineer, a Siddha medicine has proven effect in the prevention and management of Dengue and Chikungunya in epidemic out breaks.
6. Treatment and management of Dengue in Siddha system offers Nilavembu kashayam and papaya leaf juice which increases platelet count and reduces further complication. Moreover, it proves to be less expensive and highly effective.
7. Specialized treatments are also being provided by CCRS to the public through Diabetic OPD, Geriatric OPD, Reproductive and Child health care OPD, Varmam, Thokkanam, Bone setting and Yogam OPD.

#### ***Statement***

#### ***Details of Research Institutions/Centres and Units in the country***

#### **A. List of the Siddha Research Institutes/units under CCRS:**

1. Siddha Central Research Institute, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.

2. Siddha Regional Research Institute, Puducherry.
3. Siddha Regional Research Institute, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.
4. Siddha Clinical Research Unit, Palayamkottai, Tamil Nadu.
5. Siddha Clinical Research Unit, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
6. Siddha Clinical Research Unit, Bengaluru, Karnataka.
7. Siddha Medicinal Plants Garden, Mettur Dam, Tamil Nadu.
8. Siddha Clinical Research Unit, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh.

**B. List of the Ayurvedic Research Institutes/Centres/units under CCRAS:**

1. Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Cardiovascular Diseases, New Delhi.
2. National Ayurveda Research Institute for Panchakarma, Cheruthuruthy, Kerala.
3. Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Hepatobiliary Disorders, Bhubaneswar, Odisha.
4. Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Drug Development, Kolkata, West Bengal.
5. Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Respiratory Disorders, Patiala, Punjab.
6. Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Eye Diseases, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
7. Raja Ramdeo Anandilal Podar (RRAP) Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Cancer, Mumbai, Maharashtra.
8. M.S. Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Endocrine Disorders, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
9. Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Drug Development, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.
10. Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Skin disorders, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh.
11. Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Mother and Child Health, Nagpur, Maharashtra.

12. Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Metabolic Disorders, Bangalore, Karnataka.
13. Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Lifestyle related Disorders, Trivandrum, Kerala.
14. Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Infectious Diseases, Patna, Bihar.
15. Research Ayurveda Regional Institute for Gastro-Intestinal Disorders, Guwahati, Assam.
16. Regional Ayurveda Research Institute, Gangtok, Sikkim.
17. Regional Ayurveda Research Institute, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh.
18. Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Urinary Disorders, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir.
19. Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Nutritional Disorders, Mandi, Himachal Pradesh.
20. Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Skin Disorders, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
21. Regional Ayurveda Research Institute, Ranikhet, Uttarakhand.
22. Regional Ayurveda Research Institute. Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh.
23. Regional Ayurveda Institute for Fundamental Research, Pune, Maharashtra.
24. National Institute of Indian Medical Heritage, Hyderabad, Telangana.
25. Captain Srinivasa Murthy Regional Ayurveda Drug Development Institute, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.
26. Dr. Achanta Lakshmiapati Research Centre for Ayurveda, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.
27. Regional Research Center of Ayurveda, Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
28. National Research Institute for Sowa-Rigpa, Leh, Ladakh.
29. Regional Ayurveda Research Centre, Dimapur, Nagaland.
30. Regional Ayurveda Research Centre, Agartala, Tripura.

**Promoting AYUSH**

2567. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of important activities/initiatives the Ministry is proposing to promote AYUSH in 2020-21;
- (b) how AYUSH is contributing in Ayushman Bharat programme;
- (c) how Ministry is using digital and IT in promoting, propagating and spreading AYUSH in the country and outside;
- (d) whether medicines prepared by AYUSH are branded and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Ministry proposes to have a Director-General of AYUSH on the lines of Director-General, Health Services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The following promotional activities of the Ministry of AYUSH are the ongoing activities. The Ministry of AYUSH proposes to take up these activities and initiatives forward during 2020-21 for promotion and propagation of AYUSH systems:

- (i) Under Central Sector Scheme for promotion of International Cooperation, (IC Scheme), the Ministry of AYUSH undertakes various measures to promote/popularize AYUSH systems of medicine across the globe such as Organization/participation in International exhibitions/conferences/workshops/seminars/road shows/trade fairs, etc. to create awareness amongst the local population. Incentives are provided to AYUSH drug manufacturers/entrepreneurs/AYUSH institutions, etc. for 1. participating in International exhibitions/conferences/workshops/seminars/road shows/trade fairs, etc. for generating awareness amongst the participating public about the AYUSH systems of medicine and; 2. registration of AYUSH products with regulatory authorities of the foreign countries. There is a provision of financial support up to ₹ 1.00 crore for strengthening of Health Centre(s)/Institution(s) in the foreign host country.

Ministry of AYUSH signed 23 country to country MoUs for Cooperation in field of Traditional Medicine and Homoeopathy. 22 MoUs for undertaking Collaborative Research/Academic collaboration and 13 MoUs for setting up AYUSH Academic Chairs have been signed with foreign universities. 33 AYUSH Information Cell have been set up in 31 countries to disseminate authentic information about AYUSH systems of Medicine.

- (ii) Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN) has established Post Graduate Institutes of Yoga and Naturopathy Education and Research (PGIYNER) with 200 bedded Yoga and Naturopathy hospital at Jhajjar, Haryana and Nagamangala, Karnataka.

Establishment of Central Research Institutes of Yoga and Naturopathy in Odisha, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh along with 100 bedded indoor hospital facilities to carry out in depth research studies to establish the efficacy of Yoga and Naturopathy in various disorders.

- (iii) Up gradation of Regional Research Institute (H), Jaipur to Central Research Institute for Homoeopathy, Jaipur
- (iv) To develop Regional Research Institute (H), Gudivada as Centre of Excellence for Rheumatological disorders
- (v) Continuation of Swasthya Rakshan Program through 11 institutes adopting 55 villages under the council. Local population are being provided health care at their door step.
- (vi) Continuation of participating in national/state level Arogya Melas/Health camps/exhibition to promote AYUSH amongst general masses
- (vii) Continuation of Health camps at SC dominated villages at 21 centres under CCRH covering 40 villages.
- (viii) Swasthya Rakshan Programme (SRP) will be executed through 7 Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) Institutes/Units in 3 States and 2 Union Territories. Thirteen villages will be covered and provided with medical care, awareness about hygiene and health.
- (ix) 4th Siddha Day will be observed on 2nd January, 2021. International Yoga Day will be observed on 21st June, 2020.
- (x) Inauguration of CCRS Headquarters building at Tambaram Sanatorium.



- (xi) Establishment of New Siddha Clinical Research Unit at Goa.
- (xii) Creation and validation of new materials for Broadcasting through TV channels of Bhaskaracharya Institute for Space Applications and Geo-Informatics (BISAG).
- (xiii) National Institute of Naturpathy (NIN) has a proposal to set up Naturopathy Clinic in Tribal Area of Pune District at Gohe (Bk), Tal Ambegaon with the help of Government of Maharashtra.
- (xiii) National Institute of Ayurveda (NIA) will start construction for the proposed Extension Centre named NIA at Panchakula. Launching of an OPD at the proposed site in order to show the presence of NIA in the field of Ayurvedic education, training, research, patient care activities etc.

(b) A decision has been taken during January, 2019 that 12,500 Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) under Ayushman Bharat will be developed by the Ministry of AYUSH. These HWCs are proposed to be established by upgradation of existing State Government AYUSH dispensaries and Sub-health Centres by the year 2023-24.

All India Institute of Ayurveda (AHA) has been nominated as Nodal Centre for taking AYUSH Health and Wellness Centre for Haryana State. The Institute conducted training of trainer (ToT) of Haryana State, CHOs (19th August to 22nd August, 2019) and ASHAs (19th August to 20th August 2019) under AYUSH Health and Wellness centre.

(c) Ministry has launched websites like website of the Ministry of AYUSH *i.e.* <http://ayush.gov.in/> and Yoga portal *i.e.* <https://yoga.ayush.gov.in/yoga/> and Yoga locator mobile application for disseminating information about AYUSH Systems to public nationally as well as internationally. Ministry has also launched pilot project of Telemedicine in Siddha System with Common Service Centres (CSC) in 100 villages of Tamil Nadu for the same purpose. During 5th International Day of Yoga, celebrated on 21st June 2019, Ministry had sent bulk emails through NIC and webcasted video on Yoga in 20,000 villages through CSC for awareness in Yoga.

(d) Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, two categories of Ayurveda Siddha, Unani (ASU) medicines have been defined:—

Section 3(a): Ayurvedic, Siddha or Unani drug includes all medicines intended for internal or external use for or in the diagnosis, treatment, mitigation or prevention of disease or disorder in human beings or animals, and manufactured exclusively in

accordance with the formulae described in, the authoritative books of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani Tibb systems of medicine, specified in the First Schedule;

Section 3(h): Patent or proprietary medicine means, in relation to Ayurvedic, Siddha or Unani Tibb systems of medicine ail formulations containing only such ingredients mentioned in the formulae described in the authoritative books of Ayurveda, Siddha or Unani Tibb systems of medicine specified in the First Schedule, but does not include a medicine which is administered by parenteral route and also a formulation included in the authoritative books as specified in clause (a);

The State Licensing Authority are empowered to give licenses to the manufacturers for preparing branded Ayurvedic Medicines.

(e) No.

**Recommendation of softer penalty under company law**

2568. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Government appointed high level panel has recommended softer penalty under company law;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the panel has recommended amendment to 46 provisions under the company law;

(c) whether the quantum of penalties over all recommended by the committee is also lower than their current levels; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) The Government had constituted the Company Law Committee (2019) in September, 2019 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 Report of the said Committee contains total 62 recommendations proposing legislative changes in the Companies Act, 2013 which include recommendations with respect to decriminalization as well as ease of living. The Committee has recommended amendments

in the Companies Act, 2013, *inter alia*, to remove criminality in case of certain 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 also seek to provide alternative methods of sanctions in some cases. With regard to decriminalisation aspect, the Committee has recommended amendments in 46 penal provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act), as under:-

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

#### **Allegations against car manufacturer**

2569. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the anti-trust regulator Competition Commission of India (CCI), has recently examined allegations that an auto major pushes its buyers to purchase insurance policies offered by the company;
- (b) whether a number of auto companies, while selling their vehicles, promote preferred suppliers of complementary goods such as lubricants and insurance; and
- (c) whether the CCI had ordered its investigations unit to probe allegations against the car manufacturer, last year, that the car maker limits discounts its dealer can offer, which is considered a prohibited anti-competitive practice and it hurts consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir. In Case Nos. 36 & 82 of 2014 [Fx Enterprise Solutions Pvt. Ltd. vs. Hyundai Motor India Limited (HMIL)], final order u/s 27 of the Competition Act, 2002 (the Act) was passed by the Commission on 14.06.2017. In the said cases, CCI examined the allegation that HMIL has entered into an arrangement with Aditya Birla Insurance Brokers limited (ABIBL) which in turn has an agreement with six insurance companies namely ICICI Lombard, HDFC ERGO, New India, Future Generali, Bharti Axa and Bajaj Allianz for selling of insurance policies and services incidental thereto for Hyundai cars. In this regard, the Commission observed that HMIL did not mandate its customers to buy insurance through ABIBL.

(b) In Case Nos. 36 & 82 of 2014 [Fx Enterprise Solutions Pvt. Ltd. Vs. Hyundai Motor India Limited (HMIL)] in which final order u/s 27 was passed by the Commission on 14.06.2017, it was found that HMIL has contravened the provisions of Section 3(4) (a) read with Section 3(1) of the Act in mandating its dealers to use recommended lubricants/ oils and penalizing them for use of non-recommended lubricants and oils.

(c) The Commission in *Suo-Motu* Case No. 01 of 2019 (In Re: Alleged anti-competitive conduct by Maruti Suzuki India Limited), directed the Director General, CCI to cause an investigation to be made into the matter under the provisions of Section 26(1) of the Act for implementing discount control policy *vis-a-vis* dealers.

#### **Study on Jainism and Buddhism**

2570. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National and State Research Institutes which have been established for the study of Jainism and Buddhism;

(b) the details of monuments and sites protected by the Archaeological Survey of India, State-wise;

(c) whether any unsecured or identified ancient heritage documents have been procured by any other agency, if so, the details thereof, if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to document and preserve the documents of unsafe Jain and other heritage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) 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, this Ministry has established one institute namely "Central Institute of Himalayan Culture Studies" (CIHCS), Dahung, Arunachal Pradesh and taken over the following three Institutions, which have been granted Deemed University Status by UGC:—

- (i) Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda (NNM), Bihar
- (ii) Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies (CIHTS), Sarnath. Varanasi
- (iii) Central Institute of Buddhist Studies (CIBS), Leh, UT of Ladakh

In addition to the aforesaid four Autonomous Buddhist Educational Institutes, Ministry of Culture also provides annual grants-in-aid 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, Scheme of Financial Assistance for the Development of Buddhist/Tibetan Culture and Art is also being implemented by M/o Culture to give financial assistance to voluntary Buddhist/Tibetan organizations including monasteries engaged in the propagation and scientific development of Buddhist/Tibetan culture, tradition and research in related fields. However, Ministry of Culture has no such education/research Institutions which specifically cater to the study of Jainism.

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

(c) As per the information available with this Ministry, no such unsecured or identified heritages have been procured.

(d) Ministry of Culture has no schemes at present which specifically caters to document and preserve the documents of unsafe Jain and other heritage

***Statement***

*Number of Centrally protected monuments/sites under the jurisdiction of  
Archaeological Survey of India in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Nos. of Monuments
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	55
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	47
6.	Daman and Diu (UT)	12
7.	Goa	21
8.	Gujarat	203
9.	Haryana	91
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40
11.	Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	56
12.	Jharkhand	13
13.	Karnataka	506
14.	Kerala	28
15.	Ladakh (UT)	14
16.	Madhya Pradesh	292
17.	Maharashtra	286
18.	Manipur	01
19.	Meghalaya	08

1	2	3
20.	Mizoram	01
21.	Nagaland	04
22.	N.C.T. Delhi	174
23.	Odisha	80
24.	Puducherry (U.T.)	07
25.	Punjab	33
26.	Rajasthan	163
27.	Sikkim	03
28.	Telangana	08
29.	Tamil Nadu	413
30.	Tripura	08
31.	Uttar Pradesh	745
32.	Uttarakhand	42
33.	West Bengal	135
TOTAL		3691

#### Preservation of ancient folk culture in Bihar

†2571. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of ancient folk cultures being preserved in the State of Bihar and the details of measures adopted for the same along with the schemes under which this is being done;

(b) the places to which these folk cultures belong to;

(c) the amount of fund sanctioned/allocated for these preserved folk cultures during the last five years; and

(d) the details of the measures being adopted for the preservation of said folk cultures, district-wise?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) To protect, preserve and promote various forms of folk art and ancient folk cultures throughout the country including Bihar, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Prayagraj, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. Bihar is the member State of North Central Zone Cultural Centre (NCZCC), Prayagraj and Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre (EZCC), Kolkata.

The names of prominent ancient folk cultures alongwith places to which they belong, in the State of Bihar are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of Art Forms	Places
1.	Kajri Dance, Chowpahara Dance, Lori Kayan, Chaitawath Chaith, Allah Songs (Veer Tikuli Art, Jhinhia Gatha), Panwaria	Patna, Bihar
2.	Vidyapath Dance	Araria, Bihar
3.	Sanjha Parati	Darbhanga, Bihar
4.	Nirgun Songs and Godhana Geet	East Champaran, Bihar
5.	Sikki Kala and Bhatti Chitra Kala	Madhubani, Bihar
6.	Jat-Jatin	Buxar, Bihar
7.	Jharni	Hajipur, Bihar
8.	Bhojpuri Gayan	Chhapra, Bihar
9.	Lok Gatha St Lok Natak	Hulsa, Bihar

(c) No separate allocation of funds is being done art-wise. However, annual grant-in-aid is provided to all the ZCCs for organizing various cultural activities/programmes in their member States including Bihar. The grant-in-aid provided to the ZCCs during the last five years is as under:—

(₹ in lakh)		
Sl. No.	Year	Amount
1	2	3
1.	2014-15	3974.88



1	2	3
2.	2015-16	6834.33
3.	2016-17	6085.07
4.	2017-18	4689.71
5.	2018-19	5952.69

Apart from the funds allocated by Ministry of Culture, the NCZCC and EZCC use the interest of the Corpus Fund (₹ 28.66 crore and ₹ 30.75 crore respectively) available with them.

(d) There is no dedicated scheme to preserve these particular folk art forms. However, these ZCCs organize various cultural activities and programmes all over the country on regular basis for which annual grant-in-aid is provided to them. In this regard, 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.

**Inclusion of Koshli or Sambalpuri language in the  
Eighth Schedule of the Constitution**

2572. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for an Indian language for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India; and

(b) whether Government has any proposal to include Koshli/Sambalpuri language spoken by more than one crore people of Western Odisha, in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, if so, when, if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) At present there is no established set of objective criteria for inclusion of languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. There have been demands for inclusion of 38 more languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India including Sambalpuri/Kosali. These are: (1) Angika, (2) Banjara, (3) Bazika,

(4) Bhojpuri, (5) Bhoti, (6) Bhotia, (7) Bundelkhundi, (8) Chhattisgarhi, (9) Dhatki, (10) English, (11) Garhwali (Pahari), (12) Gondi, (13) Gujar/Gujjari (14) Ho, (15) Kachachhi, (16) Kamtapuri, (17) Karbi, (18) Khasi, (19) Kodava (Coorg), (20) Kok Barak, (21) Kumaoni (Pahari), (22) Kurukh, (23) Kurmali, (24) Lepcha, (25) Limbu, (26) Mizo (Lushai), (27) Magahi, (28) Mundari, (29) Nagpuri, (30) Nicobarese, (31) Pahari (Himachali), (32) Pali, (33) Rajasthani, (34) Sambalpuri/Kosali, (35) Shaurseni (Prakrit), (36) Siraiki, (37) Tenyidi and (38) Tulu.

As the evolution of dialects and languages is a dynamic process, influenced by socio-cultural, economic and political developments, it is difficult to fix any criterion for languages, whether to distinguish them from dialects, or for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. The earlier attempts, through the Pahwa (1996) and Sitakant Mohapatra (2003) Committees, to evolve such fixed criteria were inconclusive. No time frame can be fixed for consideration of the demands for inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.

#### **Joint working group between India and France**

2573. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and France will form a joint working group to partner on museums, cultural spaces and research, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the working group would explore partnership between the museums in India and France, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Letter of Intent (LOI) on the museum and heritage cooperation between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the French Republic has been signed. In the LOI there is provision of joint working group (JWG) to work out the details of cooperation.

#### **Significant works done by building survey project**

†2574. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Archaeological Survey of India has a special branch named "Building Survey Project" for survey, documentation and research in respect of monuments of secular nature in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of significant works done by the said branch during the last five years; and

(c) whether any actual progress has been made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Building Survey Project was established for survey and documentation work of heritage structures of secular nature, ranging from 16th to 19th Century AD, which are not protected by any agency in the country.

(b) and (c) The Building Survey Project has conducted the documentation of heritage structures of secular nature in the city of Varanasi in the last five years. Details are as following:—

Year	Number of Buildings Surveyed
2013-14	69
2014-15	62
2015-16	52
2016-17	42
2017-18	56

#### **Maintenance of historical buildings in Rajasthan**

†2575. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of historical buildings in Rajasthan, the details thereof;

(b) the amount of funds spent on the maintenance of said buildings by Government during the last three years;

(c) the number of tourists who have visited these monuments during the last three years; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the amount of revenue generated from the said monuments during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) There are 163 centrally protected ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remains declared as of national importance in Rajasthan.

(b) The amount of funds incurred on conservation, preservation and maintenance of centrally protected ancient monuments and archaeological sites of national importance in Rajasthan during the last three years is as under:—

	(₹ in lakhs)
2016-17	530.90
2017-18	625.00
2018-19	405.00

(c) The number of tourists who have visited centrally protected ticketed monuments in Rajasthan during the last three years is as under:—

2016-17	843128
2017-18	1033214
2018-19	1355881

(d) The amount of revenue generated through entry fee at centrally protected ticketed monuments in Rajasthan during the last three years is as under:

	(₹ in lakhs)
2016-17	185.61
2017-18	214.99
2018-19	545.96

#### **GDP growth rate slashed by Moody's**

2576. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rating agency Moody's has slashed the GDP growth rate of India from projected 6.6% to 5.4% for the year 2020-21;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for the same; and
- (d) the details of steps Government would take to arrest falling GDP growth rate which is pushing Government and the country on the verge of bankruptcy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) Moody's in its report dated 18.02.2020 has downward revised India's GDP growth rate projection to 5.4 % for the year 2020-21. In earlier report dated 14.11.2019, Moody's had projected India's GDP growth rate at 6.6 % for the year 2020-21. Reasons stated by the rating agency for downward revision of GDP growth projection include weaker domestic demand and impact of novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak on the global economy.

(d) In an attempt to boost investment and growth, the Government has implemented several major reforms in recent years. The Government has enacted the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) and recapitalized banks. The other measures taken, *inter alia*, include Goods and Services Tax (GST) to simplify the indirect taxation regime, Make-in-India programme to boost domestic manufacturing capacity, liberalization of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Jan Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile (JAM) Trinity towards greater transparency, efficiency and financial inclusion. Recently, the corporate tax rate has been cut to 15 per cent for new domestic manufacturing companies, which is amongst the lowest in the world. In December 2019, the Government has announced the ₹103 lakh crore National Infrastructure Pipeline which would significantly boost infrastructure and spur growth impulses in the economy. The Union Budget 2020-21 has also announced a number of measures to support broad-based and inclusive economic development. These, *inter alia*, include rationalization of personal income tax rates to support domestic demand, a 16-point action plan for holistic development of the agriculture sector and critical measures to boost infrastructure and rural spending. The ongoing reforms and the measures announced in the Union Budget 2020-21 are expected to further strengthen growth.

#### **Sellout of holding of LIC**

2577. SHRI VAIKO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rationale behind proposal to sell part of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) holding by way of Initial Public Offering (IPO);

(b) whether it will not weaken the flagship company LIC in the face of stiff competition from the private insurers;

(c) whether objections and stiff opposition to this proposal are received from various stakeholders;

(d) if so, the response of Government thereto; and

(e) whether procedural and legal bottlenecks for amending certain sections of LIC Act have been removed, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (e) Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) is one of the largest financial institutions in the country with assets under management of more than ₹30 lakh crore. The listing of LIC will provide further access to financial markets and unlock its value. It will also provide opportunity for public participation in wealth so created. Initial Public Offering (IPO) is expected to bring in more transparency in the form of time bound disclosures and accountability. Further, increased regulatory oversight of both SEBI and IRDAI will strengthen LIC's overall financial and investment discipline. This over a period of time will result in a more efficient organization in tune with the times. Listing of LIC would also deepen our capital markets. The modalities regarding IPO of LIC including proposed legislative changes, addressing concerns of stakeholders and regulatory approvals are being worked out.

#### **Restructuring MSME Loans**

2578. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether banks plan to restructure major chunk of rupees two trillion MSME loans; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) To facilitate meaningful restructuring of Micro, Small and Medium

Enterprises (MSME) accounts that have become stressed, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had permitted a one-time restructuring of existing loans to GST-registered MSME units classified as 'standard' without a downgrade in the asset classification, subject to certain conditions, which *inter alia* include that the aggregate exposure of banks and Non banking financial Companies (NBFCs) to the borrower should not exceed ₹ 250 million as on 1.1.2019, the borrower's account should be categorised as standard asset as on 1.1.2019 and continues to be classified as a 'standard asset' till the date of implementation of the scheme, and implementation of the restructuring before March 31, 2020.

The scheme has now been extended by RBI till 31.12.2020 to such GST registered MSME accounts that were in default as on 1.1.2020, without a downgrade in the asset classification, subject to certain conditions, which *inter alia* include that the aggregate exposure of banks and NBFCs to the borrower should not exceed ₹ 250 million as on 1.1.2020, the borrower's account should be categorised as standard asset as on 1.1.2020 and continues to be classified as a 'standard asset' till the date of implementation of the restructuring, and implementation of the restructuring before December 31, 2020.

(b) As reported by Public Sector Banks (PSBs), to RBI, a total of 6,19,562 MSME accounts have been restructured by PSBs as on 31.1.2020, involving an amount of ₹ 22650 crore.

**Compliant against Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) Ltd.**

2579. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the complaint against BSE Ltd. is filed with SEBI, NSE, Brihanmumbai Mahanagar Corporation (BMC) and ROC for misguiding in Red Herring Prospectus; and

(b) if so, the details of the complaints and the steps initiated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir. Complaints against BSE Limited has been filed with SEBI, NSE, Brihanmumbai Mahanagar Corporation (BMC) and Registrar of Companies (ROC) for misguiding in Red Herring Prospectus (RHP).

(b) Complaints were received on wrong disclosures at the time of draft Red Herring Prospectus ("DRHP") filed by BSE Ltd. and Red Herring Prospectus ("RHP") dated January 11, 2017 post listing of BSE Ltd.

With respect to complaints received at the time of DRHP, same were examined by SEBI while issuing observations on DRHP and Lead Manager of the issue confirmed and undertook to incorporate appropriate disclosures and risk factors in the offer document.

With respect to complaints received post issue *i.e.* after listing of BSE Ltd., SEBI found that all relevant disclosures have been made in the RHP and therefore, disclosures in RHP were in compliance with the spirit and the text of the SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009. Accordingly, a reply was also sent to the complainant informing the same.

#### **Funds released to Andhra Pradesh after reorganization**

2580. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is in the notice of Government that the financial condition of Andhra Pradesh is in a precarious stage after bifurcation;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with financial support extended by Government;

(c) the details of funds released under different heads to the State since reorganisation;

(d) whether Government is due to release funds under different heads under the Reorganisation Act to Andhra Pradesh;

(e) if so, the details thereof, Ministry-wise and if not, the funds released so far; and

(f) the details of utilisation certificates submitted and pending towards the funds released so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) As per the final State Budget 2019-20 of the State of Andhra Pradesh presented on 12.07.2019, Y-o-Y growth of Gross State Domestic Product



(GSDP) at Constant Prices has increased from 9.2% in 2014-15 (TRE) to 11.02% in 2018-19 (AE). Further, Revenue Deficit of the State has decreased from ₹24315 crore in 2014-15 to ₹16152 crore in 2017-18 and is estimated to be ₹11655 crore in 2018-19 (RE) and ₹1779 crore in 2019-20 (BE). Capital Expenditure has risen from ₹ 11409 crore in 2014-15 to ₹14172 crore in 2015-16, ₹15181 crore in 2016-17, ₹13491 crore in 2017-18 and is estimated to be ₹20398 crore in 2018-19 (RE) and ₹32293 crore in 2019-20 (BE). Details of central transfers to the State of Andhra Pradesh post bifurcation by the Ministry of Finance are as follows:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Head	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (As on 06.03.2020)
1.	Devolution from Central taxes and Duties	13764.63	22825.66	26523.99	29212.55	29192.00	26830.69
2.	Finance Commission Grants*	4096.16	8555.62	8044.75	6974.58	6553.04	3343.08
3.	Special Assistance	4403.00	1658.07	1976.50	-	15.81	-

\*including NDRF.

Source: Union Budget and State Budget documents.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Home Affairs is the Nodal Ministry for the implementation of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act (APRA), 2014. However, details of the central assistance released to the State of Andhra Pradesh following provisions in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 by Ministry of Finance are given in Statement (See below).

(f) Grants-in-aid to States are released based on the applicable guidelines by the Union Government. The monitoring of the Utilisation Certificates submitted by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh against Central Assistance released, wherever applicable is carried out by the concerned Ministries/Departments and/or NITI Aayog as per extant guidelines and GFRs.

**Statement***Details of releases made to the Successor State of Andhra Pradesh post bifurcation*

Central Assistance provided under Andhra Pradesh Re-organization Act (APRA), 2014 to Andhra Pradesh

Provisions of APRA, 2014		Releases						Total up to FY 2019-20
Items identified for providing 'Special Assistance'		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	
Section 46(2)	Resource gap	2303.00	500.00	1176.50	-	-	-	3979.50
Sections 46(2) & (3) and 94 (2): Special Development Package for backward areas.	Development Grant for 7 backward districts of the State covering Rayalaseema and North Coastal Region	350.00	350.00	350.00	-	-	-	1050.00
Sections 6 & 94 (3) & (4): Central support for creation of new capital city	Assistance for Capital City and Development of essential infrastructure etc.	1500.00*	550.00	450.00	' -	-	-	2500.00
Section 90(1) Polavaram Irrigation Project **	Polavaram Irrigation Project	250.00#	600.00^	2514.70#	2000#	1400#	1850#	8614.70
SUB TOTAL		4403.00	2000.00	4491.20	2000.00	1400	1850	16144.20
Special Assistance Measure		15.81s	15.81					
GRAND TOTAL		4403.00	2000.00	4491.20	2000.00	1415.81	1850.00	16160.01

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

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

^: Includes grant of ₹ 200 crore released by Department of Expenditure.

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

\*: Including ₹ 1000 crore released by Ministry of Urban Development.

**Rejection of claims under health insurance policies**

2581. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the complaints against rejection of claims under health insurance policies are increasing;
- (b) if so, the details of such complaints reported during the last five years;
- (c) the major reasons cited for rejection of claims; and
- (d) if so, the details of such complaints which were received against private insurance providers and how many among such complaints were against the public sector insurance companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) has informed that the number of claim related complaints has increased by 46% between 2014-15 to 2018-19, whereas the number of policies sold, persons covered and claims lodged in Health Insurance have increased by 89%, 64% and 84% respectively during the same period.

The number of claim related complaints (including partly rejected claims) registered against General Insurance Companies under Health Insurance policies is as follows:—

Financial Year	Total
2014-15	11184
2015-16	11881
2016-17	14500
2017-18	14969
2018-19	16275

(c) According to instruction furnished by IRDAI, the major reasons cited for rejection of claims by Insurance Companies are as under:—

- (i) Non-disclosure of pre-existing diseases in the proposal form, thereby leading to repudiation of claim.

- (ii) Hospitalization undergone by the insured even though the ailment/disease does not require the same *i.e.*, treatment could be done on a day care basis.
- (iii) Dispute over limits put on Room Rent, Doctor Consultation charges, Diagnostics etc. as per policy conditions.
- (iv) Few treatments which are undergone by policyholder that are not yet recognized by Medical Authorities.
- (v) Treatments undertaken at Hospital blacklisted by the Insurance Company.
- (vi) Non-submission of documents by policyholder/claimant even after sending multiple reminders.
- (vii) Treatment undergone does not fall under the Terms and Conditions of the policy.

(d) The number of Health Insurance claim related complaints (including partly rejected claims) registered against Private Sector Insurers and Public Sector insurance companies during the last five Financial Years, as per IRDAI's Integrated Grievance Management System (IGMS) data is as under:—

Financial Year	Complaints against Public Sector Insurers	Complaints against Private Sector Insurers	Total
2014-15	5829	5355	11184
2015-16	6266	5615	11881
2016-17	7296	7204	14500
2017-18	9536	5433	14969
2018-19	8512	7763	16275

#### **Rise in retail inflation**

†2582. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the retail inflation has risen upwards to 7.59 per cent in January, 2020 while it was 1.97 per cent in January, 2019; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether economic slowdown and decline in industrial production in the country are the main reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The Consumer Price Index-Combined inflation in the month of January 2020 was registered at 7.59 per cent while it was 1.97 per cent in January, 2019. The major contributor to the inflation during that month was food price inflation with the Consumer Food Price Index registering an inflation of 13.63 per cent in January, 2020 compared to (-) 2.24 per cent in January, 2019. The relatively higher inflation witnessed in food items is mainly on account of demand supply mismatch owing to shortfall in production because of adverse weather condition and seasonality.

#### **Problems of automobile manufacturers**

2583. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers has sought Government to consider for lowering GST norms and announce an incentive-based scrappage policy for the survival of the industry, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken any decision to consider their views and address their problems, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) (i) Yes, Sir. Reference has been received from SIAM.

- (i) The request for review of GST rate on automobiles was considered by the GST Council. However, the Council did not make any recommendation to change the rate.
- (ii) As regards scrappage policy, for voluntary phasing out of unfit and old polluting vehicles, the same is under consideration.

#### **Cheque bounce cases**

†2584. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of cases of bouncing of cheques are increasing in the country, if so, the details of the pending cases, bank-wise, court-wise, State-wise and UT-wise;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government intends to make amendments in the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 to prevent the cases of bouncing of cheques, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the cheque-related frauds have increased manifold, if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to prevent the risk of bouncing of cheques and related frauds in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) As informed by the National Legal Services Authority of India (NALSA), information with regard to the disposal of cases under Section 138 of Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 in National Lok Adalats organised by NALSA during the year 2019 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Act, 2018, has been passed by Parliament and received the assent of the President on 02.08.2018. The Act addresses the issue of undue delay in final resolution of cheque bounce cases, with an object to provide substantial relief to payees of dishonoured cheques and also discourage frivolous and unnecessary litigation with respect to cheque dishonor cases, which would save time and money. The Act provides for an interim compensation of a sum not exceeding 20% of the amount of the cheque to the payee at the trial stage. Further, the Appellate Court may order the appellant to deposit such sum which shall be a minimum of 20% of the fine or compensation awarded by the Trial Court.

(c) No such data is centrally maintained.

(d) In order to reduce the pendency of cases in the courts, the Legal Services Institutions under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, organise weekly/monthly and also Mega Lok Adalats. In addition to this, National Lok Adalats from Taluk level to Supreme Court levels are also organised to reduce the pendency of the courts.

Further, the Government has adopted a co-ordinated approach to assist judiciary for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial systems, which, *inter alia*, involves better court infrastructure including computerisation, increase in the strength of subordinate judiciary and initiating policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation and emphasis on human resource development.

**Statement**

*Details of Negotiable Instruments Act (NI Act) Cases u/s 138 settled in National Lok Adalats during the year 2019 i.e. (January, 2019 to December, 2019)*

Sl. No.	Authority Name	Taken up	Disposed of	Settlement Amount (₹)	Taken up	Disposed of	Settlement Amount (₹)	Taken up	Disposed of	Settlement Amount (₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	14	6	401000	18883	5227	634202726	18897	5233	634603726
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	11	7	14015000	11	7	14015000
4.	Assam	25	5	0	1679	519	32137733	1704	524	32137733
5.	Bihar	0	0	0	1329	308	3522382	1329	308	3522382
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	4890	3769	305675535	4890	3769	305675535
7.	Chhattisgarh	12	4	369950	59714	6284	788722141	59726	6288	789092091
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	60	39	16477674	60	39	16477674
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	76	5	558196	76	5	558196





25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	0	0	0	29836	2462	120420353	29836	2462	120420353
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	740	42	8510081	740	42	8510081
28.	Punjab	2579	131	21047978	36862	16705	5696976107	39441	16836	5718024085
29.	Rajasthan	4953	148	13518338	321479	50249	8613772528	326432	50397	8627290866
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	56	12	4183575	61328	8275	2079739800	61384	8287	2083923375
32.	Telangana	0	0	0	7833	3316	127808964	7833	3316	127808964
33.	Tripura	0	0	0	173	13	592800	173	13	592800
34.	Uttarakhand	197	14	3375688	10222	2769	204531140	10419	2783	207906828
35.	Uttar Pradesh	4519	185	236777	16502	8246	7787275S6	21021	8431	778964333
36.	West Bengal	0	0	0	1081	316	25087582	1081	316	25087582
GRAND TOTAL		30834	3348	456008500	1269881	258843	40431080912	1300715	262191	40887089412

Written Answers to

[17 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

**Switching over from bonds to cash for  
recapitalisation of banks**

2585. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has made rupees two lakh crore worth of recapitalisation of banks over the past three years;

(b) whether Government is considering to switch over from bonds to cash for recapitalisation of banks; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the cash will have more profound effect than issue of bonds for recapitalisation of banks, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Government has infused capital amounting to ₹ 2.65 lakh crore in banks during the period from 1.4.2017 to 16.3.2020.

(b) and (c) The Union Budget 2020-21 proposals have token provision of ₹ one lakh each in the Budget heads "Recapitalisation of Public Sector Banks" (under which infusion is done through Gross Budgetary Support) and "Recapitalisation of Public Sector Banks through issue of Government Securities" (under which infusion is done through Government-issued bonds).

**Illegally exchanging old currency note  
of ₹500 and ₹1000**

†2586. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the cases reported in the country where people have been caught exchanging old currency notes of ₹500 and ₹1000;

(b) the number of people against whom action is being taken for their involvement in illegal transactions of old currency;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is a fact that cases of involvement of people in illegally depositing the old currency have been reported even after demonetisation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) The exchange of old currency notes of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 denomination was regulated by Notification issued under Section 26 of the RBI Act, 1934, dated 8th November 2016 [S.O.3407 (e)], and other related Notifications issued from time to time by the Government of India; the Specified Bank Notes (Cessation of Liabilities) Act, 2017 and the Rules made thereunder.

Income Tax Department (itd) takes appropriate actions in case of persons who are found to be involved in violation of direct tax laws, including those involved in illegal transactions of demonetised currency. Such actions under direct tax law include searches and seizure, surveys, enquiries, assessments and reassessments of income, levy of taxes along with interest, levy of penalties, filing of prosecution complaints in criminal courts etc., wherever applicable. Further, during the period after demonetization i.e. from November 2016 to March, 2017, itd conducted searches in 900 groups, involved in various activities and business, leading to seizure of ₹ 900 crore, including cash seizure of ₹ 636 crore.

#### **People benefited from Stand Up India scheme**

2587. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

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

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people benefited from the launch of Stand up India Scheme under which people can get a loan of rupees ten lakh to rupees one crore to start or increase their business; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such beneficiaries since its implementation, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (b) Stand Up India Scheme was launched by the Government on 5th April, 2016. The scheme facilitates bank loans between ₹10 lakh and ₹1 crore to at least one Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe borrower and at least one woman

borrower, per bank branch of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), for setting up greenfield enterprises in the manufacturing, services or the trading sectors. Over 91319 loans have been extended under the scheme as on 10.03.2020 since inception of the scheme.

State-wise details of loans extended under the Scheme, as on 10th March, 2020, is given in Statement.

***Statement***

*State-wise number of loans extended and sanctioned amount under Stand Up India Scheme as on 10.03.2020, since inception*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of A/c's	Sanctioned Amt.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	123	24.05
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5313	1284.11
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	179	42.22
4.	Assam	1391	295.66
5.	Bihar	3156	593.1
6.	Chandigarh	346	68.89
7.	Chhattisgarh	2224	531.21
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35	7.95
9.	Daman and Diu	33	16.38
10.	Delhi	3007	713.93
11.	Goa	392	77.35
12.	Gujarat	6292	1837.7
13.	Haryana	3124	703.32
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1156	229.01
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	320	68.6
16.	Jharkhand	1783	368.64
17.	Karnataka	5002	1172.03
18.	Kerala	2720	554.81

1	2	3	4
19.	Ladakh	68	10.71
20.	Lakshadweep	2	0.53
21.	Madhya Pradesh	3725	843.38
22.	Maharashtra	6834	1577.05
23.	Manipur	165	33.01
24.	Meghalaya	175	40.21
25.	Mizoram	220	53.38
26.	Nagaland	257	50.15
27.	Odisha	2681	546.56
28.	Puducherry	204	47.64
29.	Punjab	2999	619.25
30.	Rajasthan	4334	947.55
31.	Sikkim	232	32.31
32.	Tamil Nadu	8428	1946.24
33.	Telangana	5496	1384.15
34.	Tripura	163	29.97
35.	Uttar Pradesh	11455	2317.89
36.	Uttarakhand	1665	363.39
37.	West Bengal	5620	1034.64
	TOTAL	91319	20466.94

Source: As per the data reported by SCBs on standupmitra portal ([www.standupmitra.in](http://www.standupmitra.in)).

**Lesser budget allocation for implementation of  
SCs/STs (PA) Act**

†2588. SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY:  
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:  
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the budget allocated for the implementation of 'The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act' in the Union Budget 2020-21 is lesser than the budget allocated in the previous years for the same;

(b) the details thereof for the last three years; and

(c) if so, the details of reasons responsible for the less budgetary allocation?

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

(b) Details for the last three years as under:—

(₹ in crore)			
BE 2017-18	BE 2018-19	BE 2019-20	BE 2020-21
300.00	403.72	530.00	550.00

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Slashed economic growth forecast**

2589. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Moody's Investors Service slashed India's economic growth forecast to 5 per cent for 2020, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for slashing the growth rate by Moody's;

(c) whether Government's actions are not adequate to address the widespread weakness in consumption demand; and

(d) if so, the details of steps being taken to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Moody's in its report dated 18.02.2020 has downward revised India's GDP growth rate projection to 5.4 % for the year 2020-21. In earlier report dated 14.11.2019, Moody's had projected India's GDP growth rate at 6.6 % for the year 2020-21. Reasons stated by the rating agency for downward revision of GDP growth projection include weaker domestic demand and impact of novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak on the global economy.

(c) and (d) Government has taken various measures recently to boost consumption, especially in rural areas, which *inter alia*, include increase in the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for all mandated Rabi crops and Kharif crops for 2019-20 season; extending Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme which provides an income support of ₹ 6,000 per year, to all eligible farmer families irrespective of size of land holdings and universal social security through pension coverage to the trading community. The Union Budget 2020-21 has also announced a number of measures to support broad-based and inclusive economic development. These, *inter alia*, include rationalization of personal income tax rates to support domestic demand, a 16-point action plan for holistic development of the agriculture sector and critical measures to boost infrastructure and rural spending. The ongoing reforms and the measures announced in the Union Budget 2020-21 are expected to further strengthen growth-induced consumption spending.

#### **Impact of Coronavirus on the Indian economy**

2590. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI VAIKO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is keeping a watch on the impact of Coronavirus outbreak on the Indian economy, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the detailed measures taken or to be taken to tackle possible disruption in supply of drugs, fertilizers and component availability in automobiles and other manufactured goods due to the virus outbreak; and

(c) whether any committee or expert group formed to monitor constantly its impact on the various sectors of economy, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) The outbreak of Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19), first in China and now having being confirmed in more than 100 countries, has emerged as a key risk to human health as well as global growth outlook through numerous channels like trade, production and supply chain disruptions; decline in demand; lower tourism and business travel; loss of investor confidence; and productivity losses from the health impact on morbidity and mortality of work force. Ministry of Health and Family

Welfare has been coordinating the efforts of the Central Government in terms of preparedness, control and containment measures and has also been working with State Governments in order to mitigate the impact of the virus outbreak in India.

As is true for the world at large, India's near-term macroeconomic outlook is also vulnerable to disruption of trade with China and second-round effects arising from expected slowdown in global growth. However, latest available data on trade and indicators of domestic output do not suggest any adverse impact on the economy. Additionally, a positive impact on India's economy may arise from decline in global oil prices triggered by the outbreak of COVID-19.

In order to address the possibility of trade-induced adverse impact on the economy, Government is constantly engaging with Export Promotion Councils and trade bodies, particularly in pharmaceutical, electronics and automobile sectors where the supply chains are sourcing imports from China. These agencies have been put in touch with Indian Missions abroad to secure and transport inventories available with the existing suppliers. Indian Missions abroad have also been asked to explore alternate sources of supply of raw materials in their respective countries for supporting India's domestic production. With regards to domestic availability of fertilizers, the impact of COVID-19 seems to be negligible at this juncture and the situation of forthcoming fertilizer imports at various ports is being closely observed.

The High level Group of Ministers (GoM) is constantly reviewing current status, and actions for prevention and management of COVID-19 and two meetings of the same have been held as on 11th March, 2020.

#### **Pilot project for unbanked Gram Panchayats**

2591. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has made any pilot project for the unbanked Gram Panchayats of the country where there is no branch of any bank and also to promote the Government's Financial Inclusion Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any target period has been set for the unbanked Gram Panchayats for their financial inclusion?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) Under Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), all villages were mapped by banks into 1.59 lakh Sub-Service Areas (SSAs) with one SSA catering to 1,000 to 1,500 households. As informed by banks, while 0.33 lakh SSAs have been covered with bank branches, 1.26 lakh SSAs are covered by deployment of interoperable Business Correspondents (BCs).

As per extant guidelines dated 18.5.2017 on rationalisation of Branch Authorisation Policy, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has granted general permission to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) to open banking outlets (*i.e.* a fixed point service delivery unit, manned by either bank's staff or its Business Correspondent) at any place in the country, without seeking prior approval of RBI in each case, subject to at least 25 per cent of the total number of banking outlets opened during a financial year being in unbanked rural centres *i.e.* centres having population less than 10,000 (Tier 5 and Tier 6 centres).

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

#### **Slowdown in tax collection**

2592. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has experienced a slowdown in tax collection this fiscal year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the plans for making up for this deficit;
- (c) whether the Prime Minister has made a statement recently that more than three crore Indians travel abroad and out of 130 crore Indians, only 1.5 crore pay income tax; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government to counter this paradox?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The central direct tax and indirect tax collection during the current Financial Year 2019-20 is as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Revised Estimates for Direct Tax Collection (2019-20)	Net Direct Taxes Collection (from 01.4.2019 to 10.03.2020)	% Achieved	Revised Estimate for Indirect Taxes Collection (Non-GST & GST) (2019-20)	Net Indirect Tax collection (Non-GST & GST) (from 01.04.2019 to 29.02.2020)	% Achieved
11,70,000	8,63,489	73.80	9,86,539	8,75,234*	88.71

\*Provisional.

As far as direct tax is concerned the final instalment of advance tax is due in March. Therefore, it is premature to comment on growth of tax collection. In order to maximize direct tax collections, the Income Tax Department is taking several steps including monitoring of advance tax payments by top taxpayers, recovery of outstanding demand, monitoring payment of tax deducted at source by top deductors, organizing awareness programmes regarding TDS/TCS provisions for proper compliance, utilizing information available through Statement of Financial Transaction (SFT) and other agencies for detection of cases of tax evasion and new tax-payers, enforcement action by way of searches and surveys, efforts towards widening of tax base, early disposal of high demand assessments and appeals for early recovery of demand, multi-media campaign to encourage voluntary compliance of tax laws, monitoring of payment of Dividend Distribution Tax and Regular Assessment Tax, etc.

(c) and (d) Data available with the Central Board of Direct Taxes shows that during the current financial year, 5.78 crore individuals have filed their returns till 12.02.2020. Out of these around 1.46 crore individuals are liable to pay income-tax. In order to expand tax base, CBDT has initiated several measures which are as follows:—

- (i) Implementation of the Non-Filer Monitoring System (NMS) which assimilates and analyses in-house information as well as transactional data received from third-parties to identify such persons/entities who have undertaken high value financial transactions but have not filed their returns.
- (ii) Launching of 'Project Insight' to strengthen the non-intrusive information driven approach for increasing tax compliance.

- (iii) Quoting of Permanent Account Number (PAN) has been made mandatory for specified transactions in respect of property, shares, bonds, insurance, foreign travel and demat account, etc.
- (iv) Use of E-mails and SMS reminders to taxpayers to file their return and pay their due taxes.
- (v) Setting up Taxpayers' Lounges at various events/trade fairs/exhibitions to generate tax awareness among the general public. Apart from generating awareness, tax payers services like information of PAN and other services are provided to facilitate ease of tax compliance.

#### **Investment in infrastructure**

2593. SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry's plan to launch the National Infrastructure Pipeline will give a major boost to economic growth in the infrastructure sector;
- (b) whether there is any priority given to a specific industry within the sector;
- (c) the roadmap of the proposed plan for investing ₹ 102 trillion in infrastructure sector; and
- (d) how it will take us closer to become the \$ 5 trillion economy by 2024?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir. Recognizing that investment in infrastructure is crucial for economic growth, Government had set up a Task Force to draw up the National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) for the period from Financial Year (FY) 2020 to FY 2025. The NIP is a first-of-its-kind, whole-of-Government and private sector exercise to provide world-class infrastructure across the country and promote sustainable and inclusive growth.

(b) The NIP covers infrastructure projects from economic and social sectors. Economic infrastructure includes power, roads, railways, ports, airports, telecom etc., while social infrastructure includes sectors like education, health, water, urban etc. which are essential for human resource development and efficient functioning of the society. NIP includes infrastructure projects covered in the Harmonized Master List of Infrastructure Sub-sectors notified by the Department of Economic Affairs.

(c) The summary of the Report of the Task Force on NIP was released by the Finance Minister on 31st December, 2019. Currently, the NIP includes over 6,800 infrastructure projects accounting for an investment of over ₹ 111 lakh crore to be implemented over the period FY 2020 to FY 2025 by the Center, States and the private sector.

(d) Infrastructure investment is crucial for faster, sustainable and inclusive economic growth. It is expected that the planned infrastructure investment of ₹ 111 lakh crore over the period FY 2020 to FY 2025 will help the Indian economy reach the GDP target of \$5 trillion by FY 2025.

**Hacking of NDMC employees' bank accounts**

2594. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether bank accounts of more than 200 employees of New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) were allegedly hacked and money siphoned off in the first week of February;

(b) if so, details thereof indicating the number of such bank frauds/siphoned off cases registered with several banks during the last two years and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken against such bank frauds and safety measures taken by Government to protect bank account holders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) As informed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the number of all types of frauds reported in the category "Card/Internet-ATM and Debit cards/Credit cards/Internet banking" reported since 2017-18 is as below:—

Year	Number of Frauds
2017-18	34,791
2018-19	52,304
2019-20 (till September, 2019)	30,965

The data of organization-wise bank accounts hacked and money siphoned off is not centrally maintained.

RBI has issued circulars/guidelines from time to time regarding measures to minimise cyber threats related to online transactions and digital payments which, *inter-alia*, include:—

- (i) RBI vide its circular on 'Enhancing Security of Card Transactions' dated 15.01.2020, has *inter alia* issued following guidelines to banks, card payment networks and non-bank PPI issuers:—
- All the cards (physical/virtual) at the time of issue/re-issue are to be enabled for use only at contact based points of usage within India.
  - Facility to switch on/off and set/modify transaction limits (within the overall card limit, if any, set by the issuer) for all types of transactions-domestic and international, at PoS/ATMs/online transactions/contactless transactions, etc. on 24x7 basis to be provided.
  - Alerts/information/status, etc., through SMS/e-mail, as and when there is any change in status of the card to be provided.
- (ii) To ensure all active cards by them are EMV Chip and Pin-based.
- (iii) RBI's circular on 'Control measures for ATMs - Timelines for compliance' dated 21.6.2018 advises banks to implement various control measures within a time bound manner, including implementation of anti skimming, white listing solution, up-gradation of software and to closely monitor the compliance.
- (iv) RBI's Master Circular on 'Frauds-Classification and Reporting', dated 1.7.2015, advises concerned banks to examine the fraud cases and report them to law enforcement agencies, examine staff accountability, complete proceedings against the erring staff expeditiously, take steps to recover the amount involved in the fraud, claim insurance wherever applicable and streamline the system as also the procedures so that frauds do not recur.
- (v) As per RBI's circular on 'Customer Protection - Limiting Liability of Customers in Unauthorised Electronic Banking Transactions' dated 6.7.2017, in case of unauthorised transactions occurring due to contributory fraud/negligence/deficiency on the part of the bank and due to third party breach with customer

notifying such unauthorized transaction to the bank within three working days of receiving communication from the bank, he/she is entitled to zero liability. Further, on being notified by the customer, the bank has to credit (shadow reversal) the amount involved in the unauthorised electronic transaction to the customer's account within 10 working days from the date of such notification by the customer (without waiting for settlement of insurance claim, if any).

- (vi) To provide customers with 24x7 access through multiple channels (at a minimum via website, phone banking, SMS, e-mail, IVR, a dedicated toll-free helpline, reporting to home branch, etc.) for reporting unauthorised transactions that have taken place and/ or loss or theft of payment instrument, such as, card, etc.

#### **Frauds through fake invoices in Delhi**

2595. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Anti Evasion Wing of Central GST has detected a big fraud of ₹ 214 crore through fake invoices in Delhi recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of frauds through fake invoices detected during the last two years, State-wise and year-wise along with the amount involved; and
- (d) the details of revenue collection under GST during the last 12 months, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of the subject case are as under:

Name of the Entity	Quantum of Fraud Detected (₹ Crores)	No. of Persons Arrested
M/s Haryana Excell Forging	214	1

- (c) Sir, the details of GST frauds through fake invoices detected are as under:

State/UT	2018-19		2019-20 (upto Jan, 2020)	
	No. of GST Fraud Cases Through Fake Invoices Detected	Quantum of Fraud Detected (₹ Crores)	No. of GST Fraud Through Fake Invoices Detected	Quantum of Fraud Detected (₹ Crores)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	8	11.01	58	141.36
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	2	0.06
Assam	0	0.00	6	114.93
Bihar	7	80.91	38	100.15
Chhattisgarh	23	28.31	31	82.11
Goa	1	1.78	4	1.02
Gujarat	113	523.85	299	895.28
Haryana	162	678.82	479	659.37
Himachal Pradesh	2	0.24	15	33.51
Jharkhand	36	324.55	78	155.59
Karnataka	13	584.39	108	911.75
Kerala	2	10.00	4	12.65
Madhya Pradesh	17	64.48	46	293.68
Maharashtra	127	3632.20	176	956.67
Manipur	0	0.00	0	0.00
Meghalaya	0	0.00	1	0.07
Mizoram	0	0.00	0	0.00
Nagaland	0	0.00	0	0.00
Odisha	190	500.95	54	111.89
Punjab	10	100.65	12	83.45

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	69	879.08	304	484.16
Sikkim	0	0.00	14	1.77
Tamil Nadu	57	605.52	380	689.78
Telangana	51	629.43	74	413.08
Tripura	0	0.00	0	0.00
Uttarakhand	3	7.28	16	7.13
Uttar Pradesh	37	571.49	231	473.95
West Bengal	78	1092.85	263	747.33
Andaman & Nicobar Islands (UT)	0	0.00	0	0.00
Chandigarh (UT)	1	0.12	18	6.03
Daman and Diu and Dadra- Nagar Haveli (UT)	4	38.28	6	6.78
Delhi (UT)	603	1447.78	1139	3957.91
Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	6	2.00	10	36.23
Ladakh (UT)	0	0.00	0	0.00
Lakshadweep (UT)	0	0.00	0	0.00
Puducherry (UT)	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	1620	11815.97	3866	11377.69

(d) Sir, the details of revenue collection under GST during the last 12 months, month-wise are as under:

Month	Revenue Collected Under GST (₹ Crore)
1	2
March, 2019	1,06,577
April, 2019	1,13,865
May, 2019	1,00,289
June, 2019	99,939



1	2
July, 2019	1,02,083
August, 2019	98,202
September, 2019	91,916
October, 2019	95,379
November, 2019	1,03,492
December, 2019	1,03,184
January, 2020	1,10,818
February, 2020	1,05,366

**Reliance Payment Bank in joint venture**

2596. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Reliance Industries Ltd. and SBI are starting a joint venture of Reliance Payment Bank;
- (b) the details of the Reliance Payment Bank and the terms of reference of the joint venture with SBI;
- (c) the other payment banks in the country established in joint venture with public sector banks; and
- (d) in what way the business and operations of the public sector banks are benefited with such joint ventures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) State Bank of India (SBI) has informed that Jio Payments Bank Ltd. (JPBL), a joint venture between Reliance Industries Limited and SBI, has been set up to promote financial inclusion by providing small savings account and payment/remittance services to migrant labour workforce, low income households, small businesses, other unorganised sector entities and other users.

(c) and (d) As per inputs received from RBI, there is no other joint venture between any other payments bank and a public sector bank (PSB). RBI has stated that

while PSBs are full-fledged banks carrying out activities of a universal bank, to supplement their efforts for customer reach-out, the role of payments banks has been envisaged for furthering financial inclusion by enabling high-volume low-value transactions in deposits and payments/remittance services in a secured technology-driven environment.

### **Decrease in income tax collection**

2597. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the growth on revenue from income tax collections has decreased for the first time in 20 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has conducted any study with regards to the reasons behind it; 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) No Sir. The details of Direct Tax Collection from Financial Year 2000-01 to Financial Year 2018-19 is given in Statement (*See* below).

Direct Tax Collection from 01.04.2019 to 10.03.2020 (i.e current Financial Year 2019-20) is ₹ 8,63,489 Crores. However, it is premature to predict growth of Direct Tax revenue for the current Financial Year, as the last instalment of advance tax is not yet due.

(c) and (d) It does not arise, in view of (a) and (b) above.

### ***Statement***

#### *Details of Direct Tax Collections from 2000-01 to 2018-19*

		(₹ crore)
Financial Year	Direct Tax Collection	
1	2	
2000-01	68,305	
2001-02	69,198	

1	2
2002-03	83,088
2003-04	1,05,088
2004-05	1,32,771
2005-06	1,65,216
2006-07	2,30, 181
2007-08	3,14,330
2008-09	3,33,818
2009-10	3,78,063
2010-11	4,45,995
2011-12	4,93,987
2012-13	5,58,989
2013-14	6,38,596
2014-15	6,95,792
2015-16	7,41,945
2016-17	8,49,713
2017-18	10,02,037
2018-19	11,37,718

Source: Time Series Data & Pr.CCA,CBDT.

### Budget data discrepancies

2598. SHRI TIRUCH SIVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there have been data discrepancies in the Budget 2020 documents regarding allocations for various department;
- (b) if so, the total number of such discrepancies names of department where such discrepancies occurred and whether they have been corrected; and
- (c) the reasons for such discrepancies in data between the excel sheet and the PDF files?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) The Appropriation Bill 2020 submitted to Parliament for consideration and passing is based on Demands for Grants for 2020-21, presented to Parliament on 1.2.2020 which is same as the PDF file available on the Website of the Ministry of Finance. There is no difference between these two documents.

**Trips by IRDAI officials for IAIS meetings**

2599. SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) since when Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) is a Member of International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS);
- (b) the total number of trips taken by all its officials including Chairperson and Whole Time Members in connection with IAIS meetings upto January, 2020;
- (c) the total cost incurred so far for such visits including Hotel, Air Fare, Transport and DA; and
- (d) whether any review done by IRDAI for having an alternative to these visits like video conferencing, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) As per Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), it has been a member of the IAIS since the year 2000-01.

(b) and (c) As informed by IRDAI, number of trips undertaken by their officials including Chairperson and Whole Time Members in connection with IAIS meetings during 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 (till 31.01.2020) were 16, 9 and 7 respectively. Further, the cost incurred for such visits during 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 (till 31.01.2020) amounted to ₹ 69,66,357, ₹ 60,75,944 and ₹ 38,05,970 respectively.

(d) As per IRDAI all official foreign tour programmes are reviewed by them from the point of view of need and benefit before they are approved. Wherever, it is possible to achieve the objectives through video or tele-conferencing facilities, such facilities are being used.

**Security of currency notes**

2600. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that new currency notes are more prone to be faked;
- (b) if so, the details of fake currency notes caught by central agencies during 2017-18, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has taken steps for increasing security of currency notes against their fake versions; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The new series of banknotes contain various security features which are difficult to counterfeit. The key security features of new series notes of ₹2000, ₹500 and ₹200 denominations are:

- (i) See through register with denominational numeral can be seen when the note is held against it.
- (ii) Latent image with denominational numeral can be seen when the banknote is held at 45 degree angle at eye level.
- (iii) Micro letters 'RBI, 'भारत' 'India' and the denomination numeral
- (iv) Colour shift windowed security thread with inscriptions 'भारत', RBI and denominational numeral. Colour of the thread changes from green to blue when the note is tilted
- (v) Mahatma Gandhi portrait and Electrotpe watermarks
- (vi) Number panel with numerals growing from small to big on the top left side and bottom right side
- (vii) Intaglio or raised printing of Mahatma Gandhi portrait, Ashoka Pillar emblem, bleed lines and identity mark

(viii) Denominational numeral with Rupee Symbol, in colour changing ink (green to blue) on bottom right

(ix) Angular bleed lines on left and right side in raised print.

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

(c) and (d) The security features/design of Indian Banknotes are strengthened from time to time to enhance the counterfeit resistance of banknotes.

**Representation to NSE and SEBI for violations  
of environmental laws**

2601. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some NGOs and activists have represented to National Stock Exchange and SEBI in 2018 alleging therein for violations of environmental laws by Sterline Copper Plant at Thoothukudi in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all these NGOs and activists received large scale foreign funding from several countries in order to dislodge largest Vedanta's Plant by malicious and objectionable activities; and

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take against these elements which are creating instability and sabotage our economic growth by misguiding SEBI on misleading information?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, a representation was received by National Stock Exchange (NSE) in 2018 against Vedanta Ltd. The representation pointed out the systematic violations by the company in its operations in Thoothukudi, and that it continues to downplay the risks posed by its illegal operations in Thoothukudi and the liabilities it could face for violation of environmental laws. The company had responded that in their opinion, stakeholders are being misled by allegations.

However, SEBI has not received such representation in the matter of violation of environmental laws by Sterlite Copper Plant at Thoothukudi in Tamil Nadu.

(c) and (d) No person having a definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programme can accept foreign contribution unless he obtains a certificate of registration or prior permission under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 (FCRA, 2010). For any violation of the provision(s) of FCRA, 2010 and rules made thereunder, appropriate penal actions are taken.

However, some representations/complaints alleging violation of the provision(s) of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 by the NGO 'The Other Media' have been received in the Ministry of Home Affairs and appropriate action as per law is being taken in the matter.

#### Settlement of IT claims amicably

†2602. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) the number of disputed income tax claims settled amicably by Government during the last five years; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to reduce the number of these claims in future, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) 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, as a measure of litigation management, 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 (Rs)
ITAT	20 lakhs	50 lakhs
High Court	50 lakhs	1 crore
Supreme Court	1 crore	2 crore

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

2. Other steps taken by Department

- I. Central Technical Committee (CTC) and Regional Technical Committees (RTCs) have been created at the level of CBDT & 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.
- III. The Department has issued Standard Procedure for handling matters relating to such frequently litigated sections, i.e. section 14A, 68 and 147. It is expected that these standard procedures will go a long way in minimizing litigation.

**Minimum pension in private sector**

2603. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any ceiling has been fixed with regard to the minimum pension to persons working in private sector, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to increase the said ceiling and also to review the existing pension scheme for such private sector, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;



- (c) whether Dearness Allowance is applicable to such pensioners;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether Government proposes to relax norms to enable employees of Central Public Sector Companies to join New Pension Scheme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) As informed by Ministry of Labour and Employment, under Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995, the Government, w.e.f. 01.09.2014, has fixed minimum pension at ₹ 1000 per month by providing budgetary support keeping in view the widespread demand. At present, decision to enhance the minimum pension under EPS, 1995, has not been taken.

(c) and (d) As informed by Ministry of Labour and Employment, there is no provision under EPS, 1995, to provide dearness allowance.

(e) National Pension System (NPS) was introduced w.e.f. 1st January 2004. All Corporates / Employers including Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) can adopt NPS on a voluntary basis; around 25 CPSEs have already rolled out NPS for their employees.

#### **Consultant firms for sale of assets of PSUs**

†2604. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is looking for consultant firms for giving assistance in sale of lands and building assets of Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government is working towards achieving the difficult sales target of Rs 90 thousand crore for 2019-20;

(c) whether it is fact that Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM) has requested to empanel International Asset Advisory (IAA) company or other experienced company; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The Revised Estimates (RE) for 2019-20 for disinvestment receipts is Rs 65000 crore. There is no specific target for sale of lands and building.

(c) and (d) DIPAM has empanelled 11 International Property Consultancy firms who would provide end to end transaction advisory services and ensure completion of transactions for monetizing the same. The list of these International Property Consultants is available at [www.dipam.gov.in](http://www.dipam.gov.in).

#### **Achievement of MSME Recast Window**

2605. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Recast Window for loan accounts has been set up by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of MSMEs loan accounts recasted in the State of Maharashtra since the setting up of the Recast Window; and

(d) the major achievements of the MSMEs Recast Window in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) To facilitate meaningful restructuring of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) accounts that have become stressed, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had permitted a one-time restructuring of existing loans to GST-registered MSME units classified as 'standard' without a downgrade in the asset classification, subject to certain conditions, which *inter-alia* include that the aggregate exposure of banks and Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) to the borrower should not exceed Rs 250 million as on 1.1.2019, the borrower's account should be categorised as standard asset as on 1.1.2019 and continues to be classified as a 'standard asset' till the date of implementation of the scheme, and implementation of the restructuring before March 31, 2020.

The scheme has now been extended by RBI till 31.12.2020 to such GST registered MSME accounts that were in default as on 1.1.2020, without a downgrade in the asset classification, subject to certain conditions, which *inter-alia* include that the aggregate exposure of banks and NBFCs to the borrower should not exceed Rs 250 million as on 1.1.2020, the borrower's account should be categorised as standard asset as on 1.1.2020

and continues to be classified as a 'standard asset' till the date of implementation of the restructuring, and implementation of the restructuring before December 31, 2020.

(c) A total of 51269 MSME loan accounts involving an amount of Rs 1997 crore have been restructured as on 29.2.2020 by Public Sector Banks in the State of Maharashtra under the one-time restructuring Scheme.

(d) The one-time restructuring scheme has provided the much needed support to MSME units eligible under the scheme, without a downgrade in their asset classification. A total of 6,19,562 MSME accounts have been restructured in the country as on 31.1.2020 by Public Sector Banks, involving an amount of Rs 22,650 crore.

#### **Distribution of Education Cess to States**

2606. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of accumulation and non-utilisation of Education Cess collected during the last three years;

(b) whether there is any mechanism in place to distribute Education Cess to States; and

(c) if so, the details of distribution of the cess, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The details of accumulation and non-utilization of Education Cess collected during the last three years is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Total Funds Collected as Edu- cation Cess	Funds allocated to the schemes of the Department of Higher Education	Funds allocated to the schemes of the Department of School Education and Literacy	Total Funds allocated in the schemes concerning Education Cess (3+4)	Education Cess Non- Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6
2016-17	30248.07		28920.11	28920.11	1327.96

1	2	3	4	5	6
2017-18	32383.97		21120.80	21120.80	11263.17
2018-19	32617.7	7690.52	27804.15	35494.67	(-) 2876.97
TOTAL	95249.74	7690.52	77845.06	85535.58	9714.16

Allocation through Madhyamik and Uchchatar Shiksha Kosh started from 2018-19

(b) The Education Cess is a part of central tax which is not sharable with states. The Education Cess is used for funding the Central Sector Schemes.

(c) Does not arise.

**Impact of economic growth on exports  
and capital investments**

2607. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether economy is projected to grow at slower pace i.e. 6.1 per cent during the current year even as exports and capital investments are likely to be much better than the last year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) As per Second Advance Estimates of National Income for 2019-20 released by the National Statistical Office, India's real GDP is estimated to grow at 5.0 percent in 2019-20. Exports as percentage of GDP at current prices is estimated to have declined from 19.9 percent in 2018-19 to 18.7 percent in 2019-20. Gross Fixed Capital Formation as percentage of GDP at current prices is estimated to have declined from 29.0 percent in 2018-19 to 27.5 percent in 2019-20.

The moderation in India's growth coincides with a deceleration in growth of global output, as estimated by International Monetary Fund (IMF). In addition, as highlighted in Economic Survey 2019-20, excessive supply-led bank lending without due diligence prior to 2014 built stresses in the financial sector, which has acted as a drag on the real sector in recent times. IMF has projected India's GDP growth to pick up to 5.8 per

cent in 2020. The Economic Survey 2019-20 has projected a pick-up in India's growth in the range of 6.0 per cent to 6.5 per cent in 2020-21.

### **Reasons for plummeting of GDP**

2608. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that GDP has come down to 5 per cent, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the rating agencies have predicted that it would plummet further to 3 per cent; and
- (c) if so, the remedial measures being taken by Government to achieve higher GDP growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) India's growth trajectory over the period 2014-15 to 2018-19 is characterized by macroeconomic stability with real GDP growth averaging 7.4 per cent. As per latest estimates of National Income for 2019-20 released by the National Statistical Office, India's real GDP is estimated to grow at 5.0 percent in 2019-20. The moderation in India's growth coincides with a deceleration in growth of global output, as estimated by International Monetary Fund (IMF). In addition, as highlighted in Economic Survey 2019-20, excessive supply-led bank lending without due diligence prior to 2014 built stresses in the financial sector, which has acted as a drag on the real sector in recent times.

(b) and (c) None of the five Sovereign Credit Rating agencies which rate India's sovereign debt has predicted that India's GDP Growth rate would plummet to 3 per cent. However, in an attempt to boost investment and growth, the Government has implemented several major reforms in recent years. The Government has enacted the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) and recapitalized banks. The other measures taken, *inter-alia*, include Goods and Services Tax (GST) to simplify the indirect taxation regime, Make-in-India programme to boost domestic manufacturing capacity, liberalization of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Jan Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile (JAM) Trinity towards greater transparency, efficiency and financial inclusion. Recently, the corporate tax rate has

been cut to 15 per cent for new domestic manufacturing companies, which is amongst the lowest in the world. In December 2019, the government has announced the ₹103 lakh crore National Infrastructure Pipeline which would significantly boost infrastructure and spur growth impulses in the economy. The Union Budget 2020-21 has also announced a number of measures to support broad-based and inclusive economic development. These, *inter-alia*, include rationalization of personal income tax rates to support domestic demand, a 16-point action plan for holistic development of the agriculture sector and critical measures to boost infrastructure and rural spending. The ongoing reforms and the measures announced in the Union Budget 2020-21 are expected to further strengthen growth.

**Memorandum of Andhra Pradesh CM for financial grants**

2609. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the CM of Andhra Pradesh submitted a Memorandum indicating that the Government of Andhra Pradesh, in its Vote-on-Account Budget, indicated that there is a need to get financial grants from Union Government of India to the tune of ₹61,071 crores;

(b) if so, the reasons that the Government of India has released only ₹6,739 crores;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to take to release the balance amount;

(d) whether CM has also requested for additional ₹40,000 crores as grants to the State; and

(e) if so, what Government has done so far to accede to his request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The final State Budget 2019-20 of the State of Andhra Pradesh presented on 12.07.2019 has projected ₹61,071.52 crore as Budget Estimate of Grants-in-aid from the Union Government for the year 2019-20.

(b) and (c) The Central Government transfers resources to States under Finance

Commission transfers (including devolution from divisible pool of Central taxes and duties) and other grants-in-aid including Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), Central Sector Schemes (CS) etc. as per allocations provided in Union Budget. Funds to the State Governments including State Government of Andhra Pradesh are released by the concerned line Ministries/Departments as per extant scheme guidelines including utilization of funds during previous years. The concerned State Government(s) and Central Ministries review and monitor implementation of the schemes following General Financial Rules-2017, to ensure effective utilization of funds for the purpose for which it was released and next installment of grants-in-aid is released accordingly.

(d) and (e) No such request has been received in the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance.

**One time restructuring of pending debt in MSME sector**

2610. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government extended benefit of one-time restructuring of pending debt for the MSME sector units, that were in default;

(b) if so, the number of cases identified and the number of cases resolved by the Public Sector Banks;

(c) whether any deadline fixed for resolving the remaining cases that have become stressed; and

(d) other measures proposed to ease the situation in the MSME sector to generate production and more employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) To facilitate meaningful restructuring of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) accounts that have become stressed, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had permitted a one-time restructuring of existing loans to GST-registered MSME units classified as 'standard' without a downgrade in the asset classification, subject to certain conditions, which *inter-alia* include that the aggregate exposure of banks and Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) to the borrower should not exceed Rs 250 million as on 1.1.2019, the borrower's account should be categorised as

standard asset as on 1.1.2019 and continues to be classified as a 'standard asset' till the date of implementation of the scheme, and implementation of the restructuring before March 31, 2020.

The scheme has now been extended by RBI till 31.12.2020 to such GST registered MSME accounts that were in default as on 1.1.2020, without a downgrade in the asset classification, subject to certain conditions, which *inter-alia* include that the aggregate exposure of banks and NBFCs to the borrower should not exceed Rs 250 million as on 1.1.2020, the borrower's account should be categorised as standard asset as on 1.1.2020 and continues to be classified as a 'standard asset' till the date of implementation of the restructuring, and implementation of the restructuring before December 31, 2020.

The number of cases identified for restructuring is not a fixed number as the number will keep changing based on whether the concerned MSME entities continue to fulfill the eligibility criteria specified by RBI. As reported by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to RBI, a total of 6,19,562 MSME accounts have been restructured by PSBs as on 31.1.2020, involving an amount of Rs 22,650 crore.

(d) A number of measures have been taken for the MSME sector, which *inter-alia* include:

- (i) 2% interest subvention for MSMEs for loans up to Rs 1 crore for the financial years 2018-19 (w.e.f. 02.11.2018) and 2019-20.
- (ii) RBI has issued framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of MSMEs having loan limits up to ₹ 25 crore on 17.03.2016.
- (iii) Collateral free loans up to ₹ 10 lakh for units in the Micro and Small Enterprise (MSE) Sector.
- (iv) MSME loans, including service sector MSMEs, classified as Priority Sector Lending.
- (v) Implementation of Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS) to resolve the problem of delayed payments to MSMEs and classification of factoring transactions as Priority Sector Lending.
- (vi) Issuance of directions to Companies with turnover above Rs 500 crore and to all CPSEs to get themselves onboarded on TReDS platform.
- (vii) Target of 7.5 percent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC), or Credit Equivalent Amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher, fixed for Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) for lending to Micro Enterprises.



- (viii) Calculation of working capital requirement up to ₹ 5 crore of MSEs simplified by defining it as 20% of projected annual turnover.
- (ix) Banks advised to mandatorily acknowledge MSME loan applications and put in place system for their on-line tracking.
- (x) RBI has advised banks to streamline flow of credit to MSEs for facilitating timely and adequate credit flow during their 'Life Cycle'.
- (xi) To improve monetary policy transmission, banks have been advised by RBI to link all new floating rate loans to MSEs from 1.10.2019 and floating rate loans to Medium Enterprises from 1.4.2020 to an external benchmark.
- (xii) Government of India has increased Interest Equalisation rate from 3% to 5% in respect of exports by the MSME sector manufacturers under the Interest Equalisation Scheme on Pre and Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit.
- (xiii) The setting up of Government e-Marketplace (GeM) with directions issued recently by the Government for ensuring timely payments on GeM including milestone based payments, time bound generation of provisional receipt certificates (PRCs) and Consignee Receipt and Acceptance Certificates (CRACS). Integration of Tk OS platform with GeM has also been completed.
- (xiv) Creation of MSME Samadhaan portal and making it mandatory for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) to upload information regarding their dues on the portal.
- (xv) Issuance of notification requiring all companies to submit half yearly returns about their dues.
- (xvi) Roping in NeSL Information Utility to do default broadcast of buyers from MSEs to their other creditors.

#### **Sahara India Corporate Fraud case**

2611. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of Sahara India Corporate Fraud case;
- (b) the total amount of depositors at present lying with Sahara India; and
- (c) the roadmap envisaged by Government to recover depositors' hard earned money and by when it will be possible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has informed that two of the Group Companies of Sahara Group namely, Sahara India Real Estate Corporation Ltd., (SIRECL) and Sahara Housing Investment Corporation Ltd. (SHICL), had raised money aggregating to ₹ 19,400.87 Crore and ₹ 6,380.50 Crore respectively from around 3.07 Crores subscribers/investors/deposit accounts through issue of Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures (OFCDs) without filing offer documents with SEBI and in violation of SEBI Regulations and Companies Act, 1956.

Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* Order dated 31.08.2012 *inter-alia* directed SIRECL and SHICL to refund the amount so collected along with interest @ 15% per annum to SEBI from the date of receipt of the subscription amount till the date of repayment, within a period of three months from the date of the Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and that the amount shall be deposited in a Nationalized Bank bearing maximum rate of interest. Accordingly, Sahara Group has deposited an amount of Rupees 15,451.11 Crore to 'SEBI-Sahara Refund' Account as on 1 March 2020.

As per the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court and with the advice of Justice (Retd.) B N Agarwal appointed by Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 31.08.2012 to oversee the refund process, SEBI had issued Press Releases at various points in time advising the investors to make necessary applications to SEBI for refund of their money invested in the OFCDs of the aforesaid two Companies *viz.*, SIRECL and SHICL. July 2, 2018 was the last date for receiving applications for refund. Pursuant to the above, SEBI had received 19,560 applications in total involving 53,460 Original Bond Certificates / Pass Books for an aggregate principal amount of Rupees 81.44 Crore. As on date, SEBI made refunds, after verification of claims, with respect to 14,372 applications involving 39,958 Original Bond Certificates / Pass Books for an aggregate amount of Rupees 111.12 Crores (i.e. Rupees 59.06 Crores as principal and Rupees 52.06 Crores as interest).

Further, SEBI had examined the matter of other group entities like, M/s. Sahara Q Shop Unique Products Range Ltd, M/s. Sahara Q Gold Mart Ltd, M/s. Sahara India Commercial Corporation Ltd, M/s. Sahara Credit Co-operative Society Ltd, M/s. Sahara Prime City Ltd, M/s. Saharayn Universal Multipurpose Society Ltd, M/s. Saharayn E Multipurpose Society Ltd and M/s. Stars Multipurpose Co-operative Society Ltd for applicability of SEBI Regulations and it was observed that the activities of said companies

did not fall under the definition of Collective Investment Schemes and hence, outside the purview of SEBI. The matters relating to said companies have been referred by SEBI to various authorities/ Regulators concerned such as Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Reserve Bank of India, Government of Maharashtra, and Government of Uttar Pradesh.

### **Crude oil under the ambit of GST**

2612. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any proposals to bring the crude oil production under GST;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has constituted any committee to weigh the proposal to bring the crude oil production under GST, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the recommendations made by the committee; and
- (e) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Certain references have been received for inclusion of petroleum products in GST.

- (c) No Sir.
- (d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.
- (e) As per Article 279 A (5) of the Constitution, the Goods and Service Tax Council shall recommend the date on which the goods and services tax be levied on Crude Oil. As per the section 9(2) of the CGST Act, inclusion of Crude Oil in GST will require recommendation of the GST Council. So far, the GST Council has not made any such recommendation.

### **Political funding through electoral bond**

2613. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Election Commission of India is skeptical of political funding through electoral bond; and

(b) the amount subscribed to political parties through electoral bonds, the details thereof, party-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Election Commission of India had expressed its views regarding political funding through electoral bonds with specific reference to amendments in Section 29C of the Representation of People's Act (RP Act), 1951 and Section 13A of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 and Section 182 of the Companies Act 2013, as proposed under the Finance Act 2017 *vide* its letter No.56/PPEMS/Transparency/2017 dated 26.5.2017.

(b) The Government has been informed by the Election Commission of India that based on the audited annual accounts submitted by the political parties, subscription received by different political parties are as under:

**Table**

*Subscriptions received by the Political Parties  
through Electoral Bonds*

(₹ in crore)	
Name of the political parties	Total subscription till 31.3.2019
Bhartiya Janta Party	1660.89
Indian National Congress	388.26
Nationalist Congress Party	29.25
All India Trinamool Congress	97.28
Biju Janta Dal	213.50
Janta Dal (Secular)	35.25
Talangana Rashtriya Samiti	141.50
Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party	99.84
Shivsena	60.40
Telugu Desam Party	27.50
TOTAL	2753.67

*Source:* Audited Financial Accounts up to financial year 2018-19 received by Election Commission of India from the National and State Political Parties.

**Complaint against SMS containing stock advices**

2614. SHRI NARYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any complaints regarding spreading of SMS containing stock advices;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with action taken in the matter;
- (c) whether the details of marketing agencies sending such messages having been shared with TRAI to identify the senders of such messages;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether TRAI has taken any action in the matter; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Government as well as Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI), the regulator for securities market in India, has received complaints regarding spreading of SMS recommending buying of shares of particular companies.

SEBI has passed various directions in cases involving use of fraudulent SMSs, initiated series of advertisement campaign focusing on creating awareness about fraudulent SMSs, and has also taken up the matter with the Telecom Service Providers and advised access providers to take effective steps to ensure strict compliance of TRAI directions dated 10 August 2017.

(c) to (f) SEBI has raised the issue of fraudulent SMSs with the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) from time to time, highlighting the issues faced by SEBI while processing cases especially with regard to lack of reliable information on the identity of actual senders of such SMSs. Subsequently, TRAI issued a direction to all Access Providers on 10 August 2017 to ensure that SMSs relating to investment advice/stock tips only from SEBI registered investment advisers, stock brokers, sub-brokers, portfolio managers and merchant bankers shall be sent or allowed to be sent through registered telemarketers, and that such messages should be sent only as 'transactional message'.

**Estimation of profits through the sale of CPSE**

2615. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of revenue Government is planning to generate through disinvestments in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in the current financial year;

(b) the amount of revenue Government is planning to generate through the sale of assets through asset monetisation of the CPSEs;

(c) whether Government is planning to sell the assets of CPSEs at market price;

(d) whether the Ministry is following the guidelines of NITI Aayog in determining and evaluating the core and non-core assets of PSUs; and

(e) the estimated date for the completion of asset monetisation by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) During the current Financial Year 2019-20, the Revised Estimate of receipts from disinvestment has been kept at ₹ 65,000 crore.

(b) to (e) The Department is following the Asset Monetization Framework for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs)/ Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) /Other Government Organizations approved by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 28.02.2019.

The scope of the institutional mechanism approved by the Cabinet covers monetization of the following:

- (i) Identified non-core assets of CPSEs under strategic disinvestment;
- (ii) Immovable Enemy Property under the custody of Custodian of Enemy Property (CEPI), MHA as per sub-section 6 of section 8 A of the Enemy Property Act 1968; and
- (iii) Assets of other CPSEs/ PSUs/ other Government Organizations with the approval of the Competent Authority;
- (iv) Sick/loss making CPSEs under closure shall follow the DPE closure guidelines dated 14.6.2018 in this regard. However, any sick/loss making CPSEs can also adopt this framework with the approval of Competent Authority.

The asset monetisation of identified assets is to be carried out through a competitive bidding process. The completion of the process depends on market conditions and investment interest. There is no specific revenue target from asset monetisation.

### **Disinvestment of CPSUs**

2616. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to disinvest the different CPSUs;
- (b) if so, the planning of disinvestment;
- (c) how many CPSUs and what are the CPSUs going to be disinvested; and
- (d) how much fund would be procured from this disinvestment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The Government is following a policy of disinvestment through minority stake sale and Strategic disinvestment. Strategic Disinvestment implies substantial sale of Government shareholding of a CPSE along with transfer of management control. The policy of strategic disinvestment is followed in respect of the CPSEs which are not 'priority sector'. For this purpose, NITI Aayog has been mandated to identify such CPSEs based on the criteria of (i) National Security; (ii) Sovereign functions at arm's length, and (iii) Market imperfections and Public Purpose.

In certain other CPSEs, policy of minority stake sale without transfer of management control through various SEBI approved methods, is being followed in order to unlock the value, promote public ownership and higher degree of accountability. The various modes of disinvestment commonly used for minority stake sale include Initial Public Offer (IPO), Offer for Sale (OFS), Buyback of Shares and Exchange Traded Funds (ETF).

(c) So far, the Government has given 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment of 34 CPSEs including subsidiaries, Units and Joint Ventures with sale of majority stake of Government of India and transfer of management control. List of CPSEs, subsidiaries, units and Joint Ventures for which Government has given 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment is given in Statement (See below). This includes profit making as well as loss making CPSEs.

Besides, transactions related to Buyback, OFS, IPO etc. in approved CPSEs are at different stages.

(d) During the current Financial Year (2019-20), as against the Revised Estimate of ₹ 65,000 crore, a sum of ₹ 35,537.32 crore has been realized (till 12.3.2020) as disinvestment proceeds. The actual disinvestment proceeds may depend on market conditions and investors' interest.

***Statement***

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

**(a) Transactions Completed**

1. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited
2. Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC)
3. Hospital Services Consultancy Ltd. (HSCC)
4. National Project construction corporation (NPCC)
5. Dredging Corporation of India

**(b) Transactions in process**

1. Project & Development India Ltd.
2. Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL).
3. Engineering Project (India) Ltd.
4. Bridge and Roof Co. India Ltd.
5. Pawan Hans Ltd.
6. Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. (subsidiary)
7. Scooters India Limited
8. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.
9. Hindustan Fluorocarbon Ltd. (HFL) (sub.)\*
10. Central Electronics Ltd.



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

\* Subsequently, CCEA has given 'in-principle' approval for closure of the Company.

3. **Recent 'in principle' approval for strategic disinvestment**

1. (a) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (except Numaligarh Refinery Limited)  
(b) BPCL stake in Numaligarh Refinery Limited to a CPSE strategic buyer.
2. Shipping Corporation of India (SCI)
3. Container Corporation of India (CONCOR)
4. THDC India Limited (THDCIL)
5. North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO)
6. Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited (NINL)

**Charging higher interest rate on home loans  
by NBFCs in Karnataka**

2617. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has requested the Ministry to issue suitable direction to RBI to regulate and monitor the interest charged by Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) registered and regulated by RBI on charging exorbitant rates of interest much higher than the rate of interest fixed by the State Government on home loans;

(b) whether RBI has no control over the rate of interest charged by NBFCs on home loans; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/will be taken for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) Government of Karnataka had requested in 2017 for issue of suitable directions to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to take appropriate steps in the matter of Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) in Karnataka charging rates of interest higher than those fixed by the Government of Karnataka.

The matter was referred to RBI and RBI apprised that for protecting the interest of customers, it has laid down a Fair Practices Code which is adopted by NBFCs and it includes, *inter-alia*, transparency in loan terms and conditions with regard to the disbursement schedule, interest rate, service charges, prepayment charges, penal interest etc. RBI further informed that it does not prescribe the interest rates to be charged by NBFCs (other than for NBFC-Micro Finance Institutions) on their loans including home loans and that the rate of interest charged by the NBFCs is governed by the terms and conditions of the loan agreement entered into between the borrower and the NBFCs.

#### **Reduction in interest rates for housing loans**

2618. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is considering to provide a front end reduction in interest rates for housing loans in the first two years to boost demand in the real estate sector and reduce inventory of unsold houses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the sluggish demand in real estate segment has affected over all economy of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) master circular on Interest Rates on Advances (Circular No. DBR. No. Dir. BC. 9/13.03.00/2015-16 dated July 1, 2015), the credit decisions stand deregulated. Banks are required to take credit related decisions based on their internal assessment of the commercial viability of the loan within their Board approved policies and broad regulatory guidelines. As such decision regarding interest rates applicable on housing loans and the terms of their repayment fall within the purview of credit decisions required to be taken by banks in line with their Board approved policies and regulatory guidelines.

However, in order to enable better transmission of rate cuts to customers, RBI vide circular dated October 1, 2019 has made it mandatory for banks to link all new floating rate personal or retail loans to an external benchmark. The banks are free to choose one of the several benchmarks indicated in the circular such as RBI policy repo rate, Government of India 3-Months Treasury Bill yield published by the Financial Benchmarks India Private Ltd (FBIL), Government of India 6-Months Treasury Bill yield published by the FBIL and any other benchmark market interest rate published by the FBIL.

(c) and (d) Subdued demand in real estate can have a deleterious impact on the economy as besides being an employment generator, housing has a significant multiplier effect in boosting economic activity and output in a large number of ancillary industries directly or indirectly. However, the credit data from RBI indicates that credit demand in the real estate sector has been steady as credit to the real estate sector has registered a growth of 14% during Financial Year (FY) 2017-18, 20% during FY 2018-19 and 9.7% in the first three quarters of FY 2019-2020 (up to 31.12.2019) as tabulated below:

Name	Credit to Real Estate Sector (amount in ₹ crore)			
	31.03.2017	31.03.2018	31.03.2019	31.12.2019
Scheduled Commercial Banks	13,01,593	14,84,276	17,87,963	19,61,516

**Unclaimed deposit amount in Public and  
Private Sector Insurance companies**

2619. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government can share the details of unclaimed investment amount in both Public Sector and Private Sector Insurance companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for not sharing; and

(d) whether Government has any plan to use this unclaimed amount to empower farmers, labourers and build education and healthcare institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) As per Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), unclaimed amount of policyholders with Public and Private sector insurance companies as on 31.03.2019 was 14491.05 crore and ₹ 3971.55 crore respectively.

(d) Government has established Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund to utilize the unclaimed money on social and welfare schemes of senior citizens. Insurance companies are required to transfer the unclaimed amount pending for more than 10 years to the Senior Citizens Welfare Fund on or before 1st March every year. The Fund shall be utilized for such schemes for promotion of the welfare of senior citizens in line with the National Policy on Older Persons and the National Policy on Senior Citizens.

**Guaranteed reimbursement of amount  
deposited in banks**

2620. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the enhancement of the guaranteed reimbursement of amount deposited in banks;

(b) how Government arrive at the guaranteed figure of ₹ 5 lakh for individual depositor where earlier Bank deposits was insured upto Rs 1 lakh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) With a view to providing a greater measure of protection to depositors in banks, the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC)

has raised the limit of insurance cover for depositors in insured banks from ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 5 lakh per depositor with effect from 04.02.2020, with the approval of the Government of India.

(b) and (c) The proposal to raise the limit of insurance cover for depositors in insured banks from ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 5 lakh was received by the Government of India from DICGC. DICGC reviews the deposit insurance cover keeping in view its financial position and the interest of the banking system of the country as a whole, in terms of the provisions of Section 16(1) of the DICGC Act, 1961 which provides that the Corporation may, from time to time, having regard to its financial position and to the interest of the banking system of the country as a whole, raise, with the previous approval of the Central Government, the financial limit of the total amount payable to one depositor in respect of his deposit at all the branches of a bank taken together.

#### **Business of fake currency notes**

†2621. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the business of fake currency notes is flourishing in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to take any step to prevent it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) As per data of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), there is declining trend in Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) seized during the years 2017, 2018 and 2019. The Government of India has taken various measures to check the smuggling and circulation of fake Indian currency notes in the country, which, *inter alia*, include the following:

- (i) FICN Coordination Group (FCORD) has been formed by the Ministry of Home Affairs to share intelligence/information among the security agencies of the state/centre to counter the problem of circulation of fake currency cases.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) A Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell (TFFC) has been constituted in NLA to investigate terror funding and fake currency cases.
- (iii) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between India and Bangladesh to prevent and counter smuggling and circulation of fake currency notes.
- (iv) Security at the international borders has been strengthened by using new surveillance technology, deploying additional manpower for round the clock surveillance, establishing observations posts along the international border, erection of border fencing and intensive patrolling.

**Funds by banks to finish incomplete and  
pending house projects**

†2622. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that an announcement has been made by Government to provide funds by banks in order to finish the incomplete and pending projects to build houses;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government is aware of the fact that banks are reluctant to give loans to people and harass them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The Cabinet in its meeting held on 6th November, 2019 approved creation of a Special Window for Affordable and Middle-Income Housing to provide last mile funding for completion of stalled RERA registered housing projects with the objective of helping homebuyers in getting delivery of their home. The Special Window will comprise of professionally managed Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs). The AIFs formed/funded under the special window will be privately managed AIFs that will receive contribution from multiple stakeholders including Government of India, Government-related and private financial institutions, sovereign wealth funds, public and private banks, domestic pension and provident funds, global pension funds and other institutional investors. SWAMIH Investment Fund-I is the first Alternative

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Investment Fund set up under the Special Window with target size of 12500 crore, in which 13 domestic and financial institutions and Government of India have contributed a total amount of INR 10,530 crore. The contribution of Government of India to the fund is INR 5000 crore. SBICAP Ventures Limited has been appointed as the Investment Manager for the SWAMIH Investment Fund-I.

(c) The year-on-year credit growth of retail/personal segment in general and housing loan in particular, for Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) has increased by 16.9% and 17.5% respectively, as per RBI's 'Deployment of Gross Bank Credit by Major Sectors' released on 28th February 2020.

**Pay revision of bank employees**

2623. SHRI SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pay wage revision of more than 10 lakh bank employees is due since November 1, 2017;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of action taken by Government for speedy settlement of wage revision;

(d) whether Government has fixed any deadline to arrive at a settlement between bank employee unions and Indian Bank Association (IBA) regarding pending wage revision in light of more than two years delay; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (e) Wages in PSBs are settled every five years through bipartite settlement between the Indian Banks' Association (which negotiates on behalf of bank managements on their specific mandate) and unions/associations of bank employees. PSBs had been requested by the Government to expedite steps for wage revision. Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has informed that it has been in negotiations for wage revision in respect of 8.47 lakh PSB employees due since 1.11.2017. IBA has also informed that one month's ad hoc salary has been paid to PSB employees in October 2019.

**Income tax notices under limited scrutiny**

2624. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Income Tax Department is continuously slapping individuals with tax notices holding them liable to pay more taxes on frivolous issues, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Income Tax Department has also issued notices to more than 60,000 tax payers under "Limited Scrutiny";

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

(d) the aspects covered under "Limited Scrutiny"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) No Sir. The Income-tax Department is not slapping individuals with tax notices holding them liable to pay more taxes on frivolous issues. A Computer Assisted Scrutiny Selection (CASS) method is being followed for selecting the cases for scrutiny 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. 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 as per the rule-based selection criteria duly approved by the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT).

(b) and (c) Under CASS, cases are selected for scrutiny in two categories namely "Limited Scrutiny-" and "Complete Scrutiny". During the CASS cycle 2019, a total of 73,255 cases have been selected under "Limited Scrutiny".

(d) In "Limited Scrutiny" cases, the issue(s) for which a case has been selected for scrutiny under CASS are communicated to the taxpayer concerned in the notice under section 143(2) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 itself. Further, the scope of enquiry/ investigation by an Assessing Officer in such "Limited Scrutiny" cases is limited to the specific issue(s) for which the case has been selected for scrutiny.

However, in respect of such cases selected for "Limited Scrutiny", where credible specific information has been/is received from any law-enforcement/intelligence/regulatory



authority or agency regarding tax-evasion, then only issue(s) arising from such information can be examined during the course of conduct of assessment proceedings in such "Limited Scrutiny" cases, only with prior administrative approval of the Pr. CIT/ CIT concerned as per the procedure laid down by CBDT.

### **Loans under mudra turning in NPAs**

†2625. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NPAs of the banks have increased because of irregularities in paying the loans distributed under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana in the districts of Konkan region of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether Government has found any shortcomings in the implementation of Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana; and

(d) if so, the manner in which Government has extricated the above shortcomings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) As reported by Public Sector Banks (PSBs), total Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) for loans extended under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) during the last three years were Rs 3,790.35 crore (2016-17) and Rs 7,277.31 crore (2017-18) and ₹11,483.42 crore (2018-19) respectively. NPAs under PMMY as on 31st March, 2019 for PSBs were 3.76% of the amount disbursed under the scheme. District/region-wise NPA data under the Scheme is not centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) Any complaints received in respect of implementation of PMMY including turning down of loan applications, delay in turn-around-time (TAT) and lenders' insisting on collateral/guarantor on certain occasions, are redressed in coordination with the respective banks. A number of steps have been taken to improve implementation of the scheme which *inter alia*, include:

- provision for online applications through [psbloansin59minutes](#) and [udyamimitra](#) portal

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- intensive publicity campaigns for increased visibility of the scheme for lenders and borrowers
- simplification of application forms
- nomination of Mudra Nodal Officers in Public Sector Banks (PSBs)
- periodic monitoring of performance of PSBs with regard to PMMY
- PSBs have also been advised to
  - regularly monitor asset quality for small ticket size loans including PMMY loans
  - make granular analysis of Mudra NPA accounts
  - improve underwriting standards, and
  - maintain regular and intensive contacts with PMMY borrowers.

**Disbursement of loans to small farmers  
in Konkan region**

†2626. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans given by the Public Sector Banks to the marginalised farmers, small farmers and micro, small and medium enterprises in the districts in Konkan region of Maharashtra during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether Public Sector Banks have disbursed loans according to the guidelines of Central Government to the marginalised farmers, small farmers and micro, small and medium enterprises in the districts in Konkan region of Maharashtra:

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the action taken by Government against the Public Sector Banks, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) As reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), total credit amount outstanding for Scheduled Commercial Banks for Small and Marginal Farmers

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) at the end of the last three financial years for the State of Maharashtra are as under:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Balance Outstanding for small and marginal farmers	Balance Outstanding for MSME sector
1	2016-17	85212.52	250605.29
2	2017-18	106425.55	235191.58
3	2018-19	158516.83	262887.01

Source: RBI

The Master Directions on Priority Sector Lending (PSL) issued by RBI provides that within the overall PSL target of 40% of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent Amount of Off Balance Sheet Exposure (CEOBE), whichever is higher, 18% and 7.5% has been earmarked for lending to agriculture sector and Micro Enterprises respectively. Within the 18% target for agriculture sector, a sub-target of 8% is prescribed for lending to small and marginal farmers. The said target are required to be achieved by banks at the national level, and no separate State-level targets under PSL is assigned to banks.

Details of loan given by Public Sector Banks to small and Marginal Farmers and Micro Enterprises and their percentage vis-a-vis ANBC during the last three years, as reported by RBI, is as under:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Financial Year	ANBC	Small and Marginal Farmers		Micro Enterprises	
		AMT	% of ANBC	AMT	% of ANBC
2016-17	5329716.19	466149.26	8.75	332320.18	6.24
2017-18	5189118.23	463304.69	8.93	331710.61	6.39
2018-19	5666226.49	502922.13	8.88	410348.16	7.24

RBI monitors the performance of banks against the stipulated targets/ sub-targets under PSL (on 'quarterly' basis). Further, as per the directions of RBI, Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) having any shortfall in lending to priority sector shall be allocated amounts for contribution to the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) established with NABARD and other Funds with NABARD/NHB/SIDBI/ MUDRA Ltd., as decided by the Reserve Bank from time to time. Also, non-achievement of the priority sector targets/ sub-targets are also taken into account by RBI while considering regulatory clearances/ approvals for various purposes to the banks.

#### **Conversion of IREDA into a green bank**

2627. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had signalled the intention of converting IREDA into a green bank, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether any step has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) is a Government of India enterprise under the administrative control of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE). Accordingly, inputs in respect of the question were sought from MNRE and in response to the same, IREDA has informed that there is no such proposal of converting IREDA into a green bank.

#### **Measurement reporting verification for climate finance**

2628. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) how far India has progressed on developing a Measurement Reporting Verification (MRV) for Climate Finance, the details thereof;
- (b) the agency of Government working on this project, the details thereof;
- (c) the additional finance/capacity-building support India has received on the above project, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether some studies have been conducted to establish a robust MRV, if so, the details of the studies conducted and the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) As a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), its Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement, India's commitments and responsibilities are in line with India's status as a developing country Party under the UNFCCC, which are different from those of the developed countries. Under the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement, developed countries have to report climate finance, provided and mobilized. Further, as per the Article 9 of the Agreement, developed countries are mandated to biennially communicate quantitative and qualitative information related to climate finance. Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate finance is an evolving subject in the multilateral negotiations under the aegis of UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement.

(c) and (d) As per the Guidelines to prepare Biennial Update Reports (BURs), developing country Parties should provide updated information on constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity-building needs and on financial resources, technology transfer, capacity-building and technical support received. BURs prepared by Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change and submitted to UNFCCC contain a chapter on Domestic MRV Arrangement, which is in the context of mitigation actions. To prepare BURs and Third National Communication, India has received a total grant of USD 9.01 million from the Global Environment Facility, an operating entity under the financial mechanism of UNFCCC. To address climate change, the developed countries had promised new and additional financial resources to developing countries, including USD 100 billion per year by 2020. This promise has not been honoured by developed countries and approximately only USD 10.3 billion have been pledged under the Green Climate Fund so far reiterating the need for a robust global MRV system for climate finance.

#### **Increasing the insured deposits**

2629. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to increase the insured deposits by the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) from the current amount of rupees one lakh in light of recent PMC Bank crisis, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry is planning to bring any Bill regarding deposit insurance after dropping the Financial Resolution and Deposit Insurance Bill without the 'bail-in clause' for the banks; and

(c) whether there are any steps, mandated by RBI for Public Sector Banks to secure the deposits of the public, 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 providing a greater measure of protection to depositors in banks, the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) has raised the limit of insurance cover for depositors in insured banks from ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 5 lakh per depositor with effect from 04.02.2020, with the approval of the Government of India. There is no proposal to bring any Bill exclusively regarding deposit insurance.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the regulator and supervisor of banks in the country and issues regulations, directions and guidelines to all banks from time to time with a view to maintain public confidence in the banking system, protect depositors' interest and provide secure and effective banking services to the public.

**Reduction of budget allocation for various schemes**

2630. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI B. K. HARI PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes of Central Government like MGNREGA, nutrition scheme for children and women, scheme for remunerative price to farmers for their produce etc., for which allocations have been slashed during the current budget for 2020-21 in comparison to the previous year, scheme-wise;

(b) the details of allocations made during budgets 2019-20 and 2020-21, scheme-wise; and

(c) the reasons for slashing the budget allocations, scheme-wise?

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

(i) The budget allocation for financial year 2019-20 and 2020-21 in respect of the scheme such as MGNREGA, major nutrition scheme for children and women viz., ICDS, National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools and schemes for remunerative price to farmers for their produce viz., Market

Intervention Scheme and Price Support Scheme (MIS-PSS), Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Yojna (PM-AASHA), Food Subsidy etc. are as under:

(₹ in crore)		
Name of the Scheme	BE 2019-20	BE 2020-21
MGNREGA	60,000	61,500
Umbrella-ICDS*	23,584	24,557
National Programme of Mid Day		
Meal in Schools	11,000	11,000
MIS-PSS	3,000	2,000
PM-AASHA	1,500	500
Food Subsidy	1,84,220	1,15,570

\* Excluding allocation for Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana & Child Protection Services

- (ii) For Food Subsidy, in addition to budget allocation, financial support of ₹ 1,36,600 crore has also been estimated for FCI from National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) in BE 2020-21.
- (iii) The allocation for each scheme is determined after taking into account the requirement of funds including absorptive capacity of the scheme and overall resource position of the Government.

#### Education loan by nationalised banks

2631. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the instructions/guidelines issued by Government/Reserve Bank of India to the banks including State Bank of India for granting education loans for pursuing higher education;
- (b) whether the SBI and a few other nationalised banks are not granting education loan for post-graduation diploma courses conducted by colleges and approved by AICTE;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether as a result thereof, the students particularly those belonging to SC/ST and poor class families are being exploited by the private banks by charging higher interest rates; and

(e) 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) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to adopt Education Loan Scheme, formulated by Indian Banks' Association (IBA), vide circular RPCD.PLNFS. BC. NO.83/06.12.05/ 2000-01 dated April 28, 2001.

IBA has formulated and circulated to all member banks including State Bank of India (SBI) a "Model Education Loan Scheme" for providing financial support to meritorious students for pursuing higher education in India and abroad. Salient features of the scheme *inter-alia* include;

- (i) Loans upto Rs 10 lakh for study in India and upto Rs 20 lakh for study abroad
- (ii) Collateral free loans upto ₹ 7.5 lakh under the Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Education Loans (CGFSEL)
- (iii) No Margin for loans upto ₹ 7.50 lakh
- (iv) Repayment period of 15 years
- (v) One year moratorium for repayment after completion of studies in all cases
- (vi) Moratorium taking into account spells of unemployment/under-employment, say two or three times during the life cycle of the loan
- (vii) Moratorium for the incubation period if the student wants to take up a start-up venture after graduation.

The IBA scheme provides broad guidelines to the banks to operationalise the educational loan scheme. However, the implementing banks may vary their products as may be required.

(b) to (e) As per IBA Model Scheme, approved courses leading to graduate/ post graduate degree and P G Diploma conducted by Colleges/ Universities recognized by



the University Grants Commission, the All India Council for Technical Education, the Indian Council of Medical Research, etc. are eligible for education loan.

SBI and other nationalised banks are granting education loan for post-graduation diploma courses conducted by the colleges and approved by AICTE without any discrimination.

### **Merger with Bank of Baroda**

2632. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) present value of debt of Bank of Baroda as of April 1, 2019, after its merger with Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank;
- (b) current loan growth rate of Bank of Baroda;
- (c) number of assets of Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank that have now been recognised and identified as Non-Performing Assets by Bank of Baroda;
- (d) total administrative and miscellaneous cost undertaken due to merger of banks in multiple branches;
- (e) number of employee positions that represent a duplication of roles and responsibilities after the merger; and
- (f) Government's plans for dealing with these redundancies arising from duplication of roles and responsibilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Bank of Baroda has informed that the present value of debt of Bank of Baroda after amalgamation of Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank into Bank of Baroda is ₹ 73,374 crore. The total value of assets of the bank on the said date is ₹ 10,81,909 crore. In the third quarter of the current financial year, Bank of Baroda has posted a quarter-on-quarter credit growth of 2.69% which corresponds to annualised growth of 10.75%.

(c) and (d) The number of accounts of the erstwhile Dena Bank and the erstwhile Vijaya Bank that have become non-perfonning assets, post their amalgamation into Bank of Baroda, as a percentage of the total number of standard accounts as on

1.4.2019 of the amalgamated bank, is 0.47%. Further, the total administrative and miscellaneous cost undertaken for the amalgamation, in multiple branches was 3.5% of the total operating expenses of the three banks taken together as on 31.3.2019.

(e) and (f) With respect to the duplication of roles and responsibilities after the merger, the bank has informed that there is no duplication of roles and responsibilities among employees of the bank as the integration of human resources was well planned and executed through deployment and integration of staff. As such, the question of plans for dealing with redundancies does not arise.

#### **Frequent demand to update KYC by banks**

2633. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has requested all the Banks to update the KYCs of the customers once again who had already provided the same to the banks at the time of opening of accounts in the Banks, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government received any complaints about banks asking frequently the customers to update the KYCs, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The Government has not requested any bank to once again update the KYCs of the customers who had already provided the same to the banks at the time of opening of accounts. As regards guidelines regarding periodic updation of KYC, the same have been issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in terms of Rule 9 (12) (i) of the Prevention of Money Laundering Rules, 2005 (PML Rules), which provide that every reporting entity shall exercise ongoing due diligence with respect to the business relationship with every client and closely examines the transactions in order to ensure that they are consistent with their knowledge of the client, his business and risk profile and where necessary, the source of funds. Accordingly, Section 38 of RBI's Master Direction on KYC dated 25.02.2016 provides that periodic updation shall be carried out at least once in every two years for high risk customers, once in every eight years for medium risk customers and once in every ten years for low risk customers as per the procedure prescribed by RBI.

(b) RBI has informed that it has received complaints and queries from individuals in this regard and such complaints and queries have been adequately replied to by RBI.

**Restoration of sharing pattern in SDRF**

2634. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM:  
SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is considering to take appropriate steps to revert back to the sharing pattern of 90:10 in State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) of Odisha in line with the recommendation of Fourteenth Finance Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the remedial steps being taken to lessen the burden on the State Government?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The 14th Finance Commission (FFC) had recommended aggregate corpus of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) for all States for the award period 2015-20 and that States contribute 10% to SDRF during the award period with the remaining 90% coming from the Union Government. Government accepted the above recommendation with the modification that the percentage share of the States will continue to be as before; and that, once GST is in place, the recommendation of FFC on disaster relief would be fully implemented. Accordingly, central share of SDRF is being released to States on 75:25 sharing basis between Centre and States in case of general category States including Odisha and 90:10 in case of special category States.

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) has been introduced from 01.07.2017. Since GST has not stabilized, the Government has decided that during 14th Finance Commission (14th FC) award period, Centre's share in SDRF shall remain in the same ratio as it was in 13th FC award period.

In order to lessen the burden of cyclone FANFI of May, 2019, Ministry of Finance

has provided additional financial assistance of ₹ 3114.46 crore from NDRF to the State Government of Odisha in 2019-20.

**Financial support for patients suffering  
from rare diseases**

2635. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the wait for financial support for treatment is getting longer for patients with rare diseases such as Lysosomal Storage Disorders, etc.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a National Policy for Treatment of Rare Diseases is yet to be finalised; and

(c) whether there has been a demand to provide interim support for patients till the national policy was finalised and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Draft 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.

In the meanwhile, under the Umbrella Scheme of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi, a component of rare disease has been included w.e.f. 01.01.2019 for providing one-time financial assistance upto ₹15 lakh to patients belonging to families living below threshold poverty line for treatment of specified Rare Diseases amenable to one-time treatment in Government hospitals. This covers disorders amenable to treatment with Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation (HSCT) including such Lysosomal Storage Disorders (LSDs) for which Enzyme Replacement Therapy (ERT) is presently not available and severe form of Mucopolysaccharoidosis (MPS) type I within first 2 years of age.

**Children's deaths from pneumonia and diarrhoea**

2636. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths of children reported due to pneumonia and diarrhoea during the last five years in the country, State/UT-wise, especially in the State of Punjab; and

- (b) the steps being taken to eradicate pneumonia and diarrhoea in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The State/UT-wise number of deaths of children due to diarrhea and pneumonia including for Punjab as reported in Health Management Information System in the last five years is given in Statement-I and II (See below).

(b) The Government of India under Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent health and Nutrition (RMNCHA+N) program of National Health Mission is implementing following interventions to accelerate action to prevent pneumonia and diarrhoea deaths among children:

- Defeat Diarrhoea (D2) initiative has been launched for reducing child deaths due to diarrhea in the country. The initiative includes:
  - Promoting use of Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) and Zinc tablet among children by improved availability.
  - Pre-positioning of ORS to households and demonstration of ORS preparation.
  - Promoting handwashing.
  - Organizing campaigns for enhanced advocacy and communication on prevention and control of diarrhea.
  - Facility level strengthening to manage cases of dehydration.
  - Interpersonal activities by Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) during Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Days (VHSND).
  - Constitution of mobile health teams for urban areas and hard to reach terrains for intensified diarrhoea control activities.
- SAANS (Social Awareness and Actions to Neutralize Pneumonia Successfully) Initiative has been launched to accelerate action to reduce deaths due to Childhood Pneumonia.

The SAANS initiative encompasses three pronged strategy: i) National Childhood Pneumonia Management Guidelines on treatment and management of Childhood Pneumonia by introducing use of amoxicillin by ANM; ii) Skill building and training of service providers for identification and standardized management of Pneumonia; and

iii) a 360° communication SAANS Campaign to ensure greater awareness on childhood Pneumonia among families and parents.

- Facility based-Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (F-IMNCI) training to build capacity of Medical Officer and Nurses in Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres, and District Hospital on Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) and Diarrhoea Management.
- Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) focuses on Measles, Haemophilus Influenzae (B), Rotavirus vaccine (RVV) and Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV) for prevention of pneumonia and 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 implemented as per road-map for achieving 90% full immunization coverage across the country.
- 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) initiative.

***Statement-I***

*Details of Number of Deaths in Under 5 Children due to Diarrhoea as reported by States/UTs in HMIS from 2014-15 to 2018-19*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<b>All India</b>	2715	4184	1004	942	872
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0			
2	Andhra Pradesh	28	77	7	27	7
3	Arunachal Pradesh	6	10	2	2	2
4	Assam	53	60	39	41	34
5	Bihar	141	241	143	38	1
6	Chandigarh	4	8			
7	Chhattisgarh	56	138	37	41	51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	2		2	
9	Daman and Diu	1	0	1	1	
10	Delhi	69	69	64	41	90
II	Goa	0	1			
12	Gujarat	485	927	58	53	30
13	Haryana	196	63			
14	Himachal Pradesh	16	24	7	15	9
15	Jammu and Kashmir	11	4	7	9	4
16	Jharkhand	77	92	32	17	25
17	Karnataka	65	124	23	21	16
18	Kerala	17	114			
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	1		
20	Madhya Pradesh	314	328	147	155	11
21	Maharashtra	100	81	35	16	59
22	Manipur	4	9	5	7	9
23	Meghalaya	98	153	99	122	83
24	Mizoram	2	11	13	11	17
25	Nagaland	8	8	3	5	3
26	Odisha	57	83	34	59	69
27	Puducherry	2	0	1		
28	Punjab	35	82	55	66	70
29	Rajasthan	260	128	79	90	68
30	Sikkim	1	2			
31	Tamil Nadu	51	129	13	15	48
32	Telangana	166	116	5		
33	Tripura	1	5	4	7	1
34	Uttar Pradesh	313	550	38	50	24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35	Uttarakhand	22	31	8	5	6
36	West Bengal	55	514	45	25	32

***Statement-II***

*Details of Number of Deaths in Under 5 Children due to Pneumonia  
as reported by States/UTs in HMIS from 2014-15 to 2018-19*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<b>All India</b>	14949	16282	10015	9486	9672
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	10	4	4	4
2	Andhra Pradesh	437	576	163	215	109
3	Arunachal Pradesh	12	10	6	16	6
4	Assam	793	1050	448	388	397
5	Bihar	544	836	470	213	4
6	Chandigarh	51	45	11	38	58
7	Chhattisgarh	646	669	565	601	665
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17	26	11	6	13
9	Daman and Diu	2	0			1
10	Delhi	792	817	296	392	412
11	Goa	7	11	6	7	15
12	Gujarat	1166	1337	520	312	373
13	Haryana	456	138	184	262	187
14	Himachal Pradesh	68	52	56	57	63
15	Jammu and Kashmir	114	45	38	55	34
16	Jharkhand	236	225	100	79	98
17	Karnataka	625	691	372	388	351
18	Kerala	111	157	5	10	22



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19	Lakshadweep	2	0	1	1		
20	Madhya Pradesh	1977	1907	1497	1405	1083	
21	Maharashtra	1015	980	781	770	1155	
22	Manipur	9	13	12	14	11	
23	Meghalaya	409	429	632	589	435	
24	Mizoram	67	85	75	93	265	
25	Nagaland	29	31	24	30	21	
26	Odisha	1262	1125	1012	868	1011	
27	Puducherry	42	52	4		3	
28	Punjab	153	205	130	145	132	
29	Rajasthan	1198	1676	1482	1285	1171	
30	Sikkim	11	6	3	14	28	
31	Tamil Nadu	267	396	89	125	389	
32	Telangana	182	189	65	54	57	
33	Tripura	57	81	98	1 12	126	
34	Uttar Pradesh	568	990	118	167	58	
35	Uttarakhand	49	32	14	26	33	
36	West Bengal	1575	1390	723	745	882	

#### Preventing assault on doctors and hospital staff

2637. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of assault on doctors and hospital staff which have come to light in the country during the last two years; and

(b) the steps which Government and the Indian Medical Association have taken to protect the Doctors community and prevent such incidents and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per Constitutional provisions,

'Health' and 'Law & Order' are State subjects. Therefore, the concerned State/Union Territory (UT) Government are required to take measures to prevent such incidents under the appropriate legal framework applicable in the respective State/UT. Details of such cases are not maintained centrally.

(b) the Government has issued an advisory to all States/UTs to consider immediate measures for inculcating an effective sense of security among the doctors on duty, as under:

- (i) Security of sensitive hospitals to be managed by a designated and trained force,
- (ii) Installation of Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras and round the clock Quick Reaction Teams (QRTs) with effective communication/security gadgets particularly at Casualty, Emergency and areas having high footfalls,
- (iii) Well-equipped centralized control room for monitoring and quick response,
- (iv) Entry restriction for undesirable persons,
- (v) Institutional First Information Report (FIR) against assaulters,
- (vi) Display of legislation protecting doctors in every hospital and police station,
- (vii) Appointment of Nodal Officer to monitor medical negligence,
- (viii) Expeditious filling up of vacant posts of doctors and para medical staff in hospitals/Primary Health Centres to avoid excessive burden/pressure on doctors and to maintain global doctor-patient ratio,
- (ix) Better infrastructural facilities and medical equipment and provision of extra monetary incentive for the doctors and para medical staff serving in hard/remote areas as compared to major and metro cities with better career prospects, etc.

#### **Check on unhealthy components in fast foods**

2638. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken up by Government to check unhealthy components in fast foods whose market is growing;

(b) how many such food items were checked and found containing damaging components;

(c) whether it is mandatory for the producers of fast foods and drinks to mention components of chemicals, carbon etc. and medically required for healthy life; and

(d) whether Government has checked foreign brands of fast foods to see whether they are compatible with our health or carry things which can cause adverse impact and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) 'Fast food' is not defined under Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulations made thereunder. Quality and Safety standards of different categories of food items, including processed food, have been defined under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, Food Safety and Standards (Food Products and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011, Food Safety and Standards (Health Supplements, Nutraceuticals, Foods for Special Dietary Use, Food for Special Medical Purpose, Functional Food and Novel Food) Regulations, 2016, Organic Foods Regulations, 2017, Alcoholic Beverages Regulations, 2018 and Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Regulations etc. Further, the hygienic standards such as Good Hygiene Practices (GHP), Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) and personal hygiene are prescribed under Schedule IV of Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) Regulations, 2011.

Requirements for Packaging are specified in Food Safety and Standards (Packaging) Regulations, 2018. Labelling requirements are specified in Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011.

Every Food Business Operator (FBO) in the country, including those dealing with pre-packaged or ready to serve food, has to follow and comply with various norms and standards prescribed under FSS Act, Rules and Regulations made thereunder. The implementation and enforcement these norms and standards for ensuring safety of food products is primarily the responsibility of State/UT Governments. To ensure this, regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection of premises of food business operators and also random sampling of food products, including foreign brands/imported food products

(when placed in domestic market for sale) is being carried out by the food safety officials of State/UT Governments to check the compliance and in cases of violation of the prescribed norms and standards, improvement notice/penal action are initiated against the defaulting Food Business Operator under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. Further, the labelling requirements are mandatory for pre-packaged food and all such pre-packaged food products need to comply with the labelling provisions of Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011. With respect to nutritional information, it is mandatory to declare energy value, carbohydrate, protein and fat. Apart from these, there are other mandatory nutrition declarations as specified in these Regulations.

**Reservation policy in centrally administered  
medical institutions**

2639. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether consequent to the announcement that NEET will be the common examination for JIPMER, AIIMS, etc., this will be implemented in the ensuing academic year;

(b) if so, the status of the reservation policy currently followed by these organisations for admission to MBBS courses;

(c) whether any reservation policy is incorporated in the National Medical Commission Act, if so, details thereof; and

(d) whether these provisions will be implemented by the Centrally administered/ autonomous medical institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) Yes, NEET UG will be common examination for JIPMER, AIIMS etc. from the academic year 2020-2021. Central Government reservation policy is followed by all the Central Government institutions. The reservation policy is also applicable for admission for medical courses under the National Medical Commission Act, 2019. Further, as per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme court of India dated 31.01.2007 passed in W.P. (C) No. 138 of 2006 - Abhay Nath Vs. University of Delhi & Ors. 15% reservation to SC candidates, 7.5% reservation

of ST candidates is being given in All India UG/PG Quota seats. 5% reservation is being given to the candidates belonging to PwD category as per the provisions of the Right of Persons with Disability Act, 2016. 27% reservation is being provided to the candidates belonging to OBC category only in Central Institutions of the country as per provisions of Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006. Further, 10% EWS Quota, as per the provisions of the Constitution (One Hundred And Third Amendment) Act, 2019, has also been implemented in Central Educational Institutions only. However, there is no provision for reservation to Super Speciality Courses.

**State-of-the-art facilities under Ayushman  
Bharat Yojana**

2640. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating to formulate any effective policy to provide state-of-the-art facilities for treatment of beneficiaries of Ayushman Bharat Yojana at places nearer to their residence;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government is likely to take any measures to provide facilities at the Primary/Community Health Centres for treatment/surgery of beneficiaries of the Ayushman Bharat Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Under Ayushman Bharat - Health & 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 care that includes preventive healthcare and health promotion at the community level with continuum of care approach by December, 2022.

AB-HWCs would provide service delivery of a package of preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative services delivered close to communities to overcome the challenge of dual burden of disease. The expanded range of services would include services related to Non-Communicable diseases, Mental health, ENT, Ophthalmology,

Oral health, Geriatric and palliative health care and Trauma care, besides strengthening the existing services of RCH and communicable diseases.

The Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health centres (CHCs) would continue to provide IPD and OPD services as per the existing Indian Public Health Standards, *e.g.* PHCs with an Operation Theatre facility would provide fixed day approach services for vasectomy, tubectomy etc. and CHCs would provide services for minor surgical procedures. CHCs which have been equipped as First Referral Units would provide services for C-section.

Under Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY), all public hospitals (Community Health Centre and above) in the States implementing AB-PMJAY, are deemed empanelled for providing hospitalization care. Further, State Governments, through State Health Agencies, empanel private hospitals within their jurisdiction based on defined criteria and hospital empanelment guidelines. Accordingly, as on 11.03.2020, 20,820 hospitals have been empanelled across the Country.

Under AB-PMJAY, additional 10% or 15% incentive over and above the base package rates is provided to hospitals accredited with NABH, JCI and NQAS. Further, incentive of 10% is provided to hospitals having post graduate seats. Also, Additional incentive of 10% is provided to the hospitals situated in the aspirational districts to ensure that these districts also get health facilities under AB-PMJAY.

#### **Uneven distribution of healthcare professionals**

2641. LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.):

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether uneven distribution of healthcare professionals has been an impediment for effective delivery of healthcare services in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the availability of health professionals in the rural areas along with their requirements, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether Government has drawn any action plan to meet the required number of health professionals in the rural areas of the country; and

(e) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Public health and hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure availability of human healthcare professionals in public health facilities lies with the State/UT Governments. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for engagement of doctors on contractual basis, based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope.

(c) to (e) As per information provided by the respective regulatory bodies, 12,01,354 allopathic doctors, 885383 Auxiliary Nurses Midwives (ANM), 2129820 Registered Nurse and Registered Midwives (RN&RM), 56644 Lady Health Visitors (LHV) and 276701 Dentists are registered in the country. The details are given in Statement (*See below*).

The Government has taken various steps to further increase the availability of human resource in the country which include:

- (i) Establishment of New Medical Colleges attached with district/referral hospitals in underserved districts of the country.
- (ii) Strengthening/upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS and PG seats.
- (iii) Relaxation in the norms for setting up of Medical College in terms of requirement for faculty, staff, bed strength and other infrastructure.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- (vi) DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.

- (vii) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/ director in medical colleges upto 70 years.
- (viii) The ratio of teachers to students for Professor has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and 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.
- (ix) 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.
- (x) Colleges are allowed to apply for PG medical courses in clinical subjects at the time of 4th renewal. It will serve to advance the process for starting PG medical courses by more than 1 year.
- (xi) Provision has been made in the regulations to offer less number of seats to the applicant medical college, in case, it falls short of minimum prescribed requirements of applied intake to avoid wastage of human resources.
- (xii) A Consortium (a group of 2 or upto 4 private organizations) has been allowed to establish a medical college.
- (xiii) The requirement of land to construct building for School/College of Nursing and Hostel has been relaxed.
- (xiv) The requirement of a 100 bedded parent hospital has been relaxed for hilly and tribal areas for School/College of Nursing and Hostel.
- (xv) The student teacher ratio for M.Sc(N) programme has been relaxed from 1:5 to 1:10.
- (xvi) Student patient ratio for Nursing Institutions has been relaxed from 1:5 to 1:3.
- (xvii) Distance from Nursing School to hospital has been relaxed from 15 km to 30 km. However, for hilly and tribal areas the maximum distance is 50 km. Super speciality hospital can start M.Sc.(N) without having under graduate programme.



**Statement**

(A) Details of 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
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	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

1	2	3
25.	Uttarakhand	8617
26.	West Bengal	74054
27.	Tripura	1945
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 or anywhere in the country.

*(B) State-wise number of registered nurses in India*

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of Registered Nurses and Auxiliary Nurses in India as on 31.12.2018		
		ANM	RN & RM	LHV
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	138435	232621	2480
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2591	2437	77
3.	Assam*	27925	22388	353
4.	Bihar*	8624	9413	511
5.	Chhattisgarh	14491	16829	1352
6.	Delhi	4516	67416	0
7.	Goa	75	154	0
8.	Gujarat	48517	123170	0
9.	Haryana	26607	30430	694
10.	Himachal Pradesh	11823	23690	500
11.	Jharkhand	6479	4119	142
12.	Karnataka*	54039	231643	6840

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Kerala	30706	275544	8507
14.	Madhya Pradesh*	39563	118793	1731
15.	Maharashtra	71079	139247	671
16.	Meghalaya	1846	6637	206
17.	Manipur	3877	8798	0
18.	Mizoram	2255	4006	0
19.	Odisha	64258	78101	238
20.	Punjab*	23029	76680	2584
21.	Rajasthan*	108688	200171	2732
22.	Tamil Nadu	58411	293105	11247
23.	Tripura*	2232	4140	148
24.	Uttar Pradesh*	60258	74777	2763
25.	Uttarakhand	3066	4758	14
26.	West Bengal	68670	67395	12854
27.	Telangana	3107	12214	0
28.	Sikkim	216	1144	0
TOTAL		885383	2129820	56644

ANM: Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, RN & RM: Registered Nurses & Registered Midwives,

LHV: Lady Health Visitores, NA: Not Available

Source: Respective State Nurses Registration Council

(C) State-wise number of registered dentists in India

1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh State Dental Council	21355
2.	Arunachal Pradesh State Dental Council	266
3.	Assam State Dental Council	2737
4.	Bihar State Dental Council	8595
5.	Chhattisgarh State Dental Council	3825

1	2	3
6.	Delhi State Dental Council	15322
7.	Dental Council of Chandigarh	1082
8.	Goa State Dental Council	1359
9.	Gujarat State Dental Council	15011
10.	Haryana State Dental Council	8836
11.	Himachal Pradesh State Dental Council	2462
12.	Jammu and Kashmir State Dental Council	4029
13.	Jharkhand State Dental Council	146
14.	Karnataka State Dental Council	43876
15.	Kerala State Dental Council	21226
16.	Madhya Pradesh State Dental Council	8015
17.	Maharashtra State Dental Council	40457
18.	Manipur State Dentists Registration Tribunal	520
19.	Meghalaya State Dentists Registration Tribunal	145
20.	Odisha State Dental Council	2027
21.	Punjab State Dental Council	15610
22.	Rajasthan State Dental Council	7197
23.	Sikkim Dental Registration Tribunal	46
24.	State Dental Council, Puducherry	723
25.	Tamil Nadu State Dental Council	25167
26.	Telangana State Dental Council	1001
27.	Tripura State Dental Council	185
28.	Uttar Pradesh State Dental Council	18488
29.	Uttarakhand Dentists Registration Tribunals	1325
30.	West Bengal State Dental Council	5668
TOTAL		276701

**Sending of blood samples for testing by AIIMS,  
Delhi to outside laboratories**

†2642. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:  
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:  
SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the blood samples of the patients of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi are being sent to other Centres/Laboratories for investigation;

(b) if so, the details of the Centres/Laboratories alongwith the details of investigation;

(c) the reasons therefor and the period since it is in practice alongwith the likelihood of its continuation in future; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that investigation of blood samples from elsewhere runs the risk of getting infected for various reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) All requisite laboratory, radio diagnostic and other investigations required for the patients are done in various laboratories as per their handling capacity. Due priority is given to inpatients and emergency patients. As the number of patients is very large as per maximum handling capacity of the diagnostic laboratories, the patients may have to wait for required investigations in AIIMS or may have to get these done from outside.

**Swine-flu cases**

†2643. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:  
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:  
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the patients of Swine-flu detected in the country in last three years, year-wise;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of the deaths caused by this disease for the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the percentage of the medicine for this disease being manufactured indigenously/imported, respectively; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The number of cases and deaths during the last 3 years due to Swine Flu in the country are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Oseltamivir is the drug recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO). The drug is made available through the Public Health System free of cost. Oseltamivir was also made available under Schedule HI by Government of India so that the drugs are readily available to the needy.

Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) regulates safety, efficacy and quality of the drugs, medical devices and cosmetics under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 made there under.

CDSCO has no specific information with regard to percentage of the medicines for this disease being manufactured indigenously and imported respectively.

***Statement***

*State/UT-wise Cases and Deaths due to Swine flu reported  
during the years 2017-2019*

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	2017		2018		2019	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	1	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	476	14	402	17	333	15
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	1	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Assam	199	5	0	0	57	2
5.	Bihar	26	0	1	0	52	1
6.	Chandigarh	63	6	4	2	54	3
7.	Chhattisgarh	305	64	12	4	169	28
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	4	4	2	7	3
9.	Daman and Diu	6	2	0	0	9	1
10.	Delhi	2,835	16	205	2	3,627	31
11.	Goa	260	12	55	4	108	3
12.	Gujarat	7,709	431	2,164	97	4,844	151
13.	Haryana	252	9	61	7	1,041	16
14.	Himachal Pradesh	77	15	7	2	335	41
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	140	26	77	14	447	27
16.	Jharkhand	35	2	4	1	80	5
17.	Karnataka	3,260	15	1,733	87	2,030	96
18.	Kerala	1,414	76	879	53	845	44
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	802	146	100	34	720	165
21.	Maharashtra	6,144	778	2,593	461	2,287	246
22.	Manipur	8	1	0	0	3	1
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	2	1	2	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	414	54	33	7	206	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27	Puducherry	168	9	319	10	29	0
28	Punjab	295	86	47	11	541	31
29	Rajasthan	3,619	279	2,375	221	5,092	208
30	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	8	0
31	Tamil Nadu	3,315	17	2,812	43	1,038	4
32	Telangana	2,165	21	1,007	28	1,388	22
33	Tripura	44	0	1	0	31	0
34	Uttarakhand	184	22	9	2	246	6
35	Uttar Pradesh	3,858	132	65	8	2,096	37
36	West Bengal	716	26	295	10	1,073	26
TOTAL		38,811	2,270	15,266	1,128	28,798	1,218

*Source:* Reports received from States/UTs to Central Surveillance Unit, Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme, NCDC, Delhi.

#### **Sale of medicines through e-pharmacy**

2644. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that sale of medicines is taking place through online platforms as well;

(b) whether Government has proposed any regulatory mechanism to regulate sales made by these online platforms, if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has amended any existing legislation for e-pharmacy, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) Sale and distribution of drugs and cosmetics in the country are regulated by the State Drug Control Authorities appointed by the State Governments.



However, at present there are no specific provisions for regulation of online sale of drugs in the country.

In order to have comprehensive regulatory provisions, the draft rules have been published *vide* G.S.R. 817 (E) dated 28th August, 2018 for inviting comments from public/stakeholders for amendment to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 for incorporating provisions relating to regulation of sale and distribution of drugs through e-pharmacy.

The draft rules contain provisions for registration of e-pharmacy, periodic inspection of e-pharmacy, procedure for distribution or sale of drugs through e-pharmacy, prohibition of advertisement of drugs through e-pharmacy, complaint redressal mechanism, monitoring of e-pharmacy, etc.

#### **Conditions for availing treatment under AB-PMJAY**

2645. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the terms and conditions for availing of medical facilities by the patients under Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) aims to provide health cover up to ₹ 5 lakh per family per annum to around 10.74 crore poor and vulnerable families as per Socio- Economic Caste Census database. AB-PMJAY is an entitlement-based scheme and no registration or enrolment of beneficiaries is required for availing the benefits under the scheme. In order to establish/validate the identity of the beneficiary prior to taking treatment, an identification system has been put in place. Upon successful validation of the identity of the beneficiary, a paper-based e-card is provided with unique ID for streamlining the delivery of services.

The entitled beneficiaries can avail the hospitalization benefits upto ₹ 5 lakh on family floater basis for secondary and tertiary care at any empanelled hospital across the country.

The categories covered under the Scheme are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

The salient features of the scheme are given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I******Details of Categories covered under AB-PMJAY***

1. The different categories in rural area include:
  - (i) 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
  - (ii) Families based on Standard Deprivation Parameter:
    - (a) Only one room with kucha walls and kucha roof (D1)
    - (b) No adult member between age 16 to 59 (D2)
    - (c) Female headed households with no adult male member between age 16 to 59 (D3)
    - (d) Disabled member and no able bodied adult member (D4)
    - (e) SC/ST households (D5)
    - (f) Landless households deriving major part of their income from manual casual labour (D7)
2. For urban areas, 11 defined occupational categories are entitled under the scheme -
  - (i) Rag picker
  - (ii) Beggar
  - (iii) Domestic worker
  - (iv) Street vendor/Cobbler/hawker/Other service provider working on streets
  - (v) Construction worker/Plumber/Mason/Labour/Painter/Welder/Security guard/Coolie and other head-load worker

- (vi) Sweeper/ Sanitation worker/Mali
  - (vii) Home-based worker/Artisan/Handicrafts worker/Tailor
  - (viii) Transport worker/Driver/Conductor/Helper to drivers and conductors/  
Cart puller/Rickshaw puller
  - (ix) Shop worker/Assistant/Peon in small establishment/Helper/Delivery  
assistant/Attendant/Waiter
  - (x) Electrician/Mechanic/Assembler/Repair worker
  - (xi) Washer-man/Chowkidar
3. Under RSBY, BPL and 11 other categories of unorganized workers *i.e.* Building and other construction workers registered with the Welfare Boards, Licensed Railway Porters, Street Vendors, MNREGA workers who have worked for more than 15 days during the preceding financial year, Beedi Workers, Domestic Workers, Sanitation Workers, Mine Workers, Rickshaw pullers, Rag pickers and Auto/Taxi Driver were covered. Families enrolled under erstwhile Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) but not in targeted SECC data are also covered under PMJAY.

*Total no. of beneficiaries under AB-PMJAY*

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.	Families enrolled under erstwhile Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) but not in targeted SECC data	0.22
TOTAL		10.74

***Statement-II***

*Salient Features of AB-PMJAY*

1. Government of India launched Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) on 23.09.2018. AB-PMJAY is a centrally sponsored scheme. It is entirely funded by Government and the funding is shared between Centre and State Governments as per the prevailing guidelines of Ministry of Finance.

2. AB-PMJAY provides health cover up to ₹ 5 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary hospitalization to around 10.74 crore poor and vulnerable families (approx. 50 crore beneficiaries).
3. AB-PMJAY is an entitlement-based scheme. This scheme covers poor and vulnerable families based on deprivation and occupational criteria as per SECC database.
4. AB-PMJAY provides cashless and paperless access to services for the beneficiary at the point of service in any (both public and private) empanelled hospitals across India. In other words, a beneficiary from one State can avail benefits from an empanelled Hospital anywhere in the country.
5. Under AB-PMJAY, the States are free to choose the modalities for implementation. They can implement the scheme through insurance company or directly through the Trust/Society or mixed model.
6. There is no restriction on family size, ensuring all members of designated families specifically girl child and senior citizens get coverage.
7. A well-defined Complaint and Public Grievance Redressal Mechanism, has been put in place through which complaints/grievances are registered, acknowledged, escalated for relevant action, resolved and monitored.
8. AB-PMJAY has created a robust IT system for implementation of scheme and manage the real time transaction data.
9. At National level, National Health Authority (NHA) has been set up as an attached office to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to manage the implementation of the scheme.
10. The details of package, operational guidelines and key features are available at [www.pmjay.gov.in](http://www.pmjay.gov.in)

#### **Exemption from NEET exam**

†2646. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to abolish or exempt the NEET exam for the candidates from Rajasthan and applicants from other States/Union Territories, so as to enable poor and rural students to take admission in medical courses;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) No. There is no proposal to abolish NEET exam. Section 10 D of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 prescribes conducting of a uniform entrance examination namely National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) to all medical educational institutions at undergraduate and post-graduate level. The provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 for conducting NEET shall apply across the country without any exemption to any State. NEET has resulted in ensuring better and minimum standards of medical education, curbing malpractices in medical admission, led to greater transparency and reduced the burden on prospective students of appearing in multiple entrance exams.

Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* order dated 11.04.2016 in R.P. 2159-2268 of 2013 in T.C. (c) 98 of 2013 had allowed conducting of NEET. Further, the apex court *vide* order dated 09.05.2016 also ruled that only NEET would enable students to get admission to MBBS or BDS studies.

In addition, in the draft National Medical Commission Bill, there was a provision for National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET). Some objections were made by some States against this provision before the Departmental related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare. The Standing Committee took cognizance of these observations and after due consideration recommended in its 109th Report on NMC Bill 2017 to conduct a uniform National Eligibility cum Entrance Test for admission to the undergraduate medical education in all medical institutions. Subsequently, the Parliament has deliberated upon the Bill and passed the NMC Act along with the provision of NEET and the Act has been enacted on 8th August, 2019.

#### **State Food Testing Laboratories**

2647. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the States which have State Food Testing Laboratories (SFTL);
- (b) the States that have not set up SFTL and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government has undertaken upgradation of SFTLs and if so, details thereof, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) how FSSAI can be compared with other food testing labs in the world and how SFTLs are compared with FSSAI and efforts being made to improve the quality of testing in our food testing labs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The following 29 States/UTs have State Food Testing Laboratories (SFTLs):

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura. Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

These laboratories are under network of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI).

(b) The following 7 States/UTs do not have State Food Testing Laboratories (SFTLs):

Andaman and Nicobar, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Ladakh, Lakshadweep and Mizoram.

The setting up of a SFTL is subject to availability of resources and feasibility.

(c) A Central Sector Scheme for "Strengthening of Food Testing System in the Country including Provision of Mobile Food Testing Labs" has been rolled out by the FSSAI with an outlay of ₹481.95 crore under which 42 state food laboratories would *inter-alia*, be upgraded (atleast one in each State/UT and two in larger States) with state of the art analytical equipment including establishment of new food laboratories in North Eastern (NE) States, subject to readiness of the State Governments. So far, a total of 38 food laboratories of 29 States/UTs have been taken up for upgradation and a total grant of ₹280.19 crore has been released. This includes release of ₹0.50 crore to Regional Public Health Laboratory, Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.

FSSAI has a provision in its Central Sector Scheme to provide grant-in-aid for setting up of new food laboratories in North-Eastern States subject to readiness of State Governments.

(d) FSSAI recognises and notifies primary food testing laboratories under Section 43 (1) of the Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006. It also recognises and notifies referral (appellate) labs under Section 43(2) of the said Act. At present, a total of 187 primary food testing labs and 18 referral labs have been notified under these Sections. In addition, there are 59 State food testing labs which are notified under transition provision under Section 98 of the FSS Act. FSSAI recognises and notifies only those food testing laboratories which are compliant to ISO 17025, which is an international standard for accreditation of testing laboratories.

For improvement in the quality of testing, FSSAI is strengthening State/UT Food Testing Laboratories by upgrading them with 3 high end equipments (*viz.*, ICP-MS, GC-MSMS and LC-MSMS)/basic equipments and by setting up of microbiological laboratory. As stated in reply to part (c), an amount of ₹280.19 crore has been released so far for the purpose. These equipments would enable SFTLs to analyze quality and safety parameters including pesticide residues, veterinary drug residues, contaminants, heavy metals, microbiological contamination in food products etc. and enable them to obtain accreditation from National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL).

Further, FSSAI under its Capacity Building initiative has conducted 8 NABL Awareness Training programs across the country for laboratory personnel/food analysts of SFTLs to acquaint them of the process of obtaining NABL Accreditation.

#### **Deaths of under-five children from pneumonia**

2648. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proportion of children receiving important treatments as compared to a number of other countries remain below targets in India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that pneumonia killed more than 1,27,000 children under five in 2018;

(c) whether India is expected to reach the 2025 Global Action Plan for Pneumonia and Diarrhoea target in 2026; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per National Family Health Survey - 4 (2015-16) report, children with illness for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider was 78% for Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI), 73% for fever and 68% for diarrhoea.

(b) As per UNICEF analysis 2019, there were an estimated 1,27,000 under five children deaths due to pneumonia in the country in 2018.

(c) and (d) The integrated Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Pneumonia and Diarrhoea (GAPPD) released in 2013 by World Health Organization and UNICEF aims to reduce deaths from pneumonia to fewer than 3 children per 1000 live births, and from diarrhea to less than 1 child per in 1000 live births by 2025.

In order to achieve GAPPD target by 2025, the Government of India under Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent health and Nutrition (RMNCHA+N) program of National Health Mission is implementing following interventions to accelerate action to prevent pneumonia and diarrhoea deaths among children:-

- Defeat Diarrhoea (D2) initiative has been launched for reducing child deaths due to diarrhea in the country. The initiative includes:
  - Promoting use of Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) and Zinc tablet among children by improved availability,
  - Pre-positioning of ORS to households and demonstration of ORS preparation,
  - Promoting handwashing.
  - Organizing campaigns for enhanced advocacy and communication on prevention and control of diarrhea,
  - Facility level strengthening to manage cases of dehydration.
  - Interpersonal activities by Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) during Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Days (VHSND).
  - Constitution of mobile health teams for urban areas and hard to reach terrains for intensified diarrhoea control activities.
- SAANS (Social Awareness and Actions to Neutralize Pneumonia Successfully) Initiative has been launched to accelerate action to reduce deaths due to Childhood Pneumonia.



The SAANS initiative encompasses three pronged strategy: (i) National Childhood Pneumonia Management Guidelines on treatment and management of Childhood Pneumonia by introducing use of amoxicillin by ANM; (ii) Skill building and training of service providers for identification and standardized management of Pneumonia; and (iii) a 360° communication SAANS Campaign to ensure greater awareness on childhood Pneumonia among families and parents—

- Facility based-Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (F-IMNCI) training to build capacity of Medical Officer and Nurses in Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres, and District Hospital on Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) and Diarrhoea Management.
- Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) focuses on Measles, Haemophilus Influenzae (B), Rotavirus vaccine (RVV) and Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV) for prevention of pneumonia and 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 implemented as per road-map for achieving 90% full immunization coverage across the country.
- 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) initiative.

#### **Blood banks**

2649. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of recognised blood banks, State-wise;
- (b) the blood banks to population ratio, State-wise;
- (c) whether these figures can be considered to be optimal rate; and
- (d) if not, resolutions and measures taken to increase the number of blood banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) There are 3321 licensed blood

banks in the country as on 31st December, 2019. State/UT-wise details, as per information obtained from Central Drugs Standards Control Organization, is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The extant policy norm for setting up blood banks as per National Blood Policy is to have at least one licensed blood bank in every district while avoiding clustering of the blood banks in urban and semi urban areas. The policy also advocates for a hub and spoke approach towards transfusion services, wherein blood is collected and processed in the hubs, which are high volume blood banks and distributed through spokes, which are smaller blood banks and blood storage centres.

In as far as blood bank to population ratio is concerned, there is no such policy norm for India. However, the ratio has been worked out as per the projected population for 2019 and is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Public Health, being a State subject, it is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to ensure the establishment of Blood Banks as per their need so that there is at least one blood bank per district. However, support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare system including strengthening existing blood banks/establishing new blood banks based on the proposals submitted by the States through National Health Mission as well as National AIDS Control Programme.

***Statement-I***

*Details of licensed blood banks and blood bank to population ratio  
(as on 31.12.2019)*

Sl. No.	State	No of licensed blood banks
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
2	Andhra Pradesh	180
3	Arunachal Pradesh	12
4	Assam	82
5	Bihar	84
6	Chandigarh	4
7	Chhattisgarh	90

1	2	3
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
9	Daman and Diu	2
10	NCT of Delhi	71
11	Goa	4
12	Gujarat	160
13	Haryana	124
14	Himachal Pradesh	22
15	Jammu and Kashmir- Ladakh	37
16	Jharkhand	53
17	Karnataka	231
18	Kerala	185
19	Lakshadweep	1
20	Madhya Pradesh	158
21	Maharashtra	340
22	Manipur	5
23	Meghalaya	8
24	Mizoram	10
25	Nagaland	5
26	Odisha	84
27	Puducherry	18
28	Punjab	124
29	Rajasthan	151
30	Sikkim	6
31	Tamil Nadu	310
32	Telangana	206
33	Tripura	13
34	Uttar Pradesh	348
35	Uttarakhand	43
36	West Bengal	146
TOTAL		3321

***Statement-II****Blood bank to population ratio*

Sl. No.	State	No of licensed blood banks*	Blood Bank - Population ratio (per million)#
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	7.29
2	Andhra Pradesh	180	3.37
3	Arunachal Pradesh	12	7.75
4	Assam	82	2.34
5	Bihar	84	0.69
6	Chandigarh	4	3.50
7	Chhattisgarh	90	3.10
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	2.60
9	Daman and Diu	2	8.96
10	NCT of Delhi	71	3.84
11	Goa	4	2.56
12	Gujarat	160	2.47
13	Haryana	124	4.46
14	Himachal Pradesh	22	2.98
15	Jammu and Kashmir- Ladakh	37	2.69
16	Jharkhand	53	1.40
17	Karnataka	231	3.46
18	Kerala	185	5.22
19	Lakshadweep	1	13.86
20	Madhya Pradesh	158	1.88
21	Maharashtra	340	2.79
22	Manipur	5	1.64

1	2	3	4
23	Meghalaya	8	2.41
24	Mizoram	10	8.18
25	Nagaland	5	2.25
26	Odisha	84	1.83
27	Puducherry	18	12.91
28	Punjab	124	4.15
29	Rajasthan	151	1.90
30	Sikkim	6	8.81
31	Tamil Nadu	310	4.02
32	Telangana	206	5.29
33	Tripura	13	3.16
34	Uttar Pradesh	348	1.49
35	Uttarakhand	43	3.86
36	West Bengal	146	1.48
TOTAL		3321	2.45

\* Number of licensed blood banks as per the information received from DCG(I) till 31.12.2019

# As per Projected population 2019

### **Rising cases of mental diseases caused by depression**

†2650. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that mental diseases caused by depression are spreading rapidly;
- (b) if so, whether Government has conducted any study related to this;
- (c) if so, the outcomes thereof and preventive measures which Government is taking; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether Government would propose to arrange consultations/counsellings at educational institutes and work-places, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) As per the National Mental Health Survey 2016, conducted by National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bengaluru in 12 States of the country, the prevalence of depressive disorders among adults (18+ years) in India is estimated to be 2.7%. Other major findings of the survey are as under:

- The prevalence of mental disorders in adults over the age of 18 years is about 10.6%.
- Mental disorders are closely linked to both causation and consequences of several non-communicable disorders (NCD).
- Neurotic and stress related disorders affect 3.5% of the population.
- Data indicate that 0.9% of the survey population were at high risk of suicide.
- Nearly 50% of persons with major depressive disorders reported difficulties in carrying out their daily activities.

To address the burden of mental disorders, the Government of India is supporting implementation of the District Mental Health programme (DMHP) under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) in 655 districts of the country with the objectives to:

- (i) Provide mental health services including prevention, promotion and longterm continuing care at different levels of district healthcare delivery system.
- (ii) Augment institutional capacity in terms of infrastructure, equipment and human resource for mental healthcare.
- (iii) Promote community awareness and participation in the delivery of mental healthcare services.
- (iv) Broad-base mental health into other related programs.

Further, with the objective to augment the availability of qualified manpower in the field of mental health, 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.

(d) Counselling in schools and colleges, work place stress management, life skills training, suicide prevention services and IEC activities for generation of awareness and removal of stigma associated with Mental Illness is a major component of DMHP.

#### **Upgradation of hospitals in Jharkhand**

2651. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to upgrade/modernise Government hospitals particularly in rural areas in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details of Government hospitals upgraded/modernised during the last three years in Jharkhand, district-wise, hospital-wise; and

(c) the funds allocated/proposed to be allocated for the same and their actual utilisation during last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) "Public Health & Hospital" being a state subject, the primary responsibility of modernisation/upgradation of Governments hospitals all over the country including in rural areas is that of respective State Government. Under National Health Mission (NHM), the Central Government provides technical and financial support to States/UTs support for equipment, use of modern technologies and upgradation of infrastructure based on proposals received from respective States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plan (PIPs). Also under Ayushman Bharat, Sub Health Centres and Primary Health Centres are being strengthened as Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs).

(b) As per the data entry by the States/UTs in the AB-HWC portal, district-wise details of functional AB-HWCs in Jharkhand as on 12.03.2020 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

As per information received from State Government of Jharkhand, details of medical infrastructure upgraded/modernised during 2017-18 to 2019-20 are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The details of funds approved and expenditure during last three years and current year for "Hospital Strengthening and new constructions/renovation and setting up" under NHM in Jharkhand is given in Statement-III (*See below*). Also, release and expenditure under AB-HWCs for State of Jharkhand during 2018-19 and 2019-20 is given in Statement-IV.

***Statement-I***

*District-wise list of functional Health and Wellness Centres in  
State of Jharkhand as on 12th March, 2020*

State Name	District Name	Primary Health Centre-hwc	Sub Health Centre-hwc	Urban Health Centre-hwc	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jharkhand	Bokaro	14	25	4	43
	Chatra	5			5
	Deoghar		16		16
	Dhanbad	6	26	8	40
	Dumka	14	7	1	22
	Garhwa		7	1	8
	Giridih	1	8	2	11
	Godda		15	1	16
	Gumla	1	10	1	12
	Hazaribagh	7	5	3	15
	Jamtara	9	1		10



1	2	3	4	5	6
	Khunti		20		20
	Koderma		20	2	22
	Latehar	3	5		8
	Lohardaga	1	25	1	27
	Pakaur		5		5
	Palamu	1	2	2	5
	Pashchimi	5	38		43
	Purbi	17	8	8	33
	Ramgarh	1	5	1	7
	Ranchi	15	83	8	106
	Sahibganj		13	2	15
	Sarikela	6	12	3	21
	Simdega	2	17		19
	TOTAL				529

(Source: AB-HWC Portal)

**Statement-II**

*Details of medical infrastructure upgraded/modernised during  
2017-18 to 2019-20*

		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
District	Certification	Kayakalp—4	Kayakalp—5	Kayakalp—4
Hospital			NQAS—1	NQAS—1
			LaQshya—1	State
				Certification—1
				LaQshya—3
				State
				Certification—3
1	2	3	4	5
Community Health Centre	New Construction Upgradation/	12	12	12

1	2	3	4	5
	Renovation	0	0	0
	Certification	Kayakalp—4	Kayakalp—6	Kayakalp—10 LaQshya—1 State Certification—1
Public Health Centre	New Construction	9	9	12
	Upgradation/ Renovation	0	0	0
	Certification	Kayakalp—9	Kayakalp—19	Kayakalp—24
Sub Health Centre	New Construction	496	496	496
	Upgradation/ Renovation	0	0	0

***Statement-III***

*SPIP Approval and Utilization under Hospital Strengthening (B.4) and New Constructions/ Renovation and Setting up (B.5) from the F.Y. 2016-17 to 2019-20*

(₹ in crore)

State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	SPIP	Exp	SPIP	Exp	SPIP	Exp	SPIP	Exp
Jharkhand	48.62	0.29	17.48	4.45	65.85	26.81	82.91	36.56

*Note:*

1. The above information is as per FMRs reported by the State, hence provisional.
2. Above mentioned Utilisation figures are as reported by States/UTs and includes expenditure against Central Release, State share and unspent balances, updated up to 31-12-2019.
3. The above data comprises of Hospital Strengthening - Up-Gradation of CHCs, PHCs, Distt. Hospitals, Strengthening of Districts, Sub Divisional Hospitals, CHCs, PHCs and Sub Centre Rent and Contingencies and New Constructions/Renovation and Setting up - CHCs, PHCs, SHCs/Sub Centres, Setting up Infrastructure wing for Civil works, Govt. Dispensaries/others renovations and Construction of BHO, Facility improvement, civil work, BemOC and CemOC centres, Major civil works for operationalization of FRUS, Major civil works for operationalization of 24 hour services at PHCs, Civil Works for Operationalising Infection Management and Environment Plan at health facilities, Infrastructure of Training Institutions, SDH, DH and Civil work of DEIC (RBSK).

**Statement-IV**

*Release and Expenditure under Ayushman Bharat Yojana- Health and Wellness Centres (AB-H&Ws) under NHM for the F.Y. 2018-19 and 2019-20*

(₹ in Crore)

State	2018-19		2019-20	
	Release	Exp	Release	Exp
Jharkhand	26.02	19.67	49.96	48.53

**Note:**

1. The above releases relate to Central Govt. Grants and do not include State share contribution.
2. Release for the F.Y. 2019-20 is updated upto 26.02.2020 and is provisional.
3. Expenditure includes expenditure against Central Release, State release and unspent balances at the beginning of the year. Expenditure for the F.Y. 2019-20 is as per Financial Management Report (FMR) submitted by States/UTs, updated up to 31.12.2019, hence is provisional.
5. Ayushman Bharat Yojana- Health & Wellness Centres (AB-H&Ws) comprises of AB-H&WCs under Health System Strengthening (NRHM) and NUHM.

**Innovative measures undertaken by the Ministry**

2652. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

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

(b) the impact of these efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Banning tobacco industry**

†2653. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government has any plan to ban tobacco industry in India keeping in view of serious diseases caused by tobacco;

(b) if so, the details of said plan and the details of steps being taken for this plan; and

(c) whether any time-frame has been fixed to ban this industry, if so, the detail of the set time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) There is no such proposal in this Ministry.

**Specialised CGHS wing at Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi**

2654. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to start a Specialised CGHS wing at Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia (RML) Hospital, New Delhi on the lines of Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time-frame proposed for the specialised wing to be operationalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) At Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia (RML) Hospital, New Delhi, there is a separate area for CGHS beneficiaries under General Medicine and a separate room earmarked for CGHS beneficiaries under General Surgery. Also, there is a separate registration counter at Ground Floor for CGHS patients for Medicine, GI Surgery, Gynaecology, Eye and Psychiatry Specialities. However, there is no proposal to start a Specialised CGHS wing at Dr. RML Hospital at present.

**Janani Suraksha Yojana**

2655. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is being implemented across the country;

(b) if so, the details of the financial assistance given to the eligible beneficiaries in rural and urban areas;

(c) the amount of funds allocated for the said scheme during the last three years; and

(d) the number of people benefited through this scheme during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes, Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is being implemented across the country.

(b) The eligibility for cash assistance under JSY is as shown below:

Category	Rural area (₹)	Urban area (₹)	Eligibility
Financial Assistance for Institutional Delivery			
Low Performing States (LPS)*	1400	1000	Available to all women regardless of age and number of children for delivery in government /private accredited health facilities.
High Performing States (HPS)	700	600	Available only to BPL/SC/ST women regardless of age and number of children for delivery in government/private accredited health facilities.
Financial Assistance for Home Delivery			
Low Performing States (LPS)	500	500	Available only to BPL women who prefer to deliver at home regardless of age and number of children.
High Performing States (HPS)	500	500	

\*LPS: Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

The remaining States/UTs fall under the category of HPS.

(c) The funds allocation for the scheme is not done separately since it is part of RCH Flexible pool. Under National Health Mission (NHM), for JSY Scheme, approvals given in last three years are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) As per the information received from the State/UTs, the number of women benefited through JSY Scheme during the last three years are given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Under National Health Mission (NHM), for JSY Scheme, approvals  
given in last three years*

Sl. No.	State	State-wise approvals (₹ In Lakhs)		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.23	7.23	5.15
2	Andhra Pradesh	2765.55	2765.55	2765.55
3	Arunachal Pradesh	202.28	225.08	259.65
4	Assam	7156.48	7119.44	7068.95
5	Bihar	34339.71	34414.71	34318.71
6	Chandigarh	9.51	10.77	6.42
7	Chhattisgarh	6914.00	7026.00	6941.43
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	52.74	47.55	29.25
9	Daman and Diu	3.05	2.57	2.87
10	Delhi	161.00	161.00	157.50
11	Goa	12.30	9.60	7.90
12	Gujarat	2823.37	3380.53	3346.93
13	Haryana	546.55	554.73	417.36
14	Himachal Pradesh	266.49	264.70	264.70
15	Jammu and Kashmir	2431.52	3235.89	3236.18
16	Jharkhand	7143.20	7682.70	8750.00
17	Karnataka	7881.02	5026.69	2981.22

1	2	3	4	5
18	Kerala	1499.38	1538.95	1485.91
19	Lakshadweep	12.13	12.13	11.73
20	Madhya Pradesh	19240.00	20202.00	21450.25
21	Maharashtra	5087.17	5335.21	5091.61
22	Manipur	234.26	234.26	160.50
23	Meghalaya	462.11	425.25	479.89
24	Mizoram	128.93	255.84	211.88
25	Nagaland	182.36	174.72	166.11
26	Odisha	9546.32	9297.84	8821.85
27	Puducherry	27.42	31.49	33.88
28	Punjab	1081.74	1100.02	1067.52
29	Rajasthan	20358.96	20771.63	19777.50
30	Sikkim	31.54	31.54	36.11
31	Tamil Nadu	4133.57	3294.48	3144.49
32	Telangana	2133.45	2118.45	1120.00
33	Tripura	318.90	318.90	364.60
34	Uttar Pradesh	51128.79	52919.66	52618.35
35	Uttarakhand	1741.45	1680.07	1784.36
36	West Bengal	5640.00	7758.61	9236.50
GRAND TOTAL		195704.48	199435.80	197622.81

**Statement-II**

*Details of number of women beneficiaries under JSY Scheme during last three years The State-wise and year-wise details of beneficiaries under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	350	351	251
2	Andhra Pradesh	295957	272432	272912

1	2	3	4	5
3	Arunachal Pradesh	13363	15003	13706
4	Assam	434005	314541	322351
5	Bihar	1424363	1396203	1392290
6	Chandigarh	987	877	610
7	Chhattisgarh	324593	346003	334120
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1703	1206	1715
9	Daman and Diu	58	75	91
10	Delhi	13938	12409	10596
11	Goa	724	516	495
12	Gujarat	229896	227613	239562
13	Haryana	35089	32477	31409
14	Himachal Pradesh	17017	15130	14435
15	Jammu and Kashmir	123181	123518	136364
16	Jharkhand	300314	422677	421794
17	Karnataka	396708	282087	325197
18	Kerala	117326	107154	108019
19	Lakshadweep	496	783	982
20	Madhya Pradesh	1031824	1043310	992039
21	Maharashtra	281027	312445	303518
22	Manipur	16921	11383	14303
23	Meghalaya	24185	19106	19515
24	Mizoram	16430	13471	12781
25	Nagaland	14157	14489	12139
26	Odisha	449699	486081	475867
27	Puducherry	4242	3137	2874



1	2	3	4	5
28	Punjab	76922	91574	70716
29	Rajasthan	1067378	1020259	1031468
30	Sikkim	2425	1601	2435
31	Tamil Nadu	413747	384852	419734
32	Telangana	170730	203207	260405
33	Tripura	7004	26113	15741
34	Uttar Pradesh	2482562	3119591	2069740
35	Uttarakhand	91970	79893	79543
36	West Bengal	578256	619981	631140
GRAND TOTAL		10459547	11021548	10040857

#### Usage of modern contraceptives

2656. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of the population utilising modern contraceptive methods, the details thereof;
- (b) the percentage of usage of modern contraceptives, the details thereof, State wise; and
- (c) the details of measures taken by Government to increase the availability, awareness and usage of modern contraceptives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) India's modern contraceptive usage is 47.8% as per NFHS IV (2015-16). Details of modern contraceptive usage in the country and in the States/UTs are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

- (c) Details of measures taken by the Government to increase the availability, awareness and usage of modern contraceptives are given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I****Modern Contraceptive Usage- State/UT-wise and its details (NFHS IV)**Current use of family planning methods in currently married  
women age 15-49 years (%)*

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	Any modern method (%)	Female sterili- zation (%)	Male sterili- zation (%)	Pill (%)	IUD or PPIUD (%)	Con- dom/ Nirodh (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	48.3	39.9	0.0	2.2	2.1	4.2
2	Andhra Pradesh	69.4	68.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
3	Arunachal Pradesh	26.6	11.2	0.0	10.2	3.4	1.4
4	Assam	37.0	9.5	0.1	22.0	2.2	2.7
5	Bihar	23.3	20.7	0.0	0.8	0.5	1.0
6	Chandigarh	58.2	20.6	1.3	3.6	5.4	27.3
7	Chhattisgarh	54.5	46.2	0.7	1.7	1.6	3.9
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	37.9	31.7	0.0	1.2	1.4	3.7
9	Daman and Diu	31.6	25.7	0.0	1.3	2.4	2.2
10	Delhi	47.3	19.4	0.2	3.2	5.4	19.0
11	Goa	24.8	16.3	0.0	0.3	0.9	7.1
12	Gujarat	43.1	33.6	0.1	1.4	3.0	4.9
13	Haryana	59.4	38.1	0.6	2.7	5.7	12.0
14	Himachal Pradesh	52.1	34.5	2.4	1.5	0.9	12.7
15	Jammu and Kashmir	46.1	24.4	0.4	6.2	2.8	11.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16	Jharkhand	37.5	31.1	0.2	2.6	1.0	2.2
17	Karnataka	51.3	48.6	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.3
18	Kerala	50.3	45.8	0.1	0.2	1.6	2.6
19	Lakshadweep	15.7	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.1
20	Madhya Pradesh	49.6	42.2	0.5	1.3	0.5	4.9
21	Maharashtra	62.6	50.7	0.4	2.4	1.6	7.1
22	Manipur	12.7	3.1	0.1	4.2	3.7	1.3
23	Meghalaya	21.9	6.2	0.0	11.7	2.1	1.3
24	Mizoram	35.2	17.4	0.0	13.2	3.4	1.3
25	Nagaland	21.3	9.1	0.0	4.0	6.7	1.3
26	Odisha	45.4	28.2	0.2	12.0	1.1	3.4
27	Puducherry	61.8	58.0	0.0	0.4	2.5	0.8
28	Punjab	66.3	37.5	0.6	2.5	6.8	18.9
29	Rajasthan	53.5	40.7	0.2	2.4	1.2	8.7
30	Sikkim	45.9	17.6	3.4	11.6	6.3	5.2
31	Tamil Nadu	52.6	49.4	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.8
32	Telangana	57.0	54.2	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.5
33	Tripura	42.8	13.9	0.0	26.3	0.6	1.9
34	Uttar Pradesh	31.7	17.3	0.1	1.9	1.2	10.8
35	Uttarakhand	49.3	27.4	0.7	3.2	1.6	16.1
36	West Bengal	57.0	29.3	0.1	20.0	1.2	5.9
	INDIA	47.8	36.0	0.3	4.1	1.5	5.6

***Statement-II***

Measures taken by the Government to increase the availability, awareness and usage of modern contraceptives:

1. Mission Parivar Vikas- The Government has launched Mission Parivar Vikas on 10th November, 2016 for substantially increasing access to contraceptives and family planning services in 146 high fertility districts with Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 3 and above in seven high focus states. These districts are from the states of Uttar Pradesh (57), Bihar (37), Rajasthan (14), Madhya Pradesh (25), Chhattisgarh (2), Jharkhand (9) and Assam (2) that itself constitutes 44% of the country's population.
2. New Contraceptive Choices- New contraceptives *viz.* Injectable contraceptive (Antara program) and Centchroman (Chhaya) have been added to the existing basket of choices in 2015-16.
3. A new method of IUCD insertion immediately after delivery *i.e.* post-partum IUCD (PPIUCD) has been introduced in 2010. PPIUCD incentive scheme has been operational w.e.f. 01.01.2014.
4. Emphasis on Post pregnancy Family Planning services which includes promotion of Post-Partum and Post-Abortion contraception.
5. Redesigned Contraceptive Packaging - The packaging for Condoms, OCPs and ECPs has been improved and redesigned since 2015 in order to increase the demand for these commodities.
6. Family Planning Logistic Management and Information System (FP-LMIS): A dedicated software launched in 2017, to ensure smooth forecasting, procurement and distribution of family planning commodities across all the levels of health facilities.
7. Appointment of dedicated RMNCH+A counselors at high case load facilities since 2013.
8. Improved Demand generation activities through a holistic media campaign- 1st phase launched in 2015, and the present 2nd phase in 2016.
9. Observation of World Population Day and fortnight from July 11 - July 24 to boost Family Planning efforts all over the country.

10. Observation of Vasectomy Fortnight from November 21 - December 4 in an effort to enhance male participation and revitalize the NSV programme.
11. Scheme for Home delivery of contraceptives by ASHAs at doorstep of beneficiaries launched in August 2011.
12. Scheme for ASHAs to Ensure spacing in births launched on 16th May, 2012– The scheme is being implemented in 18 States of the country (8 EAG, 8 North East, Gujarat and Haryana). Additionally the spacing component has been approved in West Bengal, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Punjab, Maharashtra, Daman Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
13. Scheme for provision of Pregnancy Testing Kits in the drug kits of ASHAs for use in communities. The Scheme was introduced in 2013.
14. National Family Planning Indemnity Scheme (NFPIS) under which clients are insured in the eventualities of death, complication and failure following sterilization. The scheme was introduced in 2005 and implemented through an insurance company. It was revised in 2013 and is now being operated by the State Governments directly with NHM funding.
15. Compensation scheme for sterilization acceptors - Under the scheme MoHFW provides compensation for loss of wages to the beneficiary and also to the service provider (& team) for conducting sterilizations. The package was enhanced in November, 2014 for 11 high focus high TFR States (8 EAG, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana), and further increased in November, 2016 under Mission Parivar Vikas.
16. Clinical Outreach Teams (COT) Scheme - The scheme has been launched in 146 Mission Parivar Vikas districts w.e.f. December, 2017 for providing family planning services through mobile teams from accredited organizations in far-flung, underserved and geographically difficult areas.
17. Ensuring quality of care in Family Planning services by establishing Quality Assurance Committees in all states and districts.

#### **Awareness drive on breast cancer**

2657. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to stress the need of creating awareness among women at large about early detection of breast cancer;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is actively working on making diagnosis and treatment of cancer affordable; and

(d) the number of cancer institutes started by Government in the last five years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) Public Health and Hospitals is a State subject. The Central Government however supplements the efforts of the State Governments. The objectives of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), being implemented by Central Government under the 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 out in over 215 districts of the country, as a part of comprehensive primary healthcare. 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. Awareness campaigns on common risk factors for NCDs, including breast cancer, and for promotion of healthy lifestyle are also carried out through print, electronic and social media. Camps for awareness generation and screening for common NCDs including breast cancer are also organized at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, during the India International Trade Fair each year. 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.

To tackle the challenge of NCDs, including cancers, 616 NCD Clinics at District level and 3,827 NCD Clinics at Community Health Centre level have been set up under NPCDCS. Under NHM, support is provided to States/UTs to provide free essential medicines and diagnostic services for primary and secondary health care needs.

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 203 Institutions/Hospitals with an objective to make available 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.

#### **Status of PMJAY scheme**

2658. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that less than 50 per cent of hospitals, that have been empanelled under PMJAY, have been active indicating far lesser utilisation of the programme than expected, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) how many private hospitals have been empanelled for cashless secondary and tertiary care hospitalisation; and

(c) whether Government is taking any step to monitor the number of beneficiaries and allocation of funds for Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) in the State of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As on 11.03.2020, 20,820 hospitals have been empanelled under Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY). Of these hospitals more than 60% hospitals have provided treatment to

the AB-PMJAY beneficiaries. State Health Agencies have been advised to take proactive action for activation of all the empanelled hospitals by undertaking Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities thereby improving their utilisations and enabling quality treatment to the beneficiaries.

(b) As on 11.03.2020, total 9,271 private hospitals have been empanelled under AB-PMJAY to provide cashless secondary and tertiary care services as per pre-defined Health Benefit Packages to entitled AB-PMJAY beneficiaries.

(c) In Maharashtra, as on 12.03.2020, 3,15,746 hospital admissions have been registered and 67,65,394 e-cards have been issued to the beneficiaries. This information relates to beneficiaries both under AB-PMJAY and the state scheme, which runs in alliance with AB-PMJAY.

Under AB-PMJAY, the ratio of contribution towards premium between Centre and State is 60:40 in all States except North Eastern States and Himalayan States where the ratio is 90:10 with an upper limit for Centre. In the case of Union Territories, the Central contribution of premium is 100% for UTs without legislature, while it is in the ratio of 60:40 for UTs with legislature.

National Health Authority releases Central share of premium/funds on receipt of proposal from the State Government confirming payment of respective share of premium/fund, in respect of beneficiary families covered under AB-PMJAY. In the current financial year, ₹241.88 crore have been released to Maharashtra as grant-in-aid.

#### **Malpractices in appointment process in AIIMS regional centres**

2659. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any complaint regarding malpractices in appointment processes in some regional AIIMS centres, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the process of appointment in all categories in regional AIIMS centres; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure transparency and fairness in appointment process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.



**Medical facilities in rural areas**

2660. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the rural population do not have sufficient medical facilities till date in most of the rural areas in the country including Tripura;
- (b) the extent to which National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has achieved its objectives;
- (c) whether Government proposes to set up super specialty healthcare centres in rural areas; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) There is some shortfall in the number of medical facilities in position *vis-a-vis* requirement in the rural areas of the country. However, except for Community Health Centres (CHC), there is no shortfall in the numbers Sub Centres & HWC-SCs and Primary Health Centres & HWC-PHCs, in Tripura, as per Rural Health Statistics (RHS) as on 1st July, 2019. A comparative statement of State/UT-wise position of Sub Centres and HWC-SCs and Primary Health Centres and HWC-PHCs and CHCs in-position against requirement, including in Tripura, is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The NRHM interventions are aligned to achieve the objectives of National Health Policy and the progress towards the same is on track. The physical achievements/progress by National Health Mission (NHM) that includes National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) as on September, 2019, State/UT-wise, are given in Statement-II and III (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Government has sanctioned setting up of Super Specialty Blocks in some existing Government Medical Colleges/Institutions (GMCIs) in various parts of the country, which may include rural areas, under different phases of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY). Details of Government Medical Colleges taken up for Up-gradation under PMSSY where Super Specialty Blocks have been sanctioned during the last three years including current year, are given in Statement-IV.

**Statement-I***Details of Shortfall in Health facilities as per estimation of mid year population (as on 1st July 2019) in India in rural areas*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Estimated midyear population for Rural areas	Estimated midyear Tribal population in Rural areas	Sub Centres and HWC-SCs				PHCs and HWC-PHCs				CHCs			
				Req- uired	In Position	Short fall	% Short fall	Req- uired	In Position	Short fall	% Short fall	Req- uired	In Position	Short fall	% Short fall
				R	P	S		R	P	S		R	P	S	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Andhra Pradesh	34380000	2266965	7178	7437	*	*	1183	1145	38	3	295	140	155	53
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1133000	839207	338	385	*	*	51	143	*	*	12	63	*	*
3	Assam	29208000	3993696	6374	4643	1731	27	1040	946	94	9	260	177	83	32
4	Bihar	105717000	1454932	21337	9949	11388	53	3548	1899	1649	46	887	150	737	83
5	Chhattisgarh	21366000	7879417	5323	5205	118	2	843	792	51	6	210	170	40	19
6	Goa	435000	69097	96	219	*	*	15	24	*	*	3	5	*	*
7	Gujarat	36235000	6065876	8055	9166	*	*	1308	1476	*	*	327	362	*	*
8	Haryana	17304000	0	3460	2604	856	25	576	379	197	34	144	115	29	20

9	Himachal Pradesh	6567000	398091	1366	2089	*	*	225	586	*	*	56	87	*	*
10	Jammu and Kashmir	9530000	1472006	2102	3025	*	*	342	622	*	*	85	84	1	1
11	Jharkhand	27982000	8787305	6768	3848	2920	43	1079	298	781	72	269	171	98	36
12	Karnataka	37833000	3463079	8028	9758	*	*	1318	2127	*	*	329	198	131	40
13	Kerala	11511000	285346	2340	5380	*	*	388	848	*	*	97	227	*	*
14	Madhya Pradesh	58995000	16025605	13935	10226	3709	27	2233	1199	1034	46	558	309	249	45
15	Maharashtra	64293000	9406508	14112	10668	3444	24	2299	1828	471	20	574	364	210	37
16	Manipur	2132000	834313	537	490	47	9	84	90	*	*	21	23	*	*
17	Meghalaya	2569000	2314912	822	477	345	42	124	118	6	5	31	28	3	10
18	Mizoram	547000	528295	179	370	*	*	27	59	*	*	6	9	*	*
19	Nagaland	1281000	1189355	414	433	*	*	62	126	*	*	15	21	*	*
20	Odisha	35776000	9202138	8382	6688	1694	20	1345	1288	57	4	336	377	*	*
21	Punjab	17814000	0	3562	2950	612	17	593	416	177	30	148	89	59	40
22	Rajasthan	57353000	9681034	12761	13512	*	*	2073	2082	*	*	518	571	*	*
23	Sikkim	389000	142276	96	176	*	*	15	29	*	*	3	2	1	33
24	Tamil Nadu	36348000	644645	7355	8713	*	*	1222	1422	*	*	305	385	*	*

*Written Answers to*

*[17 March, 2020]*

*Unstarred Questions*

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
25	Telangana	20535000	2796018	4479	4744	*	*	731	636	95	13	182	85	97	53
26	Tripura	2595000	1069169	661	972	*	*	104	108	*	*	26	18	8	31
27	Uttarakhand	7362000	277051	1509	1847	*	*	250	257	*	*	62	67	*	*
28	Uttar Pradesh	172867000	1147580	34726	20782	13944	40	5781	2936	2845	49	1445	679	766	53
29	West Bengal	62862000	4908121	13226	10357	2869	22	2177	908	1269	58	544	348	196	36
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	230000	25916	49	124	*	*	8	22	*	*	2	4	*	*
31	Chandigarh	6000	0	1	N App	N App	N App	N App	N App	N App	N App	N App	N App	N App	N App
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	197000	162390	61	71	*	*	9	9	0	0	2	2	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	34000	4288	7	23	*	*	1	4	*	*	0	0	N App	N App
34	Delhi	172000	0	34	12	22	65	5	5	0	0	1	0	1	100
35	Lakshadweep	4000	3808	1	14	*	*	0	4	*	*	0	3	*	*
36	Puducherry	459000	0	91	54	37	41	15	24	*	*	3	2	1	33
ALL INDIA/TOTAL		874021000	97338441	189765	157411	43736	23	31074	24855	8764	28	7756	5335	2865	37

*Notes:* The requirement is calculated using the prescribed norms on the basis of rural population estimation for mid year for the year 2019. All India shortfall is derived by adding state-wise figures of shortfall ignoring the existing surplus in some of the states.(Mid year Tribal population for the year 2019 calculated based on the percentages of Tribal population in the Rural areas in Census 2011) R: Required; P: In Position; S: Shortfall; \*: Surplus; N App- Not Applicable

**Statement-II**

*Details of Physical Achievement/Progress under National Health Mission  
(As on Sept. 2019)\**

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Health Human Resources Augment- ation	Functional FRUs (First Referral Units)	Mobile Medical Units (MMUs)	Ambulances (Operational)	Accred- ited Social Health Activists (ASHAs)	No of PHCs working on 24X7 basis	Setting up Rogi Kalyan Samitis	Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Commtees constituted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bihar	13612	68	6	1102	89437	496	2006	8406
2	Chhattisgarh	6048	37	30	589	69515	251	1003	19180
3	Himachal Pradesh	820	16	3	323	32376	81	667	7790
4	Jammu and Kashmir	7492	55	11	331	12356	204	795	6741
5	Jharkhand	7938	59	92	2140	41312	114	582	30012
6	Madhya Pradesh	10886	148	150	1358	77531	754	1635	49567
7	Odisha	9187	66	8	1004	46566	116	1795	46060
8	Rajasthan	8739	82	214	1353	64243	982	3008	43440

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	Uttar Pradesh	32681	334	144	4720	163407	439	1710	71944
10	Uttarakhand	2120	50	5	234	12212	87	330	15296
11	Arunachal Pradesh	1531	13	16	149	3880	64	228	3772
12	Assam	15092	73	130	938	32256	314	1226	27673
13	Manipur	1528	7	9	43	4009	66	126	3878
14	Meghalaya	1692	8	4	43	6697	61	150	6249
15	Mizoram	1120	9	9	60	1170	41	85	830
16	Nagaland	933	16	11	82	1992	33	167	1346
17	Sikkim	301	3	4	9	656	24	30	641
18	Tripura	497	11	0	0	8044	84	153	1038
19	Andhra Pradesh	9522	240	52	439	42346	596	1385	12940
20	Goa	492	2	0	54	0	13	37	247
21	Gujarat	11659	132	74	587	46287	311	2201	17644
22	Haryana	8757	37	12	377	20115	248	640	6049
23	Karnataka	12773	163	70	911	43500	1006	2930	26087
24	Kerala	4844	87	30	43	30113	171	1296	19692

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

25	Maharashtra	20952	227	50	3611	70282	759	3481	39788
26	Punjab	5293	205	33	242	21470	211	670	12982
27	TamilNadu	24389	573	415	936	3965	1315	2587	15015
28	Telangana	13261	156	0	632	32575	314	1086	10426
29	West Bengal	16152	143	49	3759	61545	234	1251	46862
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	326	1	0	1	422	20	29	275
31	Chandigarh	523	4	0	15	18	0	6	0
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	310	2	1	0	542	7	6	61
33	Daman and Diu	114	2	0	11	134	2	6	28
34	Delhi	1670	32	2	200	6035	0	34	0
35	Lakshadweep	217	6	0	14	110	4	9	9
36	Puducherry	467	4	4	11	206	23	48	100
TOTAL		253938	3071	1638	26321	1047324	9445	33398	552068

\*Cummulative figures as on Sept. 2019.

Source: - N-M-MIS report

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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***Statement-III****Some of the outcomes achieved under NHM*

- Decline in the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) to 122 during 2015-17 from 130 during 2014-16;
- Decline in the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 33 in 2017 as compared to 42 in 2012.
- Decline in the Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) to 37 in 2017 from 52 in 2012.
- Decline in the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to 2.2 in 2017.

Further various diseases-related health indicators have also shown improvement, such as:

- Annual Parasite Incidence (API) of Malaria Cases has declined to 0.02 in 2019 from 1.10 in 2011.
- The incidence of Tuberculosis (TB) per 1 lakh population has been reduced to 204 in 2017, from 234 in 2012.
- The target of prevalence of leprosy <1/one lakh population has been achieved nationally.
- At the end of November 2019, 92% Kala-azar endemic blocks have achieved the elimination target of < 1 Kala Aazar case per 10,000 population at block level.
- The prevalence of tobacco use has reduced by six percentage points from 34.6% (2009-10) to 28.6% (2016-17) as per Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS-2)]

***Statement-IV***

*Up-gradation of Government Medical Colleges (GMC) Completed during 2017-18*

Sl. No.	Name of the GMC/Institute	Executing Agency	Phase
1	Government Medical College, Amritsar	HSCC	II



*Up-gradation of Government Medical Colleges Completed  
during 2018-19*

Sl. No.	Name of the GMC/Institute	Executing Agency	Phase
1	Kolkata Medical College, Kolkata	HSCC	I
2	Government Medical College, Madurai*	HLL	II
3	Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada	HSCC	III
4	Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubli*	HITES	III
5	Govt. Medical College, Rewa	HSCC	III
6	Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Medical College, Jabalpur	HSCC	III
7	Govt. Medical College, Latur	HSCC	III
8	MKCG Medical College, Behrampur	HSCC	III
9	Govt Medical College, Patiala	HSCC	III
10	SP Medical College, Bikaner	HSCC	III
11	Govt Medical College, Kota	HSCC	III
12	Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur	HITES	III
13	Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli	HITES	III
14	Govt Medical College, Gorakhpur	CPWD	III
15	LLRM Medical College, Meerut	CPWD	III

*List of Up-gradation of GMC Projects completed during 2019-20*

Sl. No.	Name of the GMC/Institute	Executing Agency	Phase
1	2	3	4
1.	GMC, Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	HSCC	III
2.	GMC Akola (Maharashtra)	CPWD	III
3.	GR Medical College, Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)	HSCC	III
4.	GMC Udaipur (Rajasthan)	HSCC	III
5.	MLB Medical College, Jhansi (UP)	HSCC	III

1	2	3	4
6.	IMS-BHU, Varanasi (UP)	CPWD	V(A)
7.	PDU Govt. Medical College, Rajkot (Gujarat)	HITES	III
8.	PGIMS Rohtak (Haryana)	HLL	II
9.	BS Medical College, Bankura (WB)	CPWD	III
10.	GMC Guwahati (Assam)	HSCC	III

#### **Infected blood donors**

2661. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 2 per cent of all blood donors in the country have some kind of infections, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the total number of blood banks in the country, State-wise and the steps taken by Government to promote the concept of Repeat Regular Blood Donor (RRBD)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No. As per the data reported by all licensed blood banks on Strategic Information Management System of National AIDS Control Programme, the reactivity for five transfusion transmissible infections (HIV, HBV, HCV, Syphilis, Malaria) in the blood units collected in last three years ranges from 1.52% to 1.54% The details of the blood units collected in all the licensed blood banks of the country and the % reactivity found in the total blood units collected is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) There are 3321 licensed blood banks in the country. State/ UT-wise details, as per information obtained from Central Drugs Standards Control Organization, is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

To promote the concept of Repeat Regular Blood Donor (RRBD), awareness generation activities are promoted amongst the healthy eligible population on the importance of enrolling as RRBD. The message is reiterated through observance of special days like National Youth Day, World Thalassemia Day, World Blood Donor Day, National Voluntary Blood Donation Day and other similar events. The concept of RRBD

is also adopted by various organizations like National Service Scheme, Red Ribbon Clubs in various Universities and Colleges, as well as through Red Cross Societies, etc.

The theme of National Voluntary Blood Donation Day observed on 1st October 2019 was "At least Donate Once In A Lifetime".

All licensed blood banks maintain directories of regular blood donors blood group wise.

**Statement-I**

*Details of Percentage of Transfusion Transmission Infection reactivity for period April 2016- March 2020*

Year	Total Blood Collection	HIV Reacti- vity	HBV Reacti- vity	HCV Reacti- vity	Syphilis Reacti- vity	Malaria Reacti- vity	Total Reacti- vity	0%
2016-17	10990203	13724	94221	35045	20584	5657	169231	1.54%
2017-18	11816265	15516	97618	37626	23657	6504	180921	1.53%
2018-19	12491965	17943	97090	40576	28338	6456	190403	1.52%

**Statement-II**

*Details of licensed blood banks and blood bank to population ratio (as on 31.12.2019)*

Sl. No.	State	No. of licensed blood banks
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
2	Andhra Pradesh	180
3	Arunachal Pradesh	12
4	Assam	82
5	Bihar	84
6	Chandigarh	4
7	Chhattisgarh	90
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1

1	2	3
9	Daman and Diu	2
10	NCT of Delhi	71
11	Goa	4
12	Gujarat	160
13	Haryana	124
14	Himachal Pradesh	22
15	Jammu and Kashmir- Ladakh	37
16	Jharkhand	53
17	Karnataka	231
18	Kerala	185
19	Lakshadweep	1
20	Madhya Pradesh	158
21	Maharashtra	340
22	Manipur	5
23	Meghalaya	8
24	Mizoram	10
25	Nagaland	5
26	Odisha	84
27	Puducherry	18
28	Punjab	124
29	Rajasthan	151
30	Sikkim	6
31	Tamil Nadu	310
32	Telangana	206
33	Tripura	13
34	Uttar Pradesh	348
35	Uttarakhand	43
36	West Bengal	146
TOTAL		3321

**New medical colleges in Andhra Pradesh**

2662. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided the locations/places to set up new medical colleges in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, details thereof and number of intake capacity in each of these new medical colleges that have been proposed to be set up in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the details of the funds earmarked for opening these medical colleges in Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) whether Government had any review meeting in this regard to oversee the establishment of new medical colleges recently; and
- (e) if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare administers a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for 'Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals'. The Phase-III of the Scheme has been approved by the Cabinet on 28.8.2019 to establish 75 more new medical colleges to be established at a cost of ₹325 crore per college to be shared between Centre and State in the ratio of 90:10 for North Eastern States and 60:40 for other States. The State/UT Governments have been requested to send their proposals under this Scheme along with Detailed Project Report (DPR) as per Scheme guidelines for consideration by the Ministry. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted DPRs for establishment of 7 new medical colleges at Eluru, Piduguralla/Gurajala (Guntur District), Markapuram (Prakasam District), Paderu (Vishakhapatnam District), Pulivendula (YSR Kadapa District), Vizinagaram (West Godavari District) and Machilipatnam (Krishna District). The DPRs are under examination of the Ministry. Further, the State Government is the implementing agency under the Scheme.

**Setting up of new medical colleges in Karnataka**

2663. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry, under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), approved setting up of three medical colleges in Karnataka;
- (b) if so, details of districts in which the above colleges are proposed to be set up;
- (c) the status of the proposal and by when they are going to become operational; and
- (d) the details of districts still left after this move, which do not have medical colleges and efforts being made by the State to open one medical college in each of the left out districts of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The Ministry has approved setting up of three medical colleges in Karnataka in Haveri, Yadgiri, and Chikkamagaluru districts under Phase III of Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals". As per the approval under Phase III of the Scheme, the colleges are to be set up by 2022-23. The State Government is the implementing agency.

(d) As per information available in the MCI website, Ramanagara and Chikkaballapura districts of Karnataka has no medical college. However, proposal for Chikkaballapura districts of Karnataka has been received. Further, under the under Phase III of Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals", State/UT governments have been requested to send proposals for consideration in the Ministry.

**Measures to control AMR (Antimicrobial resistance)**

2664. DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the intensity and gravity of AMR (Antimicrobial Resistance);
- (b) how much does antibiotic resistance cost Indian society; and

- (c) the steps taken by Government to control the threat of AMR in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Government of India has given due cognizance to the problem of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR). Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) has initiated various activities for containment of AMR, as under:

- (i) National Programme on Containment of AMR was initiated during the 12th Five Year Plan. National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) coordinates this programme.
- (ii) Under the programme, NCDC conducts AMR surveillance through a network of 25 state medical college laboratories in 23 States. The network is expanded across the country in a phased manner.
- (iii) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) coordinates another AMR surveillance network of 20 laboratories located in tertiary care centres (both public and private) in the country.
- (iv) Strengthening Infection Prevention and Control: Surveillance of Healthcare Associated Infections (HAIs) is conducted under the All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS)-ICMR-NCDC network.
- (v) Interim National Infection Prevention Control (IPC) guidelines have been disseminated for use by healthcare facilities. These guidelines have also been placed in public domain on the website of NCDC at [ncdc.gov.in](http://ncdc.gov.in).
- (vi) Surveillance for Antibiotic consumption: NCDC has initiated antibiotic consumption studies in healthcare facilities in 20 medical colleges across the country.
- (vii) Antimicrobial stewardship (AMSP) activities: In order to promote rational use of antibiotics among the healthcare providers, a series of sensitization and training workshops have been organized in different healthcare facilities in the country for the benefit of the practicing clinicians. Standard treatment guidelines developed by NCDC for rational use of antibiotics have been made available to clinicians across the country. Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has initiated antibiotic stewardship program (AMSP) on a pilot project basis in 20 tertiary care hospitals \* across India to control misuse and overuse of antibiotics in hospital wards and ICUs.

- II. National Action Plan for Containment of AMR (NAP-AMR) was developed by National Centre for Disease control (NCDC) involving stakeholders from various ministries/sectors and was launched by Hon'ble Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare on 19th April 2017. Simultaneously, a Delhi Declaration on AMR - an inter-ministerial consensus, was also signed by the Ministers of the concerned Ministries pledging their whole-hearted support in AMR containment. Since health is a state subject, states are being supported to develop State Action Plans along the lines of NAP-AMR. Three states namely Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Delhi have also launched their state action plans.
- III. To create awareness among the public about AMR, several Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities have been coordinated by NCDC along with other partners to raise awareness about AMR among different stakeholders by way of organizing Public lectures, participating in Live programmes on Lok Sabha Television, Doordarshan, organizing AMR programmes in schools and colleges, etc.
- IV. The State Drugs Controllers have been sensitized from time to time for taking policy measures including stringent regulatory action over the counter sale of antibiotics.
- V. Since March 2014, a separate Schedule H-1 has been incorporated in Drug and Cosmetic Rules to regulate the sale of antimicrobials in the country. About 24 antimicrobials belonging to third/fourth generation cephalosporins and carbapenems are covered in the schedule. These antimicrobials cannot be sold without a proper medical prescription and their drug packaging requires the specific labelling along with red border.
- VI. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has also notified the prescribed tolerance limits of antibiotics in different kinds of food of animal origin. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has no information with regard to cost to society on a antimicrobial resistance in the county.

#### **Burning of biomedical waste**

2665. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the rampant burning of illegal biomedical waste in the country;



(b) if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure proper disposal of bio-medical waste, 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 informed by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), incidents of burning of biomedical waste have been reported in the country. CPCB has received the following 3 complaints relating to burning of biomedical waste in the recent period:

1. A complaint on Burning of bio-medical waste in Nilothi-Ranhola area in Delhi was reported in December, 2018. The site was inspected jointly by officials of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC), wherein it was reported that plastic waste including biomedical plastics was burnt by an illegal recycler, whose unit was sealed by South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC).
2. A complaint on Burning of expired medicines by M/s Civil Hospital, Shimla received on 30/05/2019 was forwarded to Himachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board (HP SPCB) for verification and to take further action.
3. Field teams of CPCB during clean air campaign have noticed Burning of biomedical waste, adjacent to Delhi Technological University (DTU), the site was inspected by CPCB and report sent to DPCC. DPCC has issued notices to identified clinics responsible for violation of Bio Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016.

(c) As informed by Central Pollution Control Board, the following steps have been taken to ensure effective management of Biomedical waste:

1. Prepared and circulated following guidelines for effective implementation of Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016
  - Toolkit for Bio-Medical Waste (BMW) Management Rules, 2016
  - Guidelines for "Imposition of Environmental Compensation against Health Care Facilities (HCFs) and Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities (BWTFs)"
  - Guidelines for Verification of Two Seconds Residence Time in Secondary Combustion Chamber of the Biomedical Waste Incinerator

- Guidelines for Handling of Biomedical Waste for Utilization
  - Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste in Health Care Facilities as per Bio Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016
  - Guidelines for Bar Code System for Effective Management of Bio-Medical Waste
  - Revised Guidelines for Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities
  - Environmentally Sound Management of Mercury Waste Generated from Health Care Facilities.
2. As per the annual report information for the year 2018, there are 2,60,889 number of HCFs out of which 94,174 number of HCFs are bedded and 1,66,972 number of HCFs are non-bedded. The detailed bio-medical waste management scenario in the Country is given in Statement (*See below*).
  3. Central Pollution Control Board issued directions to 22 numbers of common facilities and healthcare facilities for ensuring compliance to BMW Management Rules during the last 3 years including 2 CBWTFs in the State of Haryana.
  4. In the matter of OA No. 710 of 2017 before Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Central Pollution Control Board has finalized State Level Action plan for effective management of biomedical waste including for State of Haryana.
  5. As per the Annual Report information for the year 2018, about 14.21 metric tonnes of bio-medical waste is generated by HCFs in Haryana State and the quantity is treated and disposed through 11 number of Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment, Facilities (CBWTFs).
  6. Haryana State Pollution Control Board has issued 153 number of Show Cause Notice/directions common facilities and healthcare facilities for not complying with BMW Management Rules, 2016.

***Statement****Details of Bio-medical Waste Management Scenario*

1	2
No. of Health Care Facilities (HCFs)	: 2,60,889

1	2
No. of bedded Health Care Facilities (HCFs)	: 94,174
No. of non-bedded Health Care Facilities (HCFs)	: 1,66,972
No. of beds	: 21,76,340
No. of Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBWTFs)	: 200* + 28**
No. of HCFs granted authorization	: 1,01,989
No. of HCFs having Captive Treatment Facilities	: 12,326
No. of Captive Incinerators Operated by HCFs	: 120
Quantity of bio-medical waste generated in Tonnes/day	: 608
Quantity of bio-medical waste treated in Tonnes/day	: 528
No. of HCFs violated BMW Rules	: 27,427
No. of Show-cause notices/Directions issued to defaulter HCFs	: 16,960

Note: (i) \* - CBWTFs in operation (ii) \*\* - CBWTFs under installation

#### **Roping in social media network by NHA**

2666. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Health Authority (NHA) has signed a statement of intent with a social media network giant to strengthen the implementation of the Ayushman Bharat- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said social media network giant would help in providing training to NHA personnel to build their digital skills, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) National Health Authority (NHA) and Google India Pvt. Ltd. have signed a non-binding and non-financial Statement of Intent (Sol) to collaborate towards strengthening implementation of Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY). Under this Sol, NHA and Google India Pvt. Ltd. shall work together on mutually agreeable areas, and may undertake the following activities:

- (i) Collaborate to identify technological solutions and opportunities for NHA to advance the objectives of AB-PMJAY
- (ii) Exchange knowledge, learnings and experiences arising out of the above collaboration with each other, affiliates and/or as mutually decided by and between the parties
- (iii) Organize meetings, trainings, forums, and other events to disseminate learnings across their networks
- (iv) Google India Pvt. Ltd. would provide trainings and/or hold sessions with NHA on areas of mutual interest. In this regard, NHA & Google are engaged in discussions on areas such as improving online presence for AB-PMJAY through 'Search Engine Optimization' and potential opportunities for use of Artificial Intelligence and Machine learning (AI and ML) in AB-PMJAY among others.

**National guidelines on infant and young child feeding**

2667. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government maintains any data on infant access to infant milk substitutes, feeding bottles and infant food;
- (b) the details of steps being taken by Government to cover all the infants thereunder;
- (c) the details of steps taken or being taken by Government to ensure the national guidelines on infant and young child feeding; and
- (d) the details of violation/cases registered under the Infant Milk Substitutes Feeding Bottles, and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1993, from 2014-2019, the details thereof, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) No such data is maintained by this Ministry. However, as per the National Guidelines on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) infants should be exclusively breastfed for the first six months of life

to achieve optimal growth, development and health and thereafter, to meet their evolving nutritional requirements, infants should receive nutritionally adequate and safe complementary foods while breastfeeding continues for up to two years of age or beyond. Infant milk substitute or infant food should only be used, if recommended on health grounds.

The objectives of the National Guidelines on IYCF are to bring about improvement in optimal feeding practices for infants and young children and raise awareness for achieving optimal feeding practices. The following steps have been taken by Government to ensure Infant and Young Child Feeding:

- Infant Milk Substitutes Feeding Bottles, and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1993, as amended 2003, has been enacted in the country to protect, promote and support breastfeeding and ensure proper use of infant foods.
- Under the Anganwadi Services Scheme, counselling is provided to Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers on infant and young child feeding practices.
- The Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), which is a centrally sponsored Conditional Maternity Benefit scheme of the Government for pregnant and lactating women, under which cash incentives are provided partly compensating for their wage loss to improve health seeking behaviour amongst the Pregnant Women & Lactating Mothers. Recent amendment in Maternity Benefit Act is another important step in strengthening the IYCF practices.
- The POSHAN Abhiyaan focuses on social and behavioural change communication and thus explicitly paving the way for a mass movement to promote a transformative change, to address the malnutrition related challenges and create awareness on holistic nutrition including promotion of optimal infant and young child feeding practices.
- Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices are promoted under Mothers' Absolute Affection (MAA) in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- Home Based Care for Young Children (HBYC) has been initiated as an extension of Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) to provide community

based care by ASHA workers with focus on improvement in child rearing practices, nutrition counselling and breastfeeding promotion till 15th month of life.

- Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Days (VHSNDs) are observed for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development. Health and nutrition education through mass and social media is also promoted to improve healthy practices and to generate demand for service uptake.
- Revised Mother and Child Protection Card is the joint initiative of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and the Ministry of Woman and Child Development. It is an effective counselling tool for use of front line workers to address the nutrition concerns and improving IYCF practices in children.

(d) The data related to instances of such violation is not maintained by this Ministry.

#### **New AIIMS in the country**

2668. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of AIIMS now giving health care and service and in which States; and
- (b) the number of AIIMS that would be established in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Twenty two (22) new All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) have been announced /approved by the Union Government to be established in various States of the country.

Out of these, six AIIMS viz. Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh, Bhubaneswar in Odisha, Jodhpur in Rajasthan, Patna in Bihar, Raipur in Chhattisgarh and Rishikesh in Uttarakhand are already functional.

In addition to the above, OPD services have been started in AIIMS Raebareli, AIIMS Mangalagiri, AIIMS Gorakhpur, AIIMS Nagpur and AIIMS Bathinda.

State-wise list of all AIIMS is given in the Statement.

**Statement***Details of locations of AIIMS under PMSSY*

Sl. No.	Phase	STATE	Location of AIIMS
1	2	3	4
1.	Phase I	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
2.		Odisha	Bhubaneswar
3.		Rajasthan	Jodhpur
4.		Bihar	Patna
5.		Chhattisgarh	Raipur
6.		Uttarakhand	Rishikesh
7.	Phase-II	Uttar Pradesh	Raebareli
8.	Phase-IV	Andhra Pradesh	Mangalagiri
9.		West Bengal	Kalyani
10.		Maharashtra	Nagpur
11.		Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur
12.	Phase-V	Punjab	Bathinda
13.		Assam	Guwahati
14.		Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur
15.		Jammu and Kashmir	Vijaypur, Samba in Jammu
16.		Jammu and Kashmir	Awantipora in Kashmir
17.		Tamil Nadu	Madurai
18.		Bihar	Darbhangha
19.	Phase VI	Jharkhand	Deoghar
20.		Gujarat	Rajkot
21.	Phase-VII	Telangana	Bibinagar
22.	Phase-VIII	Haryana	Manethi in Rewari District

**Procurement of medical devices for new AIIMS**

2669. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PARWEEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the status of procurement of medical devices in new AIIMS being set up in various cities of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): Twenty two (22) new All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) have been announced /approved by the Union Government to be established in various States of the country.

Out of these, six AIIMS viz. Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh, Bhubaneswar in Odisha, Jodhpur in Rajasthan, Patna in Bihar, Raipur in Chhattisgarh and Rishikesh in Uttarakhand are already functional.

List of all AIIMS along with their procurement status is given in Statement.

***Statement******Status on procurement of medical equipment/devices  
in New AIIMS***

Sl. No.	Phase	State	Location of AIIMS	Status on procurement of medical equipment/devices under Scheme	Cost of Medical Equipment procured (in ₹ Cr.)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Phase 1	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	174.85	Equipment/devices	
2.		Odisha	Bhubaneswar	170.18	are procured on need	
3.		Rajasthan	Jodhpur	170.24	basis depending upon	
4.		Bihar	Patna	171.03	the progress of	
5.		Chhattisgarh	Raipur	168.85	construction and	
6.		Uttarakhand	Rishikesh	161.33	operationalization of	



1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Phase-II	Uttar Pradesh	Raebareli	23.08	services.
8.	Phase-IV	Andhra Pradesh	Manga lagiri	47.98	
9.		West Bengal	Kalyani	72.20	
10.		Maharashtra	Nagpur	87.79	
11.		Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	36.19	
12.	Phase-V	Punjab	Bathinda	64.63	
13.		Assam	Guwahati		No procurement has
14.		Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur		yet been done as
15.		Jammu and Kashmir	Vijaypur, Samba in Jammu		construction of
16.		Jammu and Kashmir	Awantipora in Kashmir		Medical College,
17.		Tamil Nadu	Madurai		Hospital or OPD
18.		Bihar	Darbhanga		building has not yet
19.	Phase VI	Jharkhand	Deoghar	Nil	been completed
20.		Gujarat	Rajkot		
21	Phase-VII	Telangana	Bibinagar		
22	Phase-VIII	Haryana	Manethi in Rewari District		

### Voluntary retirement by doctors at Dr. RML Hospital, Delhi

2670. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of doctors of Dr. RML Hospital, Delhi who sought VRS during the period 2018-19, the details thereof; and

(b) whether VRS was denied to any of them, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Two doctors of Dr. RML Hospital had sought Voluntary Retirement from service in 2018.

The request of one of the two above referred doctors has not yet been agreed to by the competent authority. The explanation of the said doctor has been sought *vide* Office Memorandum dated 02.11.2018 to explain his conduct in taking up commercial assignment without prior permission of the Government as per Rule 10 of Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972 for which he is liable to be proceeded against.

Based on the explanation submitted by the officer, his request for voluntary retirement from service is under re-consideration in this Ministry.

### **Children's deaths in hospitals**

†2671. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that cases of children's deaths in hospitals have been reported from various parts of the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government has given any guideline to the States where the majority of cases related to children's deaths have been registered; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Yes, in the month of December 2019 and January 2020 there were newspaper reports of infant deaths in hospital of J. K. Lon Kota, Umaid Hospital Jodhpur, MDM Hospital Jodhpur, JLN hospital Ajmer Rajasthan, Civil hospital Rajkot. Civil hospital Ahemdabad, Gujarat, Jhabua, Khandwa, Ratlam and Shajdol district of Madhya Pradesh and Udhampur district of Jammu and Kashmir.

State Governments were asked to get these incidents investigated, take corrective measures and submit detailed report. Based on the findings and observations, States / UTs are further requested to address the gaps identified in the facilities on priority and seek approvals under National Health Mission (NHM), as necessary.

Beside this, the communication from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) regarding improving the quality of care in public hospitals are sent regularly to all the States/ UTs urging them to follow standard operational guidelines, treatment

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

protocols and ensure availability of functioning equipments and commodities, adequate and trained service providers.

### **Coronavirus outbreak**

2672. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government would state the number of persons rescued from China and rehabilitated due to the outbreak of Coronavirus;
- (b) whether any International Agency had warned about huge Coronavirus outbreak in India; and
- (c) if so, the precautionary steps taken to control Coronavirus outbreak in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Government of India has undertaken evacuation operations from several countries in the wake of the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) outbreak to bring back Indian citizens as well as nationals from other countries. Till 16.03.2020, 766 persons (including 43 foreign nationals) were evacuated from China due to the outbreak of COVID-19.

In view of spread of COVID-19 to more than 100 countries in the World and exponential growth of cases in some countries, World Health Organization (WHO) has declared COVID-19 as pandemic on 11th March, 2020.

Government has taken note of the outbreak of Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) in China and has initiated steps to monitor the situation in all States / Union Territories (UTs) of the country as follows:

- I. Screening of passengers was initiated in the country since 18th January 2020. Initially airports at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Hyderabad and Kochi were covered and subsequently expanded in a total of 21 airports. As per the evolving situation, initially Universal Screening was taken up for all passengers coming *via* direct flights from China, South Korea, Japan, Iran, Italy, Hong Kong, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, Nepal, Thailand and Singapore. Now, directions have also been issued for Universal Screening for all international passengers

coming in the country. Signages have been displayed at prominent places in airports and ports, In-flight announcements are being made and self-declaration forms are being filled up by all passengers. Teams of Specialist doctors were sent to all the airports to ensure effective screening and arrangement for isolation in the attached hospitals. Besides this, screening has been initiated in border crossings. Arrangements have been made for in-flight announcements in incoming flights, filling of self-declaration forms by incoming passengers. Signages have been displayed at prominent locations at ports and airports for guidance and convenience of passengers. First Travel advisory was issued on 17th January 2020 and as situation is evolving, the travel advisories are accordingly getting revised. Extant advisories provide that:

- (i) All existing visas (except diplomatic, official, United Nations/International Organizations, employment, project visas) stand suspended till 15th April 2020. This will come into effect from 1200 GMT on 13th March 2020 at the port of departure.
- (ii) Visa free travel facility granted to Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) card holders is kept in abeyance till 15th April 2020. This will come into effect from 1200 GMT on 13th March 2020 at the port of departure.
- (iii) OCI card holders already in India can stay in India as long as they want.
- (iv) Visas of all foreigners already in India remain valid and they may contact the nearest Foreigner Regional Registration Offices/Foreigner Registration Office (FRRO/FRO) through e-FRRO module for extension/conversion etc. of their visa or grant of any consular service, if they choose to do so.
- (v) Any foreign national who intends to travel to India for compelling reason may contact the nearest Indian Mission.
- (vi) In addition to Visa restrictions already in place, passengers traveling from /having visited Italy or Republic of Korea and desirous of entering India will need certificate of having tested negative for COVID-19 from the designated laboratories authorized by the health authorities of these countries. This is in enforcement since 0000 hrs. of 10th March, 2020 and is a temporary measure till cases of COVID-19 subside.
- (vii) All incoming travellers, including Indian nationals, arriving from or having visited China, Italy, Iran, Republic of Korea, France, Spain and Germany after

15th February, 2020 shall be quarantined for a minimum period of 14 days. This will come into effect from 1200 GMT on 13th March 2020 at the port of departure.

- (viii) Incoming travellers, including Indian nationals, are advised to avoid non-essential travel and are informed that they can be quarantined for a minimum of 14 days on their arrival in India.
  - (ix) Indian nationals are further strongly advised to refrain from travelling to China, Italy, Iran, Republic of Korea, France, Spain and Germany.
  - (x) All incoming international passengers returning to India should self-monitor their health and follow required do's and don'ts as detailed by the Government.
  - (xi) All international Passengers entering into India are required to furnish duly filled self-declaration form in duplicate (including personal particulars *i.e.* phone no. and address in India) to Health Officials and Immigration officials and undergo Universal Health Screening at the designated health counters at all Points of Entry.
- II. The government has conducted training for the officers of ports, airports and border crossing points and has sensitized them on management of high risk pathogens such as Ebola and Coronavirus. They have been equipped with personal protective equipment. Additional doctors, nurses and paramedic staff have been deployed at the airports for smooth, effective and convenient screening of passengers.
- III. Guidelines on clinical management, infection prevention control, surveillance and sampling etc. have been disseminated to the States and also made available on the website of the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The risk is communicated through media including social media.
- IV. Government of India has also initiated a series of action to prevent entry of the disease and to contain it. A Group of Ministers (GoM) consisting of Minister of External Affairs, Minister of Civil Aviation, Minister of State of Home Affairs, Minister of State of Health and Family Welfare, Minister of State of Shipping under the chairmanship of Union Health Minister has been constituted. Meetings of GoM are conducted on regular basis. Cabinet Secretary has taken series of

meetings with all related Ministries / Departments such as Health, Defence, External Affairs, Civil Aviation, Home, Textiles, Pharmaceuticals, Commerce.

- V. Central Government has engaged all the State Governments, on a continuous basis, in efforts for management of COVID-19. Cabinet Secretary has also taken meetings with State Chief Secretaries. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is constantly reviewing the evolving scenario. Series of Video Conferences have been held with Chief Secretaries and also with Secretaries, Health of the States / UTs.
- VI. Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) has been geared up to track and follow up passengers coming from the affected countries particularly China, Hong Kong, Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Vietnam, Nepal, Japan, South Korea, Iran and Italy. Government have made arrangements for testing of samples at the National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune and 14 other Viral Research & Diagnostics Laboratories (VRDLs) of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) in different parts of the Country. Adequate laboratory reagents are available to test samples. Sufficient stock of Personal Protective Equipments (PPE) is maintained. A 24x7 Control Room has been activated. Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) of the States /UTs have already been trained in management of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) outbreak and Ebola Virus Disease.
- VII. The Joint Monitoring Group (JMG) under the Chairmanship of DGHS has held series of meetings to assess the risk and review the preparedness and response mechanisms to manage any case that might get imported to India. WHO, being represented in the JMG is providing Ministry with regular updates and technical information.
- VIII. Senior officers of the Ministry of Health & family Welfare have been deputed to visit States / UTs to review the management of COVID-19 in each State / UT.
- IX. Press releases are being issued on regular basis. Information about travel advisory and other pertinent issues is also being shared on social media.

Government is monitoring the situation closely.

#### **Selling of carcinogenic drugs**

2673. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some drugs are in use in the country which are known to be carcinogenic elsewhere;
- (b) if so, the reasons for such drugs in use in India;
- (c) whether Government is contemplating to ban such drugs in India too, in future; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) There were reports in other countries regarding the presence of a nitrosoamine impurity called N-Nitrodimethylamine (NDMA) in certain drugs which is classified as a probable human carcinogen.

Following the reports, Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare asked the State Drug Controllers to instruct the manufacturers of Ranitidine API & formulations to verify/test their products and take appropriate measures to ensure patient safety. CDSCO had also instructed zonal offices for drawing of samples for testing the level of NDMA impurity in ranitidine.

World Health Organisation has also published Information Note dated 20.11.2019 regarding Nitrosamine impurities in certain drugs including ranitidine. In the said 'Information Note' WHO has mentioned the details of nitrosamine impurity, toxicity, test methods, regulatory action taken in various countries etc. w.r.t. Rantidine.

Considering various aspects, WHO has recommended for certain measures to control such impurity.

CDSCO has accordingly forwarded a copy of the WHO Information Note to all the State / UT Drug Controllers.

#### **Reservation in medical colleges**

2674. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that reservation quota for admission in the medical colleges of Maharashtra for OBC students has been reduced;

(b) the criteria and percentage for admission in medical college for OBC students in the country as per Mandal Commission and Hon'ble Supreme Court;

(c) whether all the colleges in all the States are following the rules of percentage for admissions as per caste reservation quota;

(d) if so, the details of admission given in last three years in each State to OBC students; and

(e) if not, the action which has been taken against the colleges by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (e) As per information provided by the State of Maharashtra, the OBC reservation under Mandal Commission and Hon'ble Supreme Court is implemented. The OBC under Mandal Commission is further subdivided as under:-

Vimukta Jati (VJ) DT-A	-3.0%
Nomadic Tribes NT-B	-2.5%
Nomadic Tribes NT-C	-3.5%
Nomadic Tribes NT-D	-2.0%
Other Backward Class (OBC)	-19%
Total % of OBC inclusive of subcategory	-30%

Further, 27 % reservation is being given in UG Medical courses and PG Medical courses at central level to the candidates belonging to OBC category only in Central Institutions of country as per the detailed instructions issued under Central Education Institutions Reservation in Admission Act, 2006 by the Ministry of Human Resources and Development *vide* their O.M. No. 1-1/2005-U.1/847 dated 20.04.2008. Further, the matter of 27% reservation to the OBC candidates in all Government Medical Colleges for allotment/admission to the UG Medical (15%) and PG Medical (50%) is pending *vide* Writ Petition No. 596 of 2015- Saloni Kumari & Ors. Versus Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS) & Ors. in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. There is no provision for reservation in Super Specialty Course. However, OBC reservation varies from State to State and the States do not contribute its seats category- wise for the All India Quota and each State has its own reservation policy for admissions to UG / PG medical



courses and the States are also at liberty to frame special provisions by law to provide reservation for the OBCs / SCs and STs for the purpose. The Ministry does not maintain details of admission given in last three years in each State to OBC students centrally.

#### **Drug-resistant TB cases**

2675. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people in the country suffering from drug-resistant TB;
- (b) the effective measures which Government is taking to ensure that the drug-resistant TB patients in India are reduced;
- (c) whether Government plans to universalise new drugs such as Bedaquiline and Delamanid, so that they are easily accessible; and
- (d) the position of Maharashtra in respect of drug-resistant TB patients and deaths caused by the disease, year-wise, during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) During 2019, 66255 Multi Drug Resistant TB patients diagnosed in India.

- (b) Following steps are taken to ensure reduction of drug resistance in India:
  - 1. Expansion of molecular diagnostics across country for rapid detection of drug resistance and linkage with treatment and adoption of new diagnostics like Truenat
  - 2. Universal DST is implemented to ensure testing of drug resistant TB among all notified TB at the time of TB diagnosis.
  - 3. NTEP is following standardized multidrug treatment protocol which reduces the risk of development of drug resistant to individual drug
  - 4. Provides drug susceptibility guided treatment for all notified TB patients and guidelines are revised as and when needed based on in country and international evidence

5. Patient support system are in placed under the programme to ensure completion of treatment which includes patient counselling, travel reimbursement, incentive for patients and provider.
6. States/Districts are provided with IEC budget for community meeting, patient provider meeting and other awareness activities for adopting cough etiquette, patient education and prevention.
7. Airborne infection control measures are being implemented in drug resistant TB wards

(c) Access to Bedaquiline (>18 yrs age group) & Delamanid (6 to 18 yrs age group) is already expanded to all states. Newer drugs are now a part of all oral longer regimen to improve the access & acceptance for the patients. NTEP is updating the programme guidelines as and when additional evidence emerges and global recommendations change.

(d) The position of Maharashtra in last three years is mention below.

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019
No. of Multi Drug resistant cases reported	7901	8396	9895	10621
Death*	15%	15%	10%	8%

\* Patients enrolled beyond 2017 are still on treatment and actual no. of death is likely to change when final outcome is reported.

#### **Database on antibiotics resistance cases**

2676. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government maintains data of cases where a high level of resistance to antibiotics is found, if so, the details thereof, if not, reasons therefor;
- (b) whether Government has expanded the surveillance network under the 'National Action Plan on Anti-Microbial Resistance (NAP-AMR)', if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government has taken out any complementary/supplementary scheme/plan to help the States in battling a high level of resistance to antibiotics and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) is coordinating the "National Programme on Antimicrobial Resistance Containment" initiated during the 12th five year plan. Under the programme, a network of state medical college laboratories across the country are being strengthened in a phased manner for generating quality Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) surveillance data in order to understand the AMR trends in various geographical regions through a sentinel surveillance platform. Currently under this network AMR surveillance for following seven high priority pathogens and identified emerging AMR alerts are to be reported to the national AMR surveillance coordinating center at NCDC:

1. *Staphylococcus aureus*
2. *Enterococcus* species
3. *Escherichia coli*
4. *Klebsiella* species
5. *Pseudomonas* species
6. *Acinetobacter* species
7. *Salmonella enterica* serotype Typhi and Paratyphi

As on 31st March 2019, the National AMR surveillance network included 20 medical college laboratories located in 18 states. In the year 2018 (01 January 2018 to 31 December 2018), laboratories from 16 sentinel sites located in 14 states reported 50,724 priority pathogen isolates from unique patients and their antimicrobial sensitivity data. The data was validated and analyzed at NCDC for preparation of the AMR annual report for 2018. The AMR Annual Reports for the year 2017 and 2018 are available at NCDC website <https://ncdc.gov.in>.

The number of labs for AMR surveillance is being expanded in a phased manner. Presently, AMR surveillance is conducted by NCDC through a network of 25 state medical college laboratories in 23 States.

(c) Central Government supports State Governments to develop State Action Plans along the lines of National Action Plan on Anti-Microbial Resistance (NAP-AMR). Three states namely Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Delhi have launched their State Action Plans.

State level AMR surveillance networks have also been initiated in the State of Maharashtra, Kerala and Delhi. State medical colleges included in the National Programme on AMR Containment coordinate these networks, using the programme Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs), data software and quality control parameters.

### **Elimination of tuberculosis**

2677. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of targets outlined for the following indicators in the National Strategic Plan for TB 2017-2025 (NSP) for the year 2019 viz patients notified from private sector, proportion of patients from private sector provisioned/reimbursed for anti-TB drugs, proportion of treatment supporters/private providers paid incentives using DBT/PFMS, patient provider support agency/units established at the district level;

(b) whether Government has achieved these targets and if not, strategies proposed to meet these targets in the current year;

(c) whether Government plans to implement an injection-free regimen for all TB patients; and

(d) whether Government plans to expand the access of Bedaquiline and Delamanid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Status of targets for the year 2019, as per indicators in the National Strategic Plan (2017-25) are:

	Target (in 2019)	Achievement (in 2019)
1	2	3
Patients notified from the private sector	18 lac	6.8 lac
Patients from private sector provisioned/reimbursed for anti-TB drugs	No target set in NSP 2017-25	8%

1	2	3
Proportion of treatment supporters paid incentives using DBT/PFMS	100%	41%
Proportion of private providers paid incentives using DBT/PFMS	80%	11%
Patient provider support agency/units established at the district level	100%	69%

(b) The government has partially achieved these targets and following strategies have been adopted for achieving the target:

1. To increase notification of TB cases from the private sector - Enforcement of gazette on mandatory TB notification and Schedule HI notification, Incentives to private providers, expansion of Patient Provider Support Agencies (PPSAs) through domestic resources, engagement with Indian Medical Association and Indian Academy of Pediatrics
2. To provide free anti-TB drugs for TB patients in private sector - 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.
3. For payment of Direct Benefit Transfer incentives to treatment supporters and private providers - scheme has been operationalized in Nikshay portal and process has been streamlined. Regular review meetings are conducted to monitor the disbursement of DBT payments.
4. Establishment of Patient Provider Support Agencies (PPSAs) at district level -expansion of Patient Provider Support Agencies (PPSAs) through domestic resources, Technical Support Unit in 9 high priority states to strengthen state's capacity for contracting agencies and private sector engagement.

(c) 98% of TB patients were initiated on injection free regimen during 2019.

(d) Access to Bedaquiline (>18 yrs age group) & Delamanid (6 to 18 yrs age group) is already expanded to all states for patients both in public & private sector.

**Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram**

2678. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) steps taken to intensify awareness generation of Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) and Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) in order to improve health promotion among adolescents;
- (b) total sanctioned and existing strength of RKSK counsellors;
- (c) steps taken to address shortfall of personnel;
- (d) whether there are plans to expand number of districts and blocks under each district to cover all adolescents under RKSK; and
- (e) steps taken to build capacities of RKSK service providers to cater to LGBTQ adolescents, including revision of modules, additional trainings, etc. in light of NALSA vs Union of India (2014) and Navtej Johar vs Union of India (2018) judgments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Promoting health and prevention of disease and risk factors is an important aspect of the Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram under the National Health Mission.

Various platforms being used to promote health and well-being of adolescents through Social and Behaviour Change Communication are as follows:

- Quarterly Adolescent Health Day
- Peer Educator Programme in the community and schools

Besides this, Health promotion messages are also propagated through mass media and mid media in the form of TV and radio spots, posters, leaflets and other interpersonal communication material.

Social Media platforms Twitter and You Tube are used for creating awareness on various schemes of the Ministry including those for the adolescents. Tweets are posted regularly covering health messages and print advertisements while videos and short films or documentaries are uploaded on You Tube; the links to the same are tweeted as well on Twitter.

At present more than 12 lakh persons follow the Twitter handle of the Ministry while the you tube channel has 15.1 lakh subscribers

(b) Out of a total sanctioned strength of 2040 Adolescent Health Counsellors, there are 1671 Adolescent Health Counsellors in place across the country.

(c) Public health being a State subject, all the administrative and personnel matters, including the recruitment of counsellors in public health facilities lie with the respective State Governments. The shortage of health human resource in public health facilities varies from State to State depending upon their policies and context. However, under National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical supports are provided to the State/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for recruitment of health human resource based on the requirements posed by them in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope.

(d) Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram has the following components:

- The Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics (AFHCs) are established across various levels of public health institutions in all the States.
- Weekly Iron Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS) Programme is being implemented for school going adolescent boys and girls and out of school adolescent girls across the country.
- The Peer Educator Programme is being implemented in select 200 districts, based on Composite Health Index and identified as High Priority Districts (HPDs). Within, these districts, 50% of the blocks are being 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.
- Under the Menstrual Hygiene Scheme, funds are provided to the States/UTs for procurement of sanitary napkins for Adolescent Girls (aged 10-19 years) as per proposals received from them in their Annual Programme Implementation Plans.

(e) Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) focuses on reaching out all adolescents include Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer (LGBTQ). The

training of the Medical Officers, ANMs, Counsellors and Peer educators also caters to the need of this special population group in non-judgmental and non-stigmatized manner.

**Rise in cases of diabetes**

2679. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that diabetes has moved from the 11th to 7th position in the causes of death in India, according to the Global Burden of Disease Report (2015);

(b) if so, the measures Government has taken to spread awareness about the increasing incidence of diabetes in the country and the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has launched any scheme to extend medical services at a concessional rate to diabetes patients in Government hospitals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), according to the Global Burden of Disease Report 2015, the number of deaths due to diabetes increased from 2.24 lakhs (in the year 2005) to 3.46 lakhs (in the year 2015), thus leading to the shift of diabetes from 11th position to 7th position in terms of cause of death.

(b) While Public Health and Hospitals is a State subject, the Central Government supplements efforts of the State/UT Governments. Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for interventions up to district level under the National Health Mission (NHM). It focuses on awareness generation for behavior and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their treatment and referral (if required) to higher facilities for appropriate management for Non-Communicable Diseases including Diabetes.



A population level initiative of prevention, control and screening for common Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) (diabetes, hypertension and common cancers *viz.* oral, breast and cervical cancer) has also been rolled out under NHM, as a part of comprehensive primary healthcare. Under this initiative, services of frontline health workers such as Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) and Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANM), *inter alia*, are leveraged to carry out screening and generate awareness about the risk factors of NCDs, including diabetes among the masses. The initiative is under implementation in over 215 districts across the country. Screening for common NCDs is also an integral part of service delivery under Ayushman Bharat- Health and Wellness Centres.

In order to leverage mobile technology, an application called mDiabetes has been launched to generate awareness, promote adherence to treatment and inculcate healthy habits among the masses.

Several awareness initiatives have been undertaken by the Government including observance of World Diabetes Day, organising of screening for major NCDs including blood pressure and major awareness events at occasions such as the India International Trade Fair (IITF), Delhi and use of print, electronic and social media, etc. In addition NPCDCS supports awareness generation activities to be undertaken by the States.

(c) and (d) The treatment in Government Hospitals is either free or highly subsidized for the poor and needy. Under National Health Mission Free Drugs and Free Diagnostic initiative, essential drugs and diagnostics are provided free of cost in public health facilities. Quality generic medicines are being made available at affordable prices to all, under 'Jan Aushadhi Scheme', in collaboration with the State Governments. Also, 203 AMRIT (Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment) stores have been set up in hospitals, where essential life-saving medicines are being provided at a substantial discount *vis-a-vis* the Maximum Retail Price.

#### **Opening of health and wellness centres in rural areas**

2680. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government with an objective of developing healthcare of rural population has taken a decision to open Health and Wellness Centres in all rural areas by 2022;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such centres opened till now in each district, the details thereof; and

(d) the progress of the programme as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Under Ayushman Bharat - Health & Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs), 1.5 lakh Sub Health Centres and Primary Health Centres are to be transformed into Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs) 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 31st December 2022 = 40,000 (Cumulative 1,50,000)

(c) As per the data entry by the States/UTs in the AB-HWC portal, district-wise details of functional AB-HWCs as on 12.03.2020 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) As per AB-HWC portal, based on the data entry by the States/UTs, a total of 32,458 Ayushman Bharat Health and Wellness Centres (including 14,228 Primary Health Centres, 14,996 Sub Health Centres and 3234 Urban Primary Health Centres) are functional till 12th March, 2020.

**Statement**

*District wise list of functional Health and Wellness Centres  
as on 12th March, 2020(Source: AB-HWC Portal)*

State Name	District Name	Primary Health Centre- HWC	Sub Health Centre HWC	Urban Health Centre - HWC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	87	63	19	169
	Chittoor	101	62	18	181
	East Godavari	129	63	22	214
	Guntur	86	64	30	180
	Krishna	88	52	36	176
	Kurnool	87	51	23	161
	Prakasam	90	61	9	160
	SPSR Nellore	75	54	13	142
	Srikakulam	80	63	5	148
	Visakhapatnam	88	66	25	179
	Vizianagaram	68	59	8	135
	West Godavari	92	60	20	172
	Y.S.R.	74	61	15	150
Andman and Nicobar Islands	Nicobars	1	8		9
	North and Middle Andaman	6	10		16
	South Andamans	10	10	5	25
Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng District	4	2		6
	East Siang	7	14	1	22
	Lower Siang	1	1		2
	Namsai	4	12		16

1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	Pakkekessang	1	1		2
	Papum Pare District	10	21	3	34
	Tawang District	6	7		13
	Tirap District	3	1		4
	Upper Siang Dist.	1	2		3
	Baksa	14	21		35
	Barpeta	31	49		80
	Biswanath	3	9		12
	Bongaigaon	20	23	1	44
	Cachar	17	15	1	33
	Charaideo	2	7	1	10
	Chirang	9	9		18
	Darrang	8	20		28
	Dhemaji	11	20		31
	Dhubri	14	28	1	43
	Dibrugarh	16	57	2	75
	Dimahasao District	4	10		14
	Goalpara	15	35	1	51
	Golaghat	12	11		23
	Hailakandi	7	25		32
	Hojai		1		1
	Jorhat	25	48	2	75
	Kamrup	23	89		112
	Kamrup Metropolitan	2	3	32	37
	Karbi anglong	8	20	1	29
	Karimganj	11	33		44
	Kokrajhar	8	27		35

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Lakhimpur	10	18	1	29
	Marigaon	5	18		23
	Nagaon	30	65	3	98
	Nalbari	14	20		34
	Sibsagar	3	11	1	15
	Sonitpur	7	9	1	17
	South	5	18		23
	Salmara Mancachar				
	Tinsukia	14	20	2	36
	Udalguri	9	14		23
	West Karbi anglong	7	10		17
	Araria	13			13
	Arwal	16			16
	Aurangabad	29		1	30
	Banka	17	2		19
	Begusarai	13	4	4	21
	Bhagalpur	25	6	8	39
	Bhojpur	26		4	30
	Buxar	10		1	11
	Darbhanga	15		6	21
	Gaya	25	1	8	34
	Gopalganj	22	9		31
	Jamui	8	1		9
	Jehanabad	14	5	2	21
	Kaimur (Bhabua)	13	9		22
	Katihar	13	1	2	16
	Khagaria	12	8		20
	Kishanganj	10			10

1	2	3	4	5	6
Bihar	Lakhisarai	9			9
	Madhepura	9	4		13
	Madhubani	37			37
	Munger	17	5	5	27
	Muzaffarpur	17	3	4	24
	Nalanda	25	6	4	35
	Nawada	7	1	2	10
	Pashchimchampan	21		2	23
	Patna	53	10	23	86
	Purbachampan	11	3	2	16
	Purnia	21	3	6	30
	Rohtas	7	6	5	18
	Saharsa	10	2		12
	Samastipur	15	3		18
	Saran	35	10	2	47
	Sheikhpura	5	2		7
	Sheohar	4			4
	Sitamarhi	12			12
	Siwan	11	4	2	17
	Supaul	8			8
Chandigarh	Vaishali	14	5	2	21
	Chandigarh	10			10
	Balod	17	41		58
	Baloda Bajar	17	46		63
	Balrampur	13	51		64
	Bastar	11	66	1	78
	Bemetara	17	26		43

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Bijapur	8	30		38
	Bilaspur	13	80	3	96
	Dantewada	7	23		30
	Dhamtari	18	69	1	88
	Durg	7	45	9	61
	Gariyabandh	15	24		39
	Janjgir - Champa	17	75	1	93
	Jashpur	17	53		70
	Kabeerdham	6	43	1	50
	Kanker	13	60	1	74
	Kondagaon	13	38		51
	Korba	20	95	3	118
	Koriya	11	51	1	63
	Mahasamund	15	52	1	68
	Mungeli	13	44	1	58
	Narayanpur	5	14		19
	Raigarh	17	78	1	96
	Raipur	13	62	15	90
	Rajnandgaon	26	89	3	118
	Sukma	10	23		33
	Surajpur	12	56		68
Chhattisgarh	Surguja	12	55	1	68
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	24		32
	Daman	3	13		16
Daman and Diu	Diu	1	6		7
	North Goa	32		3	35

1	2	3	4	5	6
Goa	South Goa	23		2	25
	Ahmedabad	30	37	40	107
	Amreli	38	53		91
	Anand	38	58		96
	Aravalli	25	52	1	78
	Banaskantha	80	198	2	280
	Bharuch	35	66		101
	Bhavnagar	34	57	11	102
	Botad	12	21		33
	Chhotaudepur	39	53	1	93
	Dahod	63	276	1	340
	Devbhoomidwarka	7	13	1	21
	Gandhinagar	21	51	5	77
	Girsomnath	23	46		69
	Jamnagar	28	49	11	88
	Junagadh	28	38	5	71
	Kachchh	58	72	4	134
	Kheda	43	74	1	118
	Mahesana	39	68	3	110
	Mahisagar	22	44	1	67
	Morbi	22	42		64
	Narmada	23	131	1	155
	Navsari	37	47	2	86
	Panchmahals	37	54	1	92
	Patan	33	60	1	94
	Porbandar	8	22	1	31
	Rajkot	33	73	12	118



1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	Sabarkantha	38	93	1	132
	Surat	42	104	27	173
	Surendranagar	28	42	1	71
	Tapi	24	32	1	57
	The Dangs	10	19		29
	Vadodara	27	49	19	95
	Valsad	46	94	4	144
	Ambala	16	8	6	30
	Bhiwani	13		2	15
	Faridabad	11		13	24
Haryana	Fatehabad	6		3	9
	Gurgaon	10	7	18	35
	Hisar	23	8	4	35
	Jhajjar	22	3	7	32
	Jind	16	10	2	28
	Kaithal	17		3	20
	Karnal	19	6	5	30
	Kurukshetra	9	10	3	22
	Mahendragarh	15	3		18
	Mewat	15	40		55
	Palwal	10	14	3	27
	Panchkula	8	7	1	16
	Panipat	13	8	6	27
	Rewari	13		3	16
	Rohtak	15		4	19
	Sirsa	20	11	5	36
	Sonipat	28	8	3	39

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Yamunanagar	12	17	7	36
	Bilaspur	12			12
	Chamba	8			8
	Hamirpur	3			3
	Kangra	26		1	27
	Kinnaur	5			5
	Mandi	10	2		12
	Shimla	5		2	7
	Sirmaur	4	1		5
Himachal	Solan	17			17
Pradesh	Una	1			1
	Anantnag	30	11	2	43
	Badgam	3	4		7
	Bandipore	3			3
	Baramula	36	17	2	55
	Doda	10	16		26
	Ganderbal	2	4		6
	Jammu	28	45	3	76
	Kathua	2	22		24
	Kishtwar	2	9		11
	Kulgam	3	5		8
	Kupwara	32	5		37
	Pulwama	7	12		19
	Punch	5	5		10
	Rajauri	2	6		8
	Ramban	1	2		3
	Reasi	1	2		3

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	5	15		20
	Shopian	2	1		3
	Srinagar	4	8	6	18
	Udhampur	14	25		39
	Bokaro	14	25	4	43
	Chatra		5		5
	Deoghar		16		16
	Dhanbad	6	26	8	40
	Dumka	14	7	1	22
	Garhwa		7	1	8
	Giridih	1	8	2	11
	Godda	15	1		16
	Gumla	1	10	1	12
	Hazaribagh	7	5	3	15
	Jamtara	9	1		10
	Khunti		20		20
	Koderma		20	2	22
	Latehar	3	5		8
	Lohardaga	1	25	1	27
	Pakaur		5		5
	Palamu	1	2	2	5
	Pashchimi Singhbhum	5	38		43
	Purbi Singhbhum	17	8	8	33
	Ramgarh	1	5	1	7
	Ranchi	15	83	8	106
	Sahibganj		13	2	15
	Sarikela-Kharswana	6	12	3	21

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jharkhand	Simdega	2	17		19
	Bagalkot	48	155	7	210
	Bangalore			133	133
	Bangalore Rural			2	2
	Belgaum			12	12
	Bellary	61	116	14	191
	Bidar	52	203	6	261
	Bijapur	62	230	6	298
	Chamarajanagar			2	2
	Chikkaballapura			4	4
	Chikmagalur	90	178	2	270
	Chitradurga			5	5
	Dakshina Kannada			12	12
	Davanagere		30	11	41
	Dharwad	19			19
	Gadag	3			3
	Gulbarga	83	160	15	258
	Hassan	4			4
	Haveri	4			4
Karnataka	Kodagu			1	1
	Kolar	62		9	71
	Koppal	45	103	3	151
	Mandya			3	3
	Mysore	127	65	23	215
	Raichur	50	133	6	189
	Ramanagara			4	4
	Shimoga			12	12

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Tumkur			6	6
	Udupi			2	2
	Uttara Kannada			3	3
	Yadgir	41	129	3	173
	Alappuzha	54		1	55
	Ernakulam	54		5	59
	Idukki	33		1	34
	Kannur	51		3	54
	Kasaragod	29		2	31
	Kollam	2		3	5
	Kottayam	45		1	46
	Kozhikode	50		3	53
	Malappuram	58		2	60
	Palakkad	60		2	62
	Pathanamthitta	29			29
	Thiruvananthapuram	57		3	60
	Thrissur	65		3	68
Kerala	Wayanad	16		1	17
	Agar Malwa	5	13	1	19
	Alirajpur	15	15		30
	Anuppur	16	28		44
	Ashoknagar	10	15	1	26
	Balaghat	38	35	1	74
	Barwani	29	38	2	69
	Betul	33	33	2	68
	Bhind	22	27	3	52
	Bhopal	9	34	8	51

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Burhanpur	12	13	2	27
	Chhatarpur	36	18	2	56
	Chhindwara	67	36	2	105
	Damoh	15	39	1	55
	Datia	10	13	1	24
	Dewas	20	45	2	67
	Dhar	47	26	3	76
	Dindori	22	40		62
	East Nimar(Khandwa)	29	41	2	72
Madhya	Guna	14	34	3	51
Pradesh	Gwalior	15	22	11	48
	Harda	6	12	1	19
	Hoshangabad	13	16	3	32
	Indore	23	28	15	66
	Jabalpur	21	42	15	78
	Jhabua	17	21	1	39
	Katni	18	19	2	39
	Mandla	32	27	1	60
	Mandsaur	40	13	1	54
	Morena	17	16	2	35
	Narsinghpur	20	16	2	38
	Neemuch	19	12	1	32
	Panna	15	14	1	30
	Raisen	14	25	2	41
	Rajgarh	27	36	1	64
	Ratlam	23	14	4	41
	Rewa	30	22	2	54

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sagar	28	25	4	57
	Satna	41	35	2	78
	Sehore	14	37	2	53
	Seoni	30	45	1	76
	Shahdol	28	42	1	71
	Shajapur	14	14	2	30
	Sheopur	8	12	1	21
	Shivpuri	13	14	2	29
	Sidhi	26	11	1	38
	Singrauli	14	21	1	36
	Tikamgarh	21	5	1	27
	Ujjain	22	30	6	58
	Umaria	12	14	1	27
	Vidisha	20	3	4	27
	West Nimar (Khargone)	53	32	2	87
Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar	96	37	4	137
	Akola	15	2	1	18
	Amravati	55	46	7	108
	Aurangabad	50		12	62
	Beed	50		4	54
	Bhandara	33	62	1	96
	Buldana	48	1		49
	Chandrapur	58	39	3	100
	Dhule	36		1	37
	Gadchiroli	47	80		127
	Gondiya	40	59		99

1	2	3	4	5	6
Maharashtra	Hingoli	24	119	1	144
	Jalgaon	72	28	9	109
	Jalna	40			40
	Kolhapur	70		14	84
	Latur	46	33	4	83
	Mumbai			29	29
	Mumbai (Suburban) * 1			89	90
	Nagpur	49		26	75
	Nanded	41	139	2	182
	Nandurbar	58	98	3	159
	Nashik	106	15	28	149
	Osmanabad	42	75	1	118
	Palghar	40	64	23	127
	Parbhani	27		4	31
	Pune	104	33	62	199
	Raigarh	24		6	30
	Ratnagiri	67		1	68
	Sangli	59		8	67
	Satara	72	56	4	132
	Sindhudurg	38	45		83
	Solapur	3			3
	Thane	32	73		105
	Wardha	27	80		107
	Washim	25	94		119
	Yavatmal	52			52
Manipur	Bishnupur	4	17		21
	Chandel	3	10		13



1	2	3	4	5	6
Manipur	Churachandpur	3	9		12
	Imphal East	3	13	1	17
	Imphal West	7	13		20
	Senapati		9		9
	Tamenglong	1	3		4
	Thoubal	5	11		16
	Ukhrul	1			1
Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	3	12	2	17
	Ribhoi	2	9		11
	West Garo Hills	4	10		14
	West Jaintia Hills			1	1
	West Khasi Hills			1	1
Mizoram	Aizawl	12	3	5	20
	Champhai	4			4
	Lawngtlai	1			1
	Lunglei	3			3
	Mamit	5			5
Nagaland	Mon	5	12		17
	Dimapur	4	11	2	17
	Kiphire	4	15		19
	Kohima	7	12	2	21
	Longleng	2	3		5
	Mokokchung	6	9	1	16
	Peren	2	4		6
	Phek	5	5		10
	Tuensang	4	13	1	18
	Wokha	3	8	1	12

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Zunheboto	3	3		6
Odisha	Anugul	20	2		22
	Balangir	23	5	2	30
	Baleshwar	41		3	44
	Bargarh	30	2	2	34
	Baudh	12	3		15
	Bhadrak	29	2	2	33
	Cuttack	47	4	13	64
	Debagarh	7	2		9
	Dhenkanal	12	5	1	18
	Gajapati	21		1	22
	Ganjam	28	10	7	45
	Jagatsinghapur	22			22
	Jajapur	58	3		61
	Jharsuguda	15	4	3	22
	Kalahandi	25	13	1	39
	Kandhamal	35	3		38
	Kendrapara	31	3		34
	Kendujhar	36	3	1	40
	Khordha	31	7	23	61
	Koraput	42	3	3	48
	Malkangiri	26			26
	Mayurbhanj	53	24	2	79
	Nabarangapur	29	2		31
	Nayagarh	22			22
	Nuapada	12	5		17
	Puri	36	9	4	49

1	2	3	4	5	6
Odisha	Rayagada	35		1	36
	Sambalpur	27	1	7	35
	Sonapur	19	1		20
	Sundargarh	31	4	8	43
Puducherry	Karaikal	10	5		15
	Mahe	1	3		4
	Puducherry	24	18	1	43
	Yanam		4		4
Punjab	Amritsar	13	82	12	107
	Barnala	7	18	2	27
	Bathinda	13	58	5	76
	Faridkot	5	24	4	33
	Fatehgarh Sahib	13	24	2	39
	Fazilka	13	47	3	63
	Firozpur	16	38	2	56
	Gurdaspur	22	76	2	100
	Hoshiarpur	31	51	2	84
	Jalandhar	27	49	8	84
	Kapurthala	12	14	2	28
	Ludhiana	25	102	16	143
	Mansa	10	36	1	47
	Moga	13	51	2	66
	Muktsar	17	38	2	57
	Pathankot	9	15	1	25
	Patiala	29	27	10	66
	Rupnagar	11	33	1	45
	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	12	59	7	78

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sangrur	21	39	5	65
	Shahidbhagat Singh Nagar (Nawanshahr)	16	12	1	29
	Tarn Taran	14	22	1	37
	Ajmer	19	2	5	26
	Alwar	23	8	1	32
	Banswara	4	4		8
	Baran	46	5	2	53
	Barmer	15	3		18
	Bharatpur	16	1	1	18
	Bhilwara	5	3	1	9
Rajasthan	Bikaner	46	5	5	56
	Bundi	6		1	7
	Chittaurgarh	3	3		6
	Churu	28	12	2	42
	Dausa	2	2		4
	Dhaulpur		3		3
	Dungarpur	52	2		54
	Ganganagar	9	2	1	12
	Hanumangarh	11	3		14
	Jaipur	16	15	17	48
	Jaisalmer	11	2	1	14
	Jalor	25	3		28
	Jhalawar	11	8	1	20
	Jhunjhunun	28	7		35
	Jodhpur	22	2	8	32
	Karauli	16	1	1	18

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajasthan	Kota	12	4	5	21
	Nagaur	84	9	1	94
	Pali	64	1	1	66
	Pratapgarh	2			2
	Rajsamand	11	3		14
	Sawaimadhopur	10	1	1	12
	Sikar	39	9	2	50
	Sirohi	3	2	1	6
	Tonk	56		2	58
Sikkim	Udaipur	57	14	3	74
	South	4	11		15
	West	7	9		16
Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	31	14	2	47
	Chennai	1		138	139
	Coimbatore	41	44	36	121
	Cuddalore	44	19	7	70
	Dharmapuri	41	14	1	56
	Dindigul	49	37	7	93
	Erode	49	12	13	74
	Kancheepuram	47	33	17	97
	Kanniyakumari	27	17	8	52
	Karur	23	18	5	46
	Krishnagiri	42	17	5	64
	Madurai	41	20	34	95
	Nagapattinam	41	34	5	80
	Namakkal	40	11	8	59
	Perambalur	24	21	1	46

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Pudukkottai	57	33	3	93
	Ramanathapuram	41	80	5	126
	Salem	65	12	20	97
	Sivaganga	36	21	4	61
	Thanjavur	53	16	8	77
	The Nilgiris	29	42	4	75
	Theni	26	12	6	44
	Thiruvallur	40	43	11	94
	Thiruvarur	35	16	4	55
	Thoothukkudi	36	28	10	74
	Tiruchirappalli	49	16	20	85
	Tirunelveli	66	34	16	116
	Tiruppur	32	24	21	77
	Tiruvannamalai	73	34	6	113
	Vellore	74	54	22	150
	Viluppuram	84	46	4	134
Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	37	27	7	71
	Adilabad District	25	5		30
	Bhadrachalam District	28	4	5	37
Telangana	Hyderabad District		83	85	168
	Jagitial	16	8	4	28
	Jangoan	14	8		22
	Jayashankar- bhupalapally	10	1		11
	Jogulambagadwal	10	1	3	14
	Kamareddy	20		5	25
	Karimnagar District	25		8	33

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Khammam District	24	9	4	37
	Kumurambhe emasifabad	18	2	3	23
	Mahabubabad	16	1		17
	Mahbubnagar District	15	23	6	44
	Mancherial	15		4	19
	Medak District	20	1	1	22
	Medchalmalkaj Giri	4		16	20
	Mulugu	15	1		16
	Nagarkurnool	23			23
	Nalgonda District	36		5	41
	Narayanpet	11		1	12
	Nimal	14		4	18
	Nizamabad District	27		11	38
	Peddapalli	15		6	21
	Rajanna Sircilla	13	5	2	20
	Rangareddy District	28	31	29	88
	Sangareddy	32		4	36
	Siddipet	28	4	3	35
	Suryapet	22	1	4	27
	Vikarabad	22		2	24
	Wanaparthy	12		2	14
	Warangal District	18	9		27
	Warangal Urban	13		14	27
	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	20		1	21
	Dhalai District	10	2		12
	South District	14	40		54

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Unakoti District	5			5
Tripura	West District		4	5	9
	Agra	21	19	25	65
	Aligarh	14	22	8	44
	Allahabad	12	23	17	52
	Ambedkar Nagar	15	21	2	38
	Amethi	19	15		34
	Auraiya	17	16	1	34
	Azamgarh	20	17	1	38
	Baghpat	15	12	1	28
	Bahraich	19	41	2	62
	Ballia	4	20	1	25
Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	18	43	1	62
	Banda	12	14	2	28
	Barabanki	20	20	1	41
	Bareilly	10	21	16	47
	Basti	3	21		24
	Bijnor	22	25	4	51
	Budaun	18	20	1	39
	Bulandshahar	25	20	5	50
	Chandauli	18	38	2	58
	Chitrakoot	22	36		58
	Deoria	16	15	2	33
	Etah	13	13	2	28
	Etawah	17	10	2	29
	Faizabad	4	18	1	23
	Farrukhabad	15	26	3	44



1	2	3	4	5	6
	Fatehpur	28	47	1	76
	Firozabad	16	11	4	31
	Gautam Buddha Nagar	14	16	11	41
	Ghaziabad	13	19	33	65
	Ghazipur	20	19		39
	Gonda	8	14	1	23
	Gorakhpur	15	23	20	58
	Hamirpur	6	26	1	33
	Hapur	17	11	2	30
	Hardoi	20	20		40
	Jalaun	16	22	4	42
	Jaunpur	20	20	1	41
	Jhansi	15	24	10	49
	Jyotibaphule Nagar	12	10	4	26
	Kannauj	18	17	3	38
	Kanpur Dehat	20	12		32
	Kanpur Nagar	25	24	45	94
	Kanshiram Nagar	3	14		17
	Kaushambi	13	6	1	20
	Kheri	20	22	1	43
	Kushinagar	19	26		45
	Lalitpur	10	22	2	34
	Lucknow	10	19	48	77
	Mahamaya Nagar	17	12		29
	Mahoba	13	14	2	29
	Mahrajganj	19	19		38

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mainpuri	11	19	1	31
	Mathura	20	18		38
	Mau	19	22	3	44
	Meerut	27	25	20	72
	Mirzapur	13	23	3	39
	Moradabad	18	18	18	54
	Muzaffarnagar	17	24	4	45
	Pilibhit	9	19	1	29
	Pratapgarh	20	27	1	48
	Rae Bareli	10	20	3	33
	Rampur	19	22	1	42
	Saharanpur	16	23	11	50
	Sambhal	7	22	2	31
	Santkabir Nagar	16	15	1	32
	Santravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	9	10	1	20
	Shahjahanpur	19	23	2	44
	Shamli	19	10		29
	Shrawasti	9	40		49
	Siddharthnagar	10	30		40
	Sitapur	6	26	2	34
	Sonbhadra	21	42	1	64
	Sultanpur	15	19	2	36
	Unnao	16	21	2	39
	Varanasi	8	24	24	56
Uttarakhand	Almora	2			2
	Bageshwar	8			8

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Chamoli	3	2		5
	Champawat	6	2		8
	Dehradun	12	19	12	43
	Garhwal	29	23	1	53
	Haridwar	21	54	12	87
	Nainital	15	27	5	47
	Pithoragarh	17	1		18
	Rudraprayag	12			12
	Tehrigarhwal	24			24
	Udham Singh Nagar	27	34	6	67
Uttarakhand	Uttarkashi	10			10
	Alipurduar*	9	61		70
	Bankura		13	1	14
	Birbhum	51	96	4	151
	Cooch Behar		21	1	22
	Dakshin Dinajpur		1		1
	Darjiling		1	2	3
	Hooghly		11	9	20
	Howrah	38	69	10	117
	Jalpaiguri	25	71		96
	Jhargram		14	1	15
West Bengal	Kolkata			75	75
	Maldah		2	2	4
	Murshidabad		6	3	9
	Nadia		8	9	17
	North 24 Parganas		14	16	30
	Paschimbardhaman	22	64	3	89

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Paschim Medinipur	40	77	4	121
	Purbabardhaman	64	55	2	121
	Purbamedinipur	19	69	5	93
	Purulia		6		6
	South 24 Parganas		11	3	14
	GRAND TOTAL	14228	14996	3234	32458

### Deaths due to Coldbest - PC syrup

2681. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the number of deaths due to the use of Cold best-PC Syrup, the details thereof, age, gender and State/UT wise;
- (b) the steps being taken by Government to withdraw this syrup; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure non-availability of faulty medicines to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs in the country is regulated under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 thereunder through a system of licensing and inspection. Licenses for manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs are granted by the State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) appointed by respective State Governments.

Deaths have been reported from two places:

- I. As per the information received from Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir, Director Health Services, Jammu has informed that 11 infant mortalities have been reported. The matter was investigated and it was found that the patients had consumed several drug formulations including Coldbest. As a matter of abundant caution, further sale of this drug was stopped immediately and the drug regulatory authorities were directed to ensure complete recall of the unutilized stocks of the said drug.

II. The State Government of Punjab has informed that one death of a two-year-old child due to consumption of Coldbest-PC syrup was reported in the media. Accordingly, a drug alert has been issued in the State and the regulatory authorities have been directed to keep a vigilant eye on the movement of the product and to seize the stocks immediately.

(b) On 16.02.2020, Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has requested all the State/UT Drugs Controllers to take necessary action regarding stopping the sale and distribution of the said drug immediately.

(c) The Government is committed to ensuring that the quality, safety and efficacy of drugs are not compromised. With this in view, the Government has taken a series of measures including strengthening of legal provisions, workshops and training programmes for manufacturers and regulatory officials and measures such as risk based inspections.

#### **People benefited by Ayushman Bharat**

2682. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people till date who has been benefited by the Ayushman Bharat scheme, the details thereof, State-wise/ UT-wise;

(b) the number of Ayushman Bharat golden cards which have been issued till now; and

(c) the number of people who have availed the benefit of the golden card in Karnataka so far, details thereof, district wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) is an entitlement-based scheme and no registration or enrolment of beneficiaries is required for availing the benefits under the scheme. However, in order to create awareness and facilitate easy availing of benefits, e-cards have been issued to the beneficiaries after verifying their identity under the scheme.

As on 12.03.2020, over 12.58 crore e-cards have been issued and 90,49,900 hospital admissions have been authorized under the scheme. The State/UT-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

As on 12.03.2020, under Ayushman Bharat Arogya Karnataka (AB-PMJAY in alliance with the State scheme), 1,18,49,008 beneficiaries have been verified and 6,35,772 hospital admissions have been authorized. The district-wise details are given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*State/UT-wise details of e-Card issued and hospital admission authorised  
(as on 12.03.2020)*

State/UT	No. of E-cards issued #	No. of authorised hospital admission
1	2	3
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	14,555	163
Andhra Pradesh*	-	6,61,650
Arunachal Pradesh	1,431	1,694
Assam**	1,22,79,183	1,20,214
Bihar	52,34,368	1,74,710
Chandigarh	49,634	3,670
Chhattisgarh	27,99,998	8,50,644
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and	2,82,935	30,174
Daman and Diu	1,21,364	10,660
Goa	21,500	10,093
Gujarat	73,35,936	13,93,325
Haryana	21,45,918	1,02,836
Himachal Pradesh	8,31,504	55,959
UT of Jammu and Kashmir and UT of Ladakh	11,48,535	70,245
Jharkhand	87,41,272	5,02,342
Karnataka**	1,18,49,008	6,35,772
Kerala	63,81,152	9,38,750
Lakshadweep	808	1

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	1,41,37,791	3,13,484
Maharashtra	67,65,394	3,15,746
Manipur	2,23,964	13,540
Meghalaya	15,59,742	1,19,352
Mizoram	4,02,871	33,869
Nagaland	2,44,992	9,788
Puducherry	1,12,436	1,152
Punjab	42,77,927	1,79,425
Rajasthan*	-	8,40,615
Sikkim	31,051	1,128
Tamil Nadu**	2,47,27,269	10,94,075
Tripura	10,38,621	56,951
Uttar Pradesh	92,70,620	3,43,709
Uttarakhand	38,51,221	1,46,528
West Bengal		17,636
GRAND TOTAL	12,58,83,000	90,49,900

# The above information relates to beneficiaries supported under AB PM-JAY in alliance with state schemes

\* e-cards have been issued on State IT system. Details are not yet available

\*\* 4.88 cr. cards have been made by states using their own IT systems which include beneficiaries supported under AB PM-JAY in alliance with State schemes

### Statement-II

*District wise details of e-cards and authorised hospital admissions  
in Karnataka (as on 12.03.2020)*

District Name	No. of E-cards issued	No. of authorised hospital admission
1	2	3
Bagalkot	3,25,877	16,136
Ballari	3,54,025	15,615
Belagavi	8,80,761	29,586

1	2	3
Bengaluru Rural	13,52,126	7,430
Bengaluru Urban	2,41,172	69,045
Bidar	2,13,426	10,667
Chamarajanagar	1,80,724	11,770
Chikballapur	1,28,298	17,076
Chikkamagaluru	3,44,549	14,993
Chitradurga	2,28,503	14,299
Dakshin Kannad	4,88,526	30,874
Davangere	1,08,501	21,425
Dharwad	3,51,069	28,649
Gadag	1,41,576	9,253
Hassan	5,20,965	27,422
Haveri	2,30,498	13,641
Kalaburagi	2,93,262	27,391
Kodagu	3,23,928	6,216
Kolar	1,66,501	15,766
Koppal	2,19,427	15,160
Mandya	7,07,271	17,687
Mysuru	6,57,928	45,230
Raichur	1,94,024	12,862
Ramanagara	3,39,214	7,011
Shivamogga	6,65,315	22,558
Tumakuru	4,09,586	25,876
Udupi	7,68,913	12,477
Uttar Kannad	5,39,824	13,516
Vijayapura	2,98,623	16,050



1	2	3
Yadgir	1,74,596	3,320
Outside State*	-	56,771
TOTAL	1,18,49,008	6,35,772

*Note:*

\* Authorized hospitalization undertaken in hospitals outside the State, empaneled by the Suvarna Arogya Suraksha Trust Karnataka.

### **Acute shortage of doctors and health workforce**

2683. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of doctors and health workforce in the country, especially in rural areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the present number of doctors and other health workforce which exist in the country; and
- (c) the details of the steps taken/being taken by Government to improve availability of doctors and health personnel in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Public Health being a State Subject, all the administrative and personnel matters, including that of recruitment of doctors and other health workforce in public health facilities lie with the respective State Governments. The shortage of health human resource in public health facilities varies from State to State depending upon their policies and context. However, under National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical supports are provided to the State/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for recruitment of human resources (Doctors and other health workers), based on the requirements posed by them in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope.

As per Rural Health Statistics 2018-19 (as on 31st March 2019) brought out by this Ministry, on the basis of information provided by State/UTs, the State/UT-wise number of doctors, staff nurse and other health workers available at Sub-Centres (SCs),

Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres in rural areas across India are available at [https://main.mohfw.gov.in/sites/default/files/Final%20RHS%202018-19\\_0.pdf](https://main.mohfw.gov.in/sites/default/files/Final%20RHS%202018-19_0.pdf).

(c) Government of India has taken various steps to optimize the number of doctors and specialists in the country - such as increasing the number of seats in UG/PG level at various medical educational institutes/medical colleges across the country; encouraging doctors to work in remote and difficult areas; encouraging States to adopt flexible norms for engaging specialists for public health facilities by various mechanisms like 'contracting in' and 'contracting out' of specialist services under National Health Mission.

State/UTs have also been allowed to offer negotiable salaries to attract Specialists including flexibility in strategies such as 'You quote, we pay'. Financial support is also provided to States for providing performance-based incentives, providing accommodation and transport facilities in rural and remote areas, sponsoring training programmes etc. to attract human resources to address the issue of shortage of doctors and specialists in the public health facilities. Support is also provided to States/UTs in term of hard area allowance for specialist doctors who serve in rural and remote areas as well as for residential quarters for them. Also, States are advised to put in place transparent policies of posting and transfer, and ensure rational deployment of doctors.

#### **Financial assistance for setting up of solar micro grids**

2684. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government provides financial assistance for setting up of solar mini/micro grids, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the financial assistance provided during the last five years including current year, State-wise; and
- (c) the number of beneficiaries under the scheme during that period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) was providing central financial assistance (CFA) for installation of

solar micro-grids under Phase-II of Off-grid and Decentralised Solar PV Applications Programme, which was available till 31.03.2017.

Provision of CFA for installation of solar micro-grids has been discontinued in Phase-III of the Off-grid and Decentralised Solar PV Applications Programme.

The details of CFA provided by MNRE during last five years including the current year for installation of solar micro-grids and number of villages benefitted are as under:

State	CFA Released (₹ Crore)	Nos. of solar micro-grids installed and villages benefitted
Jharkhand	1.95	9
Uttar Pradesh	13.06	64

**Schemes to boost solar power production**

2685. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:  
LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.):

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of National Solar Mission and other schemes for development of solar power in the country;
- (b) the targets fixed for growth of solar power, production; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to make solar power more efficient?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) A target of installing 100 GW of grid connected solar power capacity has been set under National Solar Mission for achievement by December, 2022. A cumulative grid connected solar power capacity of 35.07 GW had been installed in the country as on 29.02.2020, with an additional capacity of 21.35 GW under various stages of implementation and 31.27 GW under various stages of bidding. This apart, tenders of 20 GW have been planned till June, 2021 so as to achieve the target.

In order to achieve the target, the Government has formulated and is implementing various schemes for promotion, development and deployment of Solar power in the country. The major ones are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Government has taken, inter alia, following steps to make solar power more efficient 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 licensee 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 Corridor 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 new schemes like 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 various schemes under National Solar Mission*

- (i) Solar Park Scheme for setting up of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects targeting over 40,000 MW of solar power projects.
- (ii) Scheme for setting up of Grid-Connected Solar PV Power Projects by the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and the Government of India organizations with Viability Gap Funding (VGF).

- (iii) VGF Scheme for setting up of 5000 MW of Grid Connected Solar PV Power Projects through SECI, which has a separate component of 1000 MW for N-E states.
- (iv) Phase-I and Phase-II of Grid Connected Rooftop Programme.
- (v) Off-Grid Solar PV Schemes viz. Solar Street Lights / Power packs, Solar Study lamps, Solar Study lamps under 70 lakh Solar Study lamps scheme, Solar Street light under AJAY scheme.
- (vi) Pradhan Mantri - Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM).

**Non payment of committed amount to RE firms**

2686. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that due to non payment of committed amounts by State Electricity Boards to renewable energy (RE) firms, the sector is in a crisis; and
- (b) the steps contemplated by Government to ensure that commitments are honoured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government have received representations regarding non-payment of dues by various State Electricity Boards/Utilities to renewable energy developers. Following steps, inter alia, have been taken to resolve the issue:

- (i) The State Governments have been requested to pay outstanding dues to the renewable energy developers.
- (ii) The Government of India has facilitated providing loan to various State DISCOMs through Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd., Power Finance Corporation and Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. to clear outstanding dues to renewable energy developers.
- (iii) In order to ensure timely payments to renewable energy developers, the Government of India through Ministry of Power has already issued orders regarding opening and maintaining of adequate Letter(s) of Credit (LC) as

Payment Security Mechanism under Power Purchase Agreements by Distribution Licensees.

**Renewable energy potential of Union Territory of Ladakh**

2687. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total electricity demand, and solar and wind energy potential of the Union Territory of Ladakh; and

(b) the details of the mega solar power plant being planned for Ladakh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) As reported by UT of Ladakh, the total peak demand of electricity is 50 MW. Solar and wind energy potential of UT of Ladakh has been estimated to be around 60 GW and 100 GW respectively.

(b) The Government has planned for the following solar projects for Union Territory of Ladakh:

- (i) Two Solar plants each of 7 MW capacity with 21 MWh Battery Energy Storage System at Leh and Kargil.
- (ii) 50 MW Solar Project in Leh to be set up by Solar Energy Corporation of India Ltd. (SECI).

**Targets and achievements made in solar power generation**

2688. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the targets and achievements made in solar power generation during previous plan period;

(b) the targets for capacity addition in solar power in the country during 2019-20 and budget allocations made for the purpose; and

(c) the mechanism to ensure all the potential States/UTs to participate in the development of solar power in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The government has set a target of installing 100 GW of grid connected solar power by December, 2022. The total Solar Power generation capacity established up to end of February, 2020 is 35.07 GW. 21.35 GW is under installation and 31.27 GW is under tendering.

(b) As indicated above, the total Solar Power generation capacity to be established by 2022 is 100 GW. Out of this, 40.00 GW is said to come from Roof-tops; and 25.75 GW is to come from the PM-KUSUM scheme. The grid-connected solar power projects in the country are today set up through private sector investment. However, the Government provides financial assistance in form of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) under its various schemes and programmes. The revised budget allocation for grid connected solar power schemes for the year 2019-20 is ₹1789.50 crore.

(c) The Government has devised, inter alia, following mechanisms to ensure solar power development in various States/UTs of 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 percent under the automatic route.
- (iv) Notification of standard bidding guidelines to enable distribution licensee to procure solar and wind power at competitive rates in cost effective and transparent manner.
- (v) Declaration of trajectory for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) up to year 2022.
- (vi) Implementation of Green Energy Corridors to facilitate grid integration of large scale renewable energy capacity addition.
- (vii) Notification of quality standards for deployment of solar photovoltaic system/ devices.

- (viii) Launch of new schemes like Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), 12000 MW CPSU Scheme (Phase II) and Solar Roof-top (Phase II) program.

#### **Solar cities in Andhra Pradesh**

2689. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Kakinada and Narsapur towns have been identified as solar cities in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Vijayawada has also been identified for a pilot project under Development of Solar Cities Scheme; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the projects which Ministry has so far undertaken in above cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) had given 'in-principle approval' for developing Kakinada and Narsapur towns as solar cities under the scheme "Development of Solar Cities" on 25.02.2016 and 11.09.2015 respectively. No project/activities were undertaken by the Municipalities of Kakinada and Narsapur before the closing date of scheme *i.e.*, 31.03.2017.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy had given approval for developing Vijayawada as pilot solar city in 2011 under the scheme "Development of Solar Cities". Under this, 5 Nos. of Solar PV projects of 100 KWp capacity each have been installed at 5 different locations of Vijayawada Municipal Corporation. The details of these projects are as given in table below:

Sl. No.	Location	Capacity (in KWp)
1	Main Building, Town-I	100
2	Council Hall Building, Town-I	100
3	Sewerage treatment Plant, Ramalingeswara Nagar	100
4	Sewerage treatment Plant, Singh Nagar	100
5	Head Water Works, Bhavanipuram	100



**Decline in rate of solar energy installation**

2690. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the rate of solar energy installation has been declining in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the corrective steps taken by Government to boost solar energy production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. During the period April, 2019 to February, 2020, a solar capacity of 6.23 GW was added in the country as against 5.5 GW added during the same period in Financial Year 2018-19. Further, as on 29.2.2020, a cumulative grid connected solar power capacity of 35.07 GW had been installed in the country with additional 21.35 GW under various stages of implementation and 31.27 GW under various stages of bidding.

- (c) The Government has taken various steps to boost solar energy production in the country. These inter-alia, include the following:
  - (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 percent under the automatic route.
  - (iv) Notification of standard bidding guidelines to enable distribution licensee to procure solar and wind power at competitive rates in cost effective and transparent manner.
  - (v) Declaration of trajectory for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) up to year 2022.

- (vi) Implementation of Green Energy Corridor project to facilitate grid interaction of large scale renewable energy capacity addition.
- (vii) Notification of quality standards for deployment of solar photovoltaic system/ devices.
- (viii) Launch of new schemes like Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), 12000 MW CPSU Scheme (Phase II) and Solar Rooftop (Phase II) program.

**Subsidy for installation of rooftop solar system**

2691. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds allocated by Government to States for the purpose of providing subsidy to individual household for installation of roof top solar system;
- (b) whether the individual roof top solar system has not been implemented because of absence of awareness amongst public, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has contemplated any plan of action to increase the installation of individual household solar system in rural areas; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the actions taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) So far as on 12.03.2020, an amount of approx. ₹ 1874.39 crore has been released to various implementing agencies, *i.e.* State Nodal Agencies, Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited, Power Distributing Companies (DISCOMs), PSUs, Govt. Departments etc. under the rooftop solar programme as central financial assistance / incentives inclusive of CFA towards residential sector. The scheme is demand driven and therefore, no state-wise funds are allocated under the programme.

(b) Till 13.03.2020, as per data reported on SPIN portal of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, rooftop solar power plants of an aggregate capacity 1922 MW have been installed in the country of which 346 MW have been installed in residential sector. However, as per a report published by bridge to India a solar rooftop capacity of 5.5 GW has been installed in the country.

(c) and (d) The Government, inter alia, has taken following measures for increasing installation of residential solar rooftop systems in the country including in rural areas:

- (i) Under the Phase II of Grid Connected Rooftop (GCRT) Solar Program Central Finance Assistance (CFA) of 40% of the benchmark cost or tender cost, whichever is lower is provided for Residential grid connected systems upto 3 kW and 20% of the benchmark cost or tender cost, whichever is lower for Residential grid connected rooftop system of capacity of more than 3kW and upto 10 kW. The Phase II of GCRT program also provide CFA of 20% of benchmark cost or tender cost, whichever is lower for group housing societies/ resident welfare associations for supply of power for common facilities
- (ii) Incentives for the DISCOMs for achievement of additional capacity above baseline capacity.
- (iii) Persuading states to notify the net/gross metering regulations for RTS projects. Now all the 36 States/UTs/SERCs have notified such regulations and/or tariff order`
- (iv) Prepared model MoU, Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and Capex Agreement for expeditious implementation of RTS projects in Govt. Sector
- (v) Assisting States in development/integration of online portal and aggregation of demands related to rooftop solar projects
- (vi) Initiation of toll free number - 18001803333 for creating awareness among public about the programme

**Achievement of target fixed for solar energy generation**

2692. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the target fixed for solar energy generation up to the year 2019 has been achieved;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken/being taken by Government to compensate the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government has fixed a target of installing 100 GW of grid connected solar power capacity by December, 2022. A cumulative grid connected solar power capacity of 35.07 GW had been installed in the country as on 29.02.2020 with an additional capacity of 21.35 GW under various stages of implementation and 31.27 GW under various stages of tendering. This apart, tenders of 20 GW have been planned till June, 2021 so as to achieve the target.

Grid connected solar power capacity of 6529 MW was installed in the country during the year 2018-19 taking the cumulative capacity to 28180 MW by March, 2019. The state/UT-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The major challenges being faced in solar power development include availability of land and transmission infrastructure. This apart, delays in payments by State Electricity Distribution Companies in some States, delays in adoption of tariffs by concerned State Electricity Regulatory Commissions, etc. have also posed problems for the Solar sector. The Government has taken the following steps to mitigate the above issues:

- (1) Taxation: Ministry of Finance vide its Notification No. 25/2018- Integrated Tax (Rate) dated 31.12.2018 has clarified the goods-to-services ratio for "Solar Power Generating System" as 70:30, with goods comprising 70% of value-taxable @ 5%, and services comprising balance value-taxable @18%.
- (2) Import Duties: Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs vide their Instruction No. 08/2018-Customs dated 06.04.2018 have issued clarification regarding classification of Solar Panel/Modules.
- (3) Land and transmission infrastructure: To address these two most critical elements for setting up of solar parks and projects, a new mode (Mode-8), namely, Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Power Parks (UMREPP) has been introduced under the Solar Park Scheme. Under this mode, Central and state Government entities alone or together can set up Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) for setting up UMREPP to provide land and transmission on plug & play basis to the project developers.
- (4) The State DISCOMs have been requested to honour Power Purchase Agreements

(PPAs) and implement 'Must Run' status accorded to wind and solar power projects, as per provisions of Indian Electricity Grid Code 2010.

- (5) In order to address the issue of delayed payments by State Electricity distribution companies to Renewable Energy generators, the Government through Ministry of Power's Order No. 23/22/2019-R&R dated 28.06.2019 has made it mandatory for the Distribution Licensees to open and maintain adequate Letters of Credit (LCs) as Payment Security Mechanism under Power Purchase Agreements signed by Distribution Licensees.
- (6) Further, in order to strengthen the contractual provisions in the Contract (Power Purchase Agreements) between the solar power generators and the Procurers, and to facilitate setting up of Renewable Energy power projects, the Government, vide notification dated 22.10.2019 from Ministry of New & Renewable Energy, has made following major amendments to the Guidelines for Tariff Based Competitive Bidding Process for Procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar PV Power Projects:
- (i) Solar Power Generators have been allowed to submit documents/lease agreement to establish possession/right to use 100% (hundred per cent) of the required land in the name of the Solar Power Generator for a period not less than the complete term of the PPA, on or before the Scheduled Commissioning Date (SCD).
  - (ii) Clear and elaborate provisions for time extension and compensation to affected party in the event of natural and non-natural force majeure events with specific provisions regarding termination due to natural and non-natural force majeure events have been included.
  - (iii) Quantum of compensation for back-down has been increased from 50% to 100% with provision for recognition to only written instructions for back-down.
  - (iv) Corresponding time extension in date for achievement of financial closure and scheduled commissioning date, in case there is a delay in adoption of tariff by the concerned State Electricity Regulatory Commission beyond a period of 60 days from the filing of such application.

***Statement***

*Details of solar energy generation capacity installed  
upto 31.03.2019*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Capacity added in 2018-19 till 31-03-2019 (MW)	Cumulative Capacity till 31-03-2019 (MW)
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.17	11.73
2	Andhra Pradesh	890.22	3085.68
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	5.39
4	Assam	9.95	22.40
5	Bihar	0.00	142.45
6	Chandigarh	9.51	34.71
7	Chhattisgarh	0.00	231.35
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	5.46
9	Daman and Diu	3.86	14.47
10	Delhi	57.32	126.89
11	Goa	2.98	3.89
12	Gujarat	852.13	2440.13
13	Haryana	7.67	224.52
14	Himachal Pradesh	21.95	22.68
15	Jammu and Kashmir	13.47	14.83
16	Jharkhand	9.28	34.95
17	Karnataka	1151.43	6095.55
18	Kerala	30.65	138.59
19	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.75
20	Madhya Pradesh	534.81	1840.16
21	Maharashtra	394.36	1633.54

1	2	3	4
22	Manipur	3.38	3.44
23	Meghalaya	0.10	0.12
24	Mizoram	0.30	0.50
25	Nagaland	0.00	1.00
26	Odisha	315.16	394.73
27	Puducherry	2.98	3.14
28	Punjab	0.00	905.62
29	Rajasthan	894.02	3226.79
30	Sikkim	0.01	0.01
31	Tamil Nadu	666.65	2575.22
32	Telangana	300.84	3592.09
33	Tripura	0.00	5.09
34	Uttar Pradesh	265.69	960.10
35	Uttarakhand	46.67	306.75
36	West Bengal	38.63	75.95
	TOTAL	6529.20	28180.66

#### Solar energy generation in the country

2693. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that switching over to new and renewable energy becomes imperative to cut oil import dependence;

(b) whether the solar energy generation in the country is much less than that of the expected target;

(c) if so, the total solar energy generated during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the steps initiated by Government to increase the generation of solar energy in the country and the time-frame for achieving the target, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Deployment of Solar Energy definitely reduces dependence on oil imports. The Government has set a target of installing 100 GW of Solar capacity by Dec. 2022. As on 29.02.2020, a cumulative grid connected solar power capacity of 35.07 GW had been installed in the country. In addition, as on that date, an additional capacity 21.35 GW was at various stages of implementation and 31.27 GW at various stages of tendering. This apart, tenders for installing 20 GW have been planned till June, 2021 so as to achieve the target of 100 GW.

(c) As reported by the Central Electricity Authority, state-wise details of solar power generated during last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) The Government has taken various steps to increase solar energy generation in the country. These, inter-alia, include the following:

- (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 percent under the automatic route.
- (iv) Notification of standard bidding guidelines to enable distribution licensee to procure solar and wind power at competitive rates in cost effective and transparent manner.
- (v) Declaration of trajectory for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) up to year 2022.
- (vi) Implementation of Green Energy Corridor project to facilitate grid interaction of large scale renewable energy capacity addition.
- (vii) Notification of quality standards for deployment of solar photovoltaic system/ devices.
- (viii) Launch of new schemes like 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 solar power generation during each of the last three years*

Sl. No.	State/Utility	2016-17 (in MU)	2017-18 (in MU)	2018-19 (in MU)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Chandigarh	13.16	7.87	13.51
2	Delhi	5.68	13.41	10.84
3	Haryana	19.70	64.65	65.95
4	HP	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Jammu and Kashmir	0.77	0.00	0.00
6	Punjab	909.20	1432.07	1492.90
7	Rajasthan	2131.61	3469.25	4633.95
8	Uttar Pradesh	230.95	637.02	1192.85
9	Uttarakhand	37.77	291.08	318.29
10	NTPC	74.90	480.99	498.99
	Dadri/FBD/Unchahar/Singrauli/Bhadla			
11	Oil India Ltd (Rajasthan)	25.59	25.46	25.18
12	Chhattisgarh	120.91	136.54	335.14
13	NTPC Rajgarh/Raojmal/Mandsaur	82.21	340.13	478.88
14	Gujarat	1738.28	2048.40	2410.32
15	Madhya Pradesh	1366.10	1911.70	2503.41
16	Maharashtra	577.83	1100.67	2206.62
17	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.31	5.23	5.76
18	Daman and Diu	14.43	18.53	18.94
19	Oil India Ltd (Madhya Pradesh & Gujrat)	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Andhra Pradesh	1599.78	3658.97	4545.80
21	Telangana	1337.90	4013.80	6297.53

1	2	3	4	5
22	Karnataka	524.67	2391.73	7575.83
23	Kerala	26.52	55.35	110.84
24	NTPC Ramagundam/Anantapuram	350.53	426.37	434.89
25	Tamil Nadu	1898.34	2906.01	3554.50
26	Lakshadweep	1.59	1.79	1.12
27	Puducherry	0.34	1.17	2.58
28	Andaman and Nicobar	6.17	6.88	8.04
29	Bihar	109.18	145.34	179.89
30	Jharkhand	38.47	19.47	19.14
31	Odisha	210.81	204.77	249.13
32	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	West Bengal	14.96	20.47	40.61
34	DVC	0.01	0.06	0.06
35	NTPC Andaman/ Talcher	20.00	20.43	19.71
36	Arunachal Pradesh	0.14	0.23	1.21
37	Assam	2.69	8.36	6.66
38	Manipur	0.01	0.15	1.88
39	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
40	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.12
41	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
42	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00
43	NEEPCO	6.89	6.71	7.14
TOTAL		13499.41	25871.07	39268.20

**Green Window Programme for catalysing green energy**

2694. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to formulate a Green Window Programme for catalysing green energy in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of estimated amount therefor;
- (c) the names of the States/UTs to be covered under the said programme across the country;
- (d) the details of the targets fixed under the said programme; and
- (e) the time by which it is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (e) The Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA), a Government of India public sector undertaking established in 1987 as a Non-Banking Financial Institution, has been extending financial assistance through innovative financial mechanisms for projects for generating electricity and / or energy through renewable energy sources, generally referred to as green energy. Since its inception, IREDA has disbursed loans of Rs 45,503 crore. IREDA has been financing renewable energy projects across India. At present, IREDA has no separate 'Green Window Programme'.

#### **Generation of new and renewable energy in Odisha**

2695. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state the details of the work undertaken for generation of new and renewable energy in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): A total of 521.69 MW of renewable energy capacity has been installed in the State of Odisha as on 29.2.2020. The source-wise details are as given below:

Source	Installed capacity (in MW)
Solar	397.84
Small Hydro Power	64.625
Bio Power	59.22
TOTAL	521.69

As per Green Energy Development Corporation of Odisha limited (GEDCOL), the Government of Odisha has proposed the following renewable energy projects:

- (1) Development of 275 MW Solar Park in Sambalpur & Boudh districts through GEDCOL.
- (2) Setting up of 19 MW of grid connected rooftop solar projects on Government buildings in 17 cities of Odisha through GEDCOL.
- (3) Setting up 8 MW ground mounted solar project on surplus lands available in Baripada, Jayanagar & New Bolangir EHV sub-stations of OPTCL and Mukhiguda & Manmunda power house of OHPC & GEDCOL.
- (4) Development of cumulative capacity of 75 MW through ground mounted solar projects at Boudh, Bargarh & Bolangir (each 25 MW capacity).
- (5) Development of small hydro-electric projects at Kanpur (4.2 MW), Jambhira (3 MW) & Mandira (10 MW) in Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj & Sundargarh districts respectively.
- (6) Development of cumulative capacity of around 500 MW of floating solar power plants on various reservoirs in the state in collaboration with NHPC.

**Decline in power generation from conventional sources**

2696. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the growth of overall power generation in the country has remained almost static despite substantial contribution of over 20 per cent through renewable energy sources for the last four years;
- (b) if so, the reasons for such a negative trend especially with respect to conventional hydro-power generation;
- (c) whether hydro power generation has been lowered down as part of policy shift for the negative trend; and
- (d) if not, the other reasons for decrease in power generation from conventional sources, including hydro power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) No, Sir, the total power generation from conventional fuel sources including hydro and renewable energy sources has registered a compound annual growth rate of 5.45% from 1.17 billion units (BU) in 2015-16 to 1.38 BU in 2018-19.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. Generation from hydro power projects mainly depends on the availability of water. Power generation from hydro sources has registered a compound annual growth rate of 3.3% from 0.121 BU in 2015-16 to 0.134 BU in 2018-19. Hydro power generation has not been lowered down as part of any policy. Rather realizing the need for development of hydropower projects, especially the pumped storage projects due to growing need of peaking and balancing power, Govt. of India have approved a number of measures in March, 2019 for promoting hydro power sector including, declaring large hydro power (LHPs) (>25 MW projects) as renewable energy source, mandating Hydro Purchase Obligation (HPO) as a separate entity within Non-solar Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) from new projects, tariff rationalization measures for bringing down hydro power tariff, budgetary support for Flood Moderation/Storage Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs) and towards cost of enabling infrastructure, *i.e.* roads/bridges. As a result of these measures, the capital cost as well as the project tariff would be reduced especially in initial years which would improve project viability & salability, and thus, promote the hydroelectric projects.

(d) Although the generation of power depends on its demand, there is no decline in power generation from conventional sources including hydro. Generation of power from conventional sources has shown a compound annual growth rate of 4.09% from 1.1 BU in 2015-16 to 1.25 BU in 2018-19.

#### **UDAY 2.0 scheme**

2697. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to launch UDAY 2.0 in the current year, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the shortcomings, if any, in the UDAY scheme found and rectified, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Electricity is a concurrent subject, and the distribution of electricity is handled by the states and state distribution utilities. In the Budget speech of year 2020-21, Government have informed Parliament that it would take measures to improve the viability of Distribution Companies (DISCOMs), and also that the Ministry of Power intends to promote smart metering. Decisions have also been taken in the Government to incentivize and enable states to undertake effective DISCOM reforms; and link central sector schemes to institutional reforms. However, no new scheme regarding the above has been approved yet.

While the distribution utilities in Haryana have turned around under UDAY, some utilities have not been able to adhere to the reform paths envisaged under UDAY. The reasons for the same include tariffs not being reflective of costs; inadequate budgeting of subsidies; high aggregate technical and commercial (AT&C) losses etc. States have been advised to clear their Government Department dues and ensure monthly clearance of the same; put in place a strict system of energy accounting; ensure timely payment of subsidy every month; begin a campaign to reduce AT&C losses; and conversion of all consumer meters into smart prepaid meters/prepaid meters in a period of 3 years.

**Employment to members of displaced families by NTPC  
plant at Lara in Chhattisgarh**

†2698. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families who have been displaced due to land acquisition by NTPC for project Lara in Chhattisgarh, the details thereof;

(b) whether any scheme has been launched by NTPC to upgrade the skills of displaced people, if not, by when they would be provided technical expertise to obtain self-reliance;

(c) whether State Government of Chhattisgarh has also announced to provide employment to the people of affected families on priority basis; and

(d) if so, the number of people from displaced families who have been provided employment till date, if not, the reasons therefor?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) As per The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCT LARR Act), the definition of displaced family is as under:

"Displaced family means any family, who on account of acquisition of land has to be relocated and resettled from the affected area to the resettlement area".

It is to mention that no homesteads were acquired from any of the landowners for construction of NTPC Lara and therefore no families have been displaced due to land acquisition for Lara project.

NTPC Lara has been organizing capacity building programmes under its Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Plan from time to time for the local/affected families through vocational training with a view to give opportunities to Project Affected Persons (PAPs) for income generation/self-employment.

Further, NTPC Lara has extended support to Government Industrial Training Institute (ITI) at Pussore to make it a Model ITI for capacity building of surrounding population. In addition, an MOU has been entered into with Government of Chhattisgarh by NTPC for releasing a total of ₹ 100 Crore to Government Medical College at Raigarh in phases and an amount of ₹ 200 Crore has been sanctioned for International Institute of Information Technology (HIT) Naya Raipur. This is in addition to support of ₹ 10 Crore provided by NTPC to Kirodimal Institute of Technology (KIT) at Raigarh.

(c) and (d) Chhattisgarh Government has announced "Chhattisgarh Aadarsh Punarvas Niti, 2007" (amended time to time) to provide employment and others facilities to the people of affected families on priority basis which is also applicable to NTPC Lara project too.

Accordingly, the Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) plan for NTPC, Lara was prepared after series of consultation with the stakeholders in Village Development Advisory Committee (VDAC) under Chairmanship of Collector, Raigarh. The R&R plan incorporated the provisions of "Chhattisgarh Aadarsh Punarvas Niti, 2007" which was approved by Collector, Raigarh subsequently and ratified by stakeholders in VDAC meeting.

It is pertinent to mention that in NTPC Lara till date 31 numbers of PAPs have availed the Annuity and 1789 PAPs have availed the benefit of one time settlement. For the balance 629, PAPs verification are being done by State Administration.

Further, it is to add that vide advertisement no.: WR-II/Raipur: 01/2019, vacancies for 79 posts under different trades of ITI/Diploma/Graduates have been notified exclusively for PAP candidates.

In addition to the above, alternate employment opportunities have also been provided to 1345 affected / local persons as per data given below:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Numbers
1	Contract Laborers (Unskilled, Semi skilled, skilled) for 09 Project Affected Villages	498
2	Contract Laborers (Unskilled, Semi skilled, skilled) from Chhattisgarh	730
3	Shop allotment in township for Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	14
4	Vehicle Hiring for Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	33
5	PAP vendors for Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	56
6	Co-operative Societies for Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	14
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,345</b>

#### **Status of power generation in the country**

2699. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of power generation in India during last five years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the numbers of new projects that are undergoing/to be commissioned in power generation in India, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Details of State-wise power generation from conventional fuel sources (thermal, hydro & nuclear) of 25 MW and above in the country during the last five years & the current year (Up to February, 2020) are given in Statement-I (*See* below).



Details of State-wise Renewable Energy generation during the last five years & the current year (Up to January 2020) are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) The number of new power projects which are at various stages of construction in the country, includes 62 thermal power projects with total capacity of 39031.15 MW, 38 hydroelectric projects aggregating to 12973.5 MW capacity and 06 nuclear power plants totalling to 7000 MW capacity. Details of thermal, hydro and nuclear power projects are given in Statement-III, Statement-IV and Statement-V respectively (*See below*). Further, Govt. of India have set a target of 1,75,000 MW installed capacity from renewable sources by the end of 2021-22 against which a capacity of 86,759 MW has been installed and 33,720 MW is under installation.

#### Statement-I

*Details of State-wise power generation from Conventional fuel sources (Thermal, Hydro & Nuclear) of 25 MW and above in the country during the last five years & current year (Up to Feb. 2020)*

State	Monitored Capacity as on 29.02.2020 MW	Generation (in MU)					
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (upto- Feb.20)*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Delhi	2208.4	8722.83	6206.1	6253.26	7048.7	7136.04	5624.27
Haryana	5971.59	28748.61	22247.14	18890.44	26605.97	25435.43	16560.57
Himachal Pradesh	9809.02	33573.52	38586.58	37049.74	38783	35908.55	39123.6
Jammu and Kashmir**	3624	14485.02	15136.15	15377.69	14937.56	16541.58	17036.71
Punjab	6776.3	23306.29	23662.7	26866.42	29452.35	30699.66	25365.77
Rajasthan	11774.13	54185.92	53947.35	51792.17	51643.61	56978.26	52172.95
Uttar Pradesh	24843.74	111901.74	111329.53	120142.11	128542.28	122772.4	115609.8
Uttarakhand	4206.35	11439.22	12765.92	14250.54	15606.6	14995.36	15581.76
Chhattisgarh	23248	79710.57	89513.29	105686.18	110041.76	115714.33	107573.83
Goa	48	12.61	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gujarat	26213.41	105538.54	104917.26	99748.61	96519.87	96591.35	99086.3
Madhya Pradesh	22725	74822.34	95361.99	98239.84	111173.47	121677.77	111764.23
Maharashtra	32620.08	107699.34	117622.94	118451.85	124468.3	137023.78	120632.43
Andhra Pradesh	18135.344	46532.53	59463.73	66080.06	62961.57	63143.82	58281.51
Karnataka	14029.4	50163.29	47553.25	43766.67	44668.81	49756.96	39774.59
Kerala	2550.04	8034.17	6653.34	4130.61	5248.02	7325.09	5019.02
Puducherry	32.5	102.14	227.59	246.84	226.45	229.88	233.16
Tamil Nadu	19007.081	71418.41	76406.83	84581.68	82386.3	83778.51	75784.38
Telangana	9588.1	39614.86	35635.06	42559.33	48804.2	49963.03	48045.62
Andaman Nicobar	40.048	153.76	182.85	215.56	258.79	120.73	85.03
Bihar	6390	18272.27	20827.01	24514.85	28440.03	32170.52	32276.83
Jharkhand	4800	23219.46	26268.41	25970.09	27624.58	26981.63	24189.79
Odisha	11942.25	51332.44	57221.8	55841.18	46512.83	46824.37	43329.51
Sikkim	2169	3345.29	3551.92	4330.4	8887.99	9022.07	10714.58
West Bengal	15586.2	66695.55	64641.81	74516.5	74705.22	76952.06	68631.29
Arunachal Pradesh	815	1109.48	1280.25	1249.01	1416.74	1399.02	1698.16
Assam	1719.205	4387.7	4697.17	6178.47	6232.89	7224.98	7479.25
Manipur	141	372.44	536.64	741.07	837.74	602.61	343.86
Meghalaya	322	775.29	860.94	719.6	1140.26	929.53	985.7
Mizoram	60	78.37	168.44	169.9			
Nagaland	75	165.15	163.14	258.94	274.39	231.47	176.39
Tripura	1132.1	3824.44	5109.38	5873.89	5999.27	6630.85	5722.67
Bhutan (IMP)	0	5007.74	5244.21	5617.34	4778.33	4406.62	5711.99
Grand Total	282602.288	1048672.96	1107822.28	1160140.94	1206306.25	1249336.7	1154785.45

\*\* Including Ladakh

\* Provisional based on actual-cum-assesment

*Note:*

1. Gross Generation from conventional sources (Thermal, Hydro and Nuclear) stations of 25 MW and above only.
2. Figures given above indicate gross generation of all power stations (Central, State & Private Sector) located geographically in the respective State/UT.

**Statement-II**

*Details of State-wise Renewable Energy generation during the last five years  
& current year (up to January 2020)*

*Renewable Energy Generation Year Wise State-wise*

(All figures in MU)

Sl. No.	State/Utility	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (Upto January 2020)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Chandigarh	2.23	3.40	13.16	7.87	13.51	10.22
2	Delhi	116.63	128.97	144.73	241.09	287.65	362.64
3	Haryana	470.69	1343.15	449.54	560.70	662.36	606.45
4	Himachal Pradesh	1685.08	1921.77	2015.58	1903.05	2287.93	1907.04
5	Jammu and Kashmir	313.23	304.79	326.12	324.37	312.20	389.79
6	Ladakh						0.00
7	Punjab	1159.29	1474.20	2149.49	2343.87	2445.21	2232.83
8	Rajasthan	5596.57	6600.24	7973.85	9484.23	11863.41	11684.91
9	Uttar Pradesh	3075.02	3201.49	3638.26	4606.29	5694.80	3703.21
10	Uttarakhand	664.38	703.42	999.19	1184.50	1104.97	993.97
11	NTPC Dadri/FBD/ Unchahar/Singrauli/ Bhadla*	22.90	42.41	74.90	480.99		
12	Oil India Ltd (Rajasthan) *	126.93	193.67	227.20	251.25		
13	Chhattisgarh	1066.29	1202.42	1446.22	1069.21	945.09	880.14
14	NTPC Rajgarh/ Raojmal/Mandsaur *	62.94	81.00	82.21	381.99		
15	Gujarat	7222.27	8003.73	9497.99	11759.63	13976.86	14850.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16	Madhya Pradesh	1427.51	2910.42	5268.67	6292.90	8246.45	6845.08
17	Maharashtra	10283.93	10756.58	11292.70	12036.98	14974.91	11743.66
18	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.03	0.50	1.31	5.23	5.76	4.93
19	Daman and Diu	0.15	4.25	14.43	18.53	18.94	17.60
20	Goa						0.54
21	Oil India Ltd (Madhya Pradesh & Gujrat) *	0.00	2013.04	3187.85	6354.11		
22	Andhra Pradesh	2711.06	1093.57	2507.34	4438.65	14550.51	11890.19
23	Telangana	802.86	5825.85	7846.60	11847.28	7045.98	5468.76
24	Karnataka	9694.90	5314.53	3599.62	6152.15	21657.53	21382.97
25	Kerala	629.64	567.33	490.13	675.87	770.33	701.02
26	NTPC Ramagundam/ Anantapuram *	15.62	16.02	350.53	426.37		
27	Tamil Nadu	11902.39	9331.47	15153.87	16179.86	16898.48	17603.61
28	Lakshadweep	46.09	1.02	1.59	1.79	1.12	0.53
29	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.34	1.17	2.58	3.41
30	Andaman and Nicobar	0.47	18.72	20.03	19.65	30.42	14.99
31	Bihar	209.13	165.11	292.53	309.06	488.14	263.45
32	Jharkhand	8.32	19.77	38.47	19.47	19.14	13.52
33	Odisha	329.82	434.45	507.71	517.56	653.44	663.04
34	Sikkim	20.88	41.93	35.78	30.54	28.10	57.88
35	West Bengal	1553.63	1608.15	1569.77	1590.54	1486.16	1222.61
36	DVC	146.86	118.26	14.09	9.54	2.63	1.60
37	NTPC Andaman/ Talcher *	18.79	18.91	20.00	20.43		
38	Arunachal Pradesh	51.94	18.44	27.43	0.70	1.75	1.80
39	Assam	64.52	90.94	14.15	24.49	52.69	54.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
40	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.15	1.88	3.57
41	Meghalaya	66.94	65.96	59.10	70.56	50.51	56.01
42	Mizoram	34.86	27.62	49.62	54.67	40.09	43.75
43	Nagaland	84.14	88.73	92.73	91.00	87.46	69.61
44	Tripura	29.37	18.47	46.47	44.48	50.12	22.23
45	NEEPCO *	0.98	6.15	6.89	6.71		
TOTAL		61719.25	65780.85	81548.21	101839.48	126759.09	115772.65

\* From 2018-19, CPSUs RE generation is included in RE generation data of respective states in which these plants are physically located.

### Statement-III

#### Details of under construction thermal power projects

Sl. No.	Project Name/Implementing Agency	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
Central Sector			
1	Barh STPP-I /NTPC	U-1	660
2	Barh STPP-I /NTPC	U-2	660
3	Barh STPP-I /NTPC	U-3	660
4	Nabi Nagar TPP / JV of NTPC & Rly.	U-4	250
5	New Nabi Nagar TPP /JV of NTPC & BSPGCL	U-2	660
6	New Nabi Nagar TPP /JV of NTPC & BSPGCL	U-3	660
7	North Karanpura TPP/ NTPC	U-1	660
8	North Karanpura TPP/ NTPC	U-2	660
9	North Karanpura TPP/ NTPC	U-3	660
10	Gadarwara TPP/ NTPC	U-2	800
11	Khargone TPP/ NTPC	U-2	660
12	Darlipalli STPP/ NTPC	U-2	800
13	Neyveli New TPP/ NLC	U-2	500
14	Telangana Ph-I/NTPC	U-1	800

1	2	3	4
15	Telangana Ph-I/NTPC	U-2	800
16	Lara STPP / NTPC	U-2	800
17	Meja STPP/ JV of NTPC & UPRVUNL	U-2	660
18	Tanda TPP St-II/ NTPC	U-6	660
19	Ghatampur TPP/ NLC JV	U-1	660
20	Ghatampur TPP/ NLC JV	U-2	660
21	Ghatampur TPP/ NLC JV	U-3	660
22	Barsingsar TPP ext/NLC	U-1	250
23	Bithnok TPP /NLC	U-1	250
24	Patratu STPP / JV of NTPC & Jharkhand Bidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	U-1	800
25	Patratu STPP / JV of NTPC & Jharkhand Bidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	U-2	800
26	Patratu STPP / JV of NTPC & Jharkhand Bidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	U-3	800
27	Rourkela PP-II Expansion/NTPC-Sail Power Co. Ltd.	U-1	250
28	Khurja SCTPP	U-1	660
29	Khurja SCTPP	U-2	660
30	Buxar TPP	U-1	660
31	Buxar TPP	U-2	660
TOTAL (CENTRAL SECTOR)			19780
STATE SECTOR			
1	Namrup CCGT / APGCL / BHEL	ST	36.15
2	Dr. N. T. Rao TPS St-V/APGENCO	U-1	800
3	Sri Damodaram TPS St-II/APGENCO	U-1	800
4	Suratgarh TPS/ RRVUNL	U-7	660
5	Suratgarh TPS/ RRVUNL	U-8	660
6	Bhadradi TPP / TSGENCO	U-1	270

1	2	3	4
7	Bhadradri TPP / TSGENCO	U-2	270
8	Bhadradri TPP / TSGENCO	U-3	270
9	Bhadradri TPP / TSGENCO	U-4	270
10	Ennore exp. SCTPP(Lanco) / TANGEDCO	U-1	660
11	Ennore SCTPP / TANGEDCO	U-1	660
12	Ennore SCTPP / TANGEDCO	U-2	660
13	North Chennai TPP St-III/TANGEDCO	U-1	800
14	Uppur SCTPP/TANGEDCO	U-1	800
15	Uppur SCTPP/TANGEDCO	U-2	800
16	Harduaganj Exp.-II TPP / UPRVUNL	U-1	660
17	Yelahanka CCPP / KPCL	GT+ST	370
18	Jawaharpur STPP/ UPRVUNL	U-1	660
19	Jawaharpur STPP/ UPRVUNL	U-2	660
20	Obra-C STPP/ UPRVUNL	U-1	660
21	Obra-C STPP/ UPRVUNL	U-2	660
22	Yadadri TPS/TSGENCO/BHEL	U-1	800
23	Yadadri TPS/TSGENCO/BHEL	U-2	800
24	Yadadri TPS/TSGENCO/BHEL	U-3	800
25	Yadadri TPS/TSGENCO/BHEL	U-4	800
26	Yadadri TPS/TSGENCO/BHEL	U-5	800
27	Panki TPS Extn./ UPRVUNL	U-1	660
28	Udangudi STPP Stage I/TANGEDCO	U-1	660
29	Udangudi STPP Stage I/TANGEDCO	U-2	660
30	Bhusawal TPS/MAHAGENCO	U-6	660
TOTAL (STATE SECTOR)			18726.15
Private Sector			
	Tuticorin TPP St-IV / SEPC	U-1	525
TOTAL (PRIVATE SECTOR)			525
GRAND TOTAL			39031.15

**Statement-IV**

*List of under construction Hydro projects (above 25 MW) - Sector wise  
(As on 29.02.2020)*

Sl. No.	Name of Project / Installed Capacity	Unit No.	State/District Implementing Agency	River/Basin	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Central Sector				
1	PakalDul 4x250= 1000 MW	U-1 to U-4	Jammu and Kashmir /Kishtwar/ CVPPL (Joint Venture of NHPC, JKSPDC & PTC)	Marusadar/ Chenab / Indus	1000
2	Kiru 4x156=624 MW	U-1 to U-4	Jammu and Kashmir /Kishtwar/ CVPPL (Joint Venture of NHPC, JKSPDC & PTC)	Chenab / Indus	624
3	Parbati St. II 4x200= 800 MW	U-1 to U-4	Himachal Pradesh/Kullu/ NHPC	Parbati/Beas/Indus	800
4	Subansiri Lower 8x250= 2000 MW	U-1 to U-8	Arunachal Pradesh/L. Subansiri, Dhemaji/NHPC	Subansiri/ Brahmaputra	2000
5	Teesta- VI 4x125= 500 MW	U-1 to U-4	Sikkim/South Sikkim/ LANCO / NHPC	Teesta/ Brahmaputra	500
6	TapovanVishnugad 4x130=520 MW	U-1 to U-4	Uttarakhand /Chamoli/ NTPC	Dhauliganga / Alaknanda & /Ganga	520
7	Rammam III 3x40=120 MW	U-1 to U-3	West Bengal/Darjeeling/ NTPC Ltd.	Rammam/ Rangit/Teesta Brahmaputra	120
8	LataTapovan 3x57= 171 MW	U-1 to U-3	Uttarakhand/Chamoli/ NTPC	Dhauliganga /Alaknanda & Ganga	171
9	Tehri PSS 4x250= 1000 MW	U-1 to U-4	Uttarakhand/Tehri Garhwal/ THDC	Bhilangna/Bhagirathi/ Ganga	1000



10	Vishnugad Pipalkoti 4x111= 444 MW	U-1 to U-4	Uttarakhand/Chamoli/ THDC	Alaknanda/Ganga	444
11	Kameng 4x150= 600 MW (2 units taken in operation)	U-3 to U-4	Arunachal Pradesh/West Kameng/ NEEPCO	Bichom&Tenga/Kameng/Brahmaputra	300
12	Naitwar Mori 2x30=60 MW	U-1 to U-2	Uttarakhand/Uttarkashi/ SJVNL	Tons/Yamuna/Ganga	60
13	Ratle # 4x205+1x30= 850 MW	U-1 to U-5	Jammu & Kashmir/Kishtwar/Ratle Hydro Electric Project Pvt. Ltd. /NHPC	Chenab/ Indus	850
SUB- TOTAL (CENTRAL)					8389
State Sector					
14	Parnai 3x12.5= 37.5 MW	U-1 to U-3	J&K/Poonch/ JKSPDC	Jhelum/ Indus	37.5
15	Lower Kalnai 2x24= 48 MW	U-1 to U-2	J&K/Kishtwar/ JKSPDC	Chenab/ Indus	48
16	Shahpurkandi 3x33+3x33+1x8= 206 MW	U-1 to U-7	Punjab/Gurdaspur/ Irr. Deptt. & PSPCL	Ravi/ Indus	206
17	Uhl-III 3x33.33= 100 MW	U-1 to U-3	Himachal Pradesh/Mandi/Beas Valley Power Corp. Ltd. (BVPC)	Uhl/Beas/ Indus	100
18	Sawra Kuddu 3x37= 111 MW	U-1 to U-3	Himachal Pradesh/Shimla/ HPPCL	Pabbar/Tons/ Yamuna/Ganga	111
19	Shongtong Karcham 3x150= 450 MW	U-1 to U-3	Himachal Pradesh/Kinnaur/ HPPCL	Satluj/ Indus	450
20	Vyasi 2X60=120 MW	U- 1 & U- 2	Uttarakhand/Dehradun/ UJVNL	Yamuna/ Ganga	120
21	Koyna Left Bank PSS 2x40= 80 MW	U-1 to U-2	Maharashtra/Satara/ WRD, Govt. of Mah.	Koyna/Krishna/ EFR	80
22	Polavaram 12x80= 960 MW	U-1 to U-12	Andhra Pradesh/East & West Godavari/		

Written Answers to

[17 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6
			APGENCO/ Irr. Deptt., A.P.	Godavari/ EFR	960
23	Pallivasal 2x30= 60 MW	U-1 to U-2	Kerala/Idukki/ KSEB	Mudirapuzha/ Periyar/ Baypore Periyar/ WFR	60
24	Thottiyar 1x30 + 1x10= 40 MW	U-1 to U-2	Kerala/Idukki/ KSEB	Thottiyar/Periyar/ Baypore Periyar/ WFR	40
25	Kundah Pumped Storage (Phase-I, Phase-II & Phase-III) 4x125= 500 MW	U-1to 4	Tamil Nadu/Nilgiris/ TANGEDCO	Kundah/Bhavani/ Cauvery/ EFR	500
SUB-TOTAL (STATE)					2712.5
Private Sector					
26	Sorang 2x50= 100 MW	U-1 & U-2	Himachal Pradesh/Kinnaur/ Himachal Sorang Power	Sorang/Satluj/ Indus	100
27	Tangnu Romai-I 2x22= 44 MW	U-1 to U-2	Himachal Pradesh/Shimla/ Tangu Romai Power Generation	Pabbar/Tons/Yamuna /Ganga	44
28	Bajoli Holi 3x60= 180 MW	U-1 to U-3	Himachal Pradesh/Chamba/GMR Bajoli Holi Hydro Power Pvt. Ltd.	Ravi/ Indus	180
29	Tidong-I 2x50= 100 MW	U-1 to U-2	Himachal Pradesh/Kinnaur/ M/s Statkraft India Pvt. Ltd.	Tidong/Satluj/ Indus	100

358 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

30	Phata Byung 2x38= 76 MW	U-1 to U-2	Uttarakhand/Rudraprayag M/s Lanco	Mandakini/Alaknanda Ganga	76
31	Singoli Bhatwari 3x33= 99 MW	U-1 to U-3	Uttarakhand/ Rudraprayag/L&T Uttaraanchal Hydro Power Limited	Mandakini/Alaknanda Ganga	99
32	Maheshwar ## 10x40= 400 MW	U-1 to U-10	Madhya Pradesh/Khargone& Khandwa/ SMHPCL	Narmada/ CIRS	400
33	Rangit-IV 3x40= 120 MW	U-1 to U-3	Sikkim/West Sikkim/ Jal Power Corp. Ltd.	Rangit/ Teesta/ Brahmaputra	120
34	Bhasmey 2x25.5= 51 MW	U-1 to U-2	Sikkim/East Sikkim/ Gati Infrastructure	Rangpo/ Teesta/ Brahmaputra	51
35	Rangit-II 2x33= 66 MW	U-1 to U-2	Sikkim/West Sikkim/ Sikkim Hydro Power Ltd.	Greater Rangit/ Teesta/ Brahmaputra	66
36	Rongnichu 2x48= 96 MW	U-1 to U-2	Sikkim/East Sikkim/Madhya Bharat Power Corporation Ltd.	Rongnichu/ Teesta/ Brahmaputra	96
37	Panan 4x75= 300 MW	U-1 to U-4	Sikkim/North Sikkim/ Himgiri Hydro Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Rangyongchu/ Teesta/ Brahmaputra	300
38	Kutehr 3x80= 240 MW	U-1 to U-3	Himachal Pradesh/Chamba/ JSW Energy (Kutehr) Ltd.	Ravi/ Indus	240
SUB-TOTAL (PRIVATE)					1872
TOTAL (C.S. +S.S.+P.S.)					12973.5

# Govt. 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) & JKSPDC (49% share) signed for implementation of project in JV mode on 03.02.2019.

## PFC as lead lender have acquired majority equity *i.e.* 51% in the SMHPCL w.e.f. 1st June, 2016. Matter *Sub-judice*.

Written Answers to

[17 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

359

***Statement-V******List of under construction nuclear power plants***

Sl. No.	Project Name	State	Agency	Capacity
1	Kakrapar Atomic Power Plant	Gujarat	NPCIL	1400
2	Rajasthan Atomic Power Station	Rajasthan	NPCIL	1400
3	PFBR (Kalpakkam)	Tamil Nadu	BHAVINI	500
4	Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (U3&4)	Tamil Nadu	NPCIL	2000
5	GHAVP (U1)	Haryana	NPCIL	700
6	Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (U5)	Tamil Nadu	NPCIL	1000
GRAND TOTAL				7000

**Sustainable Energy infrastructure**

2700. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the significant structural change in energy system currently underway can become more manageable only if proactive measures are set in motion;

(b) whether Indian energy companies are taking steps to quickly adopt and adapt to these energy transitions and digital technologies at a faster pace; and

(c) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government to build sustainable energy infrastructure that can cater to the energy needs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) It is a fact that significant structural changes are currently underway in the energy system in the country. Electricity access in India has improved remarkably through creation of a single national power system and major investments in thermal and renewable capacity. India's power system is experiencing a major shift to higher shares of variable renewable energy, which is making system integration and flexibility priority areas. Government has set a target to install 175 GW of renewable energy capacity in the country by the year 2022 for sustainable development and to meet the growing demand.

Government of India has already taken various initiatives for integration of electricity generation from renewable energy sources in the grid, as under:-

- \* Green Energy Corridors comprising Inter-State and Intra-State transmission system,
- \* Transmission system for integration of Ultra Mega Solar Power parks,

- \* Setting up of 11 nos. Renewable Energy Management Centres at the renewable resource rich States,
- \* Transmission planning for Renewable Energy Zones (66.5 GW) by 2022 etc.

Further, it is stated that distribution of electricity, including modernization of infrastructure to adapt to new requirements, is the responsibility of the States and their distribution to utilities. However, Government of India has been assisting States through schemes such as Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM) in constructing a robust, resilient and adaptive distribution system. Assistance under these schemes includes smart metering of consumers for ascertaining near real time energy flows; Supervisory control and data acquisition system (SCADA); Information Technology (IT)/Operational technology (OT) enabled feeders; rooftop solarisation of government buildings; etc.

Besides, for achieving sustainable energy infrastructure in the country, Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), a statutory body under the Ministry of Power (MoP) has been taking many steps for conserving energy through various flagship programmes in the areas of industries, appliances, buildings, transport, agriculture and demand side management etc.

#### **Closure of old polluted coal-based power plants**

2701. SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of old polluting coal-based power plants that have been identified to be shut down as mentioned by the Finance Minister during the budget speech on 1st February 2020, the details thereof along with dates of shut down as decided;
- (b) the number of coal-based power plants that have been given environmental clearance during the last five years by MoEF&CC, along with the list with location and developer information; and
- (c) the number of coal-based power plants that have been shut down during the last five years due to environmental issues in the country, the details thereof along with the reason for the shut downs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (c) Generation is a licensed activity; and the decision to retire power generating units is taken by the concerned utilities themselves based on techno-commercial considerations. As per report received from the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), 102 units of 43 Thermal Power Stations /Plants with capacity of 10,002.88 MW have been retired from April 2014 till date (List is given in Statement-I (See below) based

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on techno-commercial reasons such as age, efficiency and compliance with emission norms etc. by the Thermal Power Plants. CEA have formed a committee to examine the status of the remaining units of old Thermal Power Stations/Plants (as per Budget speech dated 01.02.2020) which might not be able to meet the emission norms set by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) and Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). As per the preliminary report, 39 units of 5489 MW which have not submitted their plan to install Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) might have to be considered for retirement if they do not take corrective actions to meet emission norms as stipulated by MoEF&CC and CPCB.

(b) 39 coal-based power plants that have been given environmental clearance during the last five years, as reported by MoEF&CC. The details are given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*List of coal-based units retired from April, 2014 onwards*

(As on 12.03.2020)

Sl. No.	Name of Station/ Plant	State	No. of Units	Unit No.	Retired Capacity (MW)	Retired on
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Satpura Thermal Power Station	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	62.50	July, 2014
2	Amarkantak TPS	Madhya Pradesh	2	3,4	240.00	04.03.2016
3	New Cossipore TPS	West Bengal	4	1,2,3,4	160.00	04.04.2016
4	Panipat TPS	Haryana	4	1,2,3,4	440.00	12.04.2016
5	Koradi TPS	Maharashtra	4	1,2,3,4	420.00	02.08.2016
6	Chandrapur(Mah) STPS	Maharashtra	2	1,2	420.00	21.10.2016
7	Parli TPS	Maharashtra	1	3	210.00	21.10.2016
8	Durgapur TPS	West Bengal	1	3	130.00	21.10.2016
9	Patratu TPS	Jharkhand	5	1,2,3,5,8	315.00	21.12.2016
10	Santalidih TPS	West Bengal	4	1,2,3,4	480.00	21.12.2016
11	Gandhi Nagar TPS	Gujarat	2	1,2	240.00	12.01.2017
12	Ennore TPS	Tamil Nadu	1	5	110.00	12.01.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	Chandrapura(DVC) TPS	Jharkhand	1	1	130.00	17.01.2017
14	Trombay TPS	Maharashtra	1	4	150.00	08.02.2017
15	DPL TPS	West Bengal	3	3,4,5	220.00	20.02.2017
16	Ennore TPS	Tamil Nadu	4	1,2,3,4	340.00	31.03.2017
17	Koradi TPS	Maharashtra	1	5	200.00	24.04.2017
18	Chandrapur(Assam)	Assam	2	1,2	60.00	18.08.2017
19	Ukai TPS	Gujarat	2	1,2	240.00	18.08.2017
20	Sikka REP. TPS	Gujarat	2	1,2	240.00	18.08.2017
21	Harduaganj TPS	Uttar Pradesh	1	5	60.00	18.08.2017
22	Obra TPS	Uttar Pradesh	2	1,2	90.00	18.08.2017
23	Bhusawal TPS	Maharashtra	1	2	210.00	31.08.2017
24	Chinakuri TPS	West Bengal	3	1,2,3	30.00	31.08.2017
25	Dishergarh TPS	West Bengal	4	1,3,4,5	18.00	31.08.2017
26	Seebpore TPS	West Bengal	4	1,2,3,4	8.38	31.08.2017
27	Chandrapura(DVC) TPS	Jharkhand	1	2	130.00	04.09.2017
28	Bokaro 'B' TPS	Jharkhand	2	1,2	420.00	04.09.2017
29	Patratu TPS	Jharkhand	5	4,6,7,9&10	455.00	23.11.2017
30	Panki TPS	Uttar Pradesh	2	3,4	210.00	16.03.2018
31	Obra TPS	Uttar Pradesh	1	8	94.00	03.04.2018
32	Bandel TPS	West Bengal	2	3,4	120.00	20.04.2018
33	Bhatinda TPS	Punjab	4	1,2,3,4	440.00	31.08.2018
34	Ropar TPS	Punjab	2	1,2	420.00	31.08.2018
35	Badarpur TPS	Delhi	5	1,2,3,4,5	705.00	30.10.2018
36	Kothagudem TPS	Telangana	3	3,6,8	300.00	19.03.2019
37	Korba-II	Chhattisgarh	4	1,2,3,4	200.00	13.08.2019
38	Trombay TPS	Maharashtra	1	6	500.00	12.09.2019
39	Sabarmati (C Station)	Gujarat	2	15,16	60.00	13.09.2019
40	Rajghat TPS	Delhi	2	1,2	135.00	23.09.2019
41	Parli TPS	Maharashtra	2	4,5	420.00	23.01.2020
42	D.P.L. TPS	West Bengal	1	6	110.00	28.01.2020
43	Kothagudem TPS	Telangana	1	2	60.00	03.03.2020
TOTAL				102	10002.88	

***Statement-II****List of Plants given Environment Clearance from 2015  
Year 2015*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Date of Issue
1	2	3
1.	Dr. Narla Tata Rao Thermal Power Station (Dr. NTTPS) Stage - V (1x800 MW) at Ibrahimpatnam (M), Krishna, Andhra Pradesh Company: M/s Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd. (APGENCO)	26.06.2015
2.	Expansion by addition of 1x800 MW capacity (Stage II) to 2x800 MW (Stage-I) for imported coal-based Sri Damodaram Sanjeevaiah Thermal Power Station at Village Nelaturu, Tehsil Muttukuru, Sri PottiSriramulu Nellore District in Andhra Pradesh by M/s. Andhra Pradesh Power Development Company Limited (APPDCL).	02.07.2015
3.	Installation of 20 MW Captive Power Plant for recycle paper production at Survey No. 56/1, Village Morai, Tehsil Pardi, District Valsad, Gujarat Company: M/s. MWV India Paperboard Packaging Pvt. Ltd. (formerly Ruby Macons Ltd.)	22.06.2015
4.	Imported coal based Supercritical Thermal Power Plant of 3960 (6x660) MW at Village Layja Mota, Mandvi Taluk, Kutch District, Gujarat Company: M/s. Nana Layja Power Co. Ltd.	26.6.2015
5.	Expansion of existing (2x150) 300 MW TPP by installation of (165+20) 185 MW Imported coal-based TPP at Meramandali, Distt. Dhenkanal in Odisha Company: M/s. Bhushan Energy Ltd.	12.02.2015
6.	Expansion of existing 155 MW CPP by installation of (175+3x27) 256 MW Imported Coal based Thermal Power Plant at Meramandali, Distt. Dhenkanal, in Odisha Company: M/s. Bhushan Steel Ltd.	12.02.2015
7.	Chhabra Second unit of Supercritical Coal-based Thermal Power Plant Stage - II (1x660 MW - Unit-6) at Village Chowki-Motipura at Chhabra, in Baran Distt., Rajasthan Company: M/s. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	02.02.2015
8.	2x660 MW Khargone Super Critical Thermal Power Project at Village Selda and Dalchi, Khargone District, Madhya Pradesh by M/s. NTPC Ltd.	31.03.2015



1	2	3
9.	Expansion of Supercritical Coal-based Kothagudem Thermal Power Station by Addition of 800 MW as Stage-VII at Village & Tehsil Paloncha, Distt. Khammam, Telangana by M/s. Telangana State Power Generation Corporation Ltd. (TSGENCO).	16.07.2015
10.	Expansion by addition of 6 MW Turbine to existing 60 MW CPP at Villages Govindapuram & Aminabad, Taluk & Distt. Ariyalur, Tamil Nadu by M/s. The Ramco Cements Ltd.	07.08.2015
11.	Expansion by addition of 1x660 MW coal based Super Critical Unit at Harduaganj TPP at Kasimpur, Aligarh District, Uttar Pradesh Company: M/s Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	12.05.2015
12.	Environmental Clearance to Super Critical Imported Coal-based Ghatampur Thermal Power Station of 1980 (3x660) MW Capacity at Tehsil Ghatampur, District Kanpur Nagar, Uttar Pradesh Company: M/s. Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Ltd.	17.06.2015
13.	Expansion/Modernization by installation of 50 TPH FBC Boiler and 8 MW Steam Turbine Captive Power Plant at Village Mohammad Ganj, Thakurdwara Taluk, Moradabad District in Uttar Pradesh Company: M/s. Pasupati Acrylon Ltd.	22.06.2015
14.	Durgapur Captive Power Project-III (2x20 MW) at Durgapur, District Burdwan, West Bengal Company: M/s. NTPC-SAIL Power Company Private Ltd.	29.09.2015

## Year 2016

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Date of Issue
1	2	3
15.	2,000 MW Gas-based Combined Cycle Power Plant (CCPP) at Village Godhra, Kutch Distt, Gujarat by M/s. Nana Layja Power Co. Ltd.	29.09.2016
16.	4,000 MW (6x660 MW) Coal-based Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) near Bhedabahal Village, Sundergarh Tehsil, District Sundergarh, Odisha by M/s. Odisha Integrated Power Ltd.	17.10.2016
17.	Expansion by addition of 1x800 MW (Stage-III), North Chennai TPP at Villages Ennore & Puzhuvakkam, Taluk Ponneri, District Thiruvallur, Tamil Nadu by M/s. Tamil Nadu Generation & Distribution Corporation Ltd. (TANGEDCO).	20.01.2016
18.	2x660 MW Supercritical coal based Thermal Power Plant at Villages Ottapidaram & Sillanatham, in Ottapidaram Taluk,	31.03.2016

1	2	3
	in Thoothukkudi Distt., Tamil Nadu. Company: M/s. KU Thermal Power Pvt. Ltd.	
19.	2x800 MW Uppur Supercritical Thermal Power Plant at Villages Uppur, Valamavoor & Thiruppalaikudi, Tehsil Tiruvadanai, District Ramanatahapuram, Tamil Nadu Company: M/s. Tamil Nadu Generation & Distribution Corporation Ltd. (TANGEDCO).	18.05.2016
20.	Addition of 6 MW Turbine to existing 2x18 MW Captive Power Plant (CPP) of Alathiyur Cement Plant at Village Alathiyur, Taluk Sendurai, District Ariyalur, Tamil Nadu Company: M/s. The Ramco Cements Ltd.	04.07.2016
21.	Expansion of Ramagundam STPP by addition of 2x800 MW (Stage-IV, Telangana STPP, Phase-I) at Village & Mandal Ramagundam, District Karimnagar, Telangana by M/s. NTPC Ltd.	20.01.2016
22.	Expansion of Obra TPP by addition of 2x660 MW at Obra, Tehsil Robertsganj, District Sonbhadra, Uttar Pradesh by M/s. Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd. (UPRVUNL).	21.06.2016
22.	2x660 MW Coal-based Thermal Power Project near village Malwan, District Etah, Uttar Pradesh by M/s. Jawaharpur Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd. (JVUNL).	26.10.2016

*Year 2017*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/ Locations/ Developers	Date of Issue of EC
1	2	3
23.	2x660 MW Coal-based Supercritical Buxar Thermal Power Project (BTPP) at near Village Chausa, District Buxar, Bihar by M/s. SJVN Thermal Pvt. Ltd.	28.2.2017
24.	4x270 MW (1080 MW) Coal-based Bhadradi Thermal Power Station (BTPS) at Villages Ramanujavaram, Eddulabayyaram & Seethampuram, Mandals Manuguru & Pinapaka, District Bhadradi Kothagudem (erstwhile Khammam dist.), Telangana by M/s. Telangana State Power Generation Co. Ltd.	15.3.2017
25.	5x800 Supercritical Coal-based Thermal Power Project at Veerlapalem Village, Damaracherla Mandal, District Nalgonda, Telangana by M/s. Telangana State Power Generation Co. Ltd.	29.6.2017
26.	2x660 Coal-based Khurja Super Thermal Power Project at Villages Dushhara Kherli, Jahanpur, Naiphal and Rukanpur in	30.3.2017

1	2	3
	Khurja Taluk, Bulandshahar Distt., Uttar Pradesh by M/s. THDC India Ltd..	
27.	1x660 MW Coal-based Supercritical Panki Extension Power Project at Panki, Distt. Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh M/s. Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	29.6.2017
28.	Expansion by addition of 2x800 MW (Phase-II) coal-based TPP at Padubidri Industrial Area in Villages Yellure and Santhru, Tehsil & District Udupi, Karnataka by M/s. Udupi Power Co. Ltd.	01.08.2107
29.	1,600 (2x800) MW Godda Thermal Power Project at Villages Motia, Gangta & Gaighat, Tehsils Godda & Poraiyahaat, District Godda, Jharkhand by M/s Adani Power (Jharkhand) Ltd.	31.8.2017
30.	Patratu Super Thermal Power Project, Phase-I (3x800 MW) at Patratu, District Ramgarh, Jharkhand by M/s. Patratu Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	07.11.2017

*Year 2018*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Date of Issue
31.	Proposed 200 MW (1x135 MW and 1x65 MW) Coal-based Thermal Power Project at Pedaveedu Village, Mattampalli Mandal, Nalgonda District, Telangana State by the M/s. M.G Power Projects Limited.	24.04.2018
32.	Proposed 25 MW Municipal Solid Waste-based Thermal Power Plant (Waste to Energy) at Tehkhand, Okhla, South East Delhi, New Delhi by M/s. Tehkhand Waste to Electricity Project Ltd.	26.7.2018
33.	2x660 MW (Stage-III, Expansion) Coal based Ultra Supercritical Talcher Thermal Power Project, Near Talcher Town, Tehsil Talcher Sadar, Angul District, Odisha by M/s. NTPC Ltd.	12.9.2018
34.	Proposed expansion of 2x660 MW Supercritical Lignite-based Thermal Power Project at Villges Mudanai, Kunakurichi, Uthangal, Tehsil Vridhachalam, District Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu by M/s. NLC India Ltd.	29.10.2018

*Year 2019*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Date of Issue
35.	Proposed 21 MW Municipal Solid Waste-based Power Plant at Villages Kolua Khurd, Adampur Chhavani, Phanda Block, Huzur Tehsil, Bhopal District by M/s. Bhopal Municipal Solid Waste Pvt. Ltd.	11.01.2019

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Date of Issue
36.	Modernization & Expansion in Power Plant from 125.3 MW to 141 MW (15.7 MW) at Tehsil - Ladpura, District - Kota, Rajasthan by M/s. DCM Ltd.	03.01.2019
37.	1x660 MW Ennore Supercritical Thermal Power Project (Expansion), Village Ernavur, District Ennore, Tamil Nadu by M/s. Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Ltd. (TANGEDCO).	12.12.2019
38.	3x800 MW Coal-based Supercritical Thermal Power Project (Greenfield) at Village Annupurna Khamar, Taluk Kamakhyanagar, Dhenkanal District, Odisha by M/s. Odisha Thermal Power Co. Ltd.	10.12.2019
39.	1x800 MW Supercritical Coal-based Singareni Thermal Power Plant (Expansion from 2x600 MW to 2000 MW) at Pegadapalli Village, Jaipur Mandal, Mancherla District, Telangana by M/s Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	18.12.2019

#### **National e-mobility programme**

2702. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing National e-mobility programme and if so, the achievements made so far;

(b) whether Energy Efficiency Services Limited has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited to set up a network of Public Charging Infrastructure for electric mobility at various highways across the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the terms and condition of the MoU?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) As a part of the National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020 (NEMMP), Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Government of India have formulated a Scheme namely Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India (FAME India) Scheme. The Phase-I of this Scheme was initially launched for a period of 2 years, commencing from 1st April, 2015, which was subsequently extended from time to time and the last extension was allowed up to 31st March, 2019. The achievements made are as under:-

In the first phase of the scheme, about 2.8 lakh hybrid and electric vehicles were supported by way of demand incentive at a cost of about ₹359 crore, 425 electric and

hybrid buses at a cost of ₹300 crore and 500 charging stations/infrastructure at a cost of about ₹43 crore, were sanctioned. Under Phase II of FAME, about 15878 e-vehicles were supported by way of demand incentive at a cost of ₹50 crore till date. In addition, 5595 e-buses involving incentive of ₹2800 crore and 2636 e-vehicles charging stations with incentive amounting to ₹500 crore were also sanctioned. Besides, Energy Efficiency Service Limited (EESL), a joint venture company of PSUs under Ministry of Power and NTPC, a PSU under Ministry of Power, have set up 68 and 72 number e-vehicle charging stations respectively. EESL has also completed the process of procuring 10,000 e-cars and deployed 1514 e-cars in Government organizations, besides setting up 488 captive chargers for these vehicles.

(b) and (c) EESL has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) to set up a network of public charging infrastructure for electric mobility at various highways across the country.

As per this MoU, EESL will make the entire upfront investment on services, along with the operation and maintenance of the public charging infrastructure, while BHEL will offer complete Engineering, Procurement and Commissioning (EPC) solutions from concept to commissioning. The MoU covers collaboration for identifying, planning, development and installation of charging stations at suitable locations.

#### **Completion of hydro power projects in North Eastern States**

2703. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 103 private hydro power projects failed to takeoff in Arunachal Pradesh totaling about 35 gigawatts (GW) and are still to take off despite Government's Act East Policy focus;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the delay;

(c) the current status of Subansiri hydroelectric project and reasons for the delay;

(d) the details of steps taken by Government since 2014 for completion of the various hydro projects in North-East; and

(e) whether Government has planned any action plan for early completion of hydro projects in North-East, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) State Government of Arunachal Pradesh had allotted 103 hydropower

projects of above 25 MW capacity to various developers of which 92 hydropower projects were allotted to the private sector. Of the 103 projects, 2 projects of 515 MW allotted to NEEPCO, a CPSU, have been commissioned. 2 out of 4 units of 600 MW Kameng Hydro Electric Project of NEEPCO have also been commissioned and the remaining 2 units are due for commissioning in early part of next financial year. Subansiri Lower Project (2000 MW) allotted to NHPC is under construction and is scheduled for commissioning in 2023-24.

Of the 92 private sector projects, construction of Gongri HE project (144 MW) has started but, presently, it is stalled due to financial issues of the developer and the allotment has subsequently been terminated by Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh. DPRs have been concurred for 14 projects of 13,518 MW by CEA and for 7 projects of 397 MW by the State Government. 11 projects of 1181 MW have been dropped after Basin studies etc. The State Government is reviewing the progress of all the projects and allotment of the projects, where no progress has been made by the developers, is being terminated. As on date, allotment of 16 projects of total capacity of over 4000 MW has been terminated. Hydropower projects have long gestation period as processes like land acquisition, resettlement & rehabilitation, environmental and forest clearances etc. take several years.

(c) The current status of Subansiri Lower hydroelectric project (8x250=2000 MW), and the reasons for delay is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) A number of steps have been taken by Government since 2014 for completion of the various hydro projects in the North-East, which include revival of many stalled projects *viz.*, Teesta - III (1200 MW), Subansiri Lower (2000 MW), Teesta - VI (500 MW) and Rangit - IV (120 MW). Further, Pre-investment approval has been accorded for India's largest hydropower project *i.e.* Dibang Multipurpose project (2880 MW) of NHPC in Arunachal Pradesh. In order to promote hydropower sector in view of the various challenges faced by it, the Union Cabinet, in March 2019, approved various measures, *viz.*, (i) Declaring Large Hydropower Projects (> 25 MW projects) as Renewable Energy Source, (ii) Hydropower Purchase Obligation (HPO) as a separate entity within Non-solar Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) for new projects commissioned and for the untied capacity of earlier projects, (iii) Tariff Rationalisation measures, (iv) Budgetary Support for Enabling Infrastructure, *i.e.*, roads/ bridges and (v) Budgetary Support for Flood Moderation. These measures would promote hydropower sector in the entire country including the North East.

Ministry of Power have issued guidelines in Nov. 2019 to reduce incidents of time and cost overrun which *inter alia* includes introduction of e-diary, enhanced delegation

of powers at project level, time-bound decision making and making top management accountable for delays etc. Also regular meetings are taken by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and Ministry of Power to review the progress of the projects, identify the constraints areas and facilitate resolution of issues affecting the progress of the hydropower projects.

**Statement**

*Status of Subansiri Lower HEP (8x250=2000 MW) being executed by NHPC Ltd. in Arunachal Pradesh, as on 29.02.2020*

- Dam (116m high and 217m long):- Dam concreting 53.42% & Intake concreting 96% completed.
- Head Race Tunnel (9.5m diameter):- 98% heading excavation, 73.65% benching excavation & 56.80% concrete overt lining completed.
- Surge Tunnel (28x 19 x 62m deep oval shaped x 8 nos.):- Heading excavation 86.40% & benching excavation 12% completed.
- Pressure Shaft (8m dia.):- Vertical PS slashing 199m (51.82%) out of 384m.
- Power House (285m x 61m x 64m size):- Excavation almost completed & concreting 35% completed
- Electro Mechanical Works:-
  - Unit-1: Elbow Erection (1 to 6) and Turbine Stay Ring and Spiral Case erection completed.
  - Unit-2: Elbow Erection (2 to 6) and Turbine Stay Ring and Spiral Case erection completed.
- Hydro Mechanical Works:
  - Erection of Diversion Tunnel Gates: 51.80% completed. Erection of Intake Gates: 8% completed.
  - Out of total 1594m, 293m pressure shaft steel liner erected.
- Project is now scheduled to be commissioned by September, 2023.

*Reasons for delay in execution of Subansiri Lower HEP*

- Delay in transfer of the forest land.

- Disruption of works by locals at Arunachal Pradesh side.
- Slope failure in the Power House in Jan., 2008.
- Damage to the bridge on Ranganadi river.
- Change in design of surge shafts to surge tunnels.
- Construction activities were stalled due to agitation by activists in Assam December, 2011.
- Hon'ble NGT stayed recommencement of work *vide* order dated 11.12.2015.

However, Hon'ble NGT, *vide* its order dated 31.07.2019, has dismissed the applications and the construction work has resumed w.e.f 15.10.2019 and is in progress.

**Penal action against power plants for not obliging  
to environmental provisions**

2704. SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of power plants that have been penalised by environmental compensation and shut downs for not complying with the timeline for reducing pollution under MoEF&CC notification [S.O.3305(E)] dated 7th December, 2015;
- (b) the details of actions taken against the power plants showing non-compliance to the timeline provided under MoEF&CC notification (S.O.3305(E)) dated 7th December, 2015 to install Flue Gas Desulfurisation (FGD) till now, power plant-wise; and
- (c) whether penal actions have not been taken on such non-complying power plants as mentioned above, if so, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) notified new environmental norms for Particulate Matter, Sulphur Oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>), Nitrogen Oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), Water consumption and Mercury, for Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) on 7th December, 2015. In order to ensure uninterrupted power supply position in the country, a phased implementation plan (to be implemented by 2022) for installation of Flue Gas De-Sulphurization (FGD) in plants for a capacity of 1,61,402 MW and upgradation of Electrostatic Precipitator in plants for a capacity of 64,525 MW was prepared by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in consultation with the stakeholders and this plan was submitted to MoEF&CC on 13.10.2017.



Accordingly, on the directions of MoEF&CC, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) issued directions under section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to TPPs. CPCB has informed that those TPPs which fail to comply with new emission norms by the specified timelines are considered to be non-complying and are liable for penal action including closure of the plant and imposition of Environmental Compensation.

CEA has also sent letters to Thermal Power Stations for strict compliance of existing Environment norms within the stipulated time given by MoEF&CC/CPCB. So far, CPCB has issued show cause notice on 31.01.2020 under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to 31 units of 14 TPPs as to why non-complying units of the plant should not be closed and Environmental Compensation be imposed for continuing non-compliance of CPCB directions. List of these 14 Thermal Power Plants is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Further, CPCB has issued directions/show cause notice for closure under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 on 26.02.2020 to 11 units of 4 TPPs. List of these four Thermal Power Plants is given in Statement-II.

#### Statement-I

Plants for not obliging to environmental provisions list of Thermal Power Plants issued with Show Cause Notice by CPCB on 31.01.2020

Sl. No.	Thermal Power Plant	Unit No. (Capacity in MW)
1	2	3
1.	Vizag Hinduja TPP, HNPCL, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	2(520)
2.	Sri Damodaram Sanjeevaiah TPP, APPDCL, SPSR Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	2(800)
3.	Aravalli Power Corporation Limited (Indira Gandhi STPP), NTPC, Jhajjar, Haryana	1(500), 2(500), 3 (500)
4.	Panipat Thermal Power Station, HPGCL, Panipat, Haryana	6 (210), 7 (250), 8(250)
5.	Deen Bandhu Chhotu Ram TPS, HPGCL, Yamunanagar, Haryana	1 (300), 2 (300)
6.	Rajiv Gandhi TPP, HPGCL, Hisar, Haryana	1(600), 2(600)

1	2	3
7.	Rajpura Thermal Power Plant, Nabha Power Ltd., Patiala, Punjab	1 (700), 2(700)
8.	Talwandi Sabo Power Ltd., Mansa, Punjab	1 (660), 2 (660), 3 (660)
9.	Guru Hargobind Singh TPS, PSPCL, Lehra Mohabbat, Bhatinda, Punjab	1 (210), 2 (210), 3 (250), 4 (250)
10.	Singareni Thermal Power Project, SCCL, Adilabad, Telangana	1 (600), 2(600)
11.	Kothagudem (New) Thermal Power Station, TSGENCO, Khammam, Telangana	11 (500)
12.	North Chennai Thermal Power Station-II, TANGEDCO, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	1 (600)
13.	National Capital Thermal Power Station, NTPC Dadri, Gautam Budh Nagar, U.P.	3 (210), 4 (210), 5 (490), 6 (490)
14.	Harduaganj Thermal Power Station, UPRVUNL, Aligarh, U.P.	8(250), 9(250)
Total		31 Units (13,830 MW)

***Statement-II****Plants for not obliging to environmental provisions**List of Thermal Power Plants issued with directions by CPCB on 26.02.2020*

Sl. No.	Thermal Power Plant	Unit No. (Capacity in MW)
1.	Guru Gobind Singh TPS, PSPCL, Ropar, Punjab	3 (210), 4(210) 5(210), 6(210)
2.	Chandrapura TPS, DVC, Chandrapura, Jharkhand	3(130)
3.	Kothagudem TPS (Stage I-IV), TSGENCO, Kothagudem, Telangana	1(60), 2(60) 4(60), 5 (120) 7(120)
4.	Harduaganj Thermal Power Station, UPRVUNL, Aligarh, U.P.	7(105)
TOTAL		11 units (1495 MW)

**Power demand growth in villages**

2705. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the villages across the country are experiencing a huge growth in their electricity demand;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) whether Government has taken steps to increase production of electricity through various sources including atomic energy, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Based on the reports submitted by the States, all the inhabited Census 2011 villages across the country stand electrified on 28.04.2018. No specific information is available with regard to electricity demand of the villages. However, the growth in energy supplied during 2017-18 and 2018-19 *vis-a-vis* the previous years was 6.1% and 5.2% respectively. The State-wise growth in energy supplied during 2017-18 and 2018-19 is given in Statement (*See* below).

- (c) The following measures are taken by Government of India to increase power production:
  - (i) Thermal and hydro power plants are at various stages of construction in the country;
  - (ii) 1,700 MW of nuclear power project are in an advanced stage of planning; and
  - (iii) The Government has a target of 1,75,000 MW installed capacity from renewable sources, including solar, wind, biomass and small hydro; out of which 86,759 MW have been installed and 33,720 MW are under installation.

**Statement***Details of growth in energy availability during 2017-18 over 2016-17*

Region/States	2017-18				2016-17				Growth/Variance	
	Energy Require- ment	Energy Avail- ability	Surplus/ Deficit (-)		Energy Require- ment	Energy Avail- ability	Surplus/ Deficit (-)		Growth in Req.	Growth in Avail.
	MU	MU	MU	%	MU	MU	MU	%	MU	MU
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chandigarh	1610	1601	-9	-0.5	1645	1645	0	0.0	-2.1%	-2.6%
Delhi	31826	31806	-19	-0.1	30830	30799	-31	-0.1	3.2%	3.3%
Haryana	50775	50775	0	0.0	48894	48894	0	0.0	3.8%	3.8%
Himachal Pradesh	9399	9346	-53	-0.6	8832	8779	-54	-0.6	6.4%	6.5%
Jammu and Kashmir	18808	15050	-3759	-20.0	17397	14196	-3201	-18.4	8.1%	6.0%
Punjab	54812	54812	0	0.0	53098	53098	0	0.0	3.2%	3.2%
Rajasthan	71194	70603	-591	-0.8	67838	67417	-421	-0.6	4.9%	4.7%
Uttar Pradesh	120052	118303	-1749	-1.5	107569	105700	-1869	-1.7	11.6%	11.9%
Uttarakhand	13457	13426	-31	-0.2	13070	12987	-83	-0.6	3.0%	3.4%
Northern Region	371934	365723	-6211	-1.7	349172	343513	-5659	-1.6	6.5%	6.5%

Chhattisgarh	25916	25832	-84	-0.3	23750	23699	-51	-0.2	9.1%	9.0%
Gujarat	109984	109973	-12	0.0	103704	103703	-1	0.0	6.1%	6.0%
Madhya Pradesh	69925	69925	0	0.0	65760	65759	0	0.0	6.3%	6.3%
Maharashtra	149761	149531	-230	-0.2	139294	139229	-65	0.0	7.5%	7.4%
Daman and Diu	2534	2534	0	0.0	2397	2397	0	0.0	5.7%	5.7%
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6168	6168	0	0.0	6021	6021	0	0.0	2.4%	2.4%
Goa	4117	4117	0	0.0	4321	4318	-2	-0.1	-4.7%	-4.7%
Western Region	368405	368080	-326	-0.1	345247	345127	-120	0.0	6.7%	6.7%
Andhra Pradesh	58384	58288	-96	-0.2	54301	54257	-44	-0.1	7.5%	7.4%
Telangana	60319	60235	-83	-0.1	53029	53017	-12	0.0	13.7%	13.6%
Karnataka	67869	67701	-168	-0.2	66900	66538	-362	-0.5	1.4%	1.7%
Kerala	25002	24917	-85	-0.3	24297	24261	-37	-0.2	2.9%	2.7%
Tamil Nadu	106006	105839	-166	-0.2	104511	104488	-24	0.0	1.4%	1.3%
Puducherry	2668	2661	-7	-0.3	2548	2546	-2	-0.1	4.7%	4.5%
Lakshadweep	47	47	0	0.0	48	48	0	0.0	-2.7%	-2.7%
Southern Region	320248	319642	-606	-0.2	305586	305107	-480	-0.2	4.8%	4.8%
Bihar	27019	26603	-417	-1.5	25712	25131	-580	-2.3	5.1%	5.9%
DVC	21549	21373	-176	-0.8	18929	18790	-138	-0.7	13.8%	13.7%
Jharkhand	7907	7753	-154	-1.9	7960	7906	-53	-0.7	-0.7%	-1.9%

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Odisha	28802	28706	-96	-0.3	26759	26756	-3	0.0	7.6%	7.3%
West Bengal	50760	50569	-191	-0.4	47949	47809	-140	-0.3	5.9%	5.8%
Sikkim	485	484	0	-0.1	474	474	0	0.0	2.2%	2.1%
Andaman-Nicobar	328	299	-29	-8.9	240	180	-60	-25.0	36.8%	66.2%
Eastern Region	136522	135489	-1034	-0.8	127783	126868	-916	-0.7	6.8%	6.8%
Arunachal Pradesh	799	788	-10	-1.3	728	713	-15	-2.1	9.7%	10.6%
Assam	9094	8779	-315	-3.5	9021	8692	-329	-3.6	0.8%	1.0%
Manipur	874	827	-46	-5.3	764	738	-26	-3.4	14.4%	12.1%
Meghalaya	1557	1553	-3	-0.2	1714	1714	0	0.0	-9.2%	-9.4%
Mizoram	497	488	-9	-1.7	513	499	-13	-2.6	-3.1%	-2.2%
Nagaland	794	774	-20	-2.5	758	743	-15	-1.9	4.7%	4.2%
Tripura	2602	2553	-49	-1.9	1642	1621	-22	-1.3	58.4%	57.5%
North-Eastern Region	16216	15763	-453	-2.8	15140	14720	-420	-2.8	7.1%	7.1%
ALL INDIA	1213326	1204697	-8629	-0.7	1142929	1135334	-7595	-0.7	6.2%	6.1%

Note: Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

Region/States	2018-19				2017-18				Growth/Variance	
	Energy	Energy	Surplus/ Deficit (-)		Energy	Energy	Surplus/ Deficit (-)		Growth	Growth
	Require-	Avail-			Require-	Avail-			in Req.	in Avail.
	ment	ability			ment	ability				
	MU	MU	MU	%	MU	MU	MU	%	MU	MU
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chandigarh	1571	1571	0	0.0	1610	1601	-9	-0.5	-2.4%	-1.9%
Delhi	32299	32282	-17	-0.1	31826	31806	-19	-0.1	1.5%	1.5%
Haryana	53665	53665	0	0.0	50775	50775	0	0.0	5.7%	5.7%
Himachal Pradesh	9850	9618	-232	-2.4	9399	9346	-53	-0.6	4.8%	2.9%
Jammu and Kashmir	18988	15616	-3372	-17.8	18808	15050	-3759	-20.0	1.0%	3.8%
Punjab	55328	55315	-13	0.0	54812	54812	0	0.0	0.9%	0.9%
Rajasthan	79815	79626	-189	-0.2	71194	70603	-591	-0.8	12.1%	12.8%
Uttar Pradesh	117133	116149	-984	-0.8	120052	118303	-1749	-1.5	-2.4%	-1.8%
Uttarakhand	13845	13753	-92	-0.7	13457	13426	-31	-0.2	2.9%	2.4%
Northern Region	382493	377595	-4898	-1.3	371934	365723	-6211	-1.7	2.8%	3.2%
Chhattisgarh	26471	26417	-54	-0.2	25916	25832	-84	-0.3	2.1%	2.3%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gujarat	116372	116356	-15	0.0	109984	109973	-12	0.0	5.8%	5.8%
Madhya Pradesh	76056	76054	-2	0.0	69925	69925	0	0.0	8.8%	8.8%
Maharashtra	158295	158157	-137	-0.1	149761	149531	-230	-0.2	5.7%	5.8%
Daman and Diu	2558	2558	0	0.0	2534	2534	0	0.0	1.0%	1.0%
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6303	6302	0	0.0	6168	6168	0	0.0	2.2%	2.2%
Goa	4295	4292	-3	-0.1	4117	4117	0	0.0	4.3%	4.2%
Western Region	390349	390136	-212	-0.1	368405	368080	-326	-0.1	6.0%	6.0%
Andhra Pradesh	63861	63804	-58	-0.1	58384	58288	-96	-0.2	9.4%	9.5%
Telangana	66489	66427	-62	-0.1	60319	60235	-83	-0.1	10.2%	10.3%
Karnataka	71764	71695	-69	-0.1	67869	67701	-168	-0.2	5.7%	5.9%
Kerala	25016	24898	-118	-0.5	25002	24917	-85	-0.3	0.1%	-0.1%
Tamil Nadu	109482	109380	-102	-0.1	106006	105839	-166	-0.2	3.3%	3.3%
Puducherry	2766	2756	-10	-0.3	2668	2661	-7	-0.3	3.7%	3.6%
Lakshadweep	46	46	0	0.0	47	47	0	0.0	-0.8%	-0.8%
Southern Region	339377	338960	-417	-0.1	320248	319642	-606	-0.2	6.0%	6.0%
Bihar	30061	29825	-236	-0.8	27019	26603	-417	-1.5	11.3%	12.1%
DVC	22745	22372	-372	-1.6	21549	21373	-176	-0.8	5.5%	4.7%

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Jharkhand	8737	8490	-247	-2.8	7907	7753	-154	-1.9	10.5%	9.5%
Odisha	32145	32115	-30	-0.1	28802	28706	-96	-0.3	11.6%	11.9%
West Bengal	51471	51287	-184	-0.4	50760	50569	-191	-0.4	1.4%	1.4%
Sikkim	527	527	0	-0.1	485	484	0	-0.1	8.8%	8.8%
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	346	323	-23	-6.7	328	299	-29	-8.9	5.4%	8.0%
Eastern Region	145686	144616	-1070	-0.7	136522	135489	-1034	-0.8	6.7%	6.7%
Arunachal Pradesh	869	859	-9	-1.1	799	788	-10	-1.3	8.7%	9.0%
Assam	9566	9238	-328	-3.4	9094	8779	-315	-3.5	5.2%	5.2%
Manipur	905	895	-10	-1.2	874	827	-46	-5.3	3.6%	8.1%
Meghalaya	1957	1956	-2	-0.1	1557	1553	-3	-0.2	25.7%	25.9%
Mizoram	643	635	-8	-1.2	497	488	-9	-1.7	29.4%	30.1%
Nagaland	888	795	-93	-10.5	794	774	-20	-2.5	11.9%	2.7%
Tripura @	1863	1841	-22	-1.2	2602	2553	-49	-1.9	-28.4%	-27.9%
North-Eastern Region	16691	16219	-472	-2.8	16216	15763	-453	-2.8	2.9%	2.9%
All India	1274595	1267526	-7070	-0.6	1213326	1204697	-8629	-0.7	5.0%	5.2%

Note: Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

@ Excludes energy exported to Bangladesh.

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**Gender imbalance in R&D sector**

2706. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are only 15 per cent women out of the total Indian Research and Development workforce due to lack of practical knowledge for students;

(b) the reasons behind this huge gender imbalance in the field; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide better experiment facilities and financial support to emerging women scientists?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) According to available official statistics, there are 39,389 women scientists directly engaged in R&D activities at various Research and Development (R&D) establishments. Their percentage is 13.91% among total number of scientists working in these organisations. However, lack of practical knowledge for students is not the actual reason for gender imbalance.

(b) There are several reasons behind huge gender imbalance in Science and Technology (S&T) field. These are mainly related to familial issues like marriage, family responsibility, relocation due to transferable job of spouse etc. Some of these reasons also lead to dropout from higher studies, career break, overage for scientific jobs and prolonged absence from place of work or even resignation from the job.

(c) The Government has several programmes to provide experiment facilities and financial support to emerging women scientists. To develop infrastructure and state-of-the art research facilities in women universities, the Department of Science and Technology (DST) has a dedicated programme known as "Consolidation of University Research for Innovation and Excellence in Women Universities (CURIE)". There are other programmes of DST viz. Fund for Improvement of S&T infrastructures in Universities and Higher Educational institutions (FIST), Promotion of University Research and Scientific Excellence (PURSE), Sophisticated Analytical Instrument Facility (SAIF) which also provide support for development of research infrastructure to academic institutions. The realm of the FIST has benefitted about 56 Women's PG Colleges across the country covering most States.

In addition to this, the DST has different programmes under "Knowledge Involvement in Research Advancement through Nurturing (KIRAN)" Scheme to provide financial support to emerging women scientists. 'Women Scientists Scheme (WOS)' under KIRAN provides career opportunities including fellowships to unemployed women scientists and technologists, especially those who had a break in career. Further, Indo-US Fellowship for Women in STEMM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics and Medicine) encourages women scientists and technologists to undertake international collaborative research in premier institutions in USA.

DST has also started a new scheme "Vigyan Jyoti" for girl students of Class 9-12 to encourage them to pursue education and career in science and technology particularly in the areas where women are under-represented. During 2019-20, Phase-1 of Vigyan Jyoti is started in 50 districts of the country.

The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) is also implementing 'Biotechnology Career Advancement and Re-orientation Programme (BioCARE)' to encourage women scientists in Biotechnology research. Similarly, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) also has 'Biomedical Research Career Programme' for women scientists. Further, University Grants Commission (UGC) also has 'Post-Doctoral Fellowship for Women' to provide financial support to emerging women scientists.

#### **Climate modelling research and climate science**

2707. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a quantum increase in climate modelling research and climate science has been observed; and

(b) the steps taken to address gaps in regular data on climate, natural ecosystems, soils, water from different sources, agricultural productivity and inputs and socio-economic parameters, as pointed out by the Indian Network for Climate Change Assessment?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There has been a quantum increase in climate modelling research and climate science in recent years in the country. The Government has taken several steps to address gaps in regular climate related data. As part of work assigned to Six Thematic

Task Forces under National Mission on Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem, database and monitoring mechanisms have been developed in the areas of Himalayan agriculture; micro flora and fauna and wild life; forest resources and plant diversity; natural and geological systems and water resources including glaciers. As part of State Climate Change Cells (SCCCs) in 25 States and Union Territories, district level vulnerability assessments have been undertaken for which all SCCC have developed requisite database.

India Meteorological Department (IMD) has been carrying out India specific climate related activities like climate monitoring and analysis, climate data management, climate research and climate prediction. IMD is bringing out climate diagnostic bulletins and climate data products for the user community. IMD has a long time series of various climate data meticulously preserved at the National Data Centre (NDC).

#### **Schemes undertaken by the Ministry**

2708. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of amounts released under different schemes/projects of the Ministry to Jharkhand and Gujarat;
- (b) the details of schemes/projects;
- (c) the schemes/projects for which work has been completed or yet to be completed; and
- (d) the reasons for not completing the works?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The amounts released by the Ministry under the schemes to the State of Gujarat and Jharkhand during Financial year 2019-20 is given in the table below:—

(₹ in lakh)			
Sl. No.	Ministry	State - Gujarat	State- Jharkhand
1.	Ministry of Science and Technology	6852.09	482.79

(b) The Ministry implements schemes for R&D projects under which, financial support is extended to investigators and institutions related to development of Science and Technology including fundamental research through competitive grant mechanism in all the States/UTs. This includes support to:—

- Scientists and Researchers for investigator centric research proposals in the area of Clean Energy Research Initiative, Solar Energy Research Initiative, Bio-Methanation of Coal mill and Coal washery rejects, Climate Change Programme, Global Innovation and Technology Alliance, National Spatial Data Infrastructure, Natural Resources Data Management System, Indo-German Research and Development Programme.
- Strengthening Science and Technology (S&T) infrastructure in Universities and Institutions of Higher Learning through Fund of Improvement of S&T Infrastructure in Universities and other Higher Educational Institutions (FIST).
- Promoting and Accelerating Young and Aspiring Innovators and Start-ups S&T Entrepreneur-in-Residence, New generation Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development Centre, Innovation-Science and Technology based Entrepreneurship Development, NIDHI-Seed Support System, Technology Business incubators and Research Park.
- Empowering women and weaker sections of the society through science. Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP), Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and Scheme for Young Scientists and Technologists (SYST).
- Support to State S&T Councils for development of S&T ecosystem and addressing location specific S&T Challenges in the States.
- Implementing MANAK (Million Minds Augmenting National Aspiration and Knowledge) award scheme under flagship programme Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) to attract young students to make career in Science. More than one million children in the country have benefited from the Scheme. In addition, INSPIRE internship, Scholarship for Higher Education (SHE), INSPIRE Fellowship, INSPIRE Faculty Fellowship programmes are implemented.
- Support to aided institution National Innovation Foundation, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

- Research and Development projects and schemes under the areas of Animal Biotechnology, Basic Research in Modern Biology, Energy Biosciences - Biofuels, Environmental Biotechnology, Biomedical Engineering (Medical Devices, Diagnostics and Implants), Non-Infectious Diseases, Stem Cell Biology, Human Genetics and Genome Analysis, Neuroscience, Nanoscience and Nanotechnology Application.
- Biotechnology Career Advancement and Re-orientation Programme (BioCARE) targeted towards Career Development of employed/unemployed women scientists.
- Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) has also supported Public-Private Partnership schemes such as the Biotechnology Industry Partnership Program (BIPP) and Small Business Innovation Research Initiative (SBIRI) to encourage/support academia to develop technology/product of societal/national importance (upto proof-of-concept stage).
- Implementing schemes such as Promoting Innovations in Individuals, Start-Ups and MSMEs (PRISM scheme) supports individual innovators for converting ideas into demonstrable working models.
- Patent Acquisition and Collaborative Research and Technology Development Policy (PACE Scheme) supports development and demonstration of indigenous product/process technologies.
- Access to Knowledge (A2K+ scheme) supports Industrial technology related studies and Building Industrial Research and Development and Common Research Facility (BIRD-CRF scheme) supports establishment of Centers in Institutions for creating R&D infrastructure for promoting Industrial R&D and Innovation.

(c) Schemes/Projects are generally completed on time and funds allocated are also timely utilised by the project implementing grantee institutions. Progress of the schemes are monitored by the Project Advisory Committees (PAC) constituted by the Ministry for completing the work on time. Based on the recommendations of the PAC, further grant-in-aid is released to the Institutions under the schemes.

(d) In view of reply to (c), question does not arise.

**Concessions to encourage travelling by roads,  
railway and airways**

†2709. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of facilities, amenities and concessions available to encourage people to travel in person, family and in groups by road, railway and airways in the country; and

(b) the details of existing and proposed 'Yatri Niwas' for next five years along with financial provision made in the budget of current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) With a view to providing enhanced amenities and facilities for tourists, Ministry of Tourism has been working closely with the concern related organisations/Ministries/Departments/private stakeholders (Hotel and Trade)/States/UT Administrations continuously and through an Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee for Tourism Sector (IMCCTS) constituted under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary. In addition, Ministry of Tourism has also taken following steps to provide enhanced facilities and amenities for tourists:—

1. 26 railway stations have been identified for joint development of tourist amenities by the Ministry of Railways (MoR) and Ministry of Tourism (MoT), on 50:50 cost sharing basis. Of these 26 Railway Stations, 21 projects have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism at a cost of ₹ 105.52 crore as Ministry of Tourism's share.
2. With a view to enhancing air connectivity to tourist destinations in the country, Ministry of Tourism has had 46 tourism routes included under the RCS - UDAN 3 Scheme of the Ministry of Civil Aviation.
3. The Ministry of Tourism has forwarded a list of 50 Tourism Destinations to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways for improvement of Road Connectivity, development of wayside amenities along the National Highways leading to and from the destinations.
4. The Ministry of Tourism has launched the 24x7 Multi-Lingual Tourist Info-Helpline on the toll free number 1800111363 or on a short code 1363 in 12

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Languages including 10 international languages and in Hindi and English in February 2016, for domestic and foreign tourists to provide support service in terms of information relating to Travel in India and also offers appropriate guidance to tourists in distress while travelling in India.

(b) Development of tourist accommodation units in the country is primarily undertaken by the private sector. The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India classifies operational hotels under its voluntary scheme of classification/approval of hotels. At present the Ministry of Tourism does not implement any scheme to set up Yatri Niwas.

**Costs of overseas promotional activity**

2710. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the steps undertaken by the Ministry to promote tourism to India in the foreign markets;

(b) the outcome of the Ministry's overseas promotional activity in increasing the tourist footfall in India;

(c) the total number of foreign tourists visiting India from 2016 to till now;

(d) the breakdown of costs of all overseas promotional activity done by the Ministry in 2019-20; and

(e) whether the Ministry has conducted any market research on Tourism in India, and the costs thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) The Ministry of Tourism (MoT), through its eight (8) India Tourism offices overseas, undertakes various promotional activities in the key tourist generating markets, overseas with the objective of showcasing India's tourism potential and enhancing foreign tourist arrivals to the country. The promotional activities include, participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organising Roadshows and Know India Seminars; organising and supporting Indian Food and cultural festivals; production of publicity material, extending joint promotion, joint advertising and brochure support to overseas tour operators, travel agents, etc. and organising familiarisation tours of India for foreign journalists, travel writers, tour operators, travel agents, opinion makers, etc.



In addition, MoT annually undertakes global Media campaigns in the print, electronic and online Media overseas. Promotions are also undertaken through the Incredible India website and Social Media accounts of MoT.

(b) and (c) The outcome of promotional activities undertaken by MoT in the overseas markets may be seen from the increase in foreign tourist arrivals to the country, which is given below:—

Year	Foreign Tourist Arrivals to India (in Million)
2016	8.80
2017	10.04
2018	10.56
2019	10.89 (P)*

\*P- Provisional.

(d) The expenditure incurred by the Ministry towards undertaking various promotional activities in the overseas markets under the Restructured Scheme of Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Market Development Assistance (OPMD) during April 2019 to February 2020 is ₹254.43 crore.

(e) Yes, Sir. Surveys/Studies completed by MoT during the year 2018-19 and 2019-20 is given in Statement.

### Statement

#### Details of Surveys Studies

(i) Surveys/Studies completed by the Ministry of Tourism during 2018-19.

Sl. No.	Surveys/Studies conducted/ completed by M R Division of Ministry of Tourism during 2018-19	Cost of the study (₹ in lakhs including GST)
1.	Study on Tourism Carrying Capacity of Existing and Potential Destinations with Planning for Infrastructure Development in Uttarakhand	57.30*
2.	Study on visit of Bangladesh Nationals to India.	30.60
3.	Tourism Survey for the State of West Bengal	11.98
4.	Tourism Re-Survey for the Union Territory of Lakshadweep	9.31
5.	Tourism Survey for the State of Mizoram, Tripura and Meghalaya	24.34

\* plus service tax.

## (ii) Surveys/Studies completed by the Ministry of Tourism during 2019-20

Sl. No.	Surveys/Studies conducted/ completed by M R Division of Ministry of Tourism during 2019-20	Cost of the study (₹ in lakhs including GST)
1.	A Study to assess Employment level and Skill gap in Hospitality and Allied Sector	116.84
2.	Study on analysis and development of action plan based on world economic forum ranking system for Travel and Tourism competitiveness for India	16.44
3.	3rd Tourism Satellite Account of India and Regional Tourism Satellite Accounts of States/UTs	574.17
4.	Study on MICE Market in India and the role of ICPB in promoting MICE Tourism products	23.60

**Fund allocation to Manipur for promotion of tourism**

2711. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds sanctioned and released to the State of Manipur and utilised by Government of Manipur for various projects during the last five years and the current year with the present status of these projects along with the amount likely to be generated by these tourist hubs/projects;

(b) whether Government has also launched North East Circuit of Swadesh Darshan scheme for development of North East; and

(c) if so, the details of funds allocated and the achievements made during each of the last five years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism, under the Swadesh Darshan scheme is developing tourism infrastructure in the country in planned and prioritised manner. North East Circuit has been identified as one of the thematic circuits for development under the scheme.

The details of projects sanctioned in Manipur and under North East Circuit of Swadesh Darshan scheme since inception is given in Statement (*See below*).

The projects once complete are expected to enhance tourist experience and increase tourist footfalls which in turn would help to augment revenue and jobs in tourism sector.

**Statement***Details of projects sanctioned in Manipur under  
Swadesh Darshan scheme*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Circuit/Year	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned	Amount released	Amount utilised by State	Physical Progress
1	North-East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal- Khongjom	72.23	61.32	61.25	100%
2	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple - Shri Gopinath Temple -Shri Bungshibodon Temple - Shri Kaina Temple	53.80	43.04	32.13	90%

*Details of projects sanctioned under North Eastern Circuit of Swadesh Darshan scheme*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Circuit/Year	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh (2014-15)	Development of Circuit at Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang.	49.77	39.81
2.	Manipur (2015-16)	Development of Circuit at Imphal-Khongjom	72.23	61.32

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Sikkim (2015-16)	Development of Circuit linking Rangpo (entry) - Rorathang- Aritar-Phadamchen- Nathang- Sherathang-Tsongmo- Gangtok-Phodong- Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang- Lachen- Thangu- Gurudongmer- Mangan- Gangtok-TuminLingee- Singtam (exit).	98.05	78.44
4.	Mizoram (2015-16)	Integrated Development of Thenzawl and South Zote, Districts Serchhip and Reiek	94.91	75.92
5.	Arunachal Pradesh (2015-16)	Integrated Development of Jirigaon, Nafra, Seppa, Pappu, Pasa, Pakke Valleys, Lumdung, Lafang Sohung Lake, Taro Yar, New Sagalee, Ziro, Yomcha	97.14	77.71
6.	Tripura (2015-16)	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala - Sipahijala - Melaghar -Udaipur - Amarpur- Tirthamukh-Mandirghat- Dumboor- Narikel Kunja-Gandachara- Ambassa	99.59	79.67
7.	Meghalaya (2016-17)	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng-Mawdiangdiang - Orchid Lake Resort.	99.13	79.31
8.	Sikkim (2016-17)	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Lingmoo-Lingee- Maka-Temi-Bermoik Namchi - Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin- Melli (Exit)	95.32	76.25
9.	Tripura (2018-19)	Development of Surma Cherra-Unakoti- Jampui Hills- Gunabati-Bhunaneshwari- Matabari- Neermahal-Boxanagar- Chotta khola- Pilak-Avangchaarra	65.00	0.00
10.	Meghalaya (2018-19)	Development of West Khasi Hills (Nongkhlaw- Krem Tirot - Khudoi and Kohmang Falls - Khri River-Mawthadraishan, Shillong), Jaintia Hills (Krang Suri Falls- Shyrmang- Iooksi), Garo Hills (Nokrek Reserve, Katta Beel, Siju Caves)	84.97	0.00

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

**Impact of pollution on tourism sector**

2712. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment on the impact on tourism due to air and water pollution in India, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government regarding tourists facing health issues or being adversely affected due to pollution, if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Although, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has not assessed the impact of air and water pollution on tourism, from the data given below of Foreign Tourist Arrival (FTA) during the past 3 years, it does not appear that pollution impacted adversely on tourism in the country.

Year	FTA (in Million)
2017	10.04
2018	10.56
2019 (Provisional)	10.89

(b) According to Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), no data is available on health issues faced by tourists due to pollution. However, various measures have been taken by the Government to prevent river pollution and air quality management are given in Statement-I and Statement-II.

***Statement-I******Measures taken to prevent river pollution***

1. Regulation of industrial pollution is implemented through various provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 under Consent mechanism by the respective State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) and Pollution Control Committee (PCC).

2. CPCB issued directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 regarding 'Treatment and Utilisation of Sewage for Restoration of Water Quality of River' to Municipal Corporations of 46 Metropolitan cities and 20 State Capitals.

3. CPCB issued directions under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to SPCBs/PCCs regarding treatment and utilisation of sewage.

4. Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring Systems (OCEMS) are installed by the industrial units in the country through directives issued by CPCB for getting real time information on the effluent quality.

5. General discharge standards and industry specific effluent discharge standards have been notified under Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 so as to prevent pollution of the water bodies.

6. Directions are issued for various industrial sectors to implement Zero Liquid Discharge for protection of the water quality of rivers and streams.

#### ***Statement-II***

##### *Measures taken for Air Quality Management*

1. Stringent BS-IV vehicle norms have been implemented from April 2017.
2. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change *vide* its Notification no. G.S.R. 96 (E) dated 29 January, 2018 notified SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> standards industrial boilers and G.S.R 263 (E) dated 22 March, 2018 notified SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> standards for 05 categories of industries.
3. National Ambient Air Quality Standards were notified in November, 2009. CPCB have prescribed 12 parameters, namely, PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, CO, NH<sub>3</sub>, Ozone, Lead, Benzene, Benzo-a Pyrene, Arsenic and Nickel.
4. Central Pollution Control Board along with State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees are monitoring ambient air quality at 793 monitoring stations located in 344 cities/towns covering 28 States and 7 Union Territories across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP-Manual). CPCB in association with SPCBs/PCCs has installed 205 Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) in 114 cities in the country.
5. National Air Quality Index developed and disseminated for effective communication of air quality status to public.

**Online certification course for training of tourist guides**

2713. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is issuing Regional Level Tourist Guide licences under the delegated power of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act;

(b) if so, the number of tourist guide licences issued during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether there is severe shortage of approved tourist guides in the country; and

(d) if so, whether Government has rolled out online certification course to create a pool of skilled persons at local level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has been issuing Regional Level Tourist Guide (RLG) licences under the delegated powers of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act, 1958 and Rules 1959, as amended from time to time. Subsequently, this matter has further been reconsidered and reviewed and the provision of issuing Regional Level Tourist Guide (RLG) licences has been withdrawn with effect from 02.03.2020. However, the existing valid Regional Level Guide (RLG) licences issued by Ministry of Tourism, Government of India will be valid till 31st March, 2021.

(b) The number of tourist guide licences issued during each of the last three years and the current year is as follows:—

Year		Number of tourist guide licences issued
2016-17	-	202
2017-18	-	Nil
2018-19	-	Nil
2019-20	-	Nil

(c) and (d) With a view to addressing the shortage of tourist guides in the country, the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has launched the Incredible India Tourist Facilitators (IITF) Certification Programme, a Pan-India online learning programme that is open to all, subject to fulfillment of eligibility criteria, and can be

undertaken by anyone from anywhere in the country. The Programme aims at creating a pool of well-trained/skilled professionals for facilitating the visit of tourists at various destinations even in remote areas across the country.

#### **Impact of Coronavirus on tourism industry**

2714. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether tourism industry is badly affected due to outbreak of Coronavirus;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government will provide any compensation for the loss of tourist industry; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Ministry of tourism, Government of India has not undertaken any specific study on impact of outbreak of Corona-virus on tourism industry. However, provisional data of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTA) during last two months and those during like period of previous year are given below:

	January, 2019	February, 2019	January, 2020	February, 2020
FTA	11,03,380	10,87,694	11,18,150	10,15,632

(c) and (d) Ministry of tourism, Government of India has not formulated at present any scheme for compensation of loss to Indian tourism industry due to outbreak of Coronavirus.

#### **Development of tourism in U.P.**

2715. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that tourism is one sector which can generate large number of employment and has potential to improve economy of that area;
- (b) if so, whether Government is having any special focus on tourism development in U.P. which has a large number of inbuilt tourism attractions;



(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (d) Ministry of Tourism is aware that tourism has the capacity to create large scale employment and is a major engine for economic growth and poverty eradication in the country. As per the 3rd Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) study done by National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), the estimated share of Tourism in GDP in 2017-18 is 5.07% and projected share of tourism in jobs during 2018-19 is 12.75%. The details of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV) and Foreign Tourist visits (FTV) in Uttar Pradesh are given below:—

2017		2018		Growth Rate 2018/17	
DTV	FTV	DTV	FTV	DTV	FTV
233977619	3556204	285079848	3780752	21.8%	6.3%

Ministry of Tourism has undertaken following steps to boost tourism in the country, including Uttar Pradesh:—

- (i) Launched the Swadesh Darshan Scheme with a vision to develop theme based tourist circuits.
- (ii) Launched the National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) Scheme for holistic development of identified pilgrimage destinations.
- (iii) Identified 17 Iconic Sites in the country for development.
- (iv) Launched the Adopt a Heritage Project for development and maintenance of tourist amenities at heritage sites/monuments and other tourist sites.
- (v) Development and promotion of 'Niche Tourism' products to attract tourists with specific interest and to ensure repeat visits for the unique products in which India has a comparative advantage.
- (vi) Launched 24x7 toll free Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline.
- (vii) Promoting India as a holistic tourism destination including its various tourism sites and products through Incredible India 2.0 Campaign.

- (viii) Providing facility of e-Visa for 5 sub-categories *i.e.*, e-Tourist visa, e-Business visa, e-Medical visa, e-Medical Attendant visa and e-Conference visa for the nationals of 171 countries.
- (ix) E-Visa has been further liberalised and the visa fee has been substantially reduced.
- (x) Revamp of Incredible India Website having information on tourism sites/destinations in different States/Union Territory Administrations.
- (xi) Launched Buddhist website:-*indiathelandofbuddha.in* to promote and showcase the rich Buddhist Heritage in India.
- (xii) Launched Incredible India Tourist Facilitator Programme, an online digital platform to provide basic, advanced and refresher courses for tourist facilitator.
- (xiii) New mountain peaks have been opened for Mountaineering/Trekking to give boost to adventure tourism in the country.
- (xiv) Lowering GST on hotels rooms with tariffs of ₹1,001 to ₹ 7,500/night to 12%; those above ₹ 7,501 to 18% to increase India's competitiveness as a tourism destination.

#### **Statue of Unity**

2716. SHRI JUGALSINH MATHURJI LOKHANDWALA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the tourism has increased substantially in the area after the Statue of Unity has been opened for visitors and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the revenue generated till now from the visitors to the Statue of Unity;
- (c) whether Government plans to develop the area around the Statue to increase employment and tourism in the surrounding area and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the yearly revenue generation from the major tourist attractions in the country including Taj Mahal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Destination-wise data on tourist visits is not maintained in Ministry

of Tourism, Government of India. However as per the information received from Gujarat State Government, there has been increase in tourists substantially in the area after the Statue of Unity has been opened for visitors. The details are given in Statement (See below).

(b) Information on revenue received from tourism is not centrally maintained in Ministry of Tourism, Government of India. However, as per the information received from Gujarat State Government, total income generated at Statue of Unity from selling tickets including parking fees from November, 2018 to February, 2020 works out to ₹ 1,16.31 crore.

(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 which is expected to generate employment in the area.

As per the information received from Gujarat State Government, recreational places have been developed around the Statue of Unity to increase employment and tourism in the surrounding area. Moreover, local people were employed during the construction of various projects undertaken by various Departments including Tourism Department of the State Government, Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Rashtriya Ekta Trust etc. At present approximately 3000 persons have been employed as Tourist Guide, Security Guard, Animal Keeper, Operations, Maintenance and Repair Staff, Drivers, Photographers etc.

(d) As per information provided by ASI, the total revenue from ticketed monuments under Archaeological Survey of India has been reported of ₹247.89 crore in 2017-18, ₹302.34 crore in 2018-19 and ₹277.78 crore in 2019-20 (April - January).

**Statement**

*A. Details of Tourists visited before Statue of Unity was opened*

Sl. No.	Year	Total number of tourists visited	Monthly Average
1.	2018 (from January to October, 2018)	5,81,255	58,125

*B. Details of Tourists visited after Statue of Unity has been opened*

Sl. No.	Year	Total number of tourists visited	Monthly Average
1.	November 2018 to February 2020	42,58,060	2,66,129

**Revenue from Statue of Unity**

2717. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of total cost incurred on construction of Statue of Unity;
- (b) whether Government has estimated total revenue that will be generated by Statue of Unity yearly, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of persons who visited Statue of Unity and the revenue generated from it till date, year-wise and month-wise;
- (d) the amount spent on its maintenance and advertisement during the period, year-wise; and
- (e) the yearly revenue generation from the major tourist attractions in the country including Taj Mahal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) As per the information received from the Gujarat Government, the cost incurred on the construction of the Statue of Unity till 31st December, 2019 is amounting to ₹2361.29 crore.

(b) The yearly income likely to be generated from Statue of Unity is difficult to forecast as it depends on the visitor footfall in the coming years. However, as per the information received from Gujarat State Government, total income generated from selling tickets including parking fees from November 2018 to February 2020 works out to ₹116.31 crore.

(c) The detail regarding the same is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) As per the information provided by Gujarat Government, the amount spent on the maintenance till date is nil as the project is under defect liability period. The Ministry of Tourism under its promotion and publicity head spent around ₹22.47 crore on advertisement during the period 2018-19.

(e) The total revenue from ticket monument under Archaeological Survey of India has been ₹247.89 crore in 2017-18, ₹302.34 crore in 2018-19 and ₹277.78 crore in 2019-20 (April - January).

**Statement***Category-wise ticket/visitor report*

Month	Entry Ticket	Viewing Gallery	Express Entry	NRI Tickets	Total Visitors	Income from Parking in ₹	Total income from parking in ₹	Total income with parking in ₹
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nov.-18	1,32,843	1,17,867	1,868	0	2,52,578		6,20,40,599	6,20,40,599
Dec.-18	1,33,257	1,10,750	8,797	0	2,52,804		6,03,87,760	6,03,87,760
Jan.-19	1,36,694	1,29,390	14,043	0	2,80,127		7,20,11,241	7,20,11,241
Feb.-19	86,161	1,13,339	8,925	0	2,08,425	66,645	5,76,39,690	5,77,06,335
Mar.-19	83,515	1,29,707	9,287	0	2,22,509	15,41,290	6,40,49,830	6,55,91,120
Apr.-19	36,627	91,530	4,565	0	1,32,722	12,24,940	4,06,95,400	4,19,20,340

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
May-19	76,348	1,39,236	6,241	0	2,21,825	25,65,930	6,50,43,785	6,76,09,715
Jun-19	83,921	1,23,221	6,464	0	2,13,606	31,18,650	5,94,47,730	6,25,66,380
Jul-19	52,513	90,414	4,190	0	1,47,117	22,03,150	4,60,34,620	4,82,37,770
Aug-19	1,37,560	1,12,591	6,727	0	2,56,878	27,68,350	6,88,36,490	7,16,04,840
Sep-19	1,25,915	1,40,754	9,211	0	2,75,880	25,35,750	7,64,89,300	7,90,25,050
Oct-19	1,05,281	1,19,526	10,428	93	2,35,328	14,94,250	7,21,42,900	7,36,37,150
Nov-19	2,83,821	97,583	9,095	425	3,90,924	28,78,350	9,04,51,460	9,33,29,810
Dec-19	2,78,895	1,55,325	14,100	387	4,48,707	36,90,700	11,24,94,270	11,61,84,970
Jan-20	2,67,885	1,59,977	17,623	510	4,45,995	28,98,250	11,39,35,850	11,68,34,100
Feb-20	1,21,999	1,34,938	15,055	643	2,72,635	2,15,970	7,41,84,320	7,44,00,290
TOTAL	21,43,235	19,66,148	1,46,619	2,058	42,58,060	2,72,02,225	1,13,58,85,245	1,16,30,87,470

402 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

**Coastal Circuit development in Odisha**

2718. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the total funds sanctioned for the development of the Coastal Circuit (Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara) in Odisha since 2016;
- (b) the details of utilisation of these funds; and
- (c) whether any proposals of the State Government of Odisha are pending before Government under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tourism under its Swadesh Darshan Scheme has sanctioned the project for Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara in Odisha for ₹70.82 crore in the year 2016-17 out of which ₹37.61 crore has already been released to the implementing agency. Ministry has received a concept proposal on Buddhist circuit in Odisha from the State Government.

**Measures to boost domestic tourism**

2719. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry will fund the travel expenses of tourists who visit 15 destinations in the country in a year and submit the photos on the website of the Ministry;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (c) the other measures Government is proposing to take to encourage people to visit more domestic destinations boosting local as well as national economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism has no scheme for funding the travel expenses of tourists for visiting destinations in the country. However, the Ministry of Tourism has launched 'Dekho Apna Desh' initiative on MyGov platform to promote Domestic Tourism in the country. The 'Dekho Apna Desh' initiative encourages the citizens to take a pledge to visit at least 15 tourist places by the year 2022 to witness India's amazing diversity and realize the mission of 'Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat'. Ministry

of Tourism is providing small souvenirs, framed certificates of the pledge taken, etc. to those registering on the My Gov platform to provide an impetus to the initiative.

(c) Ministry of Tourism undertakes promotional activities in domestic markets through its scheme of "Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH)". Under this scheme, Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination under the Incredible India brand-line. As part of its ongoing activities, the Ministry releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the domestic markets, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country. In addition, the Ministry of Tourism under its schemes of Swadesh Darshan, PRASHAD, and Assistance to Central Agencies provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations/Central agencies for development of tourism infrastructure in the country.

**Circuit based tourist places in West Bengal under  
Swadesh Darshan scheme**

2720. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the circuits in West Bengal which have been selected under the Swadesh Darshan scheme;
- (b) the names of the places which have been selected under these circuits;
- (c) the details of amount sanctioned for carrying out works under the scheme; and
- (d) the time by which these works are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (d) Ministry of Tourism under its Swadesh Darshan scheme has sanctioned project for Development of Coastal Circuit in West Bengal in Udaipur-Digha- Shankarpur-Tajpur- Mandarmani- Fraserganj-Bakhlai- Henry Island for ₹85.39 crore in the year 2015-16 out of which ₹68.31 crore has been released. All the components of the project are under various stages of implementation.

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1.00 P.M.

[THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA) *in the Chair*]

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR**

**सभा के नेता (श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत):** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सदन से और आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि भोजनावकाश देने के बजाय, रेल मंत्रालय के कार्यकरण पर भोजनावकाश में भी चर्चा करा लें तो उचित होगा। मेरी आनन्द शर्मा जी से बात हुई है, सुखेन्दु दादा से बात हुई है और राम गोपाल यादव जी से बात हुई है। वे सब इसके लिए सहमत हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): That is the sense of the House, shall we proceed? The Railway Minister is here. I was looking for the Minister.

The next speaker is Shri R. S. Bharathi, not there; Shri K. Somaprasad, not there; Shri Vaiko, not there, Shri Veer Singh, not there; Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya, not there, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, not there, Shri Neeraj Shekhar.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Sir, nobody is here.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): The Minister is here, the Leader of the House has made a request, he has the assent of all the parties.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, nobody knew about this. This is the last minute thing.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): The Leader of the House has consulted with the leaders of various political parties, has got their assent, so, we have decided to go ahead. Mr. Neeraj Shekhar, not speaking; Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, are you ready to speak?

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, I am just worried about the quorum. I must say that the leaders did not consult us, then, what kind of consultation is this? You speak to two-three people and then say. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): The leaders of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... thank you very much Jairamji, I got your point. The leaders of the parties have been consulted by the Leader of the House.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, there is no downward communication.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the Members are not here, Members are superior to the leaders. How come the Members not here?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): The Business of the House is decided in cooperation with the leaders and the Leader of the House. So, as far as I am concerned, this can proceed, we just need to ensure that the speakers are ready to speak.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, then, you should have announced this at 11 a.m.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): The next speaker is Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha.

श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत: जयराम जी, आनन्द शर्मा जी ने सहमति दी है। क्या आप इससे असहमति व्यक्त कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. एम. वी. राजीव गौड़ा): मनोज झा जी, आप शुरू कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

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#### DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (BIHAR): Sir, even the mike has gone for lunch. मैं कल से इस रेल मिनिसट्री पर चर्चा के लिए बैठा हुआ हूँ, सबको सुना है और कमोबेश मैंने उपस्थिति की संख्या यही देखी है। अगर मंत्रालयों की चर्चा जैसे गम्भीर विषय पर यह उपस्थिति है, तो यह सूचकांक है, सूचकांक में सदन की प्रतिबद्धता है। Sir, can I expect the House to be in order with whatever few Members we have? सर, अभी तो कोरम भी नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Hon. Members, please be on your seats. We have a request from the Member to ensure order in the House.

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, हाउस का कोरम देख लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. एम. वी. राजीव गौड़ा): देखेंगे। Please continue your speech. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, कोरम तो देख लीजिए, हाउस का कोरम पूरा है या नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, I want my time to be revised in view of the conversation that we had in between. मैं कल से बैठा हुआ हूँ और एक चीज़ जो मैं आपके माध्यम से सदस्यों को कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे पर चर्चा के दौरान—माननीय मंत्री जी, न जाने क्यों मुझे लग रहा है कि हम रेलवे की विदाई का समारोह मना रहे हैं। It is a farewell to the Indian Railways. It seems to me, and I will come to it point by point.

सर, बचपन से ही रेल को लेकर हम लोगों की चिंताएँ थीं, हमने तो पाकीज़ा में रेल देखी, फिर शोले में रेल देखी, तो रेल का प्रतीक हमारे लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण रहा है। बस, इतनी इल्तिजा से शुरुआत करूँगा कि शायद प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल में अगर कोई बात आती, तो बात बनती, लेकिन जिस तरह के संकेत मिल रहे हैं, वह संकेत उचित नहीं प्रतीत हो रहे हैं। मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी को याद दिलाना चाहूँगा कि 1998 में एक कमेटी आई थी, उस कमेटी ने कहा था, *Railway seems to have a split personality. It negotiates between social obligation as well as revenue generation.* Sir, I also belong to a political party whose leader was Railway Minister from 2004 to 2009, and during the tenure of that Railway Minister, I think, the Railways did a wonderful job. The Government subsequently wanted to bring a White Paper which we have not seen so far. So, that goes to vindicate the position he held. Sir, I wish to bring some important points to the notice of the hon. Railway Minister. Sir, maintenance work of crores of regular civil engineering works are not getting audited. Money is spent at whims and fancies without proper checks and balances. Huge surge has been there in the last three, four years in the name of cleanliness.

सर, यूँ है कि गाँधी जी के चश्मे को पहनना तो लोगों को गवारा नहीं किया, लेकिन गाँधी जी को चश्मे में महदूद कर दिया, स्वच्छ भारत अभियान के नाम पर there has been a phenomenal increase. I think, it is one thousand times increase in terms of on board housing staff. However, that has not, in fact, diminished the number of complaints. So, that shows that somewhere, there is a loophole; somewhere, there is a leakage of crores of rupees that has to be addressed immediately, Sir. Contractors' dues are not getting released citing unavailability of funds during February and March, and precisely, we are in the month of March. Large amount of pending dues of private parties are written off. I would want the hon. Minister's attention, Sir. It is a serious thing. Do we have any meaning of discussion? If not, then, it is a ritual, and I don't wish to be a part of a ritual. Sir, I was citing some of the important concerns. Large amount of pending dues of private parties are written off during every year. There is non-traceability of private parties, leading to a huge loss to the Exchequer. Sir, the Railways is in a financial mess. Even, the hon. Minister would agree. There are three kinds of cost. One is staff cost, second is fuel cost, and third is fixed asset cost for asset maintenance, what you say, and rolling stock cost. Sir, regarding the fuel cost, I have raised this issue in this House earlier also, hundred per cent electrification and making it a top priority, smacks of certain decisions, which are not in the public domain; certain processes which are not in the public domain. Sir, if that was the case, why was a diesel locomotive shed of a foreign company, General Electricals, opened at Roza? There was no need as there

[Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha]

is no diesel loss in the country. Then, there is a fixed cost. Fixed cost is also superficial upgradation. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I will just take one or two minutes. You must appreciate that I lost my rhythm in the process. Then is the question of rolling cost. The plan is to give more and more trains to IRCTC, and IRCTC is a kind of corridor through which privatisation of the Railways is taking place and trains are being given to private parties.

I will take one minute only, not more than that. Sir, then, there is the merger of services. I had raised this issue earlier also, and I am saying this, the Government must clarify why IRMS is being brought when all Committees, except Prakash Tandon Committee, have recommended against it. Even Debroy Committee had recommended that merging of all services in single service is not practical and feasible. Sir, performance in freight transportation is dismal. Then, there is Kisan Rail. How are you going to decide about the routes? You are again going to PPP model. I don't know; one day, probably, the Government shall be run in the PPP model. I wish to draw your attention to certain stranded projects. My home town is Saharsa. I was a child when an overbridge was planned to be inaugurated. I am more than 50 years old and that overbridge is not complete. Sir, that tells you the story about. ....(*Time-bell rings*)... Finally, I would request the hon. Minister to look into that. सर, देशी-स्वदेशी की बहुत चर्चा होती है। आप भी एक जमाने में बोला करते थे, हालांकि अब आपकी ही प्राथमिकताएं बदल गई हैं। फिर भी मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि मिट्टी के बर्तनों का इस्तेमाल खाद्य सामग्रियों के लिए शुरू कीजिए। अंत में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप रेलवे को ऐसे भी देखिए कि यह national integration है। यह सिर्फ एक profit making enterprise नहीं है। कश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी तक... मैं दोनों रेल मंत्रियों से आग्रह करूंगा कि रेल का हाल देखना है, तो रेल में खुद चलना शुरू कीजिए। छोटी यात्रा पर नहीं बल्कि लंबी रेल यात्रा पर निकलिए, ताकि कोई पहचान न पाए कि ये माननीय पीयूष गोयल जी हैं या माननीय अंगादि सुरेश चन्नाबासप्पा जी हैं। मुरैठा बाँधकर, दाढ़ी बढ़ाकर घूमिए, तो पता चलेगा कि रेल की आज की अवस्थिति क्या है? इसके साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे लग रहा है कि यह समारोह रेल के farewell समारोह की तरह है। मुझे विश्वास है कि ऐसा नहीं होगा। जय हिन्द।

**श्री वीर सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, भारतीय रेल सेवा 68,000 किलोमीटर रेलमार्ग के साथ विश्व में तीसरा सबसे बड़ा नेटवर्क है। वर्ष 2018-19 के दौरान यह 120 करोड़ टन माल ढुलाई और 840 करोड़ यात्रियों के साथ विश्व में सर्वाधिक यात्रियों को लाने, ले जाने वाली रेलवे रही है। साथ ही, माल ढुलाई का चौथा सबसे बड़ा साधन रही है। बजट 2020-21 में रेलवे को 70,000

करोड़ रुपए की बजटीय सहायता आवंटित की गई है तथा वर्ष के दौरान रेलवे के लिए कुल 1.60 लाख करोड़ रुपए के पूंजीगत व्यय का प्रावधान किया गया है, जो कि चालू वित्त वर्ष की तुलना में मात्र तीन फीसदी अधिक है। जबकि वित्त वर्ष 2019-20 में पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए 1.56 लाख रुपए निर्धारित किए गए थे, जो कि 2018-19 के मुकाबले 17.2 फीसदी अधिक थे। वहीं 2020-21 में यात्री किरायों, माल भाड़े, अन्य तरीकों और रेलवे भर्ती बोर्ड की आय में कुल मिलाकर 9.5 फीसदी वृद्धि का लक्ष्य तय किया गया है और 12,000 करोड़ रुपए नई रेलवे लाइनों, 700 करोड़ रुपए दोहरीकरण, 5,787 करोड़ रुपए रेल के डिब्बे एवं इंजन और 1,650 करोड़ रुपए सिग्नल और दूरसंचार के लिए आवंटित किए गए हैं। साथ ही, इस वर्ष रेल यात्रियों की सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए 2,726 करोड़ रुपए की राशि प्रदान की गई है। बजट में 126.5 करोड़ माल ढुलाई का लक्ष्य रखा गया है, जो वित्त वर्ष के पुनरीक्षित बजट अनुमान से 4.2 करोड़ टन अर्थात् 3.4 फीसद अधिक है। वर्ष 2020-21 में यात्री किराये से 61,000 करोड़ रुपए और माल ढुलाई से 1,47,000 करोड़ रुपए राजस्व प्राप्ति का अनुमान है। इस प्रकार परिचालन से रेलवे की कुल आय 2,25,613 करोड़ रुपए होने का अनुमान है, जो वर्ष 2019-20 की आय से 9.6 फीसदी अधिक है।

महोदय, मैं बताना चाहूँगा कि आज रेलवे के अंदर कर्मचारियों की संख्या कम होती चली जा रही है और आरक्षित पद भी बहुत कम होते चले जा रहे हैं। यह प्राइवेटाइकरण की वजह से हो रहा है, निजीकरण की वजह से हो रहा है। पूर्व में रेल विभाग में 22.5 लाख रेलवे कर्मचारी थे और आज घटकर 13.5 लाख रेलवे कर्मचारी रह गए हैं। आज रेलवे में कोई नई भर्ती नहीं हो रही है। 2.8 लाख रिक्त पद पड़े हुए हैं, उनको भरा नहीं जा रहा है और जब उनको नहीं भरा जा रहा है ...**(समय की घंटी)**... महोदय, मैं एक मिनट और लूँगा। उनको भरा नहीं जा रहा है, तो मेरा निवेदन है कि जैसे आपने 150 तेजस ट्रेनों को पी.पी.पी. मॉडल के हिसाब से चलाने का निर्णय लिया है और 7 रेलवे विभागों को निजीकरण में दे दिया है, तो निजीकरण में जाने से रेलवे विभाग में एस.सी./एस.टी. का रिजर्वेशन समाप्त हो गया। एक तरफ तो आप "सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास" की बात करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ इस देश के अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोगों को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान पहुँचा रहे हैं, क्योंकि आप रेलवे से उनकी सरकारी नौकरियों को समाप्त कर रहे हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप रेलवे विभाग में सरकारी कर्मचारियों में एस.सी.-एस.टी. का कोटा पूरा कीजिए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से माँग करूँगा कि वे अपने स्पष्टीकरण में बताएँ कि पूरे देश में एस.सी.-एस.टी. की कितनी सरकारी वेकेंसीज़ हैं और उन्हें आप कब तक भरेंगे?

दूसरा, रेलवे की आय बढ़ाने के लिए मेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं। भारत में कुल 7,500 रेलवे स्टेशंस हैं। जिस प्रकार, एयरपोर्ट पर मार्केट और फूड प्लाजा बना होता है, उसी प्रकार हमारे देश के 7,500 रेलवे स्टेशनों पर आप मार्केट बनाइए, ताकि रेल यात्री ट्रेन से उतरे और वहाँ से वह

[श्री वीर सिंह]

अपनी रोज़मर्रा के सामान खरीदें। इससे रेलवे की आय भी बढ़ेगी और लोगों को भी परेशानी नहीं होगी, क्योंकि वे वही से सामान खरीद लेंगे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

अंत में, मेरी कुछ माँगें हैं, जिनकी बहुत समय से माँग चली आ रही है। मेरी माँग है कि गजरौला से सम्भल तक नई रेल लाइन बनाई जाए। अगर आपने गजरौला से सम्भल को जोड़ दिया, तो फिर सम्भल से चंदौसी एक लाइन है और वह लाइन चंदौसी से बरेली होते हुए लखनऊ को कवर करती है। मैं अपनी यह माँग इसी सदन में 10-12 बार रख चुका हूँ और लोक सभा में भी बहुत सारे सांसदों ने मुरादाबाद के संबंध में यह माँग रखी है। मेरा निवेदन है कि गजरौला से सम्भल को नई रेल लाइन से जोड़ा जाए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

दूसरा, सोनकपुर फ्लाई ओवर का निर्माण कार्य मुरादाबाद में काफी चल रहा है। उसमें दोनों साइडों का काम पूरा हो गया है, लेकिन रेलवे का काम पूरा नहीं हो पा रहा है, इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि उसको शीघ्र पूरा किया जाए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसके साथ-साथ, दिल्ली-गाज़ियाबाद के दैनिक यात्रियों की सुविधा हेतु एक नई ईएमयू ट्रेन चलाई जाए एवं शिवगंगा एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन का गाज़ियाबाद में ठहराव किया जाए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

तीसरा, उत्तर प्रदेश के जितने भी रेलवे स्टेशंस हैं, उनकी खस्ता हालत है, जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश सबसे ज्यादा सांसद देता है। आपकी सरकार में भी, आपकी पार्टी में भी लोक सभा में सबसे ज्यादा सांसद उत्तर प्रदेश से आए हैं, किन्तु रेलवे विभाग और रेल मंत्रालय उत्तर प्रदेश की हमेशा से उपेक्षा करता रहा है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... चूंकि सार ट्रेनें उत्तर प्रदेश से होकर गुजरती हैं, इसलिए वहाँ स्थिति थोड़ी ठीक है, नहीं तो वहाँ अधिकतर स्टेशनों की हालत खस्ता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुरादाबाद का रेलवे स्टेशन बहुत बुरी हालत में है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. एम. वी. राजीव गौडा):** बैश्य जी, आप शुरू कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री वीर सिंह:** इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि उन स्टेशनों की हालत सुधारी जाए, धन्यवाद। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam):** Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for allowing me to speak on the working of the Ministry of Railways. I am coming from the North-Eastern Region of our country. I am standing here to compliment the hon. Railway Minister under the leadership of hon. Prime Minister, Narendra Modi ji. Now, Railway connectivity has in entire the North-Eastern Region. North-Eastern Region consists of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura. This Government has decided to connect the Railways with all the Capitals of the North-Eastern Region and accordingly, with Railway connectivity, we have now entered the North-Eastern Region. There are seven States and all the seven States now have

Railway connectivity. I would like to request the hon. Minister to kindly have a separate Railway zone in Guwahati for the North-Eastern Region. This is a long standing demand of the people of the North-Eastern Region. Although the Railway connectivity is dear in the North-Eastern Region, still today, most parts of North-Eastern Region are deprived of double-track rail line. We are also deprived of electrification.

I would like to request the Government of India, especially the hon. Minister, to look into the issue. There is a need for electrification and doubling of the line between Bongaigaon and Guwahati. I would like to request the hon. Railway Minister for doubling the line between Guwahati and Dibrugarh, Lumding to Badarpur, Rangapara to Murkongselek.

Sir, one more request I wish to make to the hon. Railway Minister is this. Without doubling of this track, railway transportation cannot be done properly. This is also very important.

Coming back to electrification, I wish to submit that there is lack of electrification of tracks in the North-Eastern Region. I would like to request the hon. Minister to look into it. Electrification of railway track should enter the North-Eastern Region.

There are some railway hospitals; one is in Lumding, another one is in Maligaon, Guwahati, and the third one is in Rangapara. So, I would like to request the hon. Railway Minister to expand these hospitals immediately in the interest of the people of those regions. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Sir, unemployment is one of the major problems not only in the North-Eastern region, but it is a problem in the entire India. There are more than 10,000 Class IV posts lying vacant in the North Frontier Railway. I would like to request the hon. Railway Minister to kindly fill up those posts with the people from the North-Eastern Region. It will send a good message to the North-Eastern Region and it will also be helpful for the national integrity of our country. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Sir, I would like to say one more thing. There is no rail connectivity to Mangaldoi which is one of the very prominent cities of the North-Eastern Region. I request the hon. Minister to start railway connectivity to Mangaldoi, because you require just to construct only 30 kms. or 35 kms. There are two ways — you can connect Mangaldoi from Tangla, it will be 35 kms. and if you connect it from Rangia or Bahatasali it will

[Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya]

take 30 kms. If this is constructed, then, we will have rail connectivity to Mangaldoi.  
...(Time-bell rings)...

Sir, Assam is one North-Eastern Region...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Thank you, Mr. Baishya.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, I will take only one minute. I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I would like to again request the hon. Minister that since you have given railway connectivity to the North-Eastern Region, this is a welcome move. So, looking at this region, kindly have a separate Railway Zone for the North-Eastern Region at Guwahati. Sir, during the last several years, we have been demanding, the people of Assam are demanding, for a rail coach factory in Assam. I would like to request the hon. Minister to have a rail coach factory at Bongaigaon in Assam immediately. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Since we rescheduled the proceedings of the House, some of the speakers in the order have come up for some change. I have a request from Shri K. K. Ragesh. He has a Committee meeting and he would like to speak out of turn. Do I have the consent of the House to permit Shri K. K. Ragesh to speak now?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Okay. Shri K. K. Ragesh.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Indian Railways symbolizes the unity and integrity of our country. It carries millions of ordinary people till today, irrespective of your dubious efforts to increase passenger fare through backdoor, like increasing cancellation charges, etc. It also plays a vital role in uniting the people and also in saving the ordinary people of our country. Sir, there is an urgent need for modernisation and updation of rail network in our country. The Government should take up this responsibility on its shoulders. But, unfortunately, yes, we still have the age-old signapling system, old coaches, station, etc. So far as the coaches are concerned, the State of Kerala has become a dumping ground where old coaches are being used. You are sending all the old coaches to Kerala. I am referring to that issue. Yes, of course, there is a need for modernising the entire railway network in our country. That is very important. But, at the same time, rather than taking that



responsibility on their shoulders, the Government is simply finding a short-cut to privatise the entire railway network in our country. Here, one hon. Member, quoting the Prime Minister, was saying that railways are the engine of our economic growth. But, unfortunately, you are selling out the same engine to the private players. It is quite unfortunate. About 150 passenger trains have been decided to be sold out. The report says that even our Rajdhani trains, Shatabdi trains — all these are going to be sold out. I am talking on the basis of the reports. Trains to premier routes and metros are also going to be privatised. What would be the outcome? First of all, the entire reservation, which is being provided in the public sector, is going to be sabotaged. That would be the first outcome of privatisation.

Secondly, what will be the effect of total privatisation of the railway system, through your creeping privatisation? You are doing a creeping kind of privatisation. Whatever concessions are being given to various groups of our society are also going to be sabotaged. There are concessions given to senior citizens, handicapped, students, youth, women, etc. All are going to be sabotaged. What about the fare regulation? We don't know what will happen. It is said that dynamic fare has been implemented. There is no I regulation on fares. The decision of the Government to privatise the railway network is against the national interest and also against the poor. It is an anti-poor step. So, I am requesting the hon. Minister to draw some lessons at least from the privatisation of British Railways. Now, they are also thinking of deprivatisation and re-nationalisation of British Railways. If we look at the world around, the best rail networks are State-owned rail networks. So, you have to think of it. I am requesting you to not to sell out the prestigious railway network of our country. So far as the State of Kerala is concerned, I don't know why the hon. Minister is always discriminating against the State of Kerala. I am asking the Minister whether they have provided one single train to the State of Kerala in the last six years. Please tell us. We don't have a single train with first-class facilities. I am appealing on behalf of all the hon. Members. In Kerala, there is not a single train with first class facilities. We have been demanding for making Rajdhani as a daily train but that is not implemented. There is no Shatabdi train for Kerala. The Mysore-Thalassery railway line is a long-pending demand. Still, that has not been considered. The third line for the State of Kerala, especially from Mangaluru to Shoranur, is also not considered. Then, MEMU service is also not considered. I do not know how many memorandums we have submitted to the hon. Minister. I don't know how many times the hon. Chief Minister has met the hon. Minister, but, unfortunately, none of

[Shri K. K. Ragesh]

those requests have been considered. So, I am requesting the hon. Minister not to discriminate against the State of Kerala, and also to kindly withdraw their decision to privatise the railway network of our country. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, the Railways are really the nerve system of the whole country. It connects India like anything and minus Railway, India cannot be called as India of today. This is a vast country — South-North-East-West. It is a very vast country, and this country is absolutely united mainly because of the Railways.

Sir, in 1845, just as Railways were started, Karl Marx wrote about the Indian Railways because the Railways were brought by the British not for India's progress. They wanted their commodities to be transported easily at lesser costs. That is why they started the Railways. Knowing about the Railway's introduction, Marx wrote that while starting the Railways in India, the Britishers are becoming the 'unconscious tool' in the hands of history. Sir, why 'unconscious tool'? It is because that tool helped Indians to travel all along, to know each other and communicate with each other. The idea of freedom, the idea of the struggle was also transferred from place to place. In that way, it became the unconscious tool in the hands of history, and that unconscious tool, later in the Independent India, became a conscious tool in the Indian system that it gave the maximum number of employment to the Indian youths. The second biggest Railway network in the whole world is the Indian Railways. It is providing the maximum number of jobs to the Indian youths and now we know that the Railways are not doing that job. It has completely forgotten the social aspects of the Railways. The social commitment of the Railways is being forgotten. Sir, around three lakh vacancies are there in the Railways today which are unfilled. Sir, this Government came to power with a promise of providing two crore employment per year. Seeing that, the Railways are not giving a single employment to any youth in a year. That is why three lakh vacancies are kept as unfilled. I request the Minister, while he replies, to please tell us the exact number of vacancies available in Indian Railways and also tell this House the efforts made on the part of the Government to fill the vacancies there. Otherwise, these promises alone cannot help us. Sir, we remember one old story. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Please, Sir.

Sir, in the Bible, there is a saying, 'a big crowd in its frenzy shouted to crucify the Christ and to let free Barabbas.' In Bible, you can read that part. Now, the Government

is shouting, 'crucify the public sector, crucify it, kill it, stone it and then draw the red carpet for the private sector.' In Railways, the BJP Government, the Government which always talks about *Swedeshi Mantra*, that Government is now trying to sell all the PSUs to the private sectors. Sir, we can see, the Railways are a target for them. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Railways are for sale and now rail lines are for the private sector, trains are for the private sector and certain trains are only for them. That means, in some of the trains, the common man is not allowed even to enter because he couldn't afford it. I request the BJP Government to clarify, for whom do you stand? Do you stand for the Indians? Do you stand for the Indian poor or do you stand for the rich of the country? What you are doing to Railways compels us to believe that this is a Government of the rich, by the rich and for the rich. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Sir, one more point. Sir, my State of Kerala is the place where the people travel in the Railways only after payment, only with tickets. There is nobody in Kerala who travels without ticket, and that is a State which is often being neglected in a cruel way. Sir, no new trains are there; no new bogies are there. I request the Government to send somebody from the Railway Department to come and travel in the rail bogies of the Kerala State. Nobody can travel there. They are so ugly, so old. Even the compartments are not fit for a human being to travel.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Thank you. Shri Vijayasai Reddy.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: I request the Government to urgently do that. All the old bogies need to be replaced by the new bogies.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Shri Vijayasai Reddy, please.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Railway Minister to a few issues here. In the debate, I would be focussing more on the finances.

Sir, the Comptroller and Auditor General has observed that the Railways has recorded an operating ratio of 98.44 per cent and higher the percentage, greater the disadvantage; it indicates the worst case scenario. It has been worse in the last ten years. Since 2016-17, Railways' revenue surplus has been falling. Revenue surplus has

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

come down from ₹ 4,900 crores in 2016-17 to ₹ 1,000 crore this year, which is very alarming. Priority should be given to the augmentation of internal resources so that the dependence on gross and extra budgetary resources is contained. Another point I wish to make under the head 'finances' is, instead of issuing passes and providing fare reliefs, the national transporter can think of something on the lines of Direct Benefit Transfer, like the Government is providing in the case of LPG, so that the concession is actually enjoyed by the beneficiaries.

Sir, talking about fatalities and accidents, I should congratulate the hon. Railway Minister under whose leadership the Indian Railways have recorded a steady decrease in railway accidents. The number of accidents has decreased from 118 in 2013-14 to 104 in 2016-17 and 73 in 2017-18. There is a steady decrease under his leadership, which is really appreciable. Talking about cleanliness, cleanliness has significantly improved over a period of time. On this count, the hon. Railway Minister should be congratulated. I commend the Railway Minister, Shri Piyush Goyal, for having enabled huge changes in the area. This has changed the negative perception about Indian Railways. I remember he had even tweeted about the Guntakkal Railway Station.

Sir, talking about fruit trains, last month we saw a refrigerated fruit train containing 900 tonnes of banana for transport and export to the West Asian countries from Anantpur district of Andhra Pradesh. We need more such trains. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this issue for better trade. *Kisan Rail*, as the Finance Minister has said, would be set up on PPP mode. This should also be looked into. The movement of bananas for export is fetching about ₹ 25 lakh per rake to the Railways. Therefore, it is a win-win situation, both for the farmers and also the Railways. This has to be considered positively by the hon. Minister.

Sir, I would make just two more points. The South Coastal Railways has been announced in the month of February, 2014 as per the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act. This decision has yet to light to see the light of the day. I would request the hon. Minister to expedite this process and set up the headquarters of the South Coastal Railways at Visakhapatnam. Andhra Pradesh needs more connectivity and the following trains need to be run in Andhra Pradesh. The Waltair Division sent a report to the Railway Ministry in December last year citing various requirements. There is a long-pending proposal to introduce a train from Visakhapatnam to Varanasi and Allahabad. Though it has been announced, it has not been implemented yet.

Scores of passengers regularly travel between Visakhapatnam and Bengaluru, particularly IT professionals. There is a need to fulfill this demand also. I would request the hon. Minister to introduce a train between Visakhapatnam and Bengaluru.

Railways need to address the demands and issues. This would help in generating more revenue. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly look at all the issues and do the needful.

**श्री संजय सिंह** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): मान्यवर, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा में अपनी बात कहने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। रेलवे का अपना एक गौरवमयी इतिहास रहा है और अगर हम याद करें कि जब देश में कहीं भी कोई आपदा की स्थिति आती है, तो रेलवे सबसे आगे आती है। किसी क्षेत्र में कोई हिंसा की स्थिति आती है, देश की सीमा पर युद्ध की स्थिति आती है, जवान को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान तक पहुंचाना होता है, यह जिम्मेदारी रेलवे अपनी कंधों पर उठाती है। आज इस अवसर पर जब रेलवे के ऊपर चर्चा हो रही है, मैं उस बहादुर कर्मचारी को भी याद करना चाहूंगा, जिसने भोपाल गैस कांड के दौरान रेलवे स्टेशन पर अंतिम सूचना दी... जिससे आने वाली ट्रेनें भोपाल नहीं पहुंच पाईं, उसका जीवन चला गया, लेकिन उसने लोगों की जान बचाई। मान्यवर, रेलवे का इतिहास रहा है कि रेलवे ने देश की तरक्की में अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है, रेलवे ने देश के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है, लेकिन उस रेलवे के साथ आज सरकार क्या कर रही है? इसके बारे में हमें गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार करना पड़ेगा। माननीय मंत्री जी यहां पर बैठे हैं। अभी कुछ दिनों पहले कहा गया कि 150 ट्रेनें निजी हाथों में दी जाएंगी, 50 प्लेटफार्म्स निजी हाथों में दिए जाएंगे।

मान्यवर, मुझे याद है, जार्ज साहब एन.डी.ए. के संयोजक रह चुके हैं, वे आज इस दुनिया में नहीं हैं। मैं इस अवसर पर उनको श्रद्धांजलि देना चाहूंगा। उन्होंने 1974 में बहुत बड़ी हड़ताल की थी। मान्यवर, जो 1974 की रेलवे की हड़ताल थी, उस हड़ताल में मांग थी कि 5 लाख कर्मचारियों को पक्का करो और तब रेलवे के नियमित कर्मचारियों की संख्या 15 लाख थी और ट्रेनों की संख्या 11 हजार थी, आज 22 हजार ट्रेनें हो गई हैं और कर्मचारियों की संख्या घटकर 13 लाख हो गई है। 1974 से आज तक हम कर्मचारी नहीं बढ़ा पाए हैं, हम रोजगार नहीं बढ़ा पाए, हम तकनीक बढ़ाने का दावा करते हैं, लेकिन उस तकनीक से लोगों के लिए रोजगार में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है, उसको आप नहीं बता पाए।

मान्यवर, अभी दुर्घटनाओं का जिक्र हुआ है, निश्चित रूप से उसमें कुछ कमी आई है। यह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन आप सब कुछ निजी हाथों में करने के लिए आमादा क्यों रहते हैं? यह सरकार सब कुछ बेचने के लिए तैयार क्यों रहती है? कभी कहते हैं कि एयरपोर्ट बेच देंगे, कभी कहते हैं कि सेल को बेच देंगे, कभी कहते हैं कि कोल को बेच देंगे। मान्यवर, अभी यैस बैंक का घोटाला हुआ, लाखों लोगों के पैसे डूब गए और उस समय सरकार का तर्क आया कि क्या

[श्री संजय सिंह]

करें साहब, यह तो निजी बैंक है। जो सरकारी रहता है, उसको आप निजी कर देते हैं और जब निजी हो जाता है तब कह देते हैं कि यह तो निजी बैंक है, हम क्या करें? यह किस प्रकार की दोहरी व्यवस्था है? यह किस प्रकार की हमारी सरकार की सोच है? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सारी कम्पनियों को, सारी चीज़ों को बेचने की जो परम्परा है, उस पर सरकार को रोक लगानी चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मान्यवर, मैं दो-तीन प्वाइंट और कहकर अपनी बात को खत्म करूंगा।

मान्यवर, आउटसोर्सिंग एक शब्द है। सरकार ने हर चीज़ की आउटसोर्सिंग करनी है। आउटसोर्सिंग कितना बड़ा एक घोटाला है और कितना बड़ा कर्मचारियों के साथ धोखा है, इसके बारे में भी सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए। आप ठेके पर सब कुछ दे देते हैं, सफाई से लेकर सब कुछ आप ठेके पर दे देते हैं और जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, उन कर्मचारियों से ज्यादा तनखाह पर दस्तखत कराकर कम तनखाह दी जाती है। जब मांग हुई, तो आपने बैंकों में खाते खुलवा दिए। जो ठेकेदार हैं, उन्होंने लोगों के एटीएम कार्ड लेकर अपने पास रख लिए हैं। ठेकेदार तनखाह आने के बाद खुद पैसा निकाल लेता है। मेरा यह कहना है कि आउटसोर्सिंग का नाम देकर आप सारी व्यवस्थाओं को निजी हाथों में देने का काम करते हैं, यह कर्मचारियों का, ठेका मजदूरों का बहुत बड़ा शोषण है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

मान्यवर, आपने सभी को थोड़ा ज्यादा समय दिया है, आप मेरे पर भी थोड़ी कृपा कर दीजिए। आपने तेजस ट्रेन चलाई है। तेजस ट्रेन में और शताब्दी ट्रेन में पांच मिनट का अंतर है और किराये में डेढ़ गुना का अंतर है, तो आप करना क्या चाह रहे हैं? जब आपके पास ट्रेनें उपलब्ध हैं, आपके पास सुपरफास्ट ट्रेनें उपलब्ध हैं, तो ऐसे में नई निजी ट्रेनें लाकर, यात्रियों से ज्यादा किराया लेकर आप उनका शोषण करते हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि रेलवे इस देश की जीवन रेखा है। आज जो रेलवे की दुर्दशा है, उसकी सबसे बड़ी कहानी अगर आपको जाननी है, तो झांसी के अंदर पिछले साल हादसा हुआ था, ट्रेन में सफर करने वाले यात्रियों की जानें चली गईं। जनरल बोगी के डिब्बों में लोगों को बैठने के लिए जगह नहीं मिलती है और वे गर्मी के समय में पिस कर आते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से सिर्फ इतना निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपने कमाऊ पूत को बेचने का काम मत कीजिए। आपका कोई लड़का मेधावी है, तेज़ है, अगर उसने हाई स्कूल में अच्छे नम्बर प्राप्त किए हैं, इंटर में थोड़े कम नम्बर प्राप्त किए हैं, ...**(समय की घंटी)**... बी.ए. में थोड़े अच्छे नम्बर प्राप्त किए हैं और एम.ए. में थोड़े कम नम्बर प्राप्त किए हैं, तो आप उसको चौराहे पर खड़ा करके नीलाम मत कीजिए। महोदय, उस व्यवस्था को ठीक करने का काम कीजिए, रेल कर्मचारियों पर भरोसा कीजिए। रेलवे को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए रेल के कर्मचारियों को साथ में लेकर, अब तक वे देश की जो सेवा करते आए हैं, वह करने का काम कीजिए। रेलवे की हर चीज़ को निजी हाथों में बेचने की जो आपकी सोच है, उस पर रोक लगाइए।

महोदय, मैं सिर्फ यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आपको टंड लगी है, तो घर का किवाड़ निकालकर उसे आग में जला कर तापने का काम मत कीजिए। यह इसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था और कार्रवाई है, जो सारे सरकारी विभागों को आप निजी करते जा रहे हैं, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Maharashtra): Sir, I thought the Railway Minister was sitting here, but suddenly, he has left.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): The Minister of State is here.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Yes, I have seen the Minister of State, but I would have been happy if he had been around. After all, it is very rare that we discuss the Railways and people like me don't speak too often and I was hoping that he would be around. Anyway, the discussion on the Railways is, of course, very important and so are the Railways to the overall socio-economic development of the nation. Our Minister and this Government have consistently been talking of the importance of the Railways, but I don't find a major structural change which has been brought about in the way the Railways have been functioning. Especially when we talk of the Railways and the expansion of the Railways, the network and the upgradation, there is always the ever-prevailing problem that money is not there. The Railways spend far too much money on the overall establishment rather than having any money left for other important works. In fact, there is no money for upgradation or expansion of the railway network. With this in mind, I think, the Railway Minister — that is why, I thought he should be here — with new ideas and with new approach, will have to find and raise resources for the Railways. If we are not able to do that, no matter how much our colleagues talk here asking for additional lines, additional trains, additional facilities at stations, we are not really going to be achieving that. And, look at the time gap which takes place between implementation of projects. After all, there has to be some kind of a deadline. When we build a road, we set a deadline. When we build a building, or construct a dam, we set some deadlines. In the Railways, if there is a new railway line or a broad gauge conversion or expansion from single track to double track, how many years do projects take? I think, if at all the list is available, some projects would go into 20 years and 30 years and still lines have not been completed. So, ultimately, there is no cost benefit analysis or ratio which is prevailing in the mindset when the Railways do any of these major works. My feeling is that even the so-called public-private partnership of railway stations, barring a few stations, is basically a non-starter. You can't see

[Shri Praful Patel]

stations, barring a few major stations, where the change has really been brought about. Yes, Railways do spend money on upgrading stations, but when it comes to the money through public-private partnership, some new ideas have been floated here and there. Just now, the *Kisan Rail* and the new refrigerated cold-storage train for transportation of fresh produce have been started. But these are one or two initiatives and these need to be really looked upon holistically. Where is the money? Where is the thought process behind that? That is why, I talked about structural change. Instead of talking about this line or that station, there is no real fundamental change in the way the Railways function. Even when we talk of cleanliness, I am happy that they are talking about bio toilets. A lot of them have been brought into existence. But even when you travel on some of the best trains in the country, though nowadays, all of us have a tendency to travel more by air, but even if you do that odd travel by train, you do not find the level of cleanliness which is supposed to be there. It is more on paper. Even in the premium trains, I do not find the level of cleanliness which should be there. Especially now, in view of the problem that we are facing because of Coronavirus in the country, the Railways is one area and one transportation medium which will have to be the most careful. You are the most vulnerable because of the number of people who travel, the kind of compartments in which people travel, especially in cities like Mumbai, and the number of people who are travelling on coaches. Anyway, to cut it short, all I am trying to say is that structural, fundamental change has to be brought about in the working of the Railways. Otherwise, all the good intentions of the Government and of all of us in this House will not be achieved. Until and unless we work towards raising resources of the railways, it will not help. They have so much of land assets, they have so much of infrastructure assets and they have got all the rolling stock. Even some of my colleagues are talking of not allowing Public-Private Partnership in private trains and other things. I do not think that we should be regressive in that matter. We should be open-minded but the result should be that the benefit should accrue to the travelling public and to the overall economy of the country. Thank you.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): Sir, the allocation of resources for the Railways in the Budget should be done within the railway zones in such a way that per capita railway development expenditure is same or near equal amongst all the States. So, the



railways should create an index or a set of indices to access the regional allocation of railway funds amongst the States.

Sir, now I come to the State of Kerala. As you know, the State of Kerala is a small and thickly-populated State. There is no village. It is having only extended cities. A lot of problems are faced to develop a railway line or to undertake doubling of railway lines, and, it generally takes decades together probably to complete a hundred kilometre railway line. It is mainly because the cost of land is very, very high; probably, it is the highest in India. Secondly, because it is thickly populated, the dislocation of the people is on a very large scale. So, whenever work of a new line or doubling takes place, there is always an agitation. My request to the Government of India is that in places like Kerala, you should think of having elevated rail on the existing rail lines, maybe in a viaduct form, so that there is no dislocation and the project is completed in the early stage itself.

Now, I come to another point regarding the railway line in Kerala. Still, throughout the State, doubling work has not been completed. It has been going on for almost two and a half decades, almost 25 years. My point is that the railway line is overloaded, probably to the extent of 125 per cent. It means, in place of 100 trains, more than 125 trains are running on the existing rail lines. My request is that we should have, in places like Kerala, fully automated switching system so that the cost of land acquisition comes down and the projects can be completed in the stipulated time. At the same time, 100 per cent load can be improved on the existing line itself. Moreover, more trains can run on the existing lines and the passengers will also benefit.

Sir, another point, which I would like to mention, is that in major cities and towns, the railways should think of constructing multi-storeyed buildings over the railway track — like in the European countries — and the railway stations, which may be sold or leased for fifty years, which can finance in a big way the railway capital expenditure requirements.

Sir, another point, which I would like to mention is that the Railway should introduce like in Kerala we have the Wayanad or Vanchinad model, sitting only overnight AC trains between Bengaluru and Chennai to various Kerala destinations like Kottayam, Kollam, Trivandrum, Ernakulam, Kozhikode and Kannur, which can reduce the load on inter-State road transport. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

[Shri Jose K. Mani]

Sir, the last point which I would like to mention is that all passenger trains being operated in Kerala should be utilised fully during the day time by extending the trains to important destinations by avoiding idling trains and tracks/platforms in railway stations. All passenger trains should operate as inter-State service in the following routes, mainly in Trivandrum-Kollam, Kottayam-Ernakulam, South Trivandrum-Alappuzha-Ernakulam, Ernakulam-Thrissur, Palakkad-Coimbatore, and, so on.

Sir, I conclude by saying that there are a few projects which have been completed in Kerala, which have to be inaugurated by the Government of India. Recently it was announced that since the Minister was busy, he would come to Cochin and we would have a videoconferencing and, through the videoconferencing, the project would be inaugurated. One of the projects was in Kottayam, in my constituency. It is a multi-level parking which is one of a kind in Kerala. But it was rescheduled probably because of the arrival of the American President Trump and the Minister did not come. My point is that whenever such an inauguration takes place, the Member of Parliament from the area does not know about it. I request the Government to indicate or inform the Members of Parliament when such an inauguration takes place in their area. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री नीरज शेखर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सबसे पहले मैं कुछ कहने से पहले सभी रेल कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों का आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि आज ऐसी विषम परिस्थिति में भी, जब कोरोना वायरस का डर सबको सता रहा है, ये सारे कर्मचारी और अधिकारी देश की सेवा में लगे हैं और रेल को चलाने में लगे हुए हैं। मैं उन सब अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। न केवल यही, बल्कि जो लोग, चाहे वे एयरपोर्ट पर हों, चाहे स्वास्थ्य सेवा में हों, मैं उन सभी कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों का आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ, जो अपनी जान जोखिम में डाल कर भी उनका जो काम है, उस दायित्व को वे निभा रहे हैं। यह हम सबका कर्तव्य है कि हम उनके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करें।

महोदय, मैं कल से लगातार अपने विपक्षियों की बात सुन रहा हूँ। जो उस तरफ बैठे हुए हैं, वे ऐसी निरर्थक बातें कर रहे हैं कि मेरी समझ में ही नहीं आ रहा है कि कहाँ से ये बातें आ रही हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि आजकल यह प्रथा चल गई है कि जिस तरह CAA के बारे में पूरे देश को भ्रमित किया जा रहा है, उसी तरह मुझे लग रहा है कि विपक्षी दल रेलवे के बारे में भी भ्रमित करने का काम कर रहे हैं। मैं अपनी बात ऐसे नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मेरे पास आँकड़े हैं कि रेलवे किस तरह काम कर रही है। सबसे पहले मैं bio toilets के बारे में कहते हुए अपनी बात शुरू करना चाहूँगा, क्योंकि यह मेरे हृदय से जुड़ा हुआ है, क्योंकि मैं खुद रेल से

**2.00 P.M.**

बहुत travel करता हूँ, चाहे मुझे बलिया जाना हो, चाहे कोलकाता जाना हो। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि कल हमारे तृणमूल काँग्रेस के जो साथी बोल रहे थे, क्या वे कभी कोलकाता से ट्रेन से आए हैं या ट्रेन से कोलकाता गए हैं? वे ट्रेन के बारे में बात कर रहे थे, मगर मुझे विश्वास नहीं है कि वे कभी ट्रेन में चढ़ें होंगे।

**श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय:** वे चढ़ें हैं।

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** दादा, मैं आपकी बात मान लेता हूँ, लेकिन वे होते, तो मैं नहीं मानता। 2014 के पहले ट्रेन की जो स्थिति थी, मैं विशेषकर toilets के बारे में बात करना चाहूँगा, हम लोगों ने इसको 'स्वच्छ भारत मिशन' से जोड़ा है। 2009 में Vision Document आया था। मुझे याद भी नहीं है कि उस समय रेल मंत्री कौन थे, लेकिन 2009 में यह आया कि हम लोग bio toilets लगाएँगे। मैं ये आँकड़े जान कर हैरान था कि 2014 तक करीब दो हजार या ढाई हजार bio toilets लगाए गए और 2014 से 2019 तक क्या हुआ, हमारी रेलवे में 2 लाख 38 हजार bio toilets लगाए गए हैं! मुझे याद है, झा जी बैठे हैं, कभी आप रेलवे स्टेशन पर जाते होंगे, तो जब ट्रेन खड़ी नहीं रहती थी, उसकी स्थिति आपको याद होगी। आपको याद होगा, आपने देखा होगा और आप आज जाकर देखिए। यह है bio toilets का काम! यह मैं बार-बार इसलिए दोहराता हूँ, क्योंकि आप लोग कहते हैं कि कोई काम ही नहीं हुआ। ये सारी चीजें हैं।

कल मुझे बताया गया कि जो capital expenditure है, वह कम हो रहा है। मैं बताना चाहूँगा कि 2014-15 में यह 54 हजार करोड़ था, यह आज के दिन 2019 में 1 लाख 61 हजार करोड़ है। फिर कमी कैसे और कहाँ आ रही है? हम लोगों ने यह काम किया है। मुझे electrification के बारे में बात कही गई। मैं बताना चाहूँगा, 2010 में मैंने खुद उस समय के रेल मंत्री से कहा था कि बलिया का electrification होना चाहिए और उसकी doubling होनी चाहिए।

मैंने खुद कहा था, जब मैं लोक सभा में था और मुझे आश्वासन दिया गया था कि यह ज़रूर हो जाएगा, लेकिन नहीं हुआ। वर्ष 2015 में जब स्वीकृति हुई, आज मुझे यह बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि इलाहाबाद से छपरा तक इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन हो गया है और डबलिंग का काम करीब-करीब 80 परसेन्ट पूरा हो चुका है। यह मैं प्रत्यक्ष देख रहा हूँ और आप लोग कह रहे हैं कि काम नहीं हुआ। डबलिंग का काम जिस तरह से लगातार हमारी सरकार कर रही है, जिस तरह से इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का काम कर रही है, मैं आंकड़े देना चाहूँगा कि जो गेज कन्वर्जन का

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

काम था, वह पहले 1,500 किलोमीटर था, आज यह 2,800 किलोमीटर है। इसे हम लोगों

[श्री नीरज शेखर]

ने दोगुना किया है। चाहे इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का काम हो, वर्ष 2013-14 में यह 600 किलोमीटर था और आज के दिन करीब 6 हजार किलोमीटर है। क्या आपको इसमें फर्क दिखाई नहीं देता? मैं आपसे जानना चाहूंगा, अगर मैं गलत बोल रहा हूं तो आप मुझे बताइये। ये सारे रेलवे के आंकड़े हैं, जो आपके सामने भी हैं। लेकिन आपने ये नहीं बताये। पिछले 6 सालों में हमारे रेल मंत्री जी ने जो काम किये, यदि मैं उन्हें गिनाने लगूंगा तो बहुत समय लग जाएगा। पिछले टोटल प्रोजेक्ट्स 830 किलोमीटर लैन्थ के कम्प्लीट हुए हैं, कमीशन हुए हैं। ये सारे काम पिछले एक साल में हुए हैं। यदि मैं सारे काम बताने लगूंगा तो मेरे पास बहुत लम्बी लिस्ट है।

महोदय, इसमें जो सबसे जरूरी सेफ्टी की बात है, वह मैं जरूर करना चाहूंगा। हमारे कई साथियों ने कहा, मैं उनका आभार व्यक्त करूंगा, कई लोगों ने कहा, मैं यह बात दोहराना नहीं चाहता, क्योंकि यह बात कहनी नहीं चाहिए, लेकिन मैं फिर भी कहता हूं कि पिछले एक साल से कोई दुर्घटना नहीं घटी है। इसके लिए आप लोगों को कम से कम रेल मंत्री जी को बधाई देनी चाहिए। सेफ्टी के लिए हम लोगों ने जो काम किए हैं, वे आप सबके सामने हैं। हमने ज्यादा पैसा लगाया है, पहले करीब 24-25 हजार करोड़ रुपये लगते थे, आज सेफ्टी के लिए 78 हजार करोड़ रुपये लग रहे हैं, जो तीन गुना से ज्यादा है। हम लोग ये सब काम कर रहे हैं। ये सब चीजें इसलिए आई हैं, क्योंकि हम लोग चाहते थे कि रेलवे को आगे बढ़ायें, क्योंकि यह आम लोगों से जुड़ी हुई है। एक बात मैं बार-बार सुन रहा हूं कि कैपिटल रेश्यो गड़बड़ा गया है। कैसे गड़बड़ा गया है, आप लोग यह जानने का प्रयास नहीं करेंगे। 2015-16 में सातवां पे कमीशन आया। आपको पता है कि उसके बाद पे कमीशन लागू हुआ, यह उससे बढ़ गया है। हमारे मित्र कह रहे थे कि यह 110 परसेन्ट हो गया है, यह इतना नहीं है, यह 96 परसेन्ट है और हम लोग इसे कम करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। हम सारे काम कर रहे हैं। पे कमीशन के माध्यम से हम लोग चाहते हैं कि जो हमारे कर्मचारी हैं, जो अच्छे काम कर रहे हैं, उनको हम लोग अच्छी तनखाहें दें। इसलिए हम लोग सातवां पे कमीशन लाये हैं, इसलिए यह बढ़ गया है।

महोदय, पे कमीशन के बाद मैं किसान रेल आदि के बारे में बात करना चाहूंगा। लेकिन साथ में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि कल हमारे टी.एम.सी. के मित्र ने जो बात कही, मैं बड़े दुख के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि जो उन्होंने कल बोला कि ईस्टर्न फ्रेट कॉरिडोर का उद्घाटन हुआ और वहां माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी को नहीं बुलाया गया। यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। हमारे रेल के कर्मचारी वहां गये, अधिकारी गये, उनसे अनुरोध किया कि आपको वहां उपस्थित रहना चाहिए। आप वहां रहिये, हम लोगों को भी अच्छा लगेगा। अब इससे ज्यादा कोई व्यक्ति क्या कर सकता है। आपसे आग्रह कर सकते हैं, विनती कर सकते हैं। परन्तु वे कह रहे थे कि हमें बुलाया नहीं। लेकिन दादा मैं ऐसे कई उदाहरण दे सकता हूं, जब दीदी रेल मंत्री थीं तो वैस्ट बंगाल में क्या काम होता था तो आपको बहुत खराब लगेगा। मैं वह चीज़ नहीं करना चाहता। लेकिन जिस तरह से कल हमारे साथी बोल रहे थे, वह गलत है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हर बार

वे ऐसा करते हैं, जैसे लड़ाई लड़ने की बात करते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि ऐसी चीजें सामने नहीं लानी चाहिए। अन्यथा ऐसे-ऐसे तथ्य हैं, काम क्यों नहीं हो रहा है? रेलवे के काम 20 परसेन्ट बढ़े हैं, वहां हमने ज्यादा पैसा दिया है, 2009-10 में वे खुद रेल मंत्री थीं, उससे ज्यादा पैसा आज वेस्ट बंगाल में जा रहा है।

लेकिन काम क्यों नहीं हो पा रहा है, क्योंकि हम लोगों को लैंड नहीं दिया जा रहा है। यह पूरी लिस्ट है। रेलवे को लैंड नहीं दिया जा रहा है, इसलिए काम नहीं हो पा रहा है। आप चाहें, तो मैं इसे टेबल कर सकता हूँ। मेरे पास यह लिस्ट है। सारे काम, 1974 से लेकर आज तक के जो काम हैं, 1974 के काम नहीं हो पाए हैं। क्यों नहीं हो पाये हैं, क्योंकि आप लोग जमीन नहीं दे रहे हैं। जमीन तो हम नहीं ले सकते, जमीन देना तो आपका काम है और यहाँ पर आप बार-बार उस बात को कह रहे हैं। मुझे आश्चर्य होता है, जब ऐसी पार्टी के लोग रेलवे के बारे में बोलें, जो रेल प्रॉपर्टी को नष्ट करने का काम करते हैं। पिछले दिनों बंगाल में क्या हुआ है, आपके सामने है। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप ऐसी बात करें, जो हजम हो सके। इसमें हर जगह का दिया हुआ है कि काम क्यों नहीं हो पाया, क्योंकि वहाँ पर लैंड उपलब्ध नहीं कराया गया और हम लोगों को यह कहा जा रहा है कि आप लोग काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। 44,000 करोड़ रुपये का काम रुका हुआ है, क्योंकि लैंड नहीं दिया गया है और कह रहे हैं कि आज आप लोग पैसा बहुत कम दे रहे हैं। पैसा इसलिए दिया जा रहा है कि वह काम lapse न हो। हम लोग उसमें थोड़ा सा पैसा इसलिए दे रहे हैं, रेल मंत्रालय इसलिए दे रहा है कि वह काम नहीं रुके, काम आगे चलता रहे, वह काम जीवित रहे। तो वह आप लोगों को लग रहा है कि खराब कर रहे हैं। यह विकास का काम है।

हमारे कुछ मित्र नौकरी के बारे में कह रहे थे। मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने बोला कि आज जो 2,80,000 vacancies थीं, उनका क्या हुआ। मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि In the last two years, 1.2 lakh employees have been recruited and further 1.4 lakh employees have been recruited for which process is under way. हम लोग काम कर रहे हैं। हम लोग चाहते हैं कि रेलवे और बढ़े। बार-बार यह बात उठायी जाती है कि आप लोग रेलवे बेच रहे हैं। आपके कहने से रेलवे नहीं बिकेगी। हम लोग कुछ नहीं बेच रहे हैं। कुछ चीजें हैं, जैसे अभी आप पार्टी के हमारे मित्र बोल कर चले गये कि तेजस भी चल रही है और उसके 5 मिनट बाद एक और ट्रेन चल रही है। इससे तो तेजस चलाने वाले को नुकसान होगा। लेकिन लोग दोनों का उपयोग कर रहे हैं। आप खुद जानते हैं कि अगर रेल को सुधारना है-- हम लोग बार-बार यह कहें कि रेल का किराया नहीं बढ़ना चाहिए और रेल अच्छी भी होनी चाहिए, तो आपको कुछ चीजें प्राइवेट सेक्टर को देनी पड़ेंगी। मेरा यह मानना है, मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से यह कह रहा हूँ। हर चीज सरकार को नहीं चलानी है। जो चीज सरकार चलाना चाहती है, वह चला रही है, लेकिन कुछ चीजें आपको प्राइवेट सेक्टर को देनी पड़ेंगी। आपने भी दिया, वही काम

[श्री नीरज शेखर]

किया, लेकिन आप उस तरफ चले गये हैं, तो आज आप उसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं उस तरफ था, लेकिन अब इस तरफ हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** प्लीज़, प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठ कर बात न करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** आप मेरी चिन्ता मत करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** आप मेरी चिन्ता बिल्कुल मत करिए। मैं जहाँ हूँ, बिल्कुल ठीक जगह पर हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कुछ दिन मैं आप भी इधर आ जायेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय वरिष्ठ सदस्यों से आग्रह है कि वे कृपया सीट पर बैठ कर न तो कमेंट करें और न बात करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** अगर आप आना चाहते हैं, आपकी इच्छा है, तो मुझे बताइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, मैंने Electrification के बारे में बोला, स्वच्छ टॉयलेट्स के बारे में बोला। जो सारी चीज़ें हैं, सबसे बड़ी बात यह है, जो train की speed के बारे में बोला गया। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि 2009 से 2014 तक जब काम हुआ, तो average speed 80 थी और आज के दिन average speed 110 है और आने वाले दिनों में, एक-दो महीनों में उस average speed को हम 130 करने जा रहे हैं। हम लोग यह काम कर रहे हैं। जहाँ तक बार-बार बोला जाता है कि bullet train का क्या हुआ, तो बुलेट ट्रेन बनेगी, चाहे कोई सरकार आ जाए, चाहे कुछ कर ले, बुलेट ट्रेन बनेगी। अहमदाबाद से बुलेट ट्रेन बनेगी, उसको कोई नहीं रोक सकता, चाहे उसके लिए आप लोग जो प्रयास कर लें। हम लोग उस काम को करेंगे, काम चलेगा, क्योंकि यह देशहित का काम है। हमारे मित्र अनिल जी बैठे हैं। वहाँ के लोगों को भी समझना पड़ेगा। ये काम ऐसे नहीं रोके जा सकते। आने वाले दिनों में आप खुद उसको स्वीकृति देंगे, मुझे पूरा विश्वास है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं वही बोल रहा था। मैं कुछ चीज़ें कहना चाहता था, लेकिन दादा, मैं अब बोलना नहीं चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि हमारे मित्र यहाँ पर नहीं हैं।

महोदय, अब मैं अपनी बात करना चाहता हूँ। मैं विशेषकर रेल मंत्री जी से दो-तीन आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ। रेल मंत्री जी, ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई बात नहीं। मेरी बात मंत्री जी के पास चली जायेगी। यहाँ अधिकारी सुन रहे हैं। मैं रेल मंत्री जी से यही अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि जो बात हमारे कई मित्रों ने कही, मैं उस बात से सहमत हूँ कि आज जो आम आदमी है, वह जनरल बोगियों में चलता है।

सर, मैं हमेशा इस बात को दोहराता हूँ। जब भी रेलवे पर चर्चा होती है, तब मैं यह बोलता हूँ कि हमें हर ट्रेन में जनरल की कुछ बोगियाँ बढ़ानी चाहिए। जो लोग रेल में चलते हैं, वे

जानते हैं कि विशेष कर छुट्टियों के समय में जब लोग ट्रेन की जनरल बोगी में चढ़ते हैं, तो उस समय ऐसी भगदड़ मचती है कि देख कर डर लगता है कि कहीं कोई एक्सिडेंट न हो जाए।... **(समय की घंटी)**... मैं रेल मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि हर ट्रेन में जनरल बोगी की संख्या बढ़ायी जाए या जनरल ट्रेन ही चलाई जाए, जिससे आम आदमी का फायदा हो।

सर, मेरा दूसरा अनुरोध यह है कि कुछ ऐसी ट्रेनें हैं, जो कई स्टेशनों पर आकर कई घंटों पर खड़ी रहती हैं। यह मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से माननीय मंत्री जी से अपने लिए आग्रह कर रहा हूँ। ऐसी ट्रेनें आठ-दस घंटे वहीं पर खड़ी रहती हैं। मैं इसके लिए उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। गाजीपुर से दो ट्रेनें चलती हैं, एक मुम्बई के लिए और एक दिल्ली के लिए। वे गाजीपुर आकर आठ-नौ घंटे खड़ी रहती हैं। मेरा आपसे यह आग्रह है कि अगर वे ट्रेनें बलिया या छपरा तक कर दी जाएँ, तो इससे रेलवे को भी फायदा होगा।

अगर वे ट्रेनें बलिया या छपरा तक कर दी जाएँगी, तो इससे ट्रेन का कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा। मुझे जहाँ तक पता चला है कि अधिकारियों ने उसके लिए नोट भी बना लिया है। मैं इसके लिए आपसे आग्रह और विनती करना चाहता हूँ कि उन दो ट्रेनों को छपरा या बलिया तक बढ़ाएँ। इससे रेलवे को रेवेन्यू मिलेगा। ये ट्रेनें गाजीपुर में आठ-नौ घंटे खड़ी रहती हैं, इससे रेलवे को कोई फायदा भी नहीं हो रहा है। अगर इनको बलिया या छपरा तक कर दिया जाए, तो बलिया या छपरा से भी पैसेंजर्स मिल जाएँगे। मैं यही अनुरोध और विनती करना चाहता हूँ। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

सर, मैं आखिरी अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ और वह यह है कि एक ट्रेन है पटना राजधानी, जो पटना से नई दिल्ली तक चलती है। मैं उसका स्टॉपेज बक्सर में भी चाहता हूँ। अगर इसका स्टॉपेज बक्सर में कर दिया जाए, तो इससे बहुत फायदा होगा। मैं अपनी बात खत्म करने से पहले माननीय मंत्री जी के लिए एक बात कहना चाहूँगा। मैं बचपन से लगातार ट्रेन में चलता आ रहा हूँ, इसलिए मैंने देखा है कि जहाँ का मंत्री होता है, वहाँ की ट्रेनें ठीक चलती हैं। जब आदरणीय लालू प्रसाद जी रेल मंत्री थे, तब पटना राजधानी ठीक चलती थी। जब ममता दीदी आई, तब दूरतो ठीक चलने लगी। अभी दूरतो 20-30 मिनट के अंतर पर चलती है, इसके लिए भी माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन जब से आदरणीय पीयूष जी आए हैं, ये पूरे देश का ध्यान रख रहे हैं। इसके लिए मैं इनको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। ये हर क्षेत्र को सही मान रहे हैं।...**(समय की घंटी)**... अब हमारे केरल के एक मित्र बोल रहे थे कि एसी फर्स्ट क्लास को कोई कोच केरल नहीं जाता है। यह सुन कर मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ। मैंने तुरंत इसके संबंध में अधिकारियों से पूछा। मैंने सोचा कि ऐसा कैसे हो सकता है? मैं जानता था कि वहाँ राजधानी ट्रेन जाती है और अगर राजधानी ट्रेन जाती है, तो उसमें एसी फर्स्ट क्लास का कोच जरूर होगा। मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि विपक्ष ऐसी भ्रामक और निरर्थक बातें न करें, जिनसे लोगों के बीच भ्रम पैदा हो। कोई रेलवे नहीं बिक रही है, रेलवे अच्छा काम कर रही है।

अंत में मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की बात से अपनी बात खत्म करूँगा। "भारतीय रेल को आधुनिक रेल सेवा बनाने की दिशा में हम तेज गति से आगे बढ़ रहे हैं और मैं विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि इस विश्वास की यात्रा को हम और गति देंगे और ताकत देंगे।" धन्यवाद, जय हिन्द!

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र):** सर, जब माधव राव सिंधिया रेल मंत्री थे, तब से रेलवे का modernization चालू हुआ है, जॉर्ज फर्नांडीज साहब उसको बहुत आगे लेकर गए, शरीफ साहब भी उसको आगे लेकर गए और एक तरह से सरकार ने रेलवे के ऊपर ध्यान देना शुरू किया। मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि बहुत सारे प्रोजेक्ट्स पूरे हो गए हैं, लेकिन कुछ प्रोजेक्ट्स बहुत दिनों से वैसे के वैसे ही रह गए हैं। हमें रेवेन्यू बढ़ाना चाहिए, उसमें हम पीछे क्यों रहते हैं? हमें कहीं न कहीं इस पर ध्यान देना होगा। रेल की स्पीड बढ़ाना बहुत जरूरी है। बुलेट ट्रेन के लिए हर किलोमीटर के लिए दो सौ से भी अधिक करोड़ रुपए का खर्च आता है, लेकिन वर्तमान में जो ट्रेक्स हैं, जो इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर है, अगर उसी को ठीक कर दिया जाए, तो मेरे ख्याल से राजधानी जैसी ट्रेन 150-160 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा की स्पीड से चल सकती है। अगर स्पीड 200 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा तक जाएगी, तो हर जगह रेलवे के जो प्रॉब्लम्स हैं, वे सब खत्म हो जाएंगे, ऐसा मुझे लगता है।

महोदय, मैं चीन गया था, वहाँ सारी ट्रेनें 200 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटे की स्पीड से चलती हैं। मुझे लगता है कि यह देखना बहुत जरूरी है कि हमारी ट्रेन्स क्यों नहीं चलती हैं? मैं रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान मुम्बई की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ। वे खुद मुंबई से हैं। मुम्बई के लोगों को बड़ी तकलीफ है, वहाँ बड़े पैमाने पर crowd रहता है, लोग चढ़ते-उतरते वक़्त गिरते हैं और बेचारे मरते भी हैं। मैं आपको मरने वालों का आंकड़ा दूँगा। मरने वालों की संख्या इतने बड़े पैमाने पर है कि हर साल 200-300 लोग मरते हैं। रेलवे पुलिस का कहना है कि 2016 और 2017 में 3,202 लोग मर गए और 2018 और 2019 में 3,004 लोग मर गए। इतने लोग मरते हैं, तो ऐसी सुविधा देने की जरूरत है कि लोग मरें नहीं। मंत्री जी, मैं कहूँगा, मंत्री जी ज़रा ध्यान दीजिए। मंत्री जी, मुम्बई और सब जगह के रेलवे प्लेटफॉर्म छोटे हैं, जिससे उतरना-चढ़ना बहुत कठिन होता है। प्लेटफॉर्म और ट्रेन के बीच में जो gap होता है, उस gap को खत्म करके प्लेटफॉर्म और रेलवे का दरवाजा एक लाइन पर आएगा, तो सारे लोगों के लिए सुविधा हो जाएगी। आप इस बारे में जरूर विचार कीजिए। मैं कुछ सवाल आपके सामने रखता हूँ। Karad-Chiplun रेलवे ट्रैक बनाने का काम चला था, क्योंकि वहाँ Satara, Kolhapur को अगर Chiplun से जोड़ा गया, तो उनका माल Chiplun से Ratnagiri port में जा सकता है। इसे पाँच-छः साल हो गए हैं, लेकिन इस पर क्या काम हुआ है, यह हमें मालूम नहीं है। दूसरा, सर, Konkan Railway के track doubling के बारे में बोला गया था कि 8 नवंबर, 2008 से यह काम चालू होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी क्या स्थिति है, क्या उसकी doubling हुई है, क्या उसका electrification हुआ है और कितना हुआ है? आप इस बारे में थोड़ा बताएंगे, तो अच्छा होगा।



दूसरा, एक बात मैंने पहले भी कही है कि मुम्बई में बड़े पैमाने पर रेलवे का लैंड है, लेकिन उस पर बड़े पैमाने पर encroachment हुआ है। मैंने खुद बहुत दफा इस बारे में लिखा है, मंत्री जी को लिखा है, वहाँ के General Manager को लिखा है, उनसे बात भी की है, लेकिन वह जमीन अपने ताबे में लेकर जो expansion करने की बात करनी चाहिए, वह नहीं हुई। मेरे ख्याल से नए ट्रैक डाल सकते हैं। वहाँ रेल गाड़ियाँ ज्यादा बढ़ाने की जरूरत है, इसलिए नए-नए ट्रैक डालना बहुत जरूरी है। आज जिस ढंग से लोग प्रवास करते हैं... खासकर महिलाएं चलती हुई गाड़ी में चढ़ती हैं, चलती हुई गाड़ी से उतरती हैं, इतनी असुविधा है, तो सुविधा करना बहुत जरूरी है। मैं आपके सामने वहाँ के employees के बारे में कुछ बातें रखने वाला हूँ। पिछले कई दिनों से electrification वगैरह होने की वजह से बड़े पैमाने पर गाड़ियाँ बढ़ गई, ट्रेन्स बढ़ गई, लेकिन employees कम हो गए। जो employees रिटायर हो जाते हैं, वे भी फिर नहीं लिए जाते हैं। पिछले तीन महीनों से लोगों को overtime नहीं दिया गया है, night duty allowance नहीं दिया गया है। ऐसे तीन महीने हो गए हैं। वहाँ पाँच लाख contract labour हैं, मेरे ख्याल से उनको permanent करना चाहिए, लेकिन permanent करना तो रहने दीजिए, उनकी पेमेंट भी दिसंबर से नहीं दी गई है। Contractor जो बिल देते हैं, वे चुकाए नहीं जाते। कभी-कभी ठीक ढंग से maintenance नहीं होता है। Maintenance के लिए जो स्टॉक देना चाहिए, वह स्टॉक नहीं दिया जाता। एक कोच से कुछ निकालकर, दूसरे कोच में डालकर नए-नए कोचेज खराब किए जाते हैं। इस बारे में विचार करना बहुत जरूरी है।

इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन की वजह से गति बढ़ गई है, जो कि अच्छी बात है, लेकिन उसका जो फायदा उठाया जाना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हो पाया। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देता हूँ। अहमदाबाद से उत्तर भारत को जाने वाली जो गाड़ियाँ हैं, वे वाया छायापुरी -- जो कि अभी एक बाईपास निकाला गया है, उससे बहुत नजदीक जा सकते हैं और उससे एक-दो घंटे बच सकते हैं, लेकिन उन गाड़ियों को बीच में ही रोका जाता है, जिसके बाद पैसेंजर इस बात की राह देखता है कि वे गाड़ियाँ कब चालू होंगी। मेरे ख्याल से उसका फायदा जिस ढंग से उठाया जाना चाहिए, उस ढंग से उठाया नहीं जाता है। वे गाड़ियाँ एक-दो घंटे स्टेशन पर ही खड़ी रहती हैं, जिसके कारण वहाँ दूसरी गाड़ियाँ आ नहीं सकती हैं।

हमारे मंत्री जी ने कहीं पर इम्प्लॉइज़ से बात करते वक्त कहा कि कमाओ और खर्चा करो। इस तरह की बात नहीं करनी चाहिए। कमाना उनके हाथ में नहीं है, बल्कि वे जिस ढंग से रेल चलाते हैं, उससे कमाई आएगी। कमाई क्यों नहीं होती, आप यह देखिए। आपका ऑपरेटिंग रेश्यो कम क्यों हो रहा है, इसके बारे में ज्यादा सोचना बहुत जरूरी है। राजधानी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी 130 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटे की स्पीड से चलनी चाहिए, लेकिन वह 100 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटे से भी कम की स्पीड से चलती है। वह मुम्बई से दिल्ली 12 घंटे में आ जानी चाहिए या दिल्ली से मुम्बई जानी चाहिए, लेकिन उसे 14-15 घंटे लगते हैं। उसे इतने घंटे क्यों लगते हैं, इसकी क्या वजह है, इस पर सोच-विचार करना बहुत जरूरी है। एक फ्रेट कॉरिडोर बनाने के बारे

[श्री हुसैन दलवाई]

मैं भी बहुत दफा चर्चा हुई, लेकिन वह आज तक पूरा नहीं हुआ। उसका 50 टका काम भी अभी तक नहीं हो पाया है, ऐसी हालत है।

आपसे पहले के रेलवे मिनिस्टर, सुरेश प्रभु साहब ने बहुत से लोगों को पेंशन के बारे में आश्वासन दिए। जैसी पेंशन अपने लश्कर को दी जाती है, डिफेंस के लोगों को दी जाती है, वैसी पेंशन उनको मिलनी चाहिए, लेकिन उनको वैसी पेंशन नहीं मिलती है। उसके लिए 10 टका इम्प्लॉइज़ से तो ले लिया जाता है, लेकिन उसमें बाकी की राशि रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट को देनी चाहिए, लेकिन वह नहीं दी जाती और उसकी वजह से लोगों की यह माँग है। मेरे ख्याल से बड़े पैमाने पर लोग इसके बारे में त्रस्त हैं। आखिर, यह सब जो चला है, वह क्यों चला है? वह इसलिए चला है, क्योंकि इम्प्लॉइज़ बड़े पैमाने पर काम करते हैं। सर, मैं यहाँ पर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे के इम्प्लॉइज़ जिस ढंग से काम करते हैं, वैसा काम कोई नहीं करता। ...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपके एक और स्पीकर हैं।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, एक मिनट। जो ऊपर के रेलवे अधिकारी हैं, उनको सारी सुविधाएँ दी जाती हैं। उनके लिए अच्छे-अच्छे एरियाज़ में बड़े-बड़े बंगले हैं, उनको सारी सुविधाएँ हैं, लेकिन उनके रेलवे के इम्प्लॉइज़ की कॉलोनीज़ की हालत बहुत खराब है। आप उनमें सुधार करने के बारे में जरूर विचार कीजिए, ऐसी आपसे मेरी विनती है, धन्यवाद। जय हिन्द!

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#### **THE BUDGET OF UNION TERRITORY OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR, 2020-2021**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister to lay on the Table the Budget of Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): Sir, I lay on the Table, Statements (in English and Hindi) of the Estimated Receipts and Expenditure and Demands for Grants of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2020-2021.

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#### **SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND FOR GRANTS OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE, 2019-20**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): Sir, I lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Supplementary Demand for Grants of Jammu and Kashmir State, for the year 2019-20.

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**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF UNION TERRITORIES OF JAMMU  
AND KASHMIR AND LADAKH, 2019-20**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements:—

- (i) Demands for Grants of Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2019-20; and
- (ii) Demands for Grants of Union Territory of Ladakh, for the year 2019-20.

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**DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF  
RAILWAYS —(Contd...)**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, further discussion on the working of the Ministry of Railways. Shri R.S. Bharathi.

SHRI R.S. BHARATHI (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. Like many of my colleagues from Kerala pointed out, Tamil Nadu has totally been neglected, not only today, Sir, but, for the last seventy years I do not know the reason, maybe though we have given six Finance Ministers to this country right from R.K. Shanmukham Chetty to Madam Nirmala Sitharaman. For the last seventy years, we did not have the privilege of having even a single Cabinet Minister of Railways. I think that is the reason why my State has been totally neglected. The projects which have already been sanctioned, even, those projects have not seen the light of the day. To cite one or two, Sir, in UPA Government-II, at the request of our leader, M. Karunanidhi, the then Railway Minister, Ms. Mamata Banerjee sanctioned a second unit of the Integrated Coach Factory at Perambur. Already more than nine years have passed; still, it is not seeing the light of the day. Likewise, there are so many projects. For example, in 2009, Railway Board had sanctioned a railway line from Avadi to Guduvancheri *via* Sriperumbudur, which is an industrial hub, connecting stations from the South. Even though the Board had sanctioned, I do not know the reason why funds have not been allotted. Likewise, on the MRTS Railway, already work has been completed up to Valanchery; only 500 metres left out between St. Thomas Mount and Valanchery. Last year, they made an announcement that it will be inaugurated in the month of December, 2019, but, that has gone. Since the Railway Minister is here, I

[Shri R.S. Bharathi]

would request the hon. Railway Minister, if there is any problem in carrying out or acquiring the length of 500 metres between Valanchery and Vanuvampet. If you connect Vanuvampet and Valanchery, people of Nanganallur, Thillai Ganga Nagar, Puzhuthivakkam, Adambakkam will be benefitted. This is a hub leading to the IT corridor; many institutions are there. So, I would request the Railway Minister, since, the entire work from Valanchery to Vanuvampet is over, take steps to at least inaugurate it by June, 2020. You had already said that it will be inaugurated in December, 2019. I would request the hon. Minister to take note of it and see that it is completed. Likewise, Sir, from Tambaram Beach to Tambaram City, no toilets are being maintained on any of the stations. We are speaking about so many viral diseases. A viral disease emanates only from Railway stations. So, I think, modern toilets should be constructed from Madras Beach to Tambaram Station and escalators should be provided at Palavanthangal, Pallavaram and Tambaram railway stations. Likewise, there are so many other projects which are pending. Yesterday, my sister Vijila pointed out and pleaded. So, at least to satisfy her because she is retiring from this House. The retirement benefit should be given to her, and all the requests made by Vijila be agreed to as retirement benefit. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The next speaker is Shri Vaiko, not present; Shri Ram Narain Dudi.

**श्री राम नारायण डूडी** (राजरथान): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं केवल थोड़ी सी बातें मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में लाना चाहूंगा। मैंने पहले भी कई बार इस बात को उठाया है कि हमारे क्षेत्र के अंदर 'बिलाड़ा-बर' एक रेलवे लाइन का टुकड़ा है, जो पूरे दक्षिण भारत को हमारे एरिया से जोड़ता है और दक्षिण भारत में लाखों की संख्या में हमारे लोग रहते हैं, जिनका वहां पर व्यापार है और व्यापार के चलते उनको आना-जाना पड़ता है। उनके आने-जाने के लिए किसी प्रकार का दूसरा या वे जोधपुर से आएंगे या कहीं और से आएंगे। यदि बरान, बिलाड़ा से जुड़ जाता है, तो उसमें चेन्नई है, बेंगलुरु है और साइड के जितने भी लोग रहते हैं, उनके आने-जाने का मुद्दा मैंने आज नहीं, हम वर्ष 1977 से उठाते आ रहे हैं और हमेशा रेल मंत्री जी इस बात को कहते हैं कि viable नहीं है। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ और अधिकारियों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि viable कौन-सी चिड़िया है, जो नहीं है। वहां सारा का सारा नेचर बदल गया। हमारे एरिया में चार-चार, पांच-पांच फैक्ट्रीज़ आ गई हैं, वहां limestone का बहुत बड़ा एरिया है और मंत्री जी, वहां उनका ट्रांसपोर्टेशन होता है। यदि आप मेरी तरफ देख रहे हैं, तो थोड़ा-सा फाइनैस कर दीजिए। मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से भी कहना चाहूंगा कि उसमें जब तक फंड नहीं होता है, तब तक समाधान नहीं होगा, तो जब आप फंड मुहैया कराएंगे, तो यह 46 किलोमीटर का जो टुकड़ा है, वह जुड़ जाएगा। जब मैं एम.पी. बना, जब मैं बिलाड़ा वापस जयपुर से आया, तो जगह-

जगह जब पहले-पहल होते हैं, तो स्वागत भी होते हैं। मुझसे पूछा गया कि अब क्या करोगे? मैंने कहा कि हमारी आपकी जो भावना है, बिलाड़ा से बर रेलवे लाइन का जो टुकड़ा है, उसे हम जोड़ेंगे। अब 6 साल पूरे हो गए हैं और अब 9 तारीख को रिटायर भी हो जाएंगे, मगर हमारा यह जो छोटा सा टुकड़ा, एक टुकड़ा ही रह जाएगा और दिल में भी यह टुकड़ा रह जाएगा।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि ये बहुत कम पैसे हैं। इतना कोई लंबा-चौड़ा फाइनेंस का मामला भी नहीं है और बहुत ही viable है और हजारों ट्रक दक्षिण भारत के लिए हमारे यहां से loading होते हैं और लाखों आदमी जो वहां रहते हैं, जिनके यहां ब्याह है, शादी है, मौत है, उन सब को राजस्थान में आना जाना पड़ता है। उनकी सुविधाओं को देखते हुए आप इन्हें पूरा कीजिए।

दूसरा, मैं पुष्कर से मेड़ता की बात करता हूं। पुष्कर हमारा एक धार्मिक स्थल है। जो भी तीर्थ यात्रा पर जाता है, तो तीर्थ यात्रा करने के बाद पुष्कर आते हैं और पुष्कर आने के बाद जोधपुर साइड ट्रेन का दूसरा ज़रिया नहीं है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यह 40 किलोमीटर या 35 किलोमीटर का टुकड़ा होगा, जो एक धार्मिक स्थल को जोड़ता है। यह बीकानेर और नागौर साइड को भी जोड़ता है, जोधपुर और हमारी जो पूरी ग्रामीण बेल्ट है, इनको भी जोड़ता है, तो आप इनको थोड़ा फंड देकर बढ़ाइए।

तीसरा, मेरी एक लाइन है जो हमारा पीपाड़ रोड जंक्शन है। पीपाड़ रोड से सीधा नागौर जोड़ने का मामला था। पूर्ववर्ती सरकार के अंदर इन पर सर्वे भी हुआ था और सर्वे होने के बाद इनको ड्रॉप कर दिया गया। यह करीबन 80 किलोमीटर का जो टुकड़ा है, वह पूरे के पूरे गंगानगर और गंगानगर के आगे पंजाब वगैरह को जोड़ते हुए फिर दक्षिण भारत को जोड़ेगा, तो मेरा निवेदन है कि इसको भी on priority लिया जाए।

तीसरा, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जो RUB बनाई जाती है, वह अभी तक defective है। बरसात के दिनों के अंदर चार महीने पानी भर जाता है। अब वे ट्यूबवैल खोदते हैं। एक आठ इंच का बोर होता है। ट्यूबवैल क्या होता है? आठ इंच के बोर के अंदर या दस इंच का कर लो, पर अभी तक दस इंच का कोई बोर नहीं हुआ है, तो आठ इंच के बोर के अंदर जमीन में पानी नहीं जाता है। इनकी feasibility करने के लिए कई योजनाएं बनाते हैं कि जमीन रीचार्ज हो जाएगी या नीचे पानी चला जाएगा। कुएं का पानी बढ़ेगा।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि चार महीने तक काफी असुविधा होती है, क्योंकि हमारे कटान के दो रास्ते हैं, उन रास्तों को रोक दिया जाता है और वह आर.यू.बी. बनता है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि आर.यू.बी. के पानी का किसी प्रकार से निकास हो।

इसके लिए यदि कोई technique आ जाए या दूसरी जगह खड्डा करके टनल के ज़रिए पानी को मोड़ा जा सके तो वह सुविधाजनक हो जाएगा। महोदय, मेरे यहां पर एक RUB बनाया

[श्री राम नारायण डूडी]

गया। मेरा गांव के बीच में उम्मेद रेलवे स्टेशन पड़ता है। उपसभापति महोदय, वहां पर रेलवे क्रॉसिंग छोटी है और उस क्रॉसिंग से रोड निकलती है। आजकल ट्रेन्स लम्बी हो गयी हैं। पहले ट्रेन्स छोटी होती थीं तो सड़क पर जो फाटक होता था, वह खुला रहता था, लेकिन आजकल ट्रेन्स लम्बी हो गयी हैं और कई बार सौ-डेढ़ सौ गाड़ियां रात और दिन में वहां से निकलती हैं - यह हकीकत है - इतनी ट्रेन्स के आने से उस क्रॉसिंग पर फाटक बंद रहता है। अगर वहां पर किसी को किसी प्रकार की emergency भी हो जाती है, तो भी वह फाटक बंद रहता है। मैंने कई बार वहां पर स्थानीय अधिकारियों से, वहां पर जो GM आदि हैं, उनसे इस संबंध में कहा, कई बार मीटिंग में भी इस बात को कहा, लेकिन उसका न तो किसी प्रकार का कोई extension किया गया और न ही उनको किसी प्रकार की सुविधा दी गयी। वहां पर एक RUB बनाया गया, लेकिन वह इस प्रकार से टेढ़ा-मेढ़ा करके बनाया गया कि न तो सही से कोई मुसाफिरखाने, सड़क बनी, न कुछ हुआ, जिसकी वजह से मुसाफिरों को रेलवे स्टेशन पर जाने में भी बहुत असुविधा होती है। मेरा आपसे कहना है कि आप रेलवे स्टेशन के पास RUB बनाते हैं, लेकिन वहां पर मुसाफिरखाने तक जाने के लिए सड़कें नहीं हैं। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप यह provision कीजिए कि वहां डामर सड़क बने, मुसाफिर आराम से मुसाफिरखाने तक पहुंच सकें और ट्रेन में बैठ सकें। महोदय, ये चीजें देखने में तो बहुत छोटी लगती हैं, लेकिन वास्तव में इनकी वजह से जनता को बहुत परेशानी होती है।

महोदय, अब मैं ट्रेनों के ठहराव की बात करूंगा। पहले हमारे यहां ब्रॉड गेज लाईन नहीं था, उस वक्त काफी सारी ट्रेन्स मेरे स्टेशन उम्मेद पर रुकती थीं, हमारे पीपाड़ रोड जंक्शन पर भी रुकती थीं। लेकिन अब जोधपुर से रवाना होने के बाद सीधे दूसरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट में गोटन रेलवे स्टेशन पर जाकर ट्रेन को रोका जाता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि ट्रेन संख्या 12461-12462, जो मंडोर, जोधपुर से चलकर सीधा दिल्ली जाती है और दिल्ली से सीधी जोधपुर जाती है - बहुत अच्छी सुविधा है - लेकिन हमारे नज़दीक यह ट्रेन कहीं नहीं रुकती है, जिसकी वजह से हम सभी लोगों को दिल्ली जाने के लिए जोधपुर जाना पड़ता है। तो जो पुरानी ट्रेनें वहां पर रुकती थीं, उनकी हमारे उम्मेद स्टेशन व पीपाड़ रोड जंक्शन पर ठहराव की व्यवस्था की जाए।

महोदय, इसके अतिरिक्त जैसा मेरे पूर्व माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, आजकल स्लीपर कोच, सेकेंड एसी, फर्स्ट एसी के डिब्बे लग जाते हैं, हमारी सुविधाओं के लिए तो सब कुछ लगा रहता है, लेकिन साधारण डिब्बे बहुत कम होते हैं। ...(समय की घंटी)... आज ट्रेनों की लम्बाई बहुत अधिक बढ़ायी गयी है, 400-500 मीटर से ज्यादा लम्बी ट्रेनें हो गयी हैं, लेकिन उनके अंदर, जो साधारण जनता है, जिसका परसेंटेज बहुत अधिक है, उनके लिए साधारण डिब्बे बहुत कम संख्या में हैं। स्लीपर कोच, सेकेंड एसी और फर्स्ट एसी से हम लोगों को तो benefit मिलता है, लेकिन साधारण जनता को उन डिब्बों से बहुत कम benefit मिलता है। जिस तरह से बकरो को दूंस-दूंस कर मुम्बई आदि लेकर जाया जाता है, उन्हें बकरो की ही भांति ही दूंस-दूंसकर ट्रेनों में

भरा जाता है - वे किन परिस्थितियों में एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर जाते हैं, वह तो भगवान ही जानता है या उनका दिल जानता है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** डूडी जी, अब समाप्त करें।

**श्री राम नारायण डूडी:** उपसभापति महोदय, अभी तो समय बचा हुआ है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** अभी आपको छोड़कर आपकी पार्टी से तीन स्पीकर्स और बोलने वाले हैं।

**श्री राम नारायण डूडी:** सर, मैं दो मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा।

**श्री उपसभापति:** दो मिनट नहीं, अब आप समाप्त करें। आप अपनी अंतिम बात कहें, फिर मैं दूसरे स्पीकर को बुलाऊंगा।

**श्री राम नारायण डूडी:** महोदय, मेरे से पूर्व सांसद हुए हैं - वे पहले से हैं - मंत्री महोदय से मैं उनकी सुविधा के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूँ। यह सुविधा की बात नहीं है, जब बुढ़ापा आता है, उस समय एक assistant रखना पड़ता है। अभी तो हम मोबाइल पर रिज़र्वेशन करवा देते हैं, उसके बाद इसमें बहुत बड़ी दिक्कत पैदा होती है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... यह समय सबके लिए आना है। मैं करीब 40-45 साल पहले स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में कैबिनेट मंत्री रहा, मुझे अनुभव है। जब इन छोटी-छोटी बातों के संबंध में दिक्कत आती है और उनका यदि समाधान होता है तो बहुत अच्छी बात है। जहां पर बड़ी रेलवे लाइनें हैं और जहां फ़ैक्ट्रियां हैं, उन फ़ैक्ट्रियों के पास जो रेलवे क्रॉसिंग है, वहां इतना बड़ा जाम रहता है और बहुत ट्रैफिक रहता है कि कोई आदमी आ-जा नहीं सकता है। वहां पर आरओबी, ऊपर वाले पुल की व्यवस्था कीजिए। उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

**SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR (Karnataka):** Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Working of the Ministry of Railways.

Sir, during the 2020-21 Union Budget, the total Budget for the Indian Railways is ₹ 1.61 lakh crores. Out of this, the Government is providing ₹ 72,000 crores. The total expenditure for salary itself is ₹ 92,000 crores. If the Railways pay 60 per cent of its revenue for salaries, what is left for the development? Similarly, as per the Budget, ₹ 10,000 crores allocated for building new lines; ₹ 2,250 crores for gauge conversion; ₹ 700 crores for doubling; ₹ 5,786 crores for rolling stock; and, ₹ 1,650 crores for signapling and telecom. Sir, there is only about ₹ 30,000 crores for Plan expenditure out of the total allocation and the remaining amount is not defined where it is going to be utilized.

[Shri G.C. Chandrashekhar]

Sir, also, during the Budget 2020-21, the Government has announced that it will setup solar power plants along the railway track, but not defined how this is going to be implemented, where money is going to come from and whether this is going to be implemented under PPP model.

In the Budget, the hon. Finance Minister announced to electrify 27,000 kms. of tracks, but where does the money come from? There is no allocation in the Budget. Sir mainly, I would to talk on two concerns of my own State, Karnataka. The first one is about starting coach factory at Kolar in Karnataka. The factory was first proposed during 2012-13 Budget by the then Kolar MP and Union Minister of Railways, Shri Muniyappaji. Sir, an MoU was signed between the Government of Karnataka and the Ministry of Railways during 2013 with an estimated cost of ₹ 2,000 crores and with validity of agreements for 5 years. As per the MoU, the Karnataka Government will provide 1,200 acres of land free of cost and invest 50 per cent of the total cost required to setup the project. In 2014, when Shri Mallikarjun Kharge took over the Railway Ministry, he approved the project and laid the foundation-stone in March 2014. During the 1st and 2nd phases of the project, it was planned to build 500 coaches per annum and, after five years, it was planned to produce 1,000 coaches. Sir, the Karnataka Government had sent the acceptance letter to hand over 1,200 acres of land. The Central Government also kept aside ₹ 10 crores for the project in 2014. Sir, between 2014 and till now, Shri Sadananda Gowda became Railway Minister and now Shri Suresh Angadi became Railway Minister from our State, but still the Coach factory is only on paper.

In 2019, the Ministry of Railways and the Karnataka Government had extended the agreement for another 5 years. During 2019, the hon. Railway Minister, Shri Piyush Goyal, confirmed in the press meet that the Kolar Coach Factory will be implemented in a phased manner, but so far nothing has happened. This is for the first time in the history of India that the State Government has shared 50 per cent of investment along with free land for setting up a coach factory but nothing has happened so far.

Sir, the Central Government is accepting the investment from private players and ready to do business with them, but not accepting investment from the Government of Karnataka and start coach factory even after the State Government came forward to give land at no cost.



During 2020-21 Budget, Shrimati Nirmala Sitaraman has announced to start composite repair workshop in the same land reserved for setting up coach factory at Kolar but never spoke anything about starting coach factory and allotted money. This is injustice to Karnataka.

I come to suburban rail for Bangalore. Sir, when DPR for suburban rail was prepared in 2013, the cost of the project was estimated at ₹ 12,000 crores and now it has been increased to ₹ 18,600 crores. Sir, the same Government announced this very project three times between 2018 and 2021! Sir, unfortunately, the Government has released only ₹ 1 crore in 2018-19 against the announced amount of ₹ 17,000 crore and ₹ 10 crores during 2019-20 against ₹ 18,000 crores and now announced ₹ 18,600 cores, but no allocation has been made in the Budget.

Last month — February — the Minister of State for Railways who is also from Karnataka said in a press meeting that ₹ 1,400 crores is required immediately to kickstart the project. Sir, he is sitting here.

Sir, Bengaluru has 1.3 crore population and according to Transport Department, a total of 83 lakh two-wheelers and cars are registered till the end of 2019. Also, according to the recent report, Bengaluru has become the worst traffic congestion city in the world.

Sir, for your kind information, Bengaluru has three Parliament Constituencies represented by three BJP MPs for more than 15 years. People are electing them continuously but suburban rail has become a dream for Bangaloreans.

Sir, one more important issue I wish to touch upon is this. In all cities of the country, particularly Bengaluru, railway stations are in the middle of the city and, when it comes to Bengaluru, trains going towards Chennai, Mumbai and Mysore pass through city around 20-25 km. There is no safety for railway line and gates. Due to this, many unlawful activities, crimes and accidents are happening. So, I urge the hon. Railway Minister to safeguard properties which are within the city limits across the country.

With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय सदस्यगण, कल भी मैंने आपसे अनुरोध किया था कि नियमतः बहस शुरू होने के आधे घंटे के पहले कृपया अपना नाम यहां पर भेजें। अभी लास्ट तक कुछ नाम

[श्री उपसभापति]

आए हैं। हम उनको भी बोलने का मौका दे रहे हैं, परन्तु आगे से आप लोग इस बात का कृपया ध्यान रखिएगा। श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन।

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार):** उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे रेलवे के कामकाज की चर्चा में भाग लेने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। रेलवे भारत की जीवन रेखा है। रेलवे को सामाजिक दायित्वों का निर्वाह भी करना पड़ता है और इसे लाभदायक भी बनाना पड़ता है। यह कहा जाए कि यह धारदार तलवारों के बीच चलने का काम करती है और उस धारदार तलवार के बीच चलकर भी लोगों को जहां तक हो सकता है, वहां तक सुरक्षा और सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने का काम करती है।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने जब अपना बजट पेश किया था, तब उन्होंने किसानों की आय दोगुनी हो, इस बात पर बल दिया था। किसानों के उत्पाद की जो वस्तुएं हैं, उन वस्तुओं को किसान रेल के माध्यम से तेजी से एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान तक ले जा सके, इसके लिए "किसान रेल" की व्यवस्था की है, इसके लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का शुक्रिया अदा करती हूं। जो रेलवे की जमीन खाली पड़ी है, उस जमीन पर सोलर ऊर्जा के संयंत्र लगाने का प्रावधान किया गया है, इसका भी मैं स्वागत करती हूं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट कराना चाहूंगी कि सरकार स्वच्छता मिशन पर बहुत ध्यान दे रही है। मैंने प्रश्नकाल के दौरान पूरक प्रश्न में भी यह सवाल पूछा था और सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराया था कि राजधानी में तो मैंने सांसद बनने से पहले कभी सफर नहीं किया था, लेकिन सांसद बनने के बाद राजधानी में सफर करने का मौका मिला। पटना राजधानी ट्रेन में तो सफाई की व्यवस्था ठीक रहती है, लेकिन डिब्रूगढ़ राजधानी, भुवनेश्वर राजधानी और रांची राजधानी में जब मैंने सफर किया है, तो मैंने देखा है कि उसमें जो ए.सी. फर्स्ट क्लास के डिब्बे हैं, उसमें रसोईयान नहीं रहने के कारण, फर्स्ट क्लास में रसोईयान नहीं रहने के कारण लोग वहां से खाना लाते हैं और टॉयलेट के बगल में जो खाली जगह होती है, वहां पर रखकर खाना परोसते हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, एक तरफ हम स्वच्छता की बात कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ ऐसा हो रहा है। इसको देखकर बहुत अजीब लगता है। इस व्यवस्था को खत्म किया जाए। दूसरी तरफ मैं यह याद दिलाना चाहूंगी कि जो आम-जन हैं, आम लोग हैं, वे रेल से ही सफर करते हैं। अगर टिकट नहीं मिलता है, तो वे जनरल क्लास में बैठकर सफर कर लेते हैं। लोगों की मजबूरियाँ भी रहती हैं, लेकिन जनरल के डिब्बे बहुत कम हैं, इसलिए इन डिब्बों को बढ़ाया जाए। लंबी दूरी वाली ट्रेनों में रसोई यान नहीं रहने के कारण मुसाफिरों को बहुत तरह की दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ता है। जब भी कोई आदमी सफर करता है, तो वह घर से खाना लेकर चलता है, लेकिन जब लंबी दूरी होती है, तो उसमें वह खाना खराब भी हो जाता है और अगर पैसेंजर अपना ही खराब खाना खाए तो उसकी तबीयत खराब होती है, पर रेलवे को यह सुनना पड़ता है कि रेल यात्रा करते-करते किसी की तबीयत खराब हो गई। इसके लिए मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि जो लंबी दूरी वाली ट्रेन है, उसमें हम लोगों के लिए रसोई यान की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, जहाँ तक सुरक्षा की बात है, उसके लिए मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि ट्रेन में महिलाओं के लिए जो डिब्बे हैं, उन डिब्बों की संख्या बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट कराना चाहूंगी कि जब मैंने सदन में प्रथम भाषण दिया था, तो मैंने रेलवे पर अपनी maiden स्पीच दी थी और मैंने यह बात कही थी कि भागलपुर मालदा डिविजन का सबसे ज्यादा आमदनी देने वाला जंक्शन है। हम लोगों की, भागलपुर के लोगों की मांग रही है कि भागलपुर को भी रेल मंडल बनाया जाए, परंतु यह मांग अभी तक पूरी नहीं हुई है, जबकि वह सारे मानकों को तय करता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगी कि भागलपुर को रेल मंडल बनाया जाए।

महोदय, मैं एक और मांग करना चाहूंगी, जैसा कि नीरज भाई ने कहा है कि जो पटना राजधानी ट्रेन है, अगर वह पटना से चलकर बक्सर में रुक जाए, तो बक्सर के लोगों को भी फायदा होगा और रेलवे की आमदनी भी बढ़ेगी। मैं उनकी मांग का समर्थन करते हुए एक मांग और रखना चाहती हूँ कि जो हावड़ा राजधानी ट्रेन है या सियालदाह राजधानी ट्रेन है, वह गया होकर, पटना होकर जाती है, अगर सप्ताह में दो दिन, एक दिन गया राजधानी.... एक दिन सियालदाह राजधानी और एक दिन हावड़ा राजधानी अगर भागलपुर और मुंगेर होकर जाए, तो वहाँ के लोगों को बहुत फायदा होगा।

महोदय, मैं एक और मांग रखना चाहती हूँ। वह मांग यह है कि समस्तीपुर से खगड़िया वाया रोसड़ा लाइन का दोहरीकरण किया जाए। वहाँ पर गाड़ी की संख्या बढ़ानी चाहिए। वहाँ से लंबी दूरी वाली गाड़ियों की संख्या कम है। अगर वहाँ पर गाड़ी की संख्या बढ़ेगी तो लोगों को वहाँ से आने-जाने में दिक्कतों का सामना नहीं करना पड़ेगा।

महोदय, एक और जो अंतिम बात है, वह यह है कि हम आज गरीब लोगों के लिए बहुत सारी योजनाएं योजनाएं चला रहे हैं, गरीब तक इसका लाभ पहुंचे, हम इसकी कोशिश भी करते हैं और रेल ही एक ऐसा माध्यम है, जिससे कि हर आदमी तक इन योजनाओं का लाभ पहुंचाया जा सकता है। आज यदि हम अपने पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा की बात कर रहे हैं, तो इसके लिए, पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा के लिए रेलवे की सीट के अंदर बैठने की जो जगह होती है, अगर उस पर इस तरह का कोई स्टिकर लगा दिया जाए जो एक संदेश दे। जिस तरह से "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" का हमारा संदेश है, अगर उसी तरह से पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा के लिए "सेव अर्थ" की तस्वीर का एक स्टिकर लगा देंगे, तो कहीं न कहीं इसका एक अच्छा संदेश जाएगा।

दूसरी बात, हमारे भागलपुर की विक्रमशिला एक्सप्रेस में ...(समय की घंटी)... मंजूषा पेंटिंग है, जिसमें हम अपनी कला का प्रदर्शन करते हैं। यह प्रयास भारत में हर जगह, कहीं न कहीं, किसी न किसी कला को प्रोत्साहन देता है। अगर वहाँ की ट्रेन्स में इस तरह की कला का प्रदर्शन किया जाए, तो उससे भी कहीं न कहीं यह संदेश मिलेगा और हमारी कला और संस्कृति को बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

महोदय, आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

[श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन]

محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار) : آپ سبھا پتی مہودے، آپ نے مجھے ریلوے کی چرچا میں حصہ لینے کا موقع دیا، اس کے لئے آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ۔ ریلوے بھارت کی جیون-ریکھا ہے۔ ریلوے کو سماجک دائرے کا نزوہ بھی کرنا پڑتا ہے اور اسے منافع بخش بھی بنانا پڑتا ہے۔ یہ کہا جائے کہ یہ دھاردار تلواروں کے بیچ چلنے کا کام کرتی ہے اور اس دھاردار تلوار کے بیچ چل کر بھی لوگوں کو جہاں تک ہو سکتا ہے، وہاں تک سرکشا اور سویدھا مہیا کرانے کا کام کرتی ہے۔

مائنے منتری جی نے جب اپنا بجٹ پیش کیا تھا، تب انہوں نے کسانوں کی آمدنی دوگنی ہو، اس بات پر زور دیا تھا۔ کسانوں کے اٹپاد کی جو چیزیں ہیں، ان چیزوں کو کسان ریل کے مادھیم سے تیزی سے ایک جگہ سے دوسری جگہ تک لے جا سکے، اس کے لئے "کسان ریل" کا انتظام کیا ہے۔ اس کے لئے مائنے منتری جی کا شکریہ ادا کرتی ہوں۔ جو ریلوے کی زمین خالی پڑی ہے، اس زمین پر سولر بجلی کی مشینیں لگانے کا پروادھان کیا گیا ہے، اس کا بھی میں سواگت کرتی ہوں۔ میں مائنے منتری جی کا دھیان اس اور آکرشت کرنا چاہوں گی کہ سرکار سوچتے مشن پر بہت دھیان دے رہی ہے۔ میں وقفہ سوال کے دوران پورک سوال میں بھی یہ سوال پوچھا تھا کہ سرکار کا دھیان آکرشت کرایا تھا کہ راجدھانی میں تو میں نے سانسد بننے سے پہلے کبھی سفر نہیں کیا تھا، لیکن سانسد بننے کے بعد راجدھانی میں سفر کرنے کا موقع ملا۔ پٹنہ راجدھانی ٹرین میں تو صفائی کا انتظام تو ٹھیک رہتا ہے، لیکن ڈبروگڑھ راجدھانی، بھونیشور راجدھانی اور رانچی راجدھانی میں جب میں نے سفر کیا ہے، تو میں نے دیکھا ہے کہ اس میں جو اے۔سی۔ فرسٹ کلاس کے ڈبے ہیں، اس میں رسوئی-یان نہیں رہنے کی وجہ سے، فرسٹ کلاس میں رسوئی-یان نہیں رہنے کی وجہ سے لوگ وہاں سے کھانا لاتے ہیں اور ٹائلیٹ کے بغل میں جو خالی جگہ ہوتی ہے، وہاں پر رکھ کر کھانا پروسٹے ہیں۔

آپ سبھا پتی مہودے، ایک طرف ہم سوچتے کی بات کر رہے ہیں اور دوسری طرف ایسا ہو رہا ہے۔ اس کو دیکھ کر بہت عجیب لگتا ہے۔ اس ویوستھا کو ختم کیا جائے۔ دوسری طرف میں یہ یاد دلانا چاہوں گی کہ جو عام-جن ہیں، عام لوگ ہیں، وہ ریل سے ہی سفر کرتے ہیں۔ اگر ٹکٹ نہیں ملتا ہے، تو وہ جنرل کلاس میں بیٹھ کر سفر کر لیتے ہیں۔ لوگوں کی مجبوریاں بھی رہتی ہیں، لیکن جنرل کے ڈبے بہت کم ہیں، اس لئے ان ڈبوں کو بڑھایا جائے۔ لمبی دوری والی ٹرینوں میں رسوئی-یان نہیں رہنے کی وجہ سے مسافروں کو بہت طرح کی دقتوں کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ جب بھی کوئی آدمی سفر کرتا ہے، تو وہ گھر سے کھانا لے کر چلتا ہے، لیکن جب لمبی دوری ہوتی ہے، تو اس میں وہ کھانا خراب بھی ہو جاتا ہے اور اگر پسینجر اپنا ہی خراب کھانا کھائے تو اس کی طبیعت

خراب ہوتی ہے، اور ریلوے کو یہ سننا پڑتا ہے کہ ریل کا سفر کرتے کرتے کسی کی طبیعت خراب ہو گئی۔ اس کے لئے میں کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ جو لمبی دوری والی ٹرین ہے، اس میں ہم لوگوں کے لئے رسوائی-پان کا انتظام ہونا چاہئے۔

مہودے، جہاں تک سرکشا کی بات ہے، اس کے لئے میں کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ ٹرین میں مہیلاؤں کے لئے جو ڈبے ہیں، ان ڈبوں کی تعداد بڑھائی جانی چاہئے۔ میں آپ کے مادھیم سے مائٹے منتری جی کا دھیان اس اور آکرشت کرانا چاہوں گی کہ جب میں نے سدن میں پہلا بھاشن دیا تھا، تو میں نے ریلوے پر اپنی میڈن اسپیج دی تھی اور میں نے یہ بات کہی تھی کہ بھاگلپور مالڈ ڈویژن کا سب سے زیادہ آمدنی دینے والا جنکشن ہے۔ ہم لوگوں کی، بھاگلپور کے لوگوں کی مانگ رہی ہے کہ بھاگلپور کو بھی ریل منڈل بنایا جائے، لیکن یہ مانگ ابھی تک پوری نہیں ہوئی ہے، جبکہ وہ سارے مانکوں کو طے کرتا ہے۔ میں مائٹے منتری جی سے درخواست کروں گی کہ بھاگلپور کو ریل منڈل بنایا جائے۔

مہودے، میں ایک اور مانگ کرنا چاہوں گی، جیسا کہ نیرج بھائی نے کہا ہے کہ جو پٹنہ راجدھانی ٹرین ہے، اگر وہ پٹنہ سے چل کر بکسر میں رک جائے، تو بکسر کے لوگوں کو بھی فائدہ ہوگا اور ریلوے کی آمدنی بھی بڑھے گی۔ میں ان کی مانگ کا سمرتھن کرتے ہوئے ایک مانگ اور رکھنا چاہتی ہوں کہ جو ہاوڑا راجدھانی ٹرین ہے یا سیالڈہ راجدھانی ٹرین ہے، وہ گیا ہوکر، پٹنہ ہوکر جاتی ہے، اگر ہفتے میں دو دن، ایک دن 'گیا راجدھانی' .. ایک دن سیالڈہ راجدھانی اور ایک دن ہاوڑا راجدھانی اگر بھاگلپور اور منگیر ہو کر جائے، تو وہاں کے لوگوں کو بہت فائدہ ہوگا۔

مہودے، میں ایک اور مانگ رکھنا چاہتی ہوں۔ وہ مانگ یہ ہے کہ سمستی پور سے کھگڑیا وایا روسٹرا لائن کا دوہری-کرن کیا جائے۔ وہاں پر گاڑی کی تعداد بڑھانی چاہئے۔ وہاں سے لمبی دوری والی گاڑیوں کی تعداد کم ہے۔ اگر وہاں پر گاڑی کی تعداد بڑھے گی تو لوگوں کو وہاں سے آنے جانے میں دقتوں کا سامنا نہیں کرنا پڑے گا۔

[श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन]

مہودے، ایک اور جو آخری بات ہے، وہ یہ ہے کہ ہم آج غریب لوگوں کے لئے بہت ساری یوجنائیں چلا رہے ہیں، غریب تک اس کا فائدہ پہنچے، ہم اس کی کوشش بھی کرتے ہیں اور ریل ہی ایک ایسا مادہیم ہے، جس سے کہ ہر آدمی تک ان یوجناؤں کا فائدہ پہنچایا جا سکتا ہے۔ آج اگر ہم اپنے پریاورن کی سرکشا کی بات کر رہے ہیں، تو اس کے لئے، پریاورن کی سرکشا کے لئے ریلوے کی سیٹ کے اندر بیٹھنے کی جو جگہ ہوتی ہے، اگر اس پر اس طرح کا کوئی اسٹیکر لگا دیا جائے تو ایک سندیش دے۔ جس طرح سے 'بیٹی بچاؤ، بیٹی پڑھاؤ' کا ہمارا سندیش ہے، اگر اسی طرح سے پریاورن کی سرکشا کے لیے "سیوارتھ" کی تصویر کا ایک اسٹیکر لگادیں گے، تو کہیں نہ کہیں اس کا ایک اچھا سندیش جائے گا۔

دوسری بات، ہمارے بھاگلپور کی وکرمشیلہ ایکسپریس میں ... (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ منجوشہ پیٹنگ ہے، جس میں ہم اپنی کلا کا پردرشن کرتے ہیں۔ یہ پریاس بھارت کے ہر جگہ، کہیں نہ کہیں، کسی نہ کسی کلا کو پروتسابن دیتا ہے۔ اگر وہاں کی ٹرینس میں اس طرح کی کلا کا پردرشن کیا جائے، تو اس سے بھی کہیں نہ کہیں کوئی سندیش ملے گا اور ہماری کلا اور سنسکرتی کو بڑھاوا ملے گا۔

مہودے، آپ نے مجھے اس موضوع پر بولنے کا موقع دیا ہے، اس کے لیے آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ۔

(ختم شد)

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) पीठासीन हुए]

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): जुगलसिंह माथुरजी लोखंडवाला जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री जुगलसिंह माथुरजी लोखंडवाला (गुजरात): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे रेल मंत्रालय की चर्चा पर बोलने का मौका दिया है। इसके साथ ही मैं इसको support भी करता हूँ। जैसा कि हम सब जानते हैं कि पूरे देश के अंदर ज्यादातर लोग रेल की मुसाफिरी करते हैं। कोई नौकरी पर जाता है, कोई अपने बिजनेस के लिए जाता है, कोई अपने काम के लिए निकलता है। उन लोगों के लिए तो रेल हर रोज लाइफलाइन जैसी है। आज मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि पूरे भारत के अंदर प्रधान मंत्री, माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने स्वच्छता का जो अभियान चलाया है, उसका रेलवे पर भी अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ा है, नहीं

तो पहले रेलवे स्टेशन के आस-पास हम देखते थे कि कहीं कूड़ा-कचरा पड़ा रहता था, कहीं पान की पिचकारी पड़ी रहती थी, लेकिन आज इस स्वच्छता के अभियान से पूरे भारत के अंदर, हरेक रेलवे स्टेशन पर स्वच्छता होती है, सफाई होती है। जहाँ कचरा डालने की जगह है, उसके साथ ही कूड़ा-कचरा डालने के डिब्बे रखे जाते हैं। वहाँ हर रोज सफाई रहती है। इसके साथ-साथ टिकट की व्यवस्था, जो पहले के समय में थी, उसकी जगह पर वहाँ पर आपको आज की तारीख में एक अलग ई-टिकट मिल जाता है।

महोदय, पहले की सरकार के मुकाबले अब की सरकार में रेलवे के अंदर जिस तरह की सुविधाएं रेलवे में बढ़ रही हैं, उन्हें देखकर हमें प्रसन्नता होती है और यह अन्तर हमें देखने को मिलता है कि पहले की बजाय अब सुविधाएं बढ़ रही हैं।

महोदय, हमारे देश में पहले इलेक्ट्रिक सीढ़ियां, लिफ्ट्स या ऐस्केलेटर्स केवल हवाई अड्डों पर ही देखने को मिलते थे, लेकिन अब तो बड़े-बड़े शहरों में स्थित रेलवे स्टेशनों पर तो ये सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं ही, बल्कि जो छोटे-छोटे शहरों के रेलवे स्टेशन्स हैं, वहां भी ऐस्केलेटर्स और लिफ्ट्स की सुविधा धीरे-धीरे उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है, जिससे मुसाफिरों को रेलवे स्टेशनों पर आने-जाने में पहले जो दिक्कतें होती थीं, वे अब कम हो रही हैं।

महोदय, इसके साथ-साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज की तारीख में रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा जो सुरक्षा उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है, वह भी अच्छी है। पहले क्या होता था कि कहीं कोई एक्सीडेंट होता था या चोरी होती थी, तो उसका पता लगाने में बहुत समय लग जाता था, लेकिन आज की तारीख में जगह-जगह CCTV कैमरे लगाए गए हैं, जिससे चोरी या एक्सीडेंट के बारे में शीघ्र पता लगाया जा सकता है। रेलवे स्टेशनों पर वाई-फाई की सुविधा भी उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है। इससे यह स्पष्ट होता है कि हम नए भारत के निर्माण की दिशा में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं कल सुन रहा था कि कई माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि हमारे यहां फलां ट्रेन चालू नहीं हो रही है या फलां ट्रेन नहीं रुक रही है। मैं उन सभी माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मोदी सरकार के समय में यह सब संभव है।

हमारे कुछ गुजरात के माननीय सदस्य कल कह रहे थे कि हमने 10-11 साल पहले रेलवे के बारे में जो मांगें रखी थीं, वे अब तक पूरी नहीं की गई हैं। मैं उन्हें भी कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्हें पूरा भरोसा और विश्वास रखना चाहिए कि यदि इन कामों को कोई कर सकता है, तो वह मोदी सरकार ही कर सकती है।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पहले जो रेल मंत्रालय और परिवहन मंत्रालय थे, वे अलग-अलग होते थे, जिसके कारण कभी-कभी परेशानियां पैदा होती थीं। दोनों मंत्रालयों में तालमेल नहीं होने के कारण कई बार यह होता था कि जो रेलवे के फाटक हुआ करते हैं, उन फाटकों को



[श्री जुगलसिंह माथुरजी लोखंडवाला]

बन्द करके रेलवे को पास किया जाता था। यह व्यवस्था अभी भी कई स्थानों पर है। इसके कारण जो लोग रोड से जाते थे, उन्हें बहुत दिक्कतें होती थीं, क्योंकि कई बार बहुत समय तक फाटक बन्द ही रहते थे और यदि खुलते थे, तो थोड़ी देर के लिए ही खोले जाते थे। अब आप पूरे भारत में देखिए जहां-जहां भी रेल के फाटक थे, उन्हें हटाकर ऊपरगामी रेलवे पुल बना दिए गए हैं या अंडरग्राउंड निकास बना दिए गए हैं, जिससे रोड पर चलने वालों को अब फाटक खुलने का इंतजार नहीं करना पड़ता है।

महोदय, इसके साथ-साथ मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि अब रेलवे ने 51,000 हेक्टेयर भूमि में सोलर पार्क या ऊर्जा पार्क बनाए हैं, जिनसे ऊर्जा पैदा होगी। इससे रेल मंत्रालय तथा उससे जुड़े हुए अनेक विभागों को फायदा होगा। इसके लिए मैं रेल मंत्री जी एवं उनके मंत्रालय को बधाई देना चाहता हूं। इसके साथ-साथ कोल्ड स्टोरेज के टैंकर भी रेलों में लगाए गए हैं, जिनसे फल, सब्जी, दूध, फिश और मीट आदि का पूरे देश में तीव्र गति से ट्रांसपोर्टेशन हो सकेगा। इससे भी देश को बहुत फायदा होगा, रेल मंत्रालय की आय बढ़ेगी तथा यह व्यवस्था किसानों को भी बहुत फायदा पहुंचाएगी।

महोदय, वर्तमान रेल मंत्री महोदय ने किसानों के उत्पाद के शीघ्र आवागमन के लिए विशेष रेलों की व्यवस्था करने की बात भी कही है। पहले क्या होता था कि रेलें यात्रियों को तो ढोती थीं, लेकिन किसानों के उत्पादों को ले जाने के लिए अलग से कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी, लेकिन अब किसानों की कृषि पैदावार को ले जाने के लिए विशेष व्यवस्था की गई है। इस व्यवस्था के कारण किसान अपनी कृषि पैदावार को शीघ्र शहरों तक पहुंचा सकेंगे। आज की तारीख में यह जो व्यवस्था की गई है, उसके लिए भी मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री, श्री पीयूष गोयल जी तथा रेल मंत्रालय को धन्यवाद देता हूं। इसके कारण पूरे देश के किसानों में खुशी है, क्योंकि अब वे जो भी पैदा करेंगे, उसे वे जल्दी से जल्दी शहरों तक पहुंचा सकेंगे।

महोदय, इसके साथ-साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि शहरों में हमारी ट्रेनों को इलेक्ट्रिफाई किया गया है। पहले हमारी ट्रेनें कोयले से चलती थीं, फिर डीजल से चलने लगीं और अब इलेक्ट्रिक से चलती हैं। मैंने यहां सुना कि कई लोग यहां कह रहे थे कि हमारे यहां यह ट्रेन नहीं या वह ट्रेन नहीं है और यदि कोई ट्रेन आती है, तो वह टाइम पर नहीं आती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पहले का टाइम देखिए और आज का टाइम देखिए, जिस तरह से भारत बढ़ रहा है, जिस तरह से भारत का विकास हो रहा है, उस तरह आज की तारीख में रेलों के पहुंचने का टाइम, बिलकुल ठीक हो गया है और रेलें अपने टाइम पर ही पहुंच रही हैं।

महोदय, इसके साथ-साथ रेलों में सुरक्षा व्यवस्था बढ़ाई गई है। जहां-जहां जो लोग जाना चाहते हैं, उन्हें वहां सुरक्षा के साथ पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

इसके साथ-साथ goods को लेकर transportation के समय पहले ऐसा होता था कि जहाँ पर goods रहता था, वहाँ कोई उसको सँभाल कर नहीं रखता था, लेकिन आज की तारीख



में जिस तरह से हवाई जहाज में उसको सँभाल कर रखा जाता है, उसी तरह रेलवे के अन्दर भी उसको सँभाल कर चढ़ाया जाता है।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि पहले ऐसा होता था कि जब हम सब रेलवे स्टेशन पर टिकट लेने जाते थे, तो हमें घंटों खड़ा रहना पड़ता था, लेकिन आज की तारीख में हमें जहाँ की भी टिकट चाहिए, हम ले सकते हैं। आप मोबाइल पर अपना PNR नम्बर डाल कर 139 पर use कर सकते हैं। आज की तारीख में यह सुविधा हो गई है। जैसे हवाई अड्डे पर लोग जाते थे और उनको जो facility मिलती थी, वही facility आज भारत में मिल रही है।

महोदय, यहाँ तेजस ट्रेन की बात कही गई। मैं यहाँ तेजस ट्रेन के बारे में कहना चाहूँगा कि आप एक बार उसमें सफर कीजिए। उस सफर से आपको मालूम पड़ेगा कि आज की तारीख में उसमें जो टेक्नोलॉजी लगाई गई है, उसके अन्दर जो स्क्रीन लगाई गई है, उसमें mobile charger के साथ-साथ मनोरंजन का भी साधन किया गया है। इसके साथ-साथ खाने-पीने, सबकी व्यवस्था की गई है। इस बदलाव से एक अलग भारत बन रहा है और हमें इसको आगे ले जाना है।

कई लोग बुलेट ट्रेन की बात कर रहे थे। मुझे कई लोग इसके खिलाफ लगे कि यह बुलेट ट्रेन हमें कहाँ ले जा रही है। उनको लगता है कि बुलेट ट्रेन नहीं आनी चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से कहना चाहूँगा कि जो बुलेट ट्रेन है, वह हमारे भारत के लिए, नई generation के लिए एक तोहफा है।

इससे ज्यादा कुछ न कहते हुए मैं माननीय महोदय, आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

जय हिन्द! वंदे मातरम! आभार।

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on the working of the Ministry of Railways. All of us know that Railway is the lifeline of not only India but also of all Indians. In real sense, it is the only service which works relentlessly 24x7 and gives yeomen service to the people of India. It runs from east to west and from north to south. It has seen many ups and downs but has been keeping its pace which really serves the economy. There used to be a separate Railway Budget till the time Shri Suresh Prabhu took over as the Railway Minister. Former Railway Ministers had a very specific agenda and whoever used to present the Railway Budget used to declare different projects and different lines, especially from the regions they used to come. In the later years, it was invariably seen that no project work was taken over or no project work was started and the projects which were declared by the Minister used to remain on the paper. But the things have

[Shri Anil Desai]

changed in recent years, and I really congratulate the present Railway Minister, Shri Piyush Goyal, who has been taking pains for the people of India who travel by train and for whom the railways really matter in their lives. Railway is the biggest employer in the country and assumes the responsibility of addressing the issue of unemployment. But, in recent times, especially in the State of Maharashtra, we have seen that recruitment, which used to take place on a sizeable number, has come down for Group 'C' & 'D' and Class-I also. At the same time, contract labour practices have gone beyond proportion which needs to be addressed because that does not give security to the labour force and it has its deficiencies. As far as the State of Maharashtra is concerned, Marathwada region has backward districts. Railway network there needs to be given more stress and needs to be improved.

I think, in the latest Budget, the outlays that have been made on that count, are not very clear. I would request the hon. Railway Minister to take cognisance of the matter and give thrust on that area. At the same time, in the recent Budget, there is no mention about the outlays which have been provided especially to Mumbai Railway Network and MMRDA region also. Since Mumbai carries the maximum load of passengers, I mean, those commuters who travel from one end to another, it needs special requirement-based Budget outlays. A lot many projects, which are in the offing, need to be taken care of.

Sir, freight earning and passenger earning are the main avenues for the Railways, as far as their revenue is concerned. Freight is one of the main indicators by which the health of the economy is also gauged. In recent times, or over the last few years, freight earning has significantly gone down. May I know from the Railway Minister as to what measures are being taken by the Ministry to see that freight earning goes up?

Kisan Rail, which has been announced in this Budget, is really a laudable thing for which the Ministry deserves all accolades. The trains which will be carrying kisan produce need to have warehouses and godowns also along the lines with special thrust to be given on cold-storage which will be required for perishable goods.

Then, Sir, the Railway Ministry and the Government of India are contemplating to privatise some of its Departments. If privatisation is to take place, then, I think, that freight earning capacity has to be increased by allotting that component of the railway earnings to the private players. I think, that will really have a meaningful impact, apart

from solar energy along the railway tracks which will be produced. I think that will be for the captive use, but, if at all, privatisation is to take place, that should be given space wherever freight is concerned, or, where freight earning revenue department is concerned. With these words, I really thank you for giving me this opportunity.

**मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज** (जम्मू-कश्मीर): सर, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए बहुत शुक्रिया। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि रेलवे में बहुत सुधार आया है। आपको याद होगा कि 5 अगस्त को इसी हाउस में हमारी स्टेट को दिए गए special status, Article 370 और Article 35A को हटाया गया। हमने उसका विरोध भी किया। पूरी दुनिया में वह मसला उजागर हो गया। हमारी सरकार ने यह कहा कि यह जो स्टेट है, इसमें पिछले 70 साल से कोई विकास नहीं हुआ है, क्योंकि यह special status विकास में एक रुकावट बना हुआ है। हमारे देश में एक संविधान, एक निशान, एक वाहिद रियासत थी और बाकी सब भी अलग था, लेकिन 70 साल के बाद हमने इस रियासत को अच्छी तरह से मिला लिया। उस समय जो सबसे बड़ी बात हमें कही जा रही थी, वह थी विकास की बात। आठ महीने हो गए हैं और आज जब यहां पर रेल की बात हो रही है, तो हमें यह लग रहा था कि इस सेशन में जम्मू-कश्मीर के लिए कुछ खास होगा।

ताकि उस रियासत के लोगों को यह यकीन होगा कि 70 सालों में जो हमें नहीं मिला, वह धारा 370 और 35ए को हटाने के बाद इस सरकार ने दिया। 2011 में यूपीए के समय में हमारी जो रेलवे लाइन जम्मू से बारामूला जा रही है, उसके बारे में कहा गया कि यह वर्ष 2017 में कम्प्लीट होगी। 2017 भी चला गया, उसके बाद 2018 भी चला गया और अब 2020 चल रहा है, लेकिन वह अभी भी वहीं है। इसी तरह से राजोरी और पुंछ का जो एरिया है, उसके बारे में भी यही कहा गया। मैं सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। लेकिन जो हमसे कहा गया, जो इसी सदन ने, इसी मुल्क ने दिया था, वह हमसे छीना गया, जिसका हमने विरोध किया और करते रहेंगे। लेकिन हमसे वायदा किया गया कि हम वहां विकास करेंगे। मैं आज रेल मंत्री जी से यह यकीन रखूंगा कि इस बार जब वह बोलेंगे तो जम्मू-कश्मीर में खासकर जो रेलवे लाइन जम्मू से बारामूला जा रही है, पिछले साल हमें यह कहा गया था, वहां हमारे चीफ सेक्रेटरी साहब हैं, उन्होंने कहा था कि बारामूला से कुपवाड़ा जो रेल लाइन है, वह मंजूर हो गई है। मैं तबको रखूंगा कि इस बार हमारे मंत्री जी उसका भी यहां एलान करेंगे।

महोदय, यहां बुलेट ट्रेन की बात हुई। हमने ए.के.-47 के बहुत सारे बुलेट्स खाये हैं, उन बुलेट्स के कारण हमारे एक लाख लोग चले गये। हमें अगर सीधी ट्रेन मिलेगी, जो देश में पिछले 70 सालों से चलती है, हमें वही दी जाए, हमारे लिए वह काफी है। बारामूला से कुपवाड़ा के लिए हमें पिछले साल जो वायदा किया गया था कि यह हम दे देंगे, मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी इस साल उसका भी एलान अपने उत्तर में करेंगे, शुक्रिया।

[میر محمد فیاض (جموں-کشمیر)]

جناب میر محمد فیاض (جموں-کشمیر) : سر، آپ نے مجھے اس اہم موضوع پر بولنے کا موقع دیا، اس کے لئے بہت شکریہ۔ اس میں کوئی شک نہیں ہے کہ ریلوے میں بہت سدھار آیا ہے۔ آپ کو یاد ہوگا کہ پانچ اگست کو اسی ہاؤس میں ہماری اسٹیٹ کو نئے گئے اسپیشل اسٹیٹس، آرٹیکل 370 اور آرٹیکل 35 اے کو ہٹایا گیا۔ ہم نے اس کا ورودہ بھی کیا۔ پوری دنیا میں وہ مسئلہ اجاگر ہو گیا۔ ہماری سرکار نے یہ کہا کہ یہ جو اسٹیٹ ہے، اس میں پچھلے ستر سال سے کوئی وکاس نہیں ہوا ہے، کیوں کہ یہ اسپیشل اسٹیٹس وکاس میں ایک رکاوٹ بنا ہوا ہے۔ ہمارے دیش میں ایک سنودھان، ایک نشان، ایک واحد ریاست تھی اور باقی سب بھی الگ تھا، لیکن ستر سال کے بعد ہم نے اس ریاست کو اچھی طرح سے ملا لیا۔ اس وقت جو سب سے بڑی بات ہمیں کہی جا رہی تھی، وہ تھی وکاس

کی بات۔ آٹھ مہینے ہو گئے ہیں اور آج جب یہاں پر ریل کی بات ہو رہی ہے، تو ہمیں یہ لگ رہا تھا کہ اس سیشن میں جموں-کشمیر کے لئے کچھ خاص ہوگا۔ تاکہ اس ریاست کے لوگوں کو یہ یقین ہوگا کہ ستر سالوں میں جو ہمیں نہیں ملا، وہ دھارا 370 اور 35 اے کو ہٹانے کے بعد اس سرکار نے دیا۔ 2011 میں یو۔پی۔اے۔ کے وقت میں ہماری جو ریلوے لائن جموں سے بارہمولہ جا رہی ہے، اس کے بارے میں کہا گیا کہ سال 2017 میں مکمل ہوگی۔ 2017 بھی چلا گیا، اس کے بعد 2018 بھی چلا گیا اور اب 2020 چل رہا ہے لیکن وہ ابھی بھی نہیں ہے۔ اسی طرح سے راجوری اور پونچھ کا جو ایریا ہے، اس کے بارے میں بھی یہی کہا گیا۔ میں سدن کا زیادہ وقت نہیں لونگا۔ لیکن اس میں کہا گیا، جو اسی سدن نے، اسی ملک نے دیا تھا، وہ ہم سے چھینا گیا، جس کا ہم نے ورودہ کیا اور کرتے رہیں گے۔ لیکن ہم سے وعدہ کیا گیا کہ جب ہم وہاں وکاس کریں گے۔ میں آج ریل منتری جی سے یہ یقین رکھوں گا کہ اس بار جب وہ بولیں گے تو جموں-کشمیر میں خاص کر جو ریلوے لائن جموں سے بارہمولہ جا رہی ہے۔ پچھلے سال ہمیں یہ کہا گیا تھا، وہاں ہمارے چیف سکریٹری صاحب ہیں، انہوں نے کہا تھا کہ بارہمولہ سے کپواڑہ جو ریل لائن ہے، وہ منظور ہو گئی ہے۔ میں توقع رکھوں گا کہ اس بار ہمارے منتری جی اس کا بھی یہاں اعلان کریں گے۔

مہودے، یہاں بلیٹ ٹرین کی بات ہوئی۔ ہم نے اے۔کے۔ 47 کے بہت سارے بلیٹس کھائے ہیں، ان بلیٹس کی وجہ سے ہماری ایک لاکھ لوگ چلے گئے۔ ہمیں اگر سیدھی ٹرین ملے گی، جو دیش میں پچھلے ستر سالوں سے چلتی ہے، ہمیں وہی دی جائے، ہمارے لئے وہ کافی ہے۔ بارہمولہ سے کپواڑہ کے لئے ہم سے پچھلے سال جو وعدہ کیا گیا تھا کہ یہ ہم دے دیں گے، میں چاہوں گا کہ منتری جی اس سال اس کا بھی اعلان اپنے جواب میں کریں گے۔ شکریہ۔

(ختم شد)

**श्री सतीश चंद्र दुबे** (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे पहली बार इस सदन में रेल मंत्रालय के कार्यों के बारे में हो रही चर्चा में भाग लेने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ है। मैं रेल मंत्री जी को बधाई दूंगा कि इन्होंने पूरे देश में ट्रेन के यातायात को सुविधाजनक ढंग से चलाने का जो काम किया है, यह अपने आपमें ऐतिहासिक है। मैं बहुत बार ट्रेन से आता-जाता था, लेकिन कोई ट्रेन समय से नहीं पहुंच पाती थी। जब भी पूछा जाता था तो ट्रेक की गड़बड़ी बताई जाती थी। लेकिन आज पूरे देश में रेलवे ट्रैक्स की जो मरम्मत हुई है और जो मजबूती से काम हुआ है, जिसके चलते आज ट्रेन्स बहुत सही ढंग से, सही समय से यात्रियों को पहुंचाने का काम कर रही हैं, यह अपने आप में एक बहुत बड़ा कदम है।

इसके अलावा बॉयो-टॉयलेट की चर्चाएं होती थीं, हम लोग भी ट्रेनों में सफर करते थे। पहले टॉयलेट्स की व्यवस्था इतनी गलत ढंग से थी कि जिसकी चर्चा हम यहां नहीं कर सकते। लेकिन आज 2 लाख 38 हजार बॉयो-टॉयलेट्स ट्रेनों में जो दिये गये हैं, यह अपने आपमें एक बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है।

रेलवे के विद्युतीकरण की बात आती है। जहां से हम लोग आते हैं, वहां विद्युतीकरण के माध्यम से रेल चलती है, यह हम लोग नहीं देख पाये थे। लेकिन मोदी सरकार और मंत्री जी की देन है कि मुजफ्फरपुर से गोरखपुर तक की रेल लाइन का विद्युतीकरण करके उस पर ट्रेन दौड़ाने का काम पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष में हुआ था।

आज रेल के लिए बजट में बहुत सी घोषणाएँ की गयी हैं। तेजस जैसी ट्रेनों को चलाने की चर्चाएँ की गयी हैं, दोहरीकरण की चर्चाएँ की गयी हैं, 550 रेलवे स्टेशंस पर Wi-Fi देने की बात की गयी है। 148 किलोमीटर लम्बी बेंगलुरु उपनगरीय ट्रेन सिस्टम के लिए भी केन्द्र का पैसा दिया गया है। मैं बिहार से आता हूँ। हमेशा बिहार को रेलवे के मामले में उपेक्षा का शिकार बनाया जाता था, लेकिन इस बार का जो बजट है, जब से मोदी सरकार आयी है, बिहार का हमेशा ख्याल रखा गया है। आज सुगौली से बाल्मीकि नगर रेल मार्ग में दोहरीकरण के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये हैं और उस पर बहुत तेज गति से काम चल रहा है। पहले जब मैं लोक सभा में था, जब मैंने इस पर क्वेश्चन किया था, तो लोगों को भरोसा ही नहीं हो रहा था कि दोहरीकरण होगा, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी के द्वारा मोतिहारी में शिलान्यास किया गया और आज जिस गति से काम चल रहा है, लोगों का कहना है कि दो साल के अन्दर मुजफ्फरपुर से गोरखपुर का दोहरीकरण का काम समाप्त होगा और वहाँ ट्रेन सुविधा बहुत मजबूत होगी और चलेगी। मुजफ्फरपुर से सुगौली रेल मार्ग के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये हैं, कोसी नदी पर रेल पुल के लिए 90 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये हैं, कियूल-गया रेल मार्ग के लिए 280 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये हैं, हाजीपुर से बछवारा रेल मार्ग के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये हैं, मोतिहारी-सीतामढ़ी रेल लाइन के लिए 20 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये हैं, बिहटा-औरंगाबाद रेल लाइन के लिए 20 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये हैं, नेउरा-दनियावां रेल लाइन के लिए 90 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये हैं। छपरा-मुजफ्फरपुर रेल लाइन के लिए 35 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये हैं। मोकामा में गंगा नदी पर नयी रेल लाइन के लिए 101 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये हैं।

[श्री सतीश चंद्र दुबे]

आज बिहार में भी रेलवे में अच्छी तरह से विकास हो रहा है और अच्छी-अच्छी ट्रेनें चल रही हैं। आज स्वच्छता की बात करें, तो पहले जब ट्रेन में एसी फर्स्ट क्लास में हम लोग चलते थे, तब लगता था कि यह एसी थ्री टियर है, लेकिन आज स्वच्छता के माध्यम से लगता है कि नहीं, यह एसी फर्स्ट क्लास है और इसका जो भी किराया पब्लिक देती है, उसको अच्छा लगता होगा।

खाने की भी व्यवस्था की बात है। पहले जिसमें रसोई यान रहता था, खाने की भी व्यवस्था बहुत अच्छी नहीं होती थी, लेकिन आज पब्लिक को खाने की भी जो रेलवे के द्वारा व्यवस्था दी जाती है, अपने आप में कभी-कभी लगता है कि हम लोग अपने घर का खाना खा रहे हैं। मैं खास करके चम्पारण से आता हूँ, जो गांधी जी के सत्याग्रह की धरती रही है, राजा नन्द की धरती रही है, नीतिकार चाणक्य की धरती रही है और महर्षि बाल्मीकि की धरती रही है। आजादी के 72 साल बीत जाने के बाद वर्षों तक केवल गांधी जी का नाम भुनाने का काम ही कांग्रेस की सरकारों ने किया, लेकिन चम्पारण रेल के विकास के मामले में वर्षों तक कोसों पीछे रहा। आज मोदी सरकार का नतीजा है कि आज वहाँ काम हो रहा है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ, बहुत दुख के साथ मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे यहाँ नरकटियागंज से ठोरी रेलवे लाइन है, जिसमें गौनाहा एक स्टेशन है, उसी के बगल में भित्तिहरवा आश्रम है, जहाँ से सत्याग्रह की शुरुआत की गयी थी। 2004 में छोटी लाइन से बड़ी लाइन करने की योजना sanctioned थी, लेकिन 2014 तक उसमें कोई काम नहीं हुआ। जब 2014 से लेकर 2019 तक मैं लोक सभा का मेम्बर रहा और जब मैंने क्वेश्चन डाला, तो रेलवे के माध्यम से बताया गया कि 2004 से ही यह योजना sanctioned है और रेलवे के पदाधिकारियों ने हड़बड़ी में उस काम को शुरू किया, लेकिन आज वह काम पूरा नहीं हो पाया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से इसके लिए आग्रह करता हूँ। मैंने बहुत बार पत्र भी दिया है। उधर ध्यान इसलिए नहीं है कि वह छोटी रेलवे लाइन है, लेकिन मेरा मानना है कि वह आदिवासी-बहुल इलाका है। वहाँ से नेपाल की दूरी मात्र 50 किलोमीटर है। वहाँ पर्यटक आते-जाते हैं। वह गांधी जी के सत्याग्रह की धरती है। उस रेल लाइन को जल्द से जल्द काम कराकर उसको शुरू करवाया जाए और जो ट्रेनें बन्द हैं, उनको चालू करवाया जाए।

महोदय, नरकटियागंज से रक्सौल-जयनगर की रेलवे लाइन तो चालू हो गयी, लेकिन पहले जब छोटी लाइन थी, तब दर्जनों ट्रेनें नरकटियागंज से खुलती थीं और दरभंगा-जयनगर के लिए जाती थीं।

लेकिन आज वे ट्रेनें बिल्कुल बंद हैं। मात्र एक ट्रेन रक्सौल से चलती है, जो दिन में दो बार आती और जाती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि उसका review करवा कर बंद पड़ी जो ट्रेनें हैं, उनको चालू करवाया जाए।

मान्यवर, अंग्रेजों के ज़माने में नरकटियागंज एक जंक्शन के रूप में देखा जाता था, लेकिन कांग्रेस की सरकार ने नरकटियागंज को वीराना बना दिया, वह जंक्शन न रह कर एक स्टेशन के रूप में रह गया है। वहाँ पर ट्रेन आती है और जाती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह

करता हूँ कि उसको जंक्शन का रूप दिया जाए। वहाँ डीजल शेड हुआ करता था, वहाँ वॉशिंग पिट हुआ करता था, लेकिन आज वह केवल ट्रेन आने और जाने के लिए एक स्टेशन के रूप में रह गया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से आग्रह करता हूँ कि उसकी केयर की जाए।

महोदय, नरकटियागंज आरओबी चम्पारण के लिए एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या थी। 2014 में सरकार बनती है और 2018 में वहाँ का ओवर ब्रिज बन कर तैयार हो जाता है और इसके माध्यम से वहाँ पर यातायात की सुविधाएँ दी जाती हैं। इसके लिए मैं सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ। वहाँ से दिल्ली के लिए बहुत सी ट्रेनें मिली हैं, साप्ताहिक ट्रेनें ही मिली हैं, लेकिन मिली हैं, लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार का अंतिम पड़ाव बगहा है और पाटलिपुत्र, पटना, जो बिहार की राजधानी है, वहाँ से बगहा के लिए एक ऐसी ट्रेन चलाई जाए, जिससे लोग कार्ट-कचहरी का काम करके, पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थी पढ़ाई करके, मरीज अपना इलाज करा करके ससमय घर आ सकें। ऐसी एक ट्रेन के लिए मैं डिमांड करता हूँ। मैंने पहले भी इस तरह की डिमांड की थी, उसके लिए आदेश भी हुआ, लेकिन वहाँ पर वॉशिंग पिट के संबंध में चर्चा हुई और वॉशिंग पिट के अभाव में वहाँ ट्रेनें नहीं चलीं। मैंने बगहा से जिला मुख्यालय बेतिया के लिए एक डीएमयू ट्रेन के लिए डिमांड की थी। वहाँ से ट्रेन चली, लेकिन गोरखपुर से बेतिया के लिए चली, केवल वॉशिंग पिट के चलते बगहा से नहीं चल सकी। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि समस्तीपुर डिवीजन में नरकटियागंज और बगहा के पास रेलवे की पर्याप्त जमीन है। वहाँ पर जमीन का अभाव नहीं है, बल्कि वहाँ पर काम करने की जरूरत है। आज मैं इस सदन में जिस काम के लिए चिल्ला रहा हूँ, यह काम तो बहुत पहले काँग्रेस की सरकार में हो जाना चाहिए था, क्योंकि गाँधी जी का नाम भुनाने का काम अगर किसी ने किया, तो वह काँग्रेस के लोगों ने किया। जो काम उन लोगों को करना चाहिए था, उसके लिए आज मुझे इस सदन में बोलना पड़ रहा है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से एक आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत पहले गरीब, मजदूर क्लास के लोगों को रेलवे की जमीन लीज़ पर देकर एक छोटी-छोटी दुकान दी गयी। वे लोग ससमय पैसा भी देते हैं। बीच में कुछ गड़बड़ी हुई थी, तो मैं समस्तीपुर डिवीजन के IOW के पास गया, जीएम साहब से जाकर मिला, उसके बाद मैं रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन साहब से भी मिला, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी IOW, जिनको सौ गज की जमीन मिली है, उनसे एक हजार गज जमीन का भाड़ा माँगने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। मैं इसके लिए माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ, यहाँ पर बोर्ड के चेयरमैन साहब भी बैठे हैं, कि अगर नियमावली में है, तो गरीब, मजदूर दुकानदार निश्चित रूप से भाड़ा देंगे, लेकिन अगर नियमावली में नहीं है और अगर किसी ढंग से वैसा हो रहा है, तो उसको दूर किया जाए। यह समस्या केवल बगहा के लिए नहीं है, बल्कि यह समस्या पूरे भारत में है, जहाँ पर गरीब, मजदूर क्लास के लोग छोटी-छोटी एरिया का जमीन लेकर दुकानें चला कर अपनी जीविकोपार्जन करते हैं और वे उसकी लीज़ देते हैं। मेरा मानना है कि रेलवे के पास जितनी जमीन है, आज केवल उस जमीन को सस्ती

[श्री सतीश चंद्र दुबे]

दर पर या मानक के हिसाब से इस शर्त पर लीज़ पर दे दिया जाए कि अगर रेलवे को उस जमीन पर कोई काम करने की जरूरत पड़े, तो वह ससमय वापस मिल जाए, तो इससे रेलवे को बहुत आमदनी होगी।

महोदय, बहुत-से ऐसे प्लॉट्स हैं, जिन पर किसी न किसी का अनधिकृत कब्जा है और यह आज की डेट में भी चल रहा है।

महोदय, चंपारण की आदा, बस्ती रेलवे की सुविधा से वंचित है। मैं आपसे आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि बगहा से लेकर चौतरवा, वथवडीया, नवलपुर, योगापट्टी होते हुए, बैरिया, नौतन होते हुए, जगदीशपुर होते हुए, जो रेलवे लाइन अरेराज आती है, वहाँ मैंने आपसे एक नई रेल लाइन देने की डिमांड की थी। मैं फिर आग्रह कर रहा हूँ कि चंपारण का सपना अधूरा है, वहाँ की आधी आबादी उस इलाके में रहती है और रेल लाइन न होने से काफी असुविधा महसूस करती है, इसलिए वहाँ नई रेल लाइन दी जाए। बेतिया से घोघा होते हुए, मैनाटांड, सिकटा होते हुए भिखना ठोरी को गौनहा तक जोड़ने के लिए नई रेल लाइन होनी चाहिए। इसके सर्व का पैसा भी दिया गया था। पिछले वित्त वर्ष में मैंने जिस रेल लाइन के लिए बोला, उसके लिए पैसा भी आवंटन किया गया था, लेकिन अभी तक उसे सर्वे कराकर नहीं मंगाया गया है, कृपया उसे मंगाया जाए। मैं आपसे आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि रेल कर्मचारी भवन का अभाव महसूस कर रहे हैं। उनके पहले के भवन काफी जर्जर स्थिति में हैं। आज उनको भवन की जरूरत है। आज वे कहीं न कहीं भाड़े के मकान में रहते हैं, इसलिए उनके लिए एक भवन भी बनाया जाए और नरकटियागंज से जो रेलवे लाइन रक्सौल, जयनगर जाती है, उसका भी विद्युतीकरण किया जाए, उसका भी दोहरीकरण किया जाए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

मैं एक आग्रह और करूँगा कि यहाँ अंडरपास की चर्चाएं हो रही हैं। पूरे देश में पब्लिक के आने-जाने के लिए अंडरपास बनाए गए, जहाँ rail crossing थी, जिसे रेलवे ढाला कहा जाता है, लेकिन बिहार, जहाँ से मैं आता हूँ, वहाँ low land होने के कारण बाढ़ के समय में जब चार महीने पानी बढ़ना शुरू होता है, तब रेल लाइनें बंद हो जाती हैं, ट्रेनें चलना बंद हो जाती हैं। उस परिस्थिति में अगर आप अंडरपास बना लेते हैं, तो फिर चार महीने पब्लिक की connectivity बंद हो जाएगी, बच्चे का आवागमन, पढ़ाई-लिखाई बंद हो जाएगी। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि ऐसी जगहों पर अंडरपास नहीं बनाए जाएं, जहाँ चार महीने अपने घर में दुबक कर रहना पड़ जाए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि मेरे यहाँ रेलवे में बहुत-सा काम हुआ है, एक-एक गिना जाए, तो बहुत-सा काम हुआ है, लेकिन जो काम अधूरा था, उसके लिए मैंने विनती की है। एक सत्याग्रह ट्रेन चलती है, जो रक्सौल से बेतिया होते हुए, नरकटियागंज होते हुए दिल्ली के लिए आती है, उसमें रसोई यान नहीं है, कृपया उसमें रसोई यान लगाया जाए। यह पब्लिक हित में बहुत ही जरूरी है। मैं मोदी जी को फिर से बधाई देता हूँ। वे देशप्रिय हैं, लोकप्रिय हैं, आज की डेट में तो विश्वप्रिय हैं और मैं एक बात कहता हूँ कि सत्य परेशान हो सकता है, कभी पराजित नहीं हो सकता है। मोदी जी की नीयत, नीति



बहुत अच्छी है, इसलिए वे कभी पराजित नहीं हो सकते हैं। उनके साथ पूरे भारतवर्ष की जनता का आशीर्वाद है। वे निश्चित रूप से निरंतर प्रगति के पथ पर आगे बढ़ते चलेंगे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it gives me great pleasure to reply to the Demands for Grants. It started from Shri Derek O'Brien yesterday and till Shri Satish Chandra Dubey, 26 Members have participated.

Sir, I come to 2014. I thank the people of India for blessing and electing Shri Narendra Modi as the Prime Minister of this country. We got the real freedom in 2014.

Before 2014, you all know, how the Railways were working and how the system was working at that time. During that time, when we were college students, many political parties used to think as to when the Railway Budget will come. The debate used to go on for weeks together before the Railway Budget, and after the Railway Budget, the General Budget used to come. After Shri Narendra Modi became the Prime Minister, he merged the Railway Budget along with the General Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*... Before that, only if one or two rupees were increased for railway fare or anything, people used to go on strike, and the Railways was used as a political instrument. The Indian Railway also is a major public infrastructure just like what Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee wanted the roads of the country to be connected to cities and villages. The people of this country know that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee gave us national highways. The photos of Vajpayeeji were put and the people used to say that this is Vajpayee's road. Today, people are saying that this is Modi's train. They are calling, 'If Modi is there, everything is *mumkin*. If Modi is there, everything is there.' My dear friends must understand this. Shri Derek O'Brien spoke yesterday. He is a very senior Member. I had been to West Bengal. I feel very unfortunate that on both sides of the tracks, the encroachments have been made by the unauthorized persons. We don't know whether they are nationals or \* or they are from other States or other countries. But, there is no response from the State Government to clear the tracks and all. People expect more service from the Railway. This the affair of the West Bengal alone, I am saying this. The CAA had been passed in Parliament, both the Houses passed it. At that time also, most of the damages that had taken place anywhere in the country, the maximum was in West Bengal alone, and trains had also been affected.

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Angadi Suresh Channabasappa]

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

For your reference, I will tell you, Sir, that the hon. Prime Minister gave a call to the entire world about the Yoga Day. At that time, 197 countries had participated, and the whole world took him as their leader. Today, everybody has taken India as the leader. Like that, my train also takes all the people belonging to any community, any creed, any State and any language. That is the only instrument. Railway is joining the people together. When Narendra Modiji is joining the entire world, like that, Railway can join each and every people of this country. So, I request all the senior Members of this hon. House to develop Railway as the lifeline of people of this country. If the Railway grows, economy will grow. When we developed the national highways, the economy of the country grew and we generated employment. If we come to Railway also, if we altogether develop the Railway in a better way, definitely, it can become a lifeline of the people and benefit the economy of the country. At the time when Modiji took a broom in his hand to clean the country, everybody was calling for strikes and other things. When he took the broom in his hand and started cleaning the country, then the Railway also changed. I personally feel this. When I used to go to any railway station, I used to close my nose, and used to think when my railway stations will get cleaned. But, when Modiji took the broom, the Railway also started cleaning. Today, the youths are taking selfies on the railway stations. I thank all the 13 lakh Railway employees of the country for cleaning the stations and today the same stations are very beautiful, and in coming days, under the leadership of our Railway Minister, respected Piyush Goyalji, we can make our railway stations world class. Today, our dream is that Railway should provide a better service to the people. So, in that context, I will mention certain points. In 2014-19, the commissioning of the new lines, it was 3035 Kms against 1727 Kms during 2009 and 2014, which is 76 per cent more than in those years.

Commissioning of doubling during 2014-19 was 6,096 km including 1,000 km. of DFC against 1875 km. during 2009-14, which is 225% more than the respective figures during 2009-14. Average commissioning per day has been 7.2 km. during 2014-19 compared to 4.1 km. per day during 2004-14. So this is the achievement we have made during the Modi Government. I congratulate hon. Narendra Modi and the hon. Minister, Shri Piyush Goyal for the guidance and encouragement of the employees of the Railways.

In West Bengal, I can tell you, for 7 km. length of project, against physical possession of 7.585 acres of land, only 466 metre length alignment is pending, as construction work has been forcibly stopped by the land owners. There is no cooperation from the West Bengal Government, and wherever the cooperation is given — take for example Karnataka, where 50 per cent cost and land they are giving free — a lot of developments are taking place. Apart from that, the hon. Finance Minister has approved the suburban rail and other projects for Karnataka. Wherever the State Government gives cooperation, definitely the Railway takes up the project. Without land, you cannot do anything as land is the State subject. Apart from this, wi-fi service is given. Today, in most of the stations, *i.e.*, about 5,628 stations, we have given wi-fi facility to the people. Today, information technology is very important. The people must know where their train is and other related information. I will give you an example of a Kerala boy, who was a coolie and he wanted to study for his examinations also. Because of the free wi-fi facility given by the Railways, he studied and has become a Class-I officer in the Kerala Government. I congratulate the officials of the Railways for providing the wi-fi service. So a Group-D employee can also become an officer by using the technology. This is how the Railway has helped the people. Sir, safety, punctuality and cleanliness are the major issues. Apart from this, there are many instances of touting that are going on in the Railways. To stop that, about 4598 touts have been arrested by RPF in 2019. A racket spread across the nation operating illegal software; confirming railway tickets was also busted, and 104 people were arrested, involved in selling and operating illegal software; further, future journey tickets worth ₹ 15.38 crores recovered from touts out of which ₹ 9.91 crores were from illegal software operators.

Similarly, RPF is also taking a lot of efforts to stop illegal touting and selling of the tickets. During these raids, it was found that many authorised agents of IRCTC were indulging in using illegal software, personal IDs, corner tickets in bulk sold to them on premium. Nation-wide drives have also been started by RPF against the IRCTC agents wherein 884 such agents were prosecuted during February-March, 2020. The drive is going on. We are giving many facilities to the people, even better booking service. In the coming days, our vision is that the people must get the tickets on demand like in other countries. This is the only railway which we can develop for the economy of the country and under the guidance of the hon. Prime Minister, Narendra Modi. Many hon. Members have given many suggestions, it is a good thing. It is the responsibility of all the Members of this House. I request the senior Members to advise

[Shri Angadi Suresh Channabasappa]

us and take us forward. Let us take railways to still further heights and develop it as world class railways.

Once again, I congratulate the employees of the Railways for giving better service to the people today as compared earlier to 2014. And, today the people themselves are appreciating the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Railway Minister, Shri Piyush Goyal after assuming the office and, prior to that, many Ministers also have done better work. So, still to do better, I want the advice from different Members of this House. The hon. Minister of Railways would further speak on this.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I have a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय सदस्यगण, यह सिर्फ सूचना के लिए है। अब तक चार घंटे रेलवे पर चर्चा हो चुकी है और कुल 26 स्पीकर्स बोल चुके हैं। अभी कुछ स्पीकर्स और बाकी हैं और आगे दो Legislative Business भी हैं, तो मैं सबसे आग्रह करूंगा कि इसका ध्यान रखें।

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, I have an important point of order, it is under Rule 238 (iii). The Minister, in his reply, while referring to West Bengal, said, 'We don't know the encroachers whether they are national or \* We don't expect such language; we are suffering enough. We are paying heavily for that. So, I would urge you to refrain from using such language. It denigrates the entire State and its people.

**श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम** (उत्तर प्रदेश): बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, उपसभापति महोदय। पहले तो मैं सभी जो देश के रेलवे के कर्मचारी और अधिकारी हैं, उनको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देती हूँ। ऐसे समय में जब सब लोग कोरोना की वजह से बचना चाहते हैं, वे सब रेलवे की सफाई और स्वच्छता में लगे हुए हैं। मैं अपने मंत्री जी को भी बधाई देती हूँ कि आपने देश की रेलवे को साफ-सुथरा रखने का जो कदम उठाया है, वह बहुत-बहुत बधाई योग्य है और इसके लिए मैं आपको भी बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

महोदय, जैसा कि अभी हमारे रेल मंत्री जी ने बहुत सारी चीजें बताई हैं, जो रेलवे में विकास हुआ है, जो रेलवे को बढ़ावा दिया गया है, ऐसे ही यहां पर बहुत सारी बातें बताने का काम किया है। मैं भी रेलवे में यात्रा करती हूँ और बहुत जगह आना-जाना होता है और आज से नहीं तीस साल से रेलवे में आना-जाना रहा है। पहले रेलवे की स्थिति क्या थी? इसको वे सभी जानते हैं, लेकिन वर्ष 2014 के बाद रेलवे में जो सुधार आया है, चाहे वह सफाई के बारे में हो, चाहे क्रेटरिंग की व्यवस्था के बारे में हो, चाहे बॉयो-टॉयलेट्स के बारे में हो, सभी में सुधार आया है और ट्रेन्स की टाइम से चलने की व्यवस्था आज पूरे देश में हो रही है।

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

उपसभापति महोदय, आज जिस स्थिति से हम गुजर रहे हैं, उसको सभी जानते हैं। पहले जब कभी रेलवे में भोजन परोसा जाता था, चाहे कोई भी ट्रेन ले लीजिए, उसमें शिकायतें मिलती थीं, लेकिन आज उसके लिए भी रास्ता निकाला गया है। मोदी सरकार ने और हमारे रेल मंत्री जी ने कहा कि अगर खाने में कोई शिकायत है, तो आप इसकी online complaint भी कर सकते हैं। आज रेलवे में ऐसी भी सुविधा है कि जब आप यात्रा करते हैं, अगर आपको भोजन मंगाना है, तो उसके लिए रेलवे में ऑनलाइन आर्डर की सुविधा भी है, तो वे इसके लिए भी बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। चूंकि जब दो-दो दिन का सफर होता है और रेलवे में ठीक से खाना उपलब्ध नहीं होता है, तो लोग मन मारकर स्टेशन्स पर या अंदर मिलने वाला खाना ही खाया करते थे, लेकिन आज इसमें बहुत सुधार हुआ है।

महोदय, रेल को गरीबों का वाहन कहा जाता था। जब मेरे सामने काफी नज़दीक के सफर में भी लोग ट्रेन में जाना पसंद करते थे, तो मैंने उनसे पूछा कि आप बस से क्यों नहीं जाते हैं, आप बस से भी तो जा सकते हैं, तो वे कहते थे कि रेल में किराया सस्ता होता है, रेल का सफर थोड़ा आसान लगता है और इसमें सफर करने से पैसे की बचत भी होती है। महोदय, रेलवे में सुधार के लिए बहुत से कदम उठाए गए हैं, जैसे स्वच्छता के संबंध में। आज रेलवे स्टेशनों की जो हालत है, उसे आप देख ही रहे हैं। अभी हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि वहां पर लोग सेल्फी लेकर जाते हैं, वे वहां पर फोटो खिंचवाते हैं। वास्तव में आज रेलवे की सुंदरता को जो निखारा गया है, बढ़ाया गया है, उस पर जो ध्यान दिया गया है, उसे देखकर लगता है कि वाकई में रेलवे स्टेशन्स को सेल्फी लेने योग्य बनाने का काम किया गया है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूं कि ट्रेनों में महिलाओं के लिए जो रिज़र्व्ड डिब्बा होता है, वह बहुत पीछे लगाया जाता है। हर ट्रेन में ऐसा ही होता है कि जो जनरल बोगी के डिब्बे होते हैं, वे पीछे लगाए जाते हैं। कभी-कभी ट्रेन रात भर किसी स्टेशन पर रुकती है, तो वहां पर लोगों को कई दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ता है - जिसका मन होता है, वह वहां से ट्रेन में चढ़ जाता है, जिसकी वजह से छेड़छाड़ की घटनाएं भी देखने को मिलती हैं। इसलिए माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा अनुरोध है कि ऐसी बोगी जो महिलाओं के लिए रिज़र्व्ड है, उसे बीच में लगाने का काम किया जाए - यह बहुत जरूरी है।

महोदय, किसानों के लिए 'किसान योजना' के तहत किसान अपने उत्पादों को रेलगाड़ियों के जरिए बाज़ारों तक भेज सकें, इसके लिए ट्रेनों में ऐसी डिब्बे लगाए गए हैं। हम सभी जानते हैं कि transportation के अभाव में काफी सारे खाद्य पदार्थ बरबाद हो जाते हैं। आज उनके लिए जो यह सुविधा उपलब्ध करायी गयी है, किसानों को जो सुविधा दी गयी है, उसकी वजह से चाहे फूल हो, फल हो या सब्जी हो, आज आसानी से सभी चीज़ें इस तरह से ट्रेन में जा सकती हैं कि वे खराब नहीं होंगी और जहां ये चीज़ें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, वहां पर भी ये चीज़ें मिल जाएंगी। ...(समय की घंटी)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** कान्ता जी, अब समाप्त करें।

**श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम:** महोदय, आज दिल्ली से जो रैपिड रेल दी गयी है, वह बहुत सराहनीय योग्य कदम है, उससे मेरठ के लोगों को बहुत सुविधा मिलेगी। मेरठ से जो employees दिल्ली में काम करते हैं या जो रोजगार करते हैं, वे मजबूरी में दिल्ली में आकर रहते हैं, उन्हें इससे बहुत सुविधा मिलेगी, रैपिड रेल उनके लिए बहुत बड़ी सुविधा का कारण बनेगी। मैं रैपिड रेल देने के लिए मंत्री जी को हृदय से धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूँ कि मेरठ से हस्तिनापुर रेलवे लाइन बिछाने के संबंध में बहुत दिनों से मांग की जा रही है, सदन में भी कई बार यह मांग उठायी गयी है। मैं मंत्री जी से आपके माध्यम से आग्रह करूंगी कि वहां पर हमारे जैन बंधुओं की तीर्थस्थली है।  
...(समय की घंटी)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** कान्ता जी, अब समाप्त करें।

**श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम:** दुनिया भर से सब लोग वहां पर दर्शन के लिए आते हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति:** कान्ता जी, एक मिनट। चूंकि सतीश चंद्र दुबे जी की यह मेडेन स्पीच थी इसलिए पार्टी ने उनको दस मिनट का समय दिया था। उसमें से पांच मिनट का समय बचा था, इसीलिए आपको पांच मिनट का समय दिया गया था। अब आपका समय समाप्त हो रहा है, इसलिए आप conclude कीजिए। अब मैं दूसरे स्पीकर को बुलाऊंगा।

**श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम:** सर, मैं एक सेकेंड में अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगी।

**श्री उपसभापति:** जी, अब आप अपनी बात को समाप्त करें।

**श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम:** सर, मैं केवल एक मांग रखकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगी। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि वहां पर जल्दी से रेलवे स्टेशन बनवाया जाए। इसके अतिरिक्त मेरठ से लखनऊ, इलाहाबाद तक सुपरफास्ट ट्रेन चलवाने की मांग बहुत दिनों से चल रही है, मेरा अनुरोध है कि उस काम को तुरन्त करवाया जाए, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद कान्ता जी। श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली। आपके पास केवल एक मिनट का समय है।

**श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली** (नाम निर्देशित): उपसभापति महोदय, आपने रेल मंत्रालय के कार्यकरण पर चर्चा में भाग लेने के लिए मुझे allow किया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। मैं एक मिनट से ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगी। हम demand तो जरूर करते हैं, लेकिन कई जगह cooperative federalism के समान आज भी इस देश में थोड़ी सी कमी रह गयी है, अगर इसमें सुधार हो जाएगा तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। जैसे Kasai halt, Cossye River के ऊपर एक halt है, जहां

पर तीस साल से लोगों की डिमांड थी। एक ज़माने में पश्चिमी बंगाल की चीफ मिनिस्टर रेल मंत्री हुआ करती थीं। वे ऐसी बहुत सी जगहों पर शिलान्यास करके आयी थीं, लेकिन वह काम कभी खत्म नहीं हुआ, बल्कि शुरू भी नहीं हुआ। ऐसी जगहों में वह भी एक स्थान आता है।

ऐसी जगह भी है, जहां पर मैंने अपने MPLADS से ढाई करोड़ रुपया देने के बाद, उसको शुरू करने की कोशिश की। सर, ढाई साल हो गए हैं, यह काम रोक दिया गया है, तो मैं ज़िद पर अड़ गई और फिर से अपील की है। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि 30 साल से लोग परेशान छुआ करते थे और आज बच्चे अपने घर से स्टूल लेकर आते हैं और ट्रेन पर चढ़ते हैं। वहां पर एक छोटा सा प्लेटफॉर्म है, जो जिसे वन बोगी प्लेटफॉर्म बोलते हैं ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उस जगह पर वे लोग उठते हैं, तो आपके जरिए, मैं मंत्री जी को यह कहना चाहूंगी कि मेरी तरफ से यह काम जल्दी से जल्दी हो जाए, इसकी थोड़ी सी मदद डीआरएम से करवा दीजिए।

**श्री उपसभापति:** श्री रामदास अठावले जी, आपका नाम दो बार बुलाया जा चुका है। आप अपनी बात को दो मिनट में पूरा कीजिए।

**सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले):** सर, कम से कम पांच मिनट तो दीजिए।

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप दो मिनट में अपनी बात पूरी कीजिए।

**श्री रामदास अठावले (महाराष्ट्र):** उपसभापति महोदय,

"पीयूष गोयल जी अच्छी चला रहे हैं रेल,

इसलिए नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने बंद किया है काँग्रेस का खेल,

रोज-रोज अगर आप आते रहोगे वैल,

तो 2024 में भी आप हो जाएंगे फेल।"

उपसभापति महोदय, इस वर्ष का रेल का बजट 2,25,913 करोड़ रुपये का है। 2019-20 के मुकाबले इसमें कम से कम 10 परसेंट बढ़ोतरी हो गई है। रेलवे में काफी सुधार करने की कोशिश हो रही है। रेल पटरियों के किनारे सौर ऊर्जा की उच्च क्षमता स्थापित की जाएगी। चार स्टेशनों की पुनर्विकास परियोजनाएं और पीपीपी के माध्यम से 150 यात्री ट्रेनों का संचालन किया जाएगा। आइकॉनिक पर्यटन गंतव्य को जोड़ने के लिए तेजस जैसी ट्रेनें चलाई जाएंगी। मुम्बई और अहमदाबाद के बीच हाईस्पीड ट्रेन पर सक्रियता से काम किया जाएगा। 148 किलोमीटर लम्बी बेंगलुरु उप-नगरीय परिवहन परियोजना के लिए 18,600 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था और मेट्रो प्रारूप के अनुसार किराया तय किया जाएगा। केंद्र सरकार 20 प्रतिशत की लागत वहन करेगी और परियोजना लागत का 60 प्रतिशत बाहरी सहायता से उपलब्ध कराने की सुविधा देगी। 550 स्टेशनों

[श्री रामदास अठावले]

पर वाई-फाई सुविधा होगी, कोई मानवरहित क्रॉसिंग नहीं होगी, 27,000 किलोमीटर की रेल लाइन का विद्युतीकरण, इस तरह की काफी सुविधाएं दी गई हैं। रेल मंत्री जी से मेरी मांग है कि मुम्बई में जो वीटी स्टेशन था, उसका नाम छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज दिया गया है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी मुम्बई में रहे, उनकी पढ़ाई वहां हुई है, वे वहां पर lecturer थे, उनका कार्यक्षेत्र मुम्बई था, इसीलिए मैं सोचता हूं कि मुम्बई सेन्ट्रल स्टेशन को बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी का नाम मिलना चाहिए। इसके बारे में भी रेल मंत्रालय को विचार करना चाहिए। सफाई मजदूर, जो कॉन्ट्रेक्ट सिस्टम में काम करते हैं, उनको परमानेंट करने की आवश्यकता है। रेल में काफी सुधार हो रहा है। जब से पीयूष गोयल जी आए हैं, तब से और जब से हमारी सरकार आई है, तब से रेल में अच्छी इम्प्रूवमेंट है। ये आम आदमी हैं, आम आदमी का रेल है, मिडिल क्लास की रेल है, हायर क्लास लोगों की रेल है, लोअर क्लास के लोगों की रेल है। डिब्बे अलग-अलग हैं, लेकिन एक डिब्बे में सभी जाति-धर्म के लोग बैठते हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... यह रेल हमारी सेक्युलर रेल है। इसीलिए मुझे लगता है कि रेल के बारे में हमें...

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद अठावले जी, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** मैंने बहुत बार रेल में without reservation खड़े होकर सफर किया है, जब मैं शुरू में काम करता था।

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद अठावले जी।

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** जब मैं रेल में जाता था, तो मुझे जगह नहीं मिलती थी। अभी तो मुझे जगह मिलती है, लेकिन पहले नहीं मिलती थी। मैं डिब्बे बढ़ाने के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। जिन लोगों ने टिकट लिया है, उनको बैठने के लिए जगह मिलनी चाहिए। इसी तरह से, जितने टिकट आप देते हैं, उस हिसाब से डिब्बे बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। रेल का इंजन जितने डिब्बे ले जा सकता है ...**(समय की घंटी)**... जैसे 22 या 24 डिब्बे हैं...

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद अठावले जी। अब मैं दूसरे स्पीकर को बुलाऊंगा।

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** अगर आप डिब्बे बढ़ाएंगे, तो सभी को जगह मिलेगी। मैं रेल मंत्री जी का आभार व्यक्त करता हूं। आपका बजट बहुत अच्छा है, आप भी अच्छे हैं, मोदी जी भी अच्छे हैं और हमारी सरकार भी अच्छी है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आप लोग हमको अच्छा बोलो। हम आगे बढ़ेंगे। जय भीम, जय भारत!

**विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद):** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री पर भाषण नहीं करना है, हमारे साथियों ने भाषण किया है। मैं डेढ़ मिनट में माननीय रेलवे मंत्री से दो-तीन प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। एक क्वेश्चन तो जम्मू-कश्मीर से संबंध रखता है। ऊधमपुर से बारामूला तक तीन फेज़ें थे, एक फेज़ ऊधमपुर से कटरा, दूसरा कटरा से बनिहाल और तीसरा बनिहाल से बारामूला था। जहां तक दो फेज़ें का सवाल है, ऊधमपुर से कटरा तो यूपीए के



दौरान ही बन भी गया था, तैयार भी हो गया था, शुरू भी हो गया था। दूसरा फेज़ बनिहाल से बारामूला का तकरीबन डेढ़ सौ किलोमीटर था, यह भी, इन्क्लूडिंग 9-10 किलोमीटर टनल, तैयार भी हो गया था, शुरू भी हो गया था। लेकिन जो डिफिकल्ट फेज़ है, यह मैं मानता हूँ कि डिफिकल्ट फेज़ कटरा से बनिहाल तक है। यह बहुत मुश्किल है, इसमें बहुत ऊँचे-ऊँचे और लम्बे-लम्बे पुल बनने हैं, लेकिन 6 साल से उसमें बहुत ही धीमी प्रगति है। इसलिए मैं माननीय रेलवे मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा कि असलियत में कब तक इसका टारगेट पूरा होगा? जब इसका तीसरा फेज़ तैयार हो जाएगा, तो हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी कोने से बारामूला तक पहुंचा जा सकता है, जो कि हमारा आखिरी डिस्ट्रिक्ट है, वहां तक हमारी रेलवे जा सकती है। इससे बिजनेस को भी फायदा होगा। सेब वहां पर पैदा होता है, तो ट्रेन के माध्यम से सेब पूरे देश में कहीं भी जा सकता है और पूरे देश से चीज़ें कश्मीर वैली में ट्रेन से जा सकती हैं। इससे पर्यटन को भी फायदा होगा।

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है कि जम्मू से राजौरी-पुंछ डिस्ट्रिक्ट जो हमारे बॉर्डर के हैं, उनके लिए सर्वे हुआ था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस सर्वे के बाद वहां पर काम कब से चालू होगा?

सर, मेरा तीसरा क्वेश्चन है, जब मैं 6 साल पहले तक स्वास्थ्य मंत्री था, तो रेलवे मंत्रालय में और स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के बीच में कई मीटिंगों के बाद, मिनिस्टर लेवल पर एक मेमोरैंडम ऑफ अंडरस्टैंडिंग हुई थी। यहां रेल राज्य मंत्री जी ने चर्चा की, हालांकि बड़े ही अफसोस से मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि उनको \* शब्द नहीं लगाना चाहिए था और मैं चाहूंगा कि ये शब्द रिकॉर्ड से निकाल दिए जाएं। दूसरा, उन्होंने सलेक्टेड एक ही स्टेट की बात कही है कि वहां land grabbing होती है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमारे स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय और रेलवे मंत्रालय के बीच में मेमोरैंडम ऑफ अंडरस्टैंडिंग हुई थी, तो यह पाया गया था कि पूरे देश में, चाहे किसी राज्य की सरकार हो, रेलवे की हर जगह पर land grabbing होती है, कहीं पर कम होती है, कहीं पर ज्यादा होती है, लेकिन ऐसा कोई स्टेट नहीं है कि जहां पर land grabbing नहीं होती है। उसी को रोकने के लिए यह मेमोरैंडम ऑफ अंडरस्टैंडिंग स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय और रेलवे के बीच में हुआ था कि रेलवे के पास जो जमीन है, वह या तो खाली रहती है या grab होती है। इसलिए इस पर मेडिकल कॉलेजेंज बनाए जाएं, इस पर अस्पताल बनाए जाएं। कहीं पर रेलवे मंत्रालय और स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय मिलकर अस्पताल बनाएं, कहीं पर स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय अकेले बनाए, कहीं पर रेलवे मंत्रालय मेडिकल कॉलेजेंज बनाएं, कहीं पर पीपीपी मोड में बनें। मैं माननीय रेलवे मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें क्या प्रगति हुई है? उसमें अस्पताल भी तैयार हो सकते हैं, उसमें मेडिकल कॉलेजेंज भी तैयार हो सकते हैं और जमीन का बैटर यूटिलाइज़ेशन भी हो सकता है और साफ-सफाई भी हो सकती है।

सर, जब वैली के अंदर रेलवे शुरू हो गई, तो बहुत फायदा हुआ। बच्चे भी स्कूल उसमें जाने लगे, पर्यटक भी जाने लगे। मैं दो साल खुद ट्रेन में दो-तीन दफा गया, तो मैंने उसमें बहुत

[شری گولام نبی آجڑاد]

سارے بچھے دیکھے اور وہ کھت پر بھی چڑھنے لگے۔ مینے ریلوے والوں سے پوچھا کہ اس میں اور ڈبے کیوں نہیں لگاتے؟ تو انھوں نے بتایا کہ ساہب، اس میں سات-آٹ ڈبوں سے زیادہ لگ نہیں سکتے ہیں، کیونکہ ریلوے پلٹ فارم کھوٹا ہے۔ اس میں ڈبے تو آپ جیتنے بھی چاہو لگا سکتے ہو، لیکن پلٹ فارم کھوٹا ہے۔

مہودے، انھوں نے بتایا کہ ڈبے تو آپ چاہے جیتنے لگاؤ، لیکن پلٹ فارم کھوٹا ہے، اس لیے اور ڈبے نہیں لگائے جا سکتے ہیں۔ انھوں نے کہا کہ ریل منتری سے کہیں کہ وہ ریلوے پلٹ فارم کو جرا لمبا کریں، ڈبے لگانا تو بڑا آسان کام ہے۔

مہودے، میں آپ کے ماڈیم سے آج ریل منتری جی سے یہ گوارش بھی کرؤں گا کہ آج کل بڑا لین پیریڈ ہے اور وولی میں تو زمین وگہرہ سب ہے اور آسانی سے وپلبد ہے۔ سیرف پلٹ فارم کو ہی کھوڑا اور لمبا کرنا ہے، تاکہ یء وہ اور ڈبے لگائے، تو سب ڈبے پلٹ فارم پر رہیں۔ اس بارے میں بھی جرر وچار کیجیے، بھوت-بھوت دھنڈاؤ۔

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : ماننے آپ سبھا پتی مہودے، مجھے ریلوے

منسٹری پر بھاشن نہیں کرنا ہے، ہمارے ساتھیوں نے بھاشن کیا ہے، میں ڈیڑھ منٹ میں ماننے ریلوے منتری سے دو تین سوال پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ایک سوال تو جموں-کشمیر سے سمبندھ رکھتا ہے۔ ادھم پور سے بارہمولہ تک تین فیزز تھے، ایک فیز ادھم پور سے کٹرہ، دوسرا کٹرہ سے بنیہال اور تیسرا بنیہال سے بارہمولہ تھا۔ جہاں تک دو فیزز کا سوال ہے، ادھم پور سے کٹرہ تو یوپی-اے۔ کے دوران ہی بن گیا تھا، تیار بھی ہو گیا تھا، شروع بھی ہو گیا تھا۔ دوسرا فیز بنیہال سے بارہمولہ تک تقریباً ڈیڑھ سو کلو میٹر تھا، یہ بھی انکلوڈنگ نو-دس کلو میٹر ٹنل، تیار بھی ہو گیا تھا، شروع بھی ہو گیا تھا۔ لیکن

جو ڈفیکٹ فیز ہے، یہ میں مانتا ہوں کہ ڈفیکٹ فیز کٹرہ سے بنیہال تک ہے۔ یہ بہت مشکل ہے، اس میں بہت اونچے اونچے اور لمبے لمبے پل بننے ہیں، لیکن چھ سال سے اس میں بہت ہی دھیمی پرگتی ہے۔ اس لئے میں ماننے ریلوے منتری جی سے پوچھنا چاہوں گا کہ اصلیت میں کب تک اس کا ٹارگیٹ پورا ہوگا؟ جب اس کا تیسرا فیز تیار ہو جائے گا، تو ہندوستان کے کسی بھی کونے سے بارہمولہ تک پہنچا جا سکتا ہے، جو کہ ہمارا آخری ڈسٹرکٹ ہے، وہاں تک ہماری ریلوے جا سکتی ہے۔ اس سے بزنس کو بھی فائدہ ہوگا۔ سبب وہاں پر پیدا ہوتا ہے، تو ٹرین کے ماڈیم سے سبب پورے دیش میں کہیں بھی جاسکتا ہے اور پورے دیش سے چیزیں کشمیر وولی میں ٹرین سے جا سکتی ہیں۔ اس سے سیاحت کو بھی فائدہ ہوگا۔

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

میرا دوسرا سوال ہے کہ جموں سے راجوری-پونچھ ڈسٹرکٹ جو ہمارے بارڈر کے ہیں، ان کے لئے سروے ہوا تھا۔ میں جانتا ہوں کہ اس سروے کے بعد وہاں پر کام کب سے چالو ہوگا؟

سر، میرا تیسرا سوال ہے، جب میں چھ سال پہلے تک سواستھ منتری تھا، تو ریلوے منترالیہ میں اور سواستھ منترالیہ کے بیچ میں کئی میٹنگوں کے بعد، منسٹر لیول پر ایک میمورنڈم آف انڈر اسٹینڈنگ ہوئی تھی۔ یہاں پر ریل راجیہ منتری جی نے چرچا کی، حالانکہ بڑے ہی افسوس سے مجھے کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ ان کو \* شبد نہیں لگانا چاہئے تھا اور میں چاہوں گا کہ یہ شبد ریکارڈ سے نکال دیا جائے۔ دوسرا، انہوں نے سلیکٹڈ ایک ہی اسٹیٹ کی بات کہی ہے کہ وہاں land grabbing ہوتی ہے۔ میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب ہمارے سواستھ منترالیہ اور ریلوے منترالیہ کے بیچ میں میمورنڈم آف انڈر اسٹینڈنگ

**रेल मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल):** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, बहुत ही सार्थक चर्चा हुई, सभी सम्माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत अच्छे सुझाव दिए। मैं सभी सदस्यों और नेताओं का आपके माध्यम से धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ। इस चर्चा में अलग-अलग पहलू पर कुछ जानकारीयां भी पेश की गईं, कुछ जानकारीयां थोड़ी तोड़-मरोड़ कर, गलत भी पेश की गईं। मैं उन गलत जानकारीयों को ठीक करने की पूरी कोशिश करूंगा, लेकिन साधारणतः काफी अच्छे मुद्दे इस चर्चा में निकले।

महोदय, मेरा तो हर वक्त यह मानना रहता है कि अगर आप डिलीवरी करो, यदि आप किसी विषय में अच्छा perform करो, तभी व्यक्तियों की भी आशा और अपेक्षाएं बढ़ती हैं। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में इस सरकार ने जिस प्रकार से गत पांच वर्षों में तेज गति से विकास किया, प्रगति की और अन्यान्य पहलुओं पर काम करते हुए, भारतीय रेल को एक नए रूप में देश की जनता के सामने रखा, तो स्वाभाविक रूप से लोगों की आशा और अपेक्षाएं और ज्यादा जागी हैं। कई बार हम लोग चुनाव आदि में जाते हैं, तो हमें यह सुनने को मिलता है और लोग कहते हैं कि यह क्यों नहीं हुआ, वह क्यों नहीं हुआ। उसी जनता में ऐसे लोग भी हैं, जो यह भी कहते हैं कि भाई मोदी है, तो मुमकिन है। एक प्रकार से वही भावना आज भी मुझे देखने को मिली, क्योंकि कई लोगों ने कुछ-कुछ चीजों में कुछ-कुछ बातें तो कहीं, लेकिन वे भूल गए कि उसका genesis कहां से शुरू होता है, यानी root cause analysis क्या है।

महोदय, छोटी-छोटी बातों पर हम नॉक-झॉक कर सकते हैं, विपक्ष, अलग-अलग दल, सरकार के बीच में मतभेद रह सकते हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्य इस बात पर सहमत होंगे कि रेलवे national integration का एक साधन है, पूरे देश को जोड़ती

[श्री पीयूष गोयल]

है, पूरे देश के विकास का एक engine of growth है और कैसे तेज विकास होता है, उसका एक प्रतीक है।

महोदय, अभी कुछ आंकड़े श्री अंगादि सुरेश चन्नाबासप्पा जी ने भी दिए, जिनमें उन्होंने बताया कि कैसे ऐसी परिस्थितियों में अभी doubling हो, tripling हो, quadrupling हो और नई लाइनें बनें, अलग-अलग काम होने हैं। गति तेज करने का काम गत पांच वर्षों में हुआ है।

महोदय, अभी-अभी वित्त मंत्री जी यहां थीं, मैं उनका और प्रधान मंत्री जी का धन्यवाद करना चाहूंगा कि जो thrust और जो focus पिछले पांच-छः वर्ष में रेलवे को मिला, ऐसा शायद ही इतिहास में पहले कभी हुआ हो। मैं अभी भी देखता हूँ कि वर्ष 2014 से पहले साधारणतः Capex, जो नई लाइनों में, नए rolling stock में और locomotive में invest होता है, वह साधारणतः 40,000 करोड़ से 50,000 करोड़ रुपए होता था। वर्ष 2014-15 के बजट में भी यही स्थिति थी, क्योंकि वह बजट हमसे पहले वाली सरकार ने प्रस्तुत किया था और जब जुलाई में हम आए, तो हमने फाइनल बजट दिया, लेकिन आधार वही पुराने इंटेरिम बजट का था। वर्ष 2014-15 में 58,719 करोड़ रुपए निवेश हुए थे। इस वर्ष के बजट में 1,61,000 करोड़ रुपए का निवेश Capex में होने जा रहा है, यानी लगभग ढाई-पौने तीन गुना निवेश किया जा रहा है। यह सिलसिला लगातार चलता रहा है, बढ़ोतरी होती रही है, निवेश किया गया है और इसी के कारण अन्यान्य पहलुओं पर रेलवे में अभूतपूर्व काम हुआ है।

महोदय, छोटे उदाहरण चाहिए, तो मैं यह बोल सकता हूँ कि unmanned level crossing बंद होने चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सबकी सामान्य राय थी। इसमें किसी का मतभेद नहीं होगा, लेकिन उसे एक slow pace में करना या उसे focus देकर speed में करना, यह देखने की बात है।

मोदी जी ने जब statistics देखे और देखा कि एक तिहाई एक्सिडेंट्स सिर्फ unmanned level crossings के कारण होते हैं, लोगों की जान जाती है, मृत्यु होती है, तो उन्होंने आदेश दिया कि unmanned level crossings को क्यों नहीं खत्म किया जा सकता है? मुझे अभी भी याद है कि जब मीटिंग में इस पर निर्णय हुआ और मैंने कहा कि बारह महीने में हमें पूरे तरीके से unmanned level crossings खत्म करनी हैं, तब इसका आंकड़ा देखकर सभी लोग चौंक गए, अधिकारियों ने भी कहा कि यह तो बड़ा ही मुश्किल मामला है, ऐसा संभव नहीं है। परंतु असंभव को संभव बनाना, यही विशेषता तो प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी ने गत पाँच वर्षों में देश के समक्ष रखी है। मुझे आज तक याद है कि मेरे मंत्री बनने के शायद कुछ ही दिनों बाद यह मीटिंग बड़ौदा हाउस में हुई थी, जिसमें मैंने पूछा था कि अगले साल गणेश चतुर्थी कब है? मुझे एक तारीख बताई गई थी, शायद वह तारीख 2 अक्टूबर थी या कुछ ऐसी ही तारीख थी, मुझे पक्का याद नहीं है, मैंने कहा कि बस गणेश चतुर्थी तक हमें सब unmanned level crossings खत्म करनी हैं। उस समय ग्यारह या साढ़े ग्यारह महीने रह गए थे और मेरे मन में भी संशय था,

क्योंकि मुझे रेलवे की ज्यादा जानकारी नहीं थी, डर भी लग रहा था, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी का पक्का इरादा था कि इसको करना ही है और जब रेल की पूरी व्यवस्थाएं, पूरे अधिकारी, पूरे कर्मचारी इस काम में लग गए, तो मुझे आपको यह बताते हुए आनंद हो रहा है कि उस दिन तक देश भर में लगभग 300 या 400 रह गए थे, लेकिन उसके दो-तीन महीने बाद, देश में पूरे तरीके से ब्रॉड-गेज का जो नेटवर्क है, उसमें **unmanned level crossings** को इतिहास बना दिया गया, उसको पूरे तरीके से खत्म कर दिया गया। राजस्थान में, बाड़मेर में कुछ **technical** कारणों से शायद 60-70 बचे हैं, **distance** बहुत ज्यादा है, इसलिए हम **unmanned level crossings** नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, उसकी सेफ्टी पर अलग तरह से ध्यान दे रहे हैं। ऐसे एक-एक विषय पर गंभीरता से और समयबद्ध तरीके से समस्याओं का समाधान करने से कामयाबी मिलती है। सर, मुझे आपके माध्यम से सबको यह बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि आज 7 मार्च, 2020 को, यानी इस वर्ष के साढ़े ग्यारह महीने पूरे हो चुके हैं और इस वर्ष में एक भी, यानी शून्य पैसेंजर की मृत्यु रेल दुर्घटना के कारण हुई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका पूरा श्रेय भारतीय रेल के 3 लाख कर्मचारियों को जाता है। जिस प्रकार से अधिकारी और कर्मचारी, सभी मिलकर इस विषय के बारे में चिंता कर रहे हैं, जिस प्रकार से उनके मन में यह प्रतिबद्धता है कि हम सेफ्टी को अपना मूल मंत्र बनाएंगे, मैंने रेलवे के कर्मचारियों में अपने आप में यह जो एक विशेषता देखी है, वह सराहनीय है। इसे देखकर एक प्रकार से मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि वे इसी प्रतिबद्धता के साथ आगे भी काम करते रहेंगे। भगवान न करे कि कोई गलत काम हो जाए, कोई गलती भी हो जाए, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि सदन इसको उस **spirit** में लेगा कि पूरे प्रयत्नों के बावजूद कभी एकाध तकलीफ आ भी जाए, कभी किसी एक सांसद या किसी पैसेंजर को तकलीफ हो भी जाए, तो क्या दशा सही दिशा की तरफ जा रही है या नहीं जा रही है, यह तय करना ज्यादा आवश्यक है।

उपसभापति जी, इस बार के और गत कुछ वर्षों के रेल बजट में रेलवे की जो **requirements** हैं, उनको पूरे तरीके से पूरा करने का जो काम किया गया है, उससे हमारे हाथ मजबूत हुए हैं, उससे हमारे अंदर क्षमता आई है, ताकि हम ऐसे कामों को बल दे सकें।

महोदय, अटल जी ने भी एक बार कहा था कि जो हमारा लक्ष्य है, वह आसमान को छूना चाहिए। छोटा लक्ष्य मत रखिए, हो सकता है कि लक्ष्य पूरा न हो पाए, लेकिन अगर आप लक्ष्य छोटा रखेंगे, तो **extra ordinary** काम कैसे हो सकेगा? हमने इसी कल्पना से हर बार लक्ष्य को ऐसा बड़ा रखा कि कई बार लक्ष्य पूरा न हो, लेकिन लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने की चाहत ने हमें इतना **extra ordinary** आगे बढ़ा दिया है।

महोदय, मैं आपके समक्ष एक उदाहरण रखूंगा। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने विद्युतीकरण की बात कही है। 2013-14 में रेलवे में लगभग 610 किलोमीटर का विद्युतीकरण हुआ था। हमने पिछले साल 6,000 किलोमीटर का लक्ष्य रखा था। मैं माफी चाहता हूँ कि हम 6,000 किलोमीटर का लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं कर पाए, हम 5,276 किलोमीटर ही पूरा कर पाए।

[श्री पीयूष गोयल]

उपसभापति महोदय, अगर मैंने 6 हजार का लक्ष्य ही नहीं रखा होता, तो शायद 5,276 भी नहीं होता। अगर हम लक्ष्य को 600 से 10 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दें, 700 कर दें, और 10-12 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दें, 800 कर दें, 900-000 कर दें, तो उसी के इर्द-गिर्द सारी व्यवस्थाएँ बनती रहेंगी, पर जब transformation चाहिए, जब देश को परिवर्तन बहुत बड़े रूप में चाहिए, तब लक्ष्य भी बढ़ा होना चाहिए। उपसभापति महोदय, कई माननीय सांसदों ने संदेह व्यक्त किया कि शायद हम 2024 तक electrification नहीं कर पाएँगे, लेकिन मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि हमारे रेल के कर्मचारियों में जो प्रतिबद्धता है, जिस प्रकार का जुनून है, वे 2024 तक शत-प्रतिशत रेलवे का पूर्णतः विद्युतीकरण करके इस देश को एक ही नहीं, कई सारे लाभ पहुँचाएँगे। उपसभापति महोदय, लाभ कैसे कि इससे प्रदूषण कम होगा, लाभ कैसे कि विदेश से जो कच्चा तेल आता है, वह कम हो जाएगा और हम बिजली के माध्यम से रेल चलाएँगे, लाभ कैसे कि हम foreign exchange बचाएँगे, इससे विदेशी मुद्रा बचेगी, तो इससे रुपए की कीमत भी मजबूत होगी, देश में महँगाई भी कम होगी। ये सब interlinked रहते हैं। एक सबसे बड़ा लाभ यह होगा कि रेलवे में जो डीजल का खर्च होता था, उसके बनिस्बत बिजली का इस्तेमाल होगा। यह ध्यान रहे कि बिजली स्वदेशी है। चाहे वह कोयले से बने, चाहे वह सौर ऊर्जा हो, पवन ऊर्जा हो, इनसे हमें स्वदेशी बिजली मिलती है। स्वदेशी बिजली से महात्मा गाँधी जी की स्वदेशी रेलवे चले, मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे ज्यादा आनन्द की बात किसी के लिए नहीं हो सकती। इससे रेलवे के हजारों करोड़ रुपए, अनुमानित 13-16 हजार करोड़ रुपए सालाना बचेंगे। वह बचत एक प्रकार से हमारे यात्रियों के खाते में जाएगी, नहीं तो यात्री भाड़ा बढ़ाते-बढ़ाते हम इसे कब तक बढ़ाएँगे? यह चिंता हमारे सामने रहती है, जिसके कारण हम बहुत सँभल-सँभल कर, बहुत कम तरीके से, कभी-कभार जब बहुत अनिवार्य हो जाता है, तभी हम यात्री भाड़ा बढ़ाते हैं। इसकी सराहना की गई है कि हमारे 5 साल के कार्यकाल में यात्रियों की सुविधाएँ तो कई गुना बढ़ी हैं, लेकिन किराए में बहुत ज्यादा संतुलन रखा गया है।

उपसभापति महोदय, कई माननीय सदस्यों ने जरूर यह कहा कि रेल बजट का अपना एक charm था, अलग होना चाहिए, पर मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके बारे में कई बार चर्चा हो चुकी है। अलग बजट, यानी यह एक राजनीतिक घोषणापत्र के अलावा कुछ नहीं था। झूठे वादे, कई सारी रेलवे लाइंस announce करना, नई ट्रेनें announce करना, सालों-साल तक उन पर कोई काम न होना। एक बजट में announce होना कि कोई नई लाइन बनने वाली है, शायद उसके सहारे एक चुनाव भी जीत जाना, अगले चुनाव तक सर्वे शुरू करना, तीसरे चुनाव तक कैबिनेट से कुछ थोड़ा-बहुत approval process लेने की कोशिश करना, चौथे चुनाव तक जमीन का अधिग्रहण शुरू करना, पाँचवें चुनाव तक कहना कि अब जमीन इतनी महँगी हो गई है, प्रोजेक्ट को re-work करना पड़ेगा। ऐसा करते-करते सैकड़ों प्रोजेक्ट्स जमा हो जाते हैं। जब मैं फाइलें देखता हूँ, जब प्रोजेक्ट्स की study करता हूँ, माननीय सदस्य बड़ी उम्मीद के साथ आते हैं कि हमारा प्रोजेक्ट तो फलाने-फलाने वर्ष में sanction हो गया था, आप काम क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं, funds क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं, तब मुझे दुख से बताना पड़ता है कि वह तो announce हुआ था,

लेकिन उसके बाद कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हो पाई या उस प्रोजेक्ट की कोई viability नहीं है, या उस प्रोजेक्ट के लिए जमीन नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अक्लमंदी की बात यह है कि rather than you spread your resources thin, अगर हमारे पास 100 रुपए हैं, आप 500 प्रोजेक्ट्स में 20-20 पैसे दे दो, तो एक भी प्रोजेक्ट खत्म नहीं होगा। पाँच सौ के पाँच सौ प्रोजेक्ट्स की लागत बढ़ती जाएगी और सालों-साल बस यही खुशी रहेगी कि हमारे प्रोजेक्ट के लिए थोड़ा पैसा मिल गया, पर जमीन तो है नहीं, तो पैसा लगता नहीं है, पैसा लगता है, तो security में लग जाता है, जो जमीन है, उसको बचाने में लग जाता है, लेकिन प्रोजेक्ट की progress नहीं होती है। हमने 58 प्रोजेक्ट्स को super critical category और 68 प्रोजेक्ट्स को critical category में categorize करके जहाँ-जहाँ जमीन पूरे तरीके से हमारे हाथ में है, जहाँ-जहाँ forest clearance हमारे पास है, जहाँ राज्य सरकार की सहमति है, सहयोग है, राज्य सरकार की जो लागत लगनी है, उस लागत का भुगतान समय-समय पर हो रहा है, उस पर फोकस करके हमारी कोशिश है कि जल्द से जल्द प्रोजेक्ट्स खत्म हों और प्रोजेक्ट्स completion की तरफ आएँ, rather than सिर्फ प्रोजेक्ट के ऊपर लंबे अरसे तक थोड़ा-थोड़ा पैसा बाँटा जाए।

आपको कई प्रोजेक्ट्स में कई हजार करोड़ रुपये दिखते हैं और कई माननीय सदस्य इसको लेकर चिंतित भी हैं, लेकिन मैं अपने साथ सभी स्टेट्स के पेपर्स लेकर आया हूँ। मैं किसी एक स्टेट को single out नहीं करूँगा, मैं हर स्टेट के पेपर्स लाया हूँ।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, ये पश्चिमी बंगाल के सारे प्रोजेक्ट्स का ब्यौरा है कि कैसे-कैसे एक-एक प्रोजेक्ट में जमीन न होने के कारण या कहीं forest clearance नहीं होने के कारण या कहीं encroachment के कारण उन प्रोजेक्ट्स को हम जितनी तेज़ गति देना चाहते हैं, वह नहीं दे पा रहे हैं।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, एक प्रोजेक्ट तो 1974 का है। वह 110 किलोमीटर का प्रोजेक्ट था, लेकिन आज तक सिर्फ 42 किलोमीटर ही commissioned हो पाया है, बाकी सब अटका पड़ा है। Bargachia to Champadanga, Champadanga to Tarakeswar, Amta to Bagnan, Jangipara to Furfura Sharif, इस तरह अगर मैं गिनता चला जाऊँ, तो इसमें हर प्रोजेक्ट का नाम है। ऐसा मत सोचिए कि मैं सिर्फ पश्चिमी बंगाल के प्रोजेक्ट्स की डिटेल्स लाया हूँ। इन पेपर्स में केरल के हर प्रोजेक्ट की डिटेल्स हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि केरल में पर्याप्त मात्रा में निवेश नहीं हो रहा है या जितनी रिक्वायरमेंट है, उतना निवेश नहीं हो रहा है, लेकिन हम इसमें क्या कर सकते हैं? मैं वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री जी को पत्र के ऊपर पत्र लिख चुका हूँ।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरे पास ये हर राज्य के माननीय मुख्य मंत्रियों को लिखे गए पत्र हैं। जो भी माननीय सदस्य देखना चाहें, वे मुझसे ये पत्र ले सकते हैं। आप हमारी मदद करिए। आप हमें अपने राज्य में जमीन दिलवाइए। आपके राज्य ने जो कमिटमेंट दिया है कि हम इसमें 50% भुगतान देंगे या जमीन देंगे, तो अगर राज्य सरकारों की मदद मिले, तो हमारी सरकार

[श्री पीयूष गोयल]

इसके लिए प्रतिबद्ध है कि जिस प्रोजेक्ट में जमीन और उस राज्य का निवेश शेर मिल जाता है, उसको fast track करने के लिए हम तुरंत काम करेंगे। हम तो चाहते हैं कि देश के कोने-कोने तक रेलवे अधिक से अधिक पहुंचे।

अभी माननीय गुलाम नबी जी ने Katra to Banihal के प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में पूछा। सबसे पहले तो मैं आपको खुशखबरी दे दूं कि आज़ादी के 75 वर्ष पूरे होने से पहले, यानी अगस्त, 2022 से पहले ही Banihal to Katra का यह प्रोजेक्ट खत्म हो जाएगा, इसके साथ-साथ सीधा Kanyakumari से Baramulla तक भारतीय रेल एक हो जाएगी। इसी समय में हम एक प्रोजेक्ट को और पूरा करने जा रहे हैं, Kutch to Kamrup तक तो रेलवे लाइन है, लेकिन हम Kevadia to Kutch भी एक रेलवे लाइन जोड़ रहे हैं, जिससे भारत के आयरन मैन सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल को अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित कर सकें। Kevadia में सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल जी का विश्व का सबसे ऊंचा स्टेच्यु बना है, उसको भी हम भारतीय रेल से जोड़ेंगे, as Indian Railways humble tribute to Sardar Patel and for unifying India. The true unifier of India would be given a tribute by the Indian Railways, which is the operational unifier of India on the ground. मैं समझता हूं, आज़ाद साहब शायद आपको याद होगा कि यह प्रोजेक्ट चार-पांच साल अटक गया था। इसका कारण यह था कि कोर्ट में कुछ पीआईएल फाइल हो गई थी, लेकिन उसकी फाइनल रूलिंग रेलवे के हक में आई थी। उसके बाद फिर से सुप्रीम कोर्ट में पीआईएल फाइल हो गई थी और जुलाई, 2016 में रेलवे ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में यह केस जीत लिया, उसके बाद से हम इस पर तेज गति से काम शुरू कर पाए हैं। आप सभी जानते हैं कश्मीर में थोड़ी-बहुत उग्रवाद वगैरह की समस्या भी थी, लेकिन मुझे आप सबको बताते हुए खुशी है कि गत् 18-19 महीनों में बहुत तेज गति से इस पर काम चल रहा है। चिनाब नदी के ऊपर जो पुल बनने जा रहा है, वह विश्व का सबसे ऊंचा रेल पुल बन रहा है। उसका काम देखने लायक है। अगर कोई माननीय सदस्य वहां जाना चाहें, तो मैं अरेंज करने के लिए तैयार हूं। आपका सीना गर्व से चौड़ा हो जाएगा कि कैसे हमारे इंजीनियर्स और कर्मचारी वहां पर काम कर रहे हैं। सर, इतिहास में पहली बार ऐसा हुआ, क्योंकि कश्मीर के इस रेलवे प्रोजेक्ट में हर साल जो निर्धारित निवेश राशि रखी जाती थी, वह साधारतया लैप्स हो जाती थी।

पिछले वर्ष, rather ये जो वर्ष चल रहे हैं, इस वर्ष अप्रूव्ड अमाउंट का पूरा अमाउंट एग्जॉस्ट हो गया। फिर भी भारतीय रेल ने प्रधान मंत्री जी के विशेष अधिकारों के कारण एक स्पेशल री-डिस्ट्रीब्यूट किया, जो प्रोजेक्ट्स उस तेज गति से प्रोग्रेस नहीं कर रहे थे, उनसे इस प्रोजेक्ट को पैसा दिया और रिकॉर्ड निवेश करन्ट ईयर में इस प्रोजेक्ट में होने जा रहा है और इसी के कारण अगले वर्ष भी माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने लगभग डबल कर दिया है, जो निवेश इस प्रोजेक्ट में दिया जाएगा। मैं हर राज्य के आंकड़े लेकर आया हूं, हालांकि एक-एक राज्य के आंकड़े यहां सुनाने लायक नहीं हैं। हर राज्य की कहानी मैं साथ में लाया हूं और अगर सबका साथ मिले तो सबका विकास भी हो सकेगा। यह सबका विश्वास है ही कि मोदी जी हैं तो विकास आना ही आना है।



उपसभापति महोदय, हमने सिर्फ सेफ्टी के ऊपर कदम उठाए हैं, ऐसा नहीं है। सेफ्टी पर तो बहुत एक्स्ट्रा-ऑडिनरी कदम उठाए गए हैं। यहां तक कि कई सारे आइटम्स जो सेफ्टी में नहीं गिने जाते थे, उनको भी सेफ्टी में डाला, जिससे कि पैसे की तंगी के कारण कभी हम सेफ्टी के कार्यों में कॉम्प्रोमाइज़ न कर पाएं। रेल सुरक्षा फंड में भी अधिक से अधिक पैसा रेल बजट के माध्यम से रेलवेज से सरप्लस से दिया जा रहा है। इसके साथ ही साथ हमने रोलिंग स्टॉक में भी एक बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन किया है। आप सब जानते हैं, एक पुराना डिजाइन आईसीएफ कोच का है और दूसरा नया तो नहीं बोल सकते, यह तीस साल पुराना है, परंतु उसमें बहुत ज्यादा काम नहीं हुआ था, इसलिए मैं उसे नया डिजाइन कहता हूं, वह एलएचबी कोच का है। 2009 से 2014 पांच वर्ष के बीच 1,866 एलएचबी कोचेज़ भारतीय रेल में बने। बाकी नॉर्मल कोच में आईसीएफ कोचेज़ बनते जा रहे थे। जब हमारी सरकार आई, तब आप एलएचबी कोचेज़ का रिकॉर्ड देखें तो लगभग जीरो fatality होती है। ये एक के ऊपर एक नहीं चढ़ते हैं। अगर एक्सिडेंट हो तो they don't turn turtle. वे एक जगह पर अटक जाते हैं। हमने पूछा कि आईसीएफ कोच बना क्यों रहे हों, कोई जवाब नहीं था, बस बने जा रहे हैं। क्योंकि किसी ने सोचा ही नहीं कि रेलवे में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। मुझे आपको बताते हुए खुशी है कि कहां 1866 कोच और कहां गत पांच वर्षों में 9,932 एलएचबी कोचेज़ बने। गत दो वर्षों से तो आईसीएफ कोचेज़ बनाना ही बंद कर दिया, टोटल स्टॉप। अब सब कोचेज़ एलएचबी डिजाइन के बनते हैं। मुझे आपको सूचित करते हुए खुशी होती है कि इसमें भी हमने प्रोडक्शन में बहुत तेज गति से प्रोग्रेस की है। जो 2013-2014 में कुल 3289 कोचेज़ बने थे, वे इस वर्ष लगभग आठ हजार कोचेज़ बनने जा रहे हैं, यानी ढाई गुना ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन है। I am not talking about ICF and LHB coaches separately. The total coach production, 3289 से बढ़कर लगभग आठ हजार कोच 2019-2020 में होने जा रहा है। सबसे बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि सब के सब मॉडर्न डिजाइन के होंगे, एलएचबी होंगे या उससे भी बेटर डिजाइन के बन्दे भारत की तरह होंगे, लेकिन मैं आपसे एक जानकारी विशेष रूप से शेयर करना चाहूंगा, मुझे विश्वास है कि आप सबका सीना यह जानकारी प्राप्त करके चौड़ा होगा कि एक सरकारी फैक्टरी, रायबरेली में फैक्टरी है, जिसकी कल्पना आज से 32 साल पहले की गई थी, लेकिन 2014 तक एक भी खुद का कोच नहीं बनाया था। 2014 तक उसमें जनरल मैनेजर तक नहीं था, स्टाफ नहीं था। कपूरथला या चेन्नई से कोच आते थे, पेच लगाये जाते थे, रंग लगाया जाता था और एक भी कोच खुद का नहीं था। अगस्त 2014 में उसका पहला कोच बना, जो खुद का बना, वहां पर कोच का निर्माण हुआ।

उपसभापति महोदय, अगस्त, 2014 से बढ़ते-बढ़ते एक फैक्टरी, जिसकी क्षमता मात्र 1,000 कोचेज़ की है, मुझे गर्व के साथ आज आप सबको बताते हुए खुशी होती है कि इस वर्ष वह फैक्टरी, 1,000 कोचेज़ की क्षमता वाली फैक्टरी, 2,000 कोचेज़ बनाने जा रही है। यानी सरकारी फैक्टरी, पीएसयू, जो साधारणतः अगर 50-60 प्रतिशत कैपेसिटी यूटिलाइजेशन कर ले, तो हम सब बड़े संतुष्ट होते हैं, वह 200 परसेंट कैपेसिटी यूटिलाइजेशन पर काम करेगी, क्यों, क्योंकि

[श्री पीयूष गोयल]

वहाँ के कर्मचारियों में, वहाँ की मैनेजमेंट में एक जोश है कि हमें यह करना है और हम करके दिखायेंगे। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी वहाँ पर गये थे। उन्होंने वहाँ पर विजिट किया था। जब मैंने उनको शुरू में बताया कि इस प्रकार से वहाँ प्रगति हो रही है, तो सुन कर वे बड़े आनन्दित हुए कि 2014-15 में 140 कोचेज़ बने, 2015-16 में डबल करके 285 कोचेज़ बने, 2016-17 फिर डबल किया और 576 कोचेज़ बने, तो उनको बड़ा आनन्द आया। करीब 2018 के अन्त में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने खुद मॉडर्न कोच फैक्टरी का विजिट किया। 2017-18 में 711 कोचेज़ बने हैं। अनुमान यह था कि करीब 650 बनेंगे, लेकिन 711 बने। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने वहाँ के कर्मचारियों को ऐसा उत्साहित किया, जब उन्होंने वहाँ पर उनको सम्बोधित किया, बातचीत की, 2017-18 में 711 बने, 2018-19 में 1,425 कोचेज़ बने। तो एक ही वर्ष में डबल करके, 700 से 1,400 और इस वर्ष 2,000 कोचेज़, मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद यह एक विश्व रिकॉर्ड होगा। मुझे और जानकारीयाँ निकालनी पड़ेंगी।

ऐसा ही आईसीएफ, चेन्नई में है। हमारे चेन्नई के कर्मचारी 2013-14 में 1,604 कोचेज़ बनाते थे। इस वर्ष अनुमान है कि 4,238 कोचेज़ बनेंगे। कहाँ 1,604 और कहाँ 4,238! यह एक काम करने का ढंग है, काम करने की स्पीड का मैंने एक अनुमान देने की कोशिश की। मैं हाल में शनिवार के दिन वाराणसी में था, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के क्षेत्र में। वहाँ पर जब मैं DLW का विजिट कर रहा था, तो 295th Locomotive को flag off किया। मैंने पूछा कितना बनाओगे, तो बोले कि इस साल 315 का टारगेट है। मैंने कहा कि टारगेट क्या होता है, ज्यादा बनाओ, तो बोले कि परन्तु रेलवे में रूल है कि टारगेट से ज्यादा नहीं बना सकते। मैंने कहा कि मैं आज टारगेट निर्धारित करता हूँ। आप बताओ कि आप अगले साल कितना बना सकोगे? उपसभापति महोदय, लगभग बोली लगने की तरह का माहौल बन गया था। जब मैंने कहा- 501, तो पूरी फैक्टरी में तालियों की गड़गड़ाहट थी, कर्मचारियों में ऐसा उत्साह था और कुछ ने तो यहाँ तक भी टिप्पणी की कि साहब, हम 501 से भी ज्यादा बनाकर दिखायेंगे। यह हमारे कर्मचारियों का उत्साह है।

महोदय, पहले सुना करते थे, माननीय सदस्य आते थे कि हमारे यहाँ पर unmanned level crossing को बन्द किया जाए। मुझे आज खुशी है कि आज सदस्य जब आते हैं तो कहते हैं कि मेरे manned level crossing पर मुझे underpass चाहिए या overpass चाहिए। मुझे आपको सूचित करते हुए यह खुशी है कि लगभग 2009 से 2014 के बीच 1,000 level crossings को ROB/RUB द्वारा convert किया गया था और पिछले पाँच वर्षों में हमने इसको बढ़ा कर 2,300 कर दिया, 2,300 level crossings को eliminate किया। अगर मैं आपको इस वर्ष का बताऊँ, तो पहले ही 8 महीनों में लगभग 850 manned level crossings को हम eliminate कर पाये हैं। अब मैं जिस-जिस ज़ोन का रिव्यू करता हूँ, तो लोग उत्साह से बताते हैं कि हमारा टारगेट इतना था और हमने उससे ज्यादा करके दिखाया है। तो लेवल क्रॉसिंग्स को भी आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता - हम priority पर कर रहे हैं कि जहाँ पर भीड़ ज्यादा होती है, शहर के इलाके हैं, वहाँ जल्द से जल्द manned level crossings खत्म हों।

इसी के साथ-साथ कई माननीय सदस्यों ने water logging की बात रखी थी कि underpass में कई बार पानी भर जाता है। हमने 8,519 subways और rail underbridges का सर्वे किया। 2,044 में यह समस्या पायी गयी। उनमें से 715 पर हमने इस समस्या को सुलझा दिया है, समस्या खत्म कर दी है।

बाकी जो रहते हैं, उनके लिए भी मैंने सभी अधिकारियों को निर्देश दिया है कि अगली बारिश के पहले वहाँ पर पम्प लगा कर या सम्प बना कर water logging की समस्या को समाप्त करके लोगों को सुविधा दें, लेकिन आप सबसे इतना अनुरोध जरूर करूँगा कि कभी बहुत बड़ी बाढ़ आ जाए या बहुत ज्यादा तेज बारिश हो जाए, तब एक-आध, दो दिन समस्या आ सकती है, उतना तो थोड़ा-बहुत हमें भी accomodate करना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि after all, there is a limitation to technology also कि कितना वह हो जाएगा।

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय मंत्री जी, एक मिनट। माननीय सदस्यगण, रेलवे पर चर्चा के लिए कुल समय निर्धारित था चार घंटे और अब तक हम लोग लगभग पाँच घंटे आठ मिनट बात कर चुके हैं। इसके बाद दो लेजिस्लेटिव बिजनेस भी हैं, उनको हम लें, इसलिए मेरा आग्रह होगा कि कृपया आप इसका ध्यान रखें।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** सर, स्वच्छता की बात पर तो कई सदस्यों ने काफी कुछ अच्छी बातें बताईं। हमें 2019 में राष्ट्रपति जी द्वारा Best-performing Ministry का भी उपहार मिला है। आज आप कोई रेलवे स्टेशन देख लीजिए और इसके लिए आपको ज्यादा दूर जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। आप रूम नंबर 7 में मेरे कार्यालय में आ जाइए या रेल भवन में आ जाइए। आपको जो भी रेलवे स्टेशन देखना हो, आपको उस रेलवे स्टेशन के recent picture स्क्रीन पर दिखाए जा सकते हैं। अगर आपको इतना भी कष्ट नहीं करना है, तो आप अपने मोबाइल पर 'Rail Drishti' नामक मोबाइल ऐप डाउनलोड कर लीजिए। आपको इसके माध्यम से देश के हर स्टेशन की रीसेंट फोटो मिलती रहेगी। हम इसमें बार-बार नई फोटो लगाते रहते हैं। यही हमारा काम पर निगरानी रखने का तरीका है।

सर, अभी बायो-टॉयलेट्स की भी बात हुई, माननीय सदस्य ने अलग-अलग आकड़े दिए, पता नहीं वे कहाँ से दिए, पर मुझे यह बताते हुए खुशी है कि 99.5 परसेंट कोचेज में आज बायो-टॉयलेट्स लग चुके हैं। लगभग 500 रहते हैं, वे भी 15-20 दिन या महीने में पूरे हो जाएँगे। उसके बाद रेलवे शत-प्रतिशत ओडीएफ हो जाएगा। आपको याद है, मेरे मंत्री महोदय मित्र ने भी कहा कि एक ज़माने में कैसी बदबू आती थी, आज आपको कहीं बदबू नहीं आएगी। यह सेफ्टी के लिए भी जरूरी था, क्योंकि ट्रैक्स पर जो मल जाता था, उसमें मौजूद यूरिक एसिड ट्रैक्स को खराब करते थे। उससे सेफ्टी पर भी असर पड़ता था। इसके कारण जल्दी ट्रैक रिप्लेसमेंट करना पड़ता था और इससे खर्चा बढ़ता था। प्रधान मंत्री जी की यह एक बड़ी होलिस्टिक सोच है, जिसके कारण हमने स्वच्छता पर बल दिया है।

[श्री पीयूष गोयल]

सर, मेरे मित्र अनिल जी को यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि पिछले वर्ष हमने सिर्फ मुम्बई में 3 लाख क्यूबिक मीटर कचड़ा ट्रैक्स से हटाकर मड ट्रेन द्वारा landfill में भेजा। अगर आप हमारी मदद करें, तो आप सबसे अनुरोध है कि हम अपने-अपने इलाके में स्वच्छता तो करें, पर स्वच्छता को बरकरार रखने के लिए जनता को प्रेरित भी करें। अगर आप सबका सहयोग रहा, तो हम इस तरह की स्वच्छता आगे भी मेंटेन करने में सफल होंगे और हम यही एक प्रकार से अगली पीढ़ी के लिए विरासत छोड़ कर जा सकते हैं कि हम स्वच्छता को अपने जीवन में एक मिशन के रूप में अपना लें।

सर, ऐसे ही Mechanised Coach Washing का है। पहले कोच जेट स्प्रे से वॉश होते थे और एक रैक की क्लीनिंग में करीब तीस हजार लीटर पानी लगता था। आप सब जानते हैं कि जेट स्प्रे से कोई कोच क्लीन हो ही नहीं सकता, क्योंकि उस पर इतनी मिट्टी जम जाती है। हमने 126 Mechanised Auto Coach Washing Plants sanction किए, उनमें से 18 तो लग चुके हैं। ये तेज गति से देश भर में लग रहे हैं। इससे 96 प्रतिशत पानी की बचत होती है और हमारा जो जल-जीवन मिशन है, जिससे हम हर घर, नल से जल देना चाहते हैं, उसमें भी हमें सहायता मिलेगी। इसका pay back मात्र दो-ढाई वर्ष है, इतना पानी बचेगा, क्योंकि करीब तीस हजार के बदले सिर्फ 6000 पानी लगेगा। उसमें भी हम recycle कर रहे हैं, जिससे अब हमें मात्र चार प्रतिशत पानी एक रैक को धोने के लिए जरूरत पड़ेगी। ऐसे ही 953 स्टेशनों पर Mechanised Cleaning Contract दिए गए हैं और उनकी फीडबैक customer feedback से लिंक की है कि अगर आप स्वच्छ रखेंगे, हमारे यात्री कहेंगे कि उनको स्वच्छता का अनुभव हुआ, तब उसके हिसाब से incentive मिलेगा।

ऐसे ही हमने सब जगह quick watering की facility लगानी शुरू की है। 161 जगह locate की हैं, जिनमें से 42 में faster watering, पाइप बढ़ा करके पम्प का साइज बढ़ा किया है। पहले एक complaint रहती थी कि गाड़ी में पानी खत्म हो गया। इसका root cause analysis करके ध्यान आया कि टंकी में ऊपर तक पानी तो भरता ही नहीं है। पुराने पाइप हो गए हैं, छोटे पाइप हैं। पहले ट्रेन कोयला लेने के लिए आधा-आधा घंटा रुकती थी, steam locomotive थी, लेकिन आज दो-पाँच मिनट रुकती हैं और उतने समय में पानी भरता ही नहीं है। इसलिए हमने इसमें आधारभूत परिवर्तन करके इस समस्या का समाधान भी शुरू कर दिया है। मेरे मित्र, मनोज झा जी, On Board Housekeeping Service पर टिप्पणी कर रहे थे। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि 2008-09 में जब लालू प्रसाद यादव जी मंत्री थे, तब उन्होंने ही यह सर्विस contract पर देनी शुरू की थी, मैंने नहीं शुरू की है। हा, मैंने इसमें गति दी है। मैंने अब इतना कर दिया है कि आज के दिन लगभग 1,000 pairs of train में On Board Housekeeping Service है और आहिस्ते-आहिस्ते इसको बढ़ा रहे हैं, जिससे स्वच्छता का लाभ सभी को मिले।

उपसभापति महोदय, कई माननीय सदस्यों ने encroachment की बात की। माननीय the Leader of Opposition ने बहुत अच्छी बात कही। आपकी बात सही है कि अस्पताल बनने चाहिए,

पर हमारे पास देश में एक लाख एकड़ के करीब जमीन है और इसमें उतनी जमीन तो नहीं लगेगी। आपकी जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमने यह प्रोसेस शुरू कर दिया है कि रेलवे अस्पतालों में postgraduate seats, जो पहले 108 थीं, उनको बढ़ाकर 272 करने का प्रोसेस ऑलरेडी शुरू हो गया है। मेरे मंत्री बनने के साथ ही मेरा पीएस भी डॉक्टर था। उसको इस काम पर लगा रखा था। इस पर बहुत प्रगति हुई है। ऐसे ही जहाँ-जहाँ हमारे अस्पताल हैं, वहाँ मेडिकल कॉलेज के लिए भी budget allocation करने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी, पर हमारे मन में है कि हम अस्पताल में अपने लिए डॉक्टर्स भी बनाएं। इसकी भी कोशिश तेज गति से चल रही है। Encroachment के विषय पर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हाल में, लगभग दो महीने पहले एक बहुत बढ़िया निर्णय लिया है। उन्होंने कहा कि अब भारत विश्व की बड़ी रेलवेज़ में पहली रेलवे होगी, जिसका शत प्रतिशत विद्युतीकरण हो जाएगा, जो electricity से चलेगी। क्यों न हम इसको विश्व की पहली net zero, यानी carbon emission zero करने वाली Railway बनाएं? इसके लिए जो जमीन है, उस पर हम 20 हजार मेगावॉट सौर ऊर्जा के उपक्रम लगाने जा रहे हैं। 20 हजार मेगावॉट सौर ऊर्जा से रेलवे की पूरी requirement meet हो जाएगी। यह विश्व की पहली रेलवे होगी, जो प्रदूषण के प्रति इतनी संवेदना दिखाएगी। मुझे इसमें आप सबका इतना सहयोग चाहिए कि आपके राज्य में बिजली को bank करने दें। दिन में हम bank करें और रात को grid से ले लें, तब यह सपना सच हो जाएगा। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह काम समय-सीमा के अनुसार करने का निर्देश दिए हैं। मुझे विश्वास है कि first large railways in the world hundred per cent electrified and electrified with clean energy, renewable energy. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा:** अपना लगाएंगे या outsourcing कराएंगे?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** नहीं, हर एक चीज़ हम Electrician से ...(व्यवधान)... जो लोगों को सस्ती बिजली देगा, उसको लगाने देंगे, पर जमीन हमारी ही रहेगी। वैसे ही इस सरकार में हमने स्वदेशी पर बहुत बल दिया है। जो पहले अलग-अलग साधन छः प्रतिशत इम्पोर्ट होते थे, अब घटकर ढाई परसेंट हो गए हैं और हम इसको लगभग ज़ीरो पर लाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। सभी संसाधनों के लिए हम Self-reliant बनें और इसका लाभ आज कोरोनावायरस के संकट के समय पूरा विश्व समझ रहा है कि स्वदेशी में कितनी ताकत है और स्वदेशी की कितनी जरूरत है, इसलिए यह काम भी हम साथ-साथ कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं उम्मीद करूँगा कि आप सबको कभी न कभी "वन्दे भारत" एक्सप्रेस में travel करने का मौका मिला है। जो माननीय सांसद अभी तक नहीं जा पाए हैं, उन्हें मैं आमंत्रित करूँगा। अगर वे वैष्णो देवी जाना चाहते हैं, कटरा जाना चाहते हैं या प्रयागराज, कानपुर होते हुए बनारस जाना चाहते हैं, तो "वन्दे भारत" में आपको एक world-class travel का अनुभव मिलेगा। भारत

[श्री पीयूष गोयल]

के इंजीनियर्स द्वारा बनाई गई, भारत के कर्मचारियों द्वारा बनाई गई आधुनिक technology की यह पहली रेल सेट है। हमें उन पर गर्व है और मैं समझता हूँ कि पूरा सदन, हमारे भारत के engineers और भारत के कर्मचारियों को उनके अच्छे काम के लिए सराहना देगा।

इसी प्रकार, किसान रेल के माध्यम से किसानों को अधिक से अधिक सुविधाएँ मिलें, उसके लिए भी हम प्रतिबद्ध हैं। एग्रीकल्चर और रेलवे मिलकर यह देखें कि इसमें अलग-अलग प्रकार से क्या-क्या जरूरतें हैं।

गुलाम नबी जी, हमारा एक पक्का इरादा है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर का सेब कन्याकुमारी तक पहुँचे। यह हमारा शत-प्रतिशत संकल्प है कि इस देश के कोने-कोने तक लोगों को कश्मीर के सेब का स्वाद और आनंद दिलाने का काम हम रेलवे के माध्यम से कर पाएँ, जिसके लिए हम प्रतिबद्ध हैं।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने इम्प्लॉयमेंट की भी बात की और कुछ ने कहा कि एससी-एसटी के आँकड़े चाहिए। मुझे सूचित करते हुए खुशी है कि वर्ष 2018 और 2019 के बीच हमने 1,18,930 लोगों को नई नौकरियाँ दी हैं, जिनमें से शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के 77,901 लोग हैं, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब के 9,196 लोग हैं और ओबीसी के 30,139 लोग हैं। जब तक यह प्रोसेस शुरू हुआ था, तब तक इकोनॉमिकली वीकर सेक्शंस के लिए प्रावधान नहीं हुआ था। प्रधान मंत्री, मोदी जी की सरकार ने वर्ष 2018 में उसे सदन से पास कराया और अब जो अगली भर्ती है, उसमें इकोनॉमिकली वीकर सेक्शंस के लिए भी 10 प्रतिशत सीट्स रिज़र्व की जाएँगी। रेलवे दिव्यांगों को भी 1,680 नौकरियाँ दे पाया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि भारतीय रेल इस देश में युवक-युवतियों के उमंग और उत्साह की हर प्रकार से रिस्पेक्ट करता है। आगे चलकर, हमने नई भर्ती का प्रोसेस भी शुरू कर दिया है और उसके लिए टेंडर करने तथा एजेंसी वगैरह ढूँढ़ने का काम शुरू हुआ है।

सर, एक बड़ी खुशी की बात यह है कि आरपीएफ में भी हमने लगभग 10,000 लोगों को नौकरी दी है। उसका आँकड़ा 10,568 है, जो कि इसमें मिला हुआ है। उसमें हमने लगभग 50 प्रतिशत महिलाओं को नौकरी दी है। भारतीय रेल में ऐसा पहली बार हुआ है, क्योंकि पहले इसमें महिलाओं की संख्या केवल 3 परसेंट थी, जिसको बढ़ाकर अब हमने लगभग 9 परसेंट कर दिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि crime against women और child trafficking पर रेलवे बहुत तेजी से काम कर रहा है और बहुत ज्यादा फोकस के साथ काम कर रहा है। उपसभापति महोदय, उसके आनकड़े भी मेरे पास हैं। मैं आँकड़ों में नहीं जाऊँगा, लेकिन आपको यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि वह आँकड़ा लगातार घटता जा रहा है। Women and child trafficking के जो आँकड़े हैं, उन पर भी हम बहुत काम कर रहे हैं, ताकि उस समस्या से भी देश को छुटकारा मिले। उसके लिए लगभग 500-600 स्टेशंस पर सीसीटीवी कैमराज़ लग चुके हैं। अभी उसके लिए लगभग 6000 स्टेशंस का टेंडर निकला हुआ है। हमारी इच्छा है कि देश के सभी स्टेशनों पर तेज गति से सीसीटीवी कैमराज़ लग जाएँ, जिसका लिंक लोकल पुलिस थानों और रेलवे अधिकारियों को

भी मिले। अगले चरण में, टेलिकॉम मिनिस्ट्री से इस बात पर चर्चा चल रही किया है कि हमें 700 मेगाहर्ट्ज के जितने स्पेक्ट्रम्स की जरूरत है, उतने स्पेक्ट्रम्स वह देगी, जिससे हम अति आधुनिक सिग्नल प्रणाली प्राप्त कर सकेंगे। उसके लिए इस बजट में 21,000 करोड़ रुपये के कार्यों का प्रावधान किया गया है। हम आगे चलकर कोच के अंदर भी सीसीटीवी कैमराज़ लगा सकें, इसके लिए हम तेजी से काम कर रहे हैं।

आपने स्टेशनों की सुंदरता देखी होगी। चाहे वह बिहार की मधुबनी पेंटिंग हो या महाराष्ट्र की वारकरी हो, अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों के हमारे कलाकार रेलवे स्टेशनों की सुंदरता पर काम कर रहे हैं। आपको यह जानकर भी खुशी होगी कि रेलवे स्टेशंस पर एस्केलेटर्स और लिफ्ट्स की संख्या इतनी तेज गति से बढ़ रही है कि वह भी अपने आपमें एक नया रिकॉर्ड बन गया है। मार्च, 2014 तक मात्र 143 एस्केलेटर्स और 97 लिफ्ट्स थे। हमने गत पाँच वर्षों में 519 अधिक एस्केलेटर्स और 391 लिफ्ट्स लगाए। ये सब पैसैंजर्स की सुविधा के लिए हैं। आप स्टेशनों पर लाइटिंग देखिए। आज लगभग 8,000 स्टेशंस पर शत-प्रतिशत एलईडी ब्राइट लाइट्स लग गई हैं, जिनमें करीब 700 ऐसे स्टेशंस हैं, जहाँ एयरपोर्ट की तर्ज पर लाइट्स लगाने में हम कामयाब हुए हैं।

साथ ही साथ हम Vistadome coaches बड़े पैमाने पर लगाने में लगे हैं, जिसमें तीनों दिशाओं में sides में और ऊपर आपको view मिलेगा। कश्मीर में भी जो लाइन बरामूला जाती है, उसमें भी Vistadome coaches लगाने की हमारी कल्पना है। इसी प्रकार से "Customer is king." जो महात्मा गांधी जी का एक प्रकार से मापदंड था, हम "Customer is king." को अपना मूल मंत्र मान कर रेलवे में काम कर रहे हैं। Punctuality के बारे में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि पहले एक ज़माना था जब 4 घण्टे, 8 घण्टे और 16 घण्टे ट्रेनें late हुआ करती थीं, आज ट्रेनें इतना late चल रही हैं, आप ऐसा नहीं सुनेंगे। Focused attention पर मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जहां-जहां capacity over-utilized है, वहां additional line जल्द से जल्द लगाकर de-clog करके punctuality सुधारना ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय मंत्री जी, कृपया ब्रीफ में बताइए।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** अभी-अभी Consultative Committee ने तय किया है कि हम सब stoppage review करके थोड़े कम करें, जिससे और नई ट्रेन और नए stoppages देने में सफल होंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत देश की जनता की आशाएं और आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए जो सभी माननीय सदस्यों की भावना है, उस भावना को सामने रखते हुए हम एक विश्वस्तरीय रेल, world-class railway बनाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं। कहा जाता है कि जब तक नई सोच न हो, innovation न हो, तब तक बदलाव नहीं आएगा और बदलाव महसूस नहीं होगा। आज आपकी railway एक नई सोच के साथ, नई technologies के साथ, नए-नए काम करने के ढंग के साथ देश की बदलती सोच को sustainability के साथ जोड़ कर एक नए विकास के रूप में चल

[श्री पीयूष गोयल]

रही है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि माननीय सदस्य इसी प्रकार से आगे भी हमारी मदद करते रहेंगे। हम अगले 12 वर्षों में 50 लाख करोड़ रुपये का निवेश करने जा रहे हैं, स्वाभाविक रूप से सरकार इतना नहीं खरीद पाएगी, हम public private partnership में साथ में निवेश करेंगे, भारत की जनता को भी उस निवेश में सहभाग लेने का अवसर मिलेगा, किंतु मैं यह शुद्ध रूप से स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि भारतीय रेल को privatize करने का न तो कोई प्रस्ताव है, कल्पना है और न ही कभी यह privatize होगी। भारतीय रेल भारत की जनता की संपत्ति है, जनता की संपत्ति रहेगी ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री जयराम रमेश:** प्राइवेटाइजेशन की परिभाषा क्या है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ... (Interruptions)...

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** लेकिन विकास की requirements को सामने रखते हुए अगर कुछ नई चीज़ें हम रेलवे में लाएं तो उससे देश का लाभ होगा, देश की जनता को नए तरीके से सुविधाएं मिलेंगी और इस सुविधा के लिए हम आप सबका और देश के 13 लाख रेल कर्मचारियों का तहेदिल से धन्यवाद करते हैं और उनकी सराहना करते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... कठिन से कठिन मौके पर रेल कर्मचारी दिन-रात काम करते हैं, जैसे माननीय सांसद काम करते हैं और हम सब मिल-जुल कर भारतीय रेल को विश्व की नम्बर 1 रेलवे बनाएं, यह हमारी कल्पना है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ... (Interruptions)... किसी को इजाज़त नहीं है। No, no. ... (Interruptions)... देरेक जी ने बहस को initiate किया था, Shri Derek O'Brien, please put your queries. ... (Interruptions)... No, no. ... (Interruptions)... Not allowed. ... (Interruptions)... Nothing is going on record. ... (Interruptions)... आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है, कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। Please take your seat. ... (Interruptions)... श्री देरेक ओब्राइन जी ने बहस initiate की थी, I would request him to be brief. ... (Interruptions)...

**SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal):** Sir, I would be very brief because 26 Members spoke and two Ministers spoke and we were expecting some answers. You have been very generous, and you kept telling the Minister, "जल्दी से finish कीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: To all.

**SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN:** I am going to repeat six questions. उन 6 प्रश्नों के उत्तर नहीं मिले। आप हमें दूसरा change नहीं देंगे और फिर हमें उनके Chamber में answer के लिए बुलाएंगे। हमको चैम्बर में answer नहीं चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief. ... (Interruptions)...



श्री डेरेक ओब्राईन: एक नम्बर प्रश्न पूछा कि 6 साल में freight की जो growth 4 परसेंट थी, वह घटकर अभी 1 परसेंट क्यों हुई? There is not one word on that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Only points. There are six points. दूसरा revenue receipt, यह bullet train नहीं है, यह bullet points हैं, revenue receipt घट कर minus 78 परसेंट क्यों हुआ, revenue deficit 25 हजार करोड़ रुपये क्यों हुआ? एक लाइन भी नहीं बतायी। तीसरा यह कि Railways, Government of India को हर साल 7-8 हजार करोड़ रुपए देती थी, तीन साल से नहीं दिया, वह पैसा अभी एक हो गया। वह पैसा अभी एक हो गया। मेरा चौथा प्वाइंट यह है कि बाहर बुलेट ट्रेन की date 2022 या 2023 announce हुई थी। आज आप लोगों ने answer सुन लिया। क्या उत्तर सुना? State Government! Now, all the benefit, all the delay will go to State Government. The Minister did not tell me when the Bullet Train is coming. Wait, wait. ...*(Interruptions)*... The fourth point is this. He did not say it. Before 2017, सब को समझना है when the Railways would do a project, it would do hundred per cent Central Government funding. Now, it has become fifty per cent State Government funding, fifty per cent Central Government funding. The model is different. मेरे सात प्वाइंट्स हैं। सर, मेरा पांचवा प्वाइंट यह है कि electrification, bio-toilet. सर, यह इंडियन रेलवे वर्ष 2014 में स्थापित नहीं हुआ है। 2009: Vision Document of Mamta Banerjee 2020. No, no...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Next point, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Next point, please.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, because....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, let him put his query. ...*(Interruptions)*... You put your query. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: You protect me, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am requesting to all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: You protect me, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am requesting to all. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record.

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले): सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your queries. ...(*Interruptions*)... There are two more queries. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: You protect me, Sir.

श्री रामदास अठावले: सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, Athawaleji. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing is going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... No. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: You protect me, Sir.

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

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: You see, Sir, there are two more points.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री देरेक ओब्राईन: सर, जब रेल मंत्री जी ने भाषण दिया, तो हम लोगों ने एक बार भी टिप्पणी नहीं की। You protect us.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Derekji, please put your queries. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: We are talking facts because we got no answers.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Derekji, please put your queries. ...(*Interruptions*)... There are two queries remaining.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Yes, I got two more specific points. When there is a project which is successful then the Centre will want to take the credit; when it is not successful, you want to blame the State Government. My basic question here is, you cannot, you dare not, anybody call the people of Bengal, \* Please withdraw that comment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be examined. ...(*Interruptions*)... It will be examined. ...(*Intemptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Withdraw this comment. Who said this on the floor of the House?

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री देरेक ओब्राईन: बंगाल को दे रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बंगाल को क्या दे रहा है?  
...*(व्यवधान)*... \* यह बी.जे.पी. की लाइन है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister will reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: It is unacceptable. You withdraw this comment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister will reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: How can you call the people of Bengal \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will be examined. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will be examined. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: You expunge that comment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be examined. ...*(Interruptions)*... Derekji, it will be examined. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: It is not acceptable. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

रेल मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल): जब-जब सदन में चर्चा होती है ...*(व्यवधान)*... तब अलग-अलग प्रश्न उठाए जाते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, लोक सभा में भी लगभग सौ के करीब speeches हुई थीं और कई सारे माननीय सदस्यों ने अपनी-अपनी बातें रखीं। मेरे पास हरेक का जवाब था, लेकिन अगर मैं वैसा करता, तो चार-पांच घंटे मुझे जवाब देने में लग जाएंगे।

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री जी, आप जवाब दे चुके हैं। यह last query है।

श्री पीयूष गोयल: मैंने overall एक picture और सोच दिखाई। पिछली बार भी जब चर्चा हुई थी, तो हरेक माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाए थे, हमने हरेक का individual reply, हर सदस्य को दोनों सदनों में लिखित रूप से जो-जो विषय उठाए गए थे, दोनों सदनों में सबका उत्तर दिया। इस बार भी मैंने लोक सभा में भी आश्वासन दिया है और यहां भी माननीय सदस्यों ने अलग-अलग जो विषय उठाए हैं, उनका specific reply detail सहित हरेक माननीय सदस्य को ... यह प्रथा हमने पहले जुलाई में भी की थी और अब भी करेंगे।

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री पीयूष गोयल]

सर, काफी कुछ आंकड़े एकदम गलत बताए जा रहे थे, लेकिन 2012-13 से जब उनकी पार्टी यूपीए सरकार का एक अभिन्न हिस्सा थी, तब से ही States के साथ 50-50 sharing का process नए projects में शुरू हो गया था। यह कोई बी.जे.पी. ने शुरू नहीं किया है, एन.डी.ए. सरकार ने शुरू नहीं किया। यह हमें विरासत में मिली है और correct है, क्योंकि States की जिसको अंग्रेज़ी में कहते हैं 'Skin in the game' होती है, तो project भी तेज गति से लगता है और जो भी मैंने बताया है वह factual था। आखिर बिना ज़मीन के हवा में तो पटरी नहीं लग सकती है। दूसरा, कुछ बातें losses के बारे में कह रहे थे, वैसे मैं politicize नहीं करना चाह रहा था। अगर मैं ऐसा करना चाहता, तो मैं भी क्वोट कर सकता था कि ममता जी के राज्य के क्या कारनामे थे। मैं भी क्वोट कर सकता था कि वे तो कैबिनेट मीटिंग में नहीं आती थीं। उनकी attendance in Cabinet Meeting was the lowest. मैं भी पेश कर सकता था। कैसे बड़े-बड़े आर्टिकल्स आते थे, 'Indian Railway Bankrupt under Mamata.' मैं भी लिख सकता था।

The Finance Ministry has responded by saying, "Railways need to have a certain discipline". The then Railways Minister, Mamata Banerjee cannot blame anybody but herself for putting the organisation in red. मैं भी बोल सकता था कि उन्होंने कहा था सौ किलोमीटर नयी लाइनें आएंगी, लेकिन दस प्रतिशत भी नहीं आयीं। मैंने कब कहा कि bio toilet हमने शुरू किया? मैंने बताया कि आपके समय में थोड़े-थोड़े लगते थे। हमने 99.5 परसेंट multifarious types of growth की। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो गति और स्पीड हम लाए हैं, उसके संबंध में मैंने एक परिकल्पना दी है। उसके संबंध में individual response सबको मिल जाएगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Legislative Business. ...*(Interruptions)*... The National Commission for Indian System of Medicine Bill, 2019 and the National Commission for Homoeopathy Bill, 2019 to be discussed together. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Shripad Yesso Naik. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please move the motions for consideration of the Bills. ...*(Interrupjjojis)*... Nothing is going on record now. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: He says \*... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be examined. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will be examined, I have told you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You do not listen to what I tell here. ...*(Interruptions)*... You do not listen to what I tell. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**GOVERNMENT BILLS****The National Commission for Indian System of Medicine Bill, 2019****and****The National Commission for Homoeopathy Bill, 2019**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to provide for a medical education system that improves access to quality and affordable medical education, ensures availability of adequate and high quality medical professionals of Indian System of Medicine in all parts of the country; that promotes equitable and universal healthcare that encourages community health perspective and makes services of such medical professionals accessible to all the citizens; that promotes national health goals; that encourages such medical professionals to adopt latest medical research in their work and to contribute to research; that has an objective periodic and transparent assessment of medical institutions and facilitates maintenance of a medical register of Indian System of Medicine for India and enforces high ethical standards in all aspects of medical services; that is flexible to adapt to the changing needs and has an effective grievance redressal mechanism and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I also move:

"That the Bill to provide for a medical education system that improves access to quality and affordable medical education, ensures availability of adequate and high quality Homoeopathy medical professionals in all parts of the country; that promotes equitable and universal healthcare that encourages community health perspective and makes services of Homoeopathy medical professionals accessible to all the citizens; that promotes national health goals; that encourages Homoeopathy medical professionals to adopt latest medical research in their work and to contribute to research; that has an objective periodic and transparent assessment of medical institutions and facilitates maintenance of a Homoeopathy medical register for India and enforces high ethical standards in all aspects of medical services; that is flexible to adapt to the changing needs and has an effective grievance redressal mechanism and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Motions moved. There is one Amendment by Shri Husain Dalwai for reference of the National Commission for Homoeopathy Bill, 2019 to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha. The Member may move the Amendment at this stage without any speech. Are you moving your Amendment?

**Motion for reference of the National Commission for Homoeopathy Bill, 2019 to  
Select Committee**

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I move:

That the Bill to provide for a medical education system that improves access to quality and affordable medical education, ensures availability of adequate and high quality Homoeopathy medical professionals in all parts of the country; that promotes equitable and universal healthcare that encourages community health perspective and makes services of Homoeopathy medical professionals accessible to all the citizens; that promotes national health goals; that encourages Homoeopathy medical professionals to adopt latest medical research in their work and to contribute to research; that has an objective periodic and transparent assessment of medical institutions and facilitates maintenance of a Homoeopathy medical register for India and enforces high ethical standards in all aspects of medical services; that is flexible to adapt to the changing needs and has an effective grievance redressal mechanism and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha, consisting of the following Members:-

1. Shri Husain Dalwai
2. Shrimati Misha Bharti
3. Shri Abdul Wahab
4. Shri Madhusudan Mistry
5. Shri Sanjay Singh
6. Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha
7. Shri Narain Dass Gupta
8. Prof. M. V. Rajeev Gowda
9. Shri Ripun Bora

10. Shrimati Ranee Narah
11. Shri Pradeep Tamta
12. Shrimati Chhaya Verma

*The questions were proposed.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Motion for consideration of the National Commission for Indian System of Medicine Bill, 2019 and the National Commission for Homeopathy Bill, 2019 and the Amendment are now open for discussion. Now, Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. The National Commission for Homeopathy Bill, 2019 seeks to repeal the Homeopathy Central Act of 1973 and provide for a medical education system, which ensures, number one, availability of adequate and high quality Homeopathy medical professionals, adoption of recent medical research by Homoeopathy professionals, and periodic assessment of medical institutions and effective grievance redressal mechanism. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I request the House to be in order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बोलिए।

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: The objective of the Bill says, "to provide a medical education system, quality and affordable medical education to everybody who are eligible in this country." This is to promote equitable and universal healthcare that encourages community health perspective. That has an objective periodic and transparent assessment of medical institutions in Homeopathy and an effective grievance redressal mechanism. These are all the special features of the Bill. The Bill sets up the National Commission for Naturopathy, NCH, which consists of 20 Members from the Government of India. This National Commission for Homeopathy Bill includes Chairperson; President of Homeopathy Board; President of Medical Assessment and Rating Board; Director-General, National Institute of Homeopathy; Advisor or Joint Secretary in-charge of Homeopathy and four Members to be elected by the respective Departments. I wanted to give a brief introduction about this Homeopathy, who had started this Homeopathy, how this has come into effect in India, how this is running today and what are the important features of this Bill.

[Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah]

Sir, what does the World Health Organization data say? It suggests that homeopathy is currently the second largest system in the Indian medicines and in the world. This is the second largest medical system taking care of people. The Study says, roughly about 10 per cent of the Indian population uses homeopathy. And, homeo means similar, pathos means suffering, so homeopathy means treating the diseases with remedies. That is the meaning of homeopathy. It is based on natural law of healing. And, 10th April, across the world is observed as 'World Homeopathy Day'. Dr. Christian Friedrich Samuel Hahnemann is the founder of this homeopathy system. He was born on 10th April, 1755 and died on 2nd July, 1843. He was the German physician. He organized homeopathy as new system of medicine in the year 1796. He also coined the term homeopathy which first appeared in print in 1807. In India, it came into practice in the year 1810. Dr. John Martin Honigberger, a French traveler who learnt from Hahnemann, visited India. He treated Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Punjab, from paralysis of vocal cords. It flourished in Bengal and then spread all over India, accepted by masses. Especially, the homeopathy is very, very useful in treating allergic diseases, skin diseases, piles, tonsillitis, sinusitis, menstrual disorders and lifestyle diseases. This is where the homeopathy is widely used in the country. This Bill, after coming into existence now, will replace 1973 Bill. The functions of the National Commission for Homeopathy talk about an autonomous Board, Advisory Council for Homeopathy, entrance examination for Homeopathy education, appeal on matters related to professional and ethical misconducts. These are all the main important features of the Bill. The statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill says that it include Ayurveda, Unani, Sidha, Sowa-Rigpa systems of medicines. In the Standing Committee also, under the Chairmanship of Shri Ram Gopal Yadav, we have insisted to include a Member of Parliament into this Committee of the National Council for Homeopathy, which was then accepted. Two Members from Lok Sabha and one Member from Rajya Sabha have been the Members of this Committee. The Committee demanded it and it was the Government, which graciously agreed for it. The nomination of public representatives will be an additional thing where the Committee will be further strengthened by nominating these Members of Parliaments. At all India level, wherever there are problems, whether it is in the form of medical education or in the form of regulation of doctors and other system, these representatives from Parliament, both from Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha will be responsible and will take more, and more responsibility in regulating the Bill and the education system. Fee regulation in respect of fifty per cent of seats in private



medical institutions and deemed to be universities which are governed under the provisions of this Act under Clause 10(1)(i). Sir, within three years, the State Councils have to be formed. As soon as the Bill comes into existence, the State Governments have been given three years' time. I am still feeling three years is a long time for the State Governments to form the Board. Till then, the State Governments will have the leisure time in forming them. As soon as the Government of India and Parliament passes this Bill and the assent of the President is taken, the State Governments should come forward to form the Boards, i.e. Homeopathy Education Board. The main functions of the Homoeopathy Education Board are standard curriculum, guidelines, granting of recognition. Sir, all these things were not there all these years. Second is the Medical Assessment and Rating Board for Homoeopathy. Third is the Board of Ethics and Registration for Homoeopathy. It will maintain all registrations of medical practitioners and regulate their professional conduct, and only those registered in the Medical Board will be allowed to practise the Homoeopathy system. Sir, there is another important thing in the Bill which has come now. If a doctor is not registered under the Homoeopathy Board, he will not be allowed to practise in any part of the country. This is one very, very important thing. Sir, all these years, a homoeopathy doctor, whether he completes his course or not, whether he is registered under the Government or not, he can practice anywhere and he can do any kind of practice, it was allowed in the country. Now, the regulation has come. This regulation commands that all the doctors have to register themselves in the country. It is a compulsory thing. At the same time, if they commit any kind of mistake, they have to be regulated by the Board of Ethics. Sir, there is one important thing on which we have to think over, even after coming into existence of the Bill. There are two things which we have to observe closely. One is majority of the homoeopathy doctors practice allopathic system of medicine, whether this can be allowed or not, we can go strictly by this. Sir, I was there in the Committee also. During the discussion, there was a demand from the stakeholders, saying that partially, we should be allowed to practise the other system of medicine, though, I am a homoeopathy graduate. But, the Bill did not allow that and we all opposed it, for the simple reason that any system of medicine should be practiced with all sincerity to the system. If a homoeopathy doctor does not practise homoeopathy and he comes into allopathy and practise for the public consumption or to make money, that is not an ethical point of view. So, we demanded that a homoeopathy doctor should practise only homoeopathy, he should not be allowed to practise allopathy. This is one of the important things

[Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah]

which this Bill has to regulate after the Board is formed. Sir, the Medical Assessment and Rating Board for Homoeopathy is another important thing. Sir, today, there are many colleges in the country; anybody can open a homoeopathy college and can run it, that is the system. After this Bill comes into existence, anybody cannot open a college. The Homoeopathy Board has to recognize them. It has to be affiliated by the State Governments and they have to run the college with prescribed syllabus, prescribed professors and assistant professors, and regulations have to be followed throughout the country. Sir, the Bill also recommends the State Governments to follow particular regulations under this Bill. If they do not follow, their colleges or their institutions can be disqualified and doctors will not get the degree. This is another important factor which we have to take care. Sir, the Board of Ethics and Medical Registration for Homoeopathy, these two are very, very important points which are included in this Bill. Sir, ethics of the Bill says, any doctor who does not follow proper practice under the system has to be punished under the Board of Ethics. This is one of the important factors in the Bill. Today, there are so many disputes across the country. A lot of patients quarrel with the allopathy doctors saying that 'I have not been treated properly and my daughter or my wife is not treated properly, so they have died. The doctor is not good or the hospital is not working properly'. These all are the disputes across the country. We have seen that a lot of doctors are beaten and manhandled by the relatives of the patients. Sir, after this Regulation, one has to go and report to the Ethics Board and that Board has to take a decision whether the doctor is properly treating the patient, what are the medicines he has given, and what is the disease he has diagnosed, all these things will come into the scrutiny. If those things do not come into the scrutiny, then, the earlier system, which is very free, and which is not, at all, accountable, was running. After the passage of this Bill, this accountability to Homoeopathy will come into existence. This is a very important point to be noted here.

Sir, during the Education System of Homoeopathy, lot of free under-graduation and post-graduation courses were running. It is to the wish of the colleges, they used to give degree. If it is a private college, it is still free. It was not ruled by any rules or regulated by anybody. After the passage of this Bill, the All India Test is going to happen. After the All India Test, all the admissions have to take place even for the undergraduates as well as the postgraduates. There is one more point in this Bill which

I would like to bring before the hon. Members of this august House. The All India Test will not give justice to the States. There is a demand, particularly, from Tamil Nadu in the All India Test for Medical Entrance and other examinations. Sir, I also feel that the insertion of the All India Test, which is now included in this Bill, may be reviewed and proper autonomy has to be given to the States so that lot of students will not be put under inconvenience. If the All India Test is going to be very strict, a student from Kerala who has to study in Uttar Pradesh or Jammu and Kashmir, will definitely have problems. A student from Jammu and Kashmir, if he gets admission in Kerala, he will really have problems. So, they demand that the States have an authority to give admission in the respective colleges of the States so that the students will not be put into financial problem as well as they will not be thrown out of their States for studies. That is one thing which this Bill is having, which, in my opinion, is to be reviewed. But, as it is, the National Entrance Test for admissions with minimum standard of qualifications for PG and UG degrees should also be allowed in this Bill.

The Bill proposes NTET for PG Homoeopathy graduates who wish to take up teaching. That is a very good point, that is, National Entrance Test for teachers. Sir, so far, that was not there. Sir, any graduate of Homoeopathy can teach in any college; any graduate of Homoeopathy can take the examination, can conduct examination, and can evaluate. This was the practice followed in the country. Sir, now, after this Bill, to teach or to conduct examination, that college should have proper teaching staff; and the teaching staff has to undergo the entry level test at the national level. Unless he passes the entrance test, he cannot become a professor in any of the colleges in the country. Now, the National Entrance Test is there in the general undergraduate courses. But, till now, this was not there for Homoeopathy Colleges, and the Naturopathy Colleges. Anybody can take up the teaching line, anybody can conduct examination. This was the practice. After the passage of this Bill, I hope, the standard of Homoeopathy education will definitely go up and they will have a regulation to conduct the examination, and there will be qualified teachers, qualified professors in most of the Homoeopathy Colleges. This is very much required for the country. Sir, the unethical conduct, with professionals practising allopathy, as I have already said, has to be stopped. The allopathy doctor should not practice any other system of medicines. As usual, the allopathy doctors are not practising other systems of medicine. But, the doctors of other systems of medicine, that is, Homoeopathy, Sidha, Naturopathy, or Ayurveda, all these doctors practise allopathy.

[Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah]

This is unethical and this should not be allowed, even Unani for that matter. That practice should strictly be stopped after the passage of this Bill. Sir, this Bill should pave way for stopping the doctors practising other fields—whether homoeopathy or Ayurveda. In India, since many years, the practise had become so rampant that 95 per cent of Ayurveda doctors and all homoeopathic doctors, as I know, practice allopathy. I don't know whether this can be allowed or not. In India, even today, the ratio of doctor to patients is very wide. The ratio should be 1:600 where as it is 1:16,000 in India. So, homoeopathy and Ayurveda doctors are allowed to practise allopathy in villages, where the people don't have the knowledge; they will give any kind of allopathic medicine though claiming that one is an Ayurveda doctor or a homoeopathy doctor. This needs to be stopped. The Commissions which would come up under the Bill have to take up this cause very prominently. The homoeopathy doctors should be registered and should practise only homoeopathy. We should not allow them to practise in other areas.

Sir, I welcome the Bill. After the passage of this Bill, the State Governments have been given three years, as I said earlier. I sincerely request the Minister to take immediate steps to write to all the State Governments to form Boards immediately and implement the provisions of the Bill immediately. That is what is required. This Bill is really a regulatory and essential one. The education system of homoeopathy will be streamlined and taken care with the passage of the Bill. As I said earlier, ten per cent of the population in India, about 15 crore people, are using homoeopathy. Those patients will definitely get quality medicines and a quality education particularly in homoeopathy will happen with the passage of the Bill. Thank you, Sir.

**डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे:** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, देश में आयुर्वेद और भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों समेत होम्योपैथी के बारे में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में एक बहुप्रतीक्षित सुधार लाने वाला यह जो बिल है, मैं उसका पूर्ण समर्थन करने के लिए यहाँ पर अपने विचार रख रहा हूँ।

मान्यवर, एक बहुत प्रलंबित विषय है, सदन को यह पता होना ही चाहिए और पता होगा ही कि 2003 में, जब श्रद्धेय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की सरकार थी, तब स्वास्थ्य विभाग में पहली बार आयुष नाम का एक छोटा विभाग बना था। 2014 में, जब प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने सत्ता के सूत्र संभाले, तब आयुष को एक अलग मंत्रालय का दर्जा दिया गया। इस विषय में भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा का जो एक बहुत बड़ा अंग है, बहुत महत्वपूर्ण अंग है, उसको जो उचित सम्मान और उचित प्रतिष्ठा मिलनी आवश्यक थी, मैं मानता हूँ कि यह काम, जो अटल जी के जमाने में शुरू हुआ था, जिसकी बीच के काल में कुछ उपेक्षा हुई होगी, मगर उसके ऊपर पुनः

एक बार बल देते हुए हम इस समय की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने की दिशा में एक बहुत ही उचित और सार्थक कदम उठा रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं सरकार का, आयुष मंत्रालय का हृदय की गहराइयों से अभिनंदन करना चाहता हूँ।

मान्यवर, कई बार शब्दावली का भी बड़ा महत्व होता है और हम देखते हैं कि अब नेशनल मेडिकल काउंसिल बना है। इंडियन मेडिकल काउंसिल, जो पहला एक्ट था, उसकी जगह जब एक नया एक्ट आ रहा है, तो देश में स्वास्थ्य संबंधी शिक्षा का जो पूरा regulation है, नियंत्रण है, उसको करने वाली संस्था भी अब एक नेशनल कमीशन बन गई है और आयुर्वेद के विषय में, होम्योपैथी के विषय में भी जो संस्थाएं इस बिल के माध्यम से निर्मित हो रही हैं, वे भी अब उनके कंधों से कंधा मिलाकर खुद को नेशनल कमीशन कह सकती हैं। उसमें अभी कोई तरतम भाव, मतलब यह बड़ा, यह कठिन, यह अच्छा, यह बुरा, यह हल्का, यह गंभीर इस तरीके का कोई अंतर अब रहा नहीं है। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह मानसिकता की दृष्टि से भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण होता है।

मान्यवर, कई बार मैं आयुर्वेद में practice करने वाले वैद्यों से कहता हूँ, मैं मुम्बई विश्वविद्यालय में वहाँ की Management Council का सदस्य था, तब कई बार हम आयुर्वेदिक कॉलेजों को देखने के लिए जाते थे, वहाँ निरीक्षण की एक व्यवस्था होती थी, देखने में आता था कि हमारे आयुर्वेद के वैद्य ही, यह प्रस्थापित शब्दावली है, इसके कारण यह उनका दोष नहीं था, मगर वे एलोपैथी वाले को बोलते हैं कि ये तो modern medicine वाले हैं, तो क्या आप un-modern हैं? यह कोई un-modern नहीं है। आयुर्वेद में भी तो modernity आ सकती है। जो भी आधुनिक तंत्र-मंत्र है, जो भी आधुनिक शिक्षा है, आधुनिक पद्धतियाँ हैं, उनका समावेश आयुर्वेद में हो सकता है। केवल एलोपैथी modern है और आयुर्वेद un-modern है, ऐसा कहना मैं मानता हूँ कि अपने आपमें एक गलत सोच है। मैं आयुष मंत्रालय से विनम्रतापूर्वक यह कहना चाहूँगा कि आप दूसरे विभाग से बात करें, मगर यह जो modern medicine वाली एक दृष्टि से value judgement देने वाली शब्दावली है, हमें इसको नकारना चाहिए। हम सब modern हैं। केवल एलोपैथी modern है, आयुर्वेद modern नहीं हो सकता, यह सही नहीं है। इसलिए हमें जो आधुनिक ज्ञान की शाखा है, उस पद्धति से खुद को प्रस्तुत करना चाहिए, इसके बारे में भी जरूर सोच बने, यह मेरा आग्रह है।

मान्यवर, मैं मानता हूँ कि इस बिल के कारण एक दृष्टि से जो एक बड़ा अनुशेष था, एक backlog था, उसको निबटाने का काम हो रहा है। एक दृष्टि से मैं यह भी कहूँगा कि आयुर्वेद भारतीय सौम्य संपदा, जिसको soft power कहते हैं, उसका एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग है। आज भारतीय सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध परिषद् के नाते देश के बाहर लगभग 37 जगहों पर ICCR के केन्द्र चलते हैं। हम वहाँ पर योग का ज्ञान तो देते ही हैं, मगर लोग पूछने के लिए आ रहे हैं कि क्या हमें आयुर्वेद का ज्ञान मिल पाएगा। अभी हमारे पास ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं मानता हूँ कि इस तरीके का भी कुछ न कुछ विचार होना चाहिए कि एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मान्यता प्राप्त ज्ञान शाखा के

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रूप में आयुर्वेद प्रस्थापित होना चाहिए। यह विश्व की आवश्यकता है। इसकी आवश्यकता इसलिए है, क्योंकि यहाँ पर एकात्मिक विचार होता है। तन का, मन का, शरीर का, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य का, यहाँ पर पूरा एकात्मिक विचार होता है। आज एलोपैथी में psychosomatic व्याधियों की एक नई प्रणाली उभर कर आ रही है, मगर आयुर्वेद में तो पहले से पता था कि शरीर का मन के साथ भी सम्बन्ध है और शरीर का स्वास्थ्य और मन का स्वास्थ्य, दोनों का अपना एक महत्व होता है, अपनी एक भूमिका होती है। मैं मानता हूँ कि इसको उस दृष्टि से भी देखा जाना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, विगत कुछ सालों में हमने आयुर्वेद शिक्षा के विषय में जो प्रगति की है, मैं मानता हूँ कि सदन उसके बारे में भी जरूर गौर करे। जैसे कि All India Institute of Medical Sciences एक बहुत बड़ा नाम हो गया है, मगर सदन में शायद हममें से भी कई लोगों को पता नहीं होगा कि इसी दिल्ली शहर में एक All India Institute of Ayurveda भी है और वहाँ पर हर रोज लगभग दो हजार out-patients आते हैं, जो अपना इलाज करवाना चाहते हैं। यह 200 बेड्स का एक अच्छा-खासा हॉस्पिटल है। संसद सदस्यों को भी जरूर उसका लाभ लेना चाहिए। मैं तो आयुष मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि यहाँ पर संसद के अन्दर सांसदों के लिए चिकित्सा के संदर्भ में जो चिकित्सा उपलब्ध होती है, अगर उसमें भी आयुर्वेद का एक कक्ष थोड़ा और अधिक आधुनिक ढंग से प्रस्तुत किया जाता है, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। मैं मानता हूँ कि आयुर्वेद को प्रतिष्ठा देना आवश्यक है। अगर वह प्रतिष्ठा भी थोड़ी और अधिक अच्छे ढंग से हो जाती है, तो मैं मानता हूँ कि उसको जो प्रतिष्ठा मिलनी चाहिए, वह भी हम दे पाएँगे।

मान्यवर, मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आयुर्वेद के शिक्षा संस्थानों का जो संचालन है, वे भी अधिक professional, जिसको हम व्यवसायनिष्ठ कहते हैं, उस व्यवसायनिष्ठ पद्धति से होना चाहिए, professional पद्धति से होना चाहिए। कई बार आयुर्वेदिक महाविद्यालयों में जाना-आना होता है, तो ध्यान में आता है कि एक वैद्य दूसरे वैद्य के बारे में अच्छी बात नहीं कहता। इससे मन को बड़ा क्षोभ होता है, बड़ी वेदना होती है कि इन दोनों में जितना समन्वय होना चाहिए, वह समन्वय नहीं होता है। किसी को अपनी शाखा के बारे में अधिक अभिमान होता है, अधिक गर्व होता है और दूसरी शाखा को नीचा दिखाने की भी एक पद्धति आती है। मैं मानता हूँ कि इसके ऊपर भी institution building का जो एक science है, संस्था निर्माण का जो एक विज्ञान है, उस विज्ञान के तहत एक सोच बननी चाहिए, तब जाकर हमारे संस्थान भी विश्व की इस पद्धति के संस्थानों का मुकाबला कर पाएँगे। आयुष मंत्रालय से मैं विनम्रता से यह अनुरोध करना चाहूँगा, जैसे स्वास्थ्य के विषय में कोई भी शोध होता है, तो लोग हमेशा Lancet नाम की एक magazine का उदाहरण देते हैं और बोलते हैं कि यह Lancet में आया है, वह Lancet में आया है, तो मेरा सुझाव है कि आयुर्वेद की भी Lancet की तरह एक अपनी magazine होनी चाहिए। क्यों नहीं होनी चाहिए? हमारी ऐसी सोच क्यों हो कि विदेश से जो Lancet magazine प्रकाशित होती है, उसी में शोध आने से प्रतिष्ठा मिलेगी? भारत की पद्धतियों पर अपनी एक Lancet जैसी magazine क्यों नहीं होनी चाहिए? कम से कम thinking big के नाते तो हमें यह विचार

रखना ही चाहिए। मैं मानता हूँ कि इस नए कमीशन की स्थापना के बाद इस दृष्टि से भी समय की आवश्यकता के अनुरूप कुछ न कुछ विचार अवश्य होगा।

महोदय, आयुर्वेद की शिक्षा के संदर्भ में बहुत सारी बातें बताई जाती हैं, मगर उनमें काफी चुनौतियाँ भी हैं और मैं मानता हूँ कि सरकार इन चुनौतियों के प्रति सजग भी है। यह जो नया बिल आ रहा है, उसके माध्यम से जो नई कार्यप्रणाली स्थापित होगी, निश्चित रूप में उसके माध्यम से इन चुनौतियों का सामना करने में देश को सन्नद्ध बनाने की दिशा में हम आगे बढ़ेंगे। ये चुनौतियाँ कौन सी हैं? पहली चुनौती तो यह है कि आयुर्वेद में बहुत कम ग्रंथ उपलब्ध हैं। बृहत्त्रयी और लघुत्रयी, इन दो ग्रंथों का उल्लेख हमेशा होता है, मगर मेरा जो सीमित ज्ञान है, उसके आधार पर मैं कह रहा हूँ कि इनके साथ-साथ चक्रदत्त संहिता है, सहस्रयोगम् है, वृंदमाधवम् है, गदनग्रहम् है, चिकित्सा कलिका है, कक्षपुटतंत्रम् है, ऐसे बहुत सारे ग्रंथ उपलब्ध हैं, मगर वे साधारण तरीके से, आम आयुर्वेद के छात्र को या आयुर्वेद के प्रति जिज्ञासा रखने वाले को आसानी से उपलब्ध नहीं होते। मैं मानता हूँ कि ये भारत की एक बड़ी ज्ञान सम्पदा हैं और इनको आसानी से उपलब्ध कराने के बारे में भी जरूर सोच बननी चाहिए। हमारे पास हमारी परम्परागत सम्पदा के अंग के रूप में महान ज्ञान भंडार उपलब्ध है, हमें उसको अधिकाधिक accessible बनाना चाहिए और लोगों को सहज उपलब्ध कराने की दिशा में आगे बढ़ना चाहिए।

महोदय, भारतीय ज्ञान परम्परा श्रुति और स्मृति के आधार पर चलती है। Oral tradition का हमारे देश की ज्ञान परम्परा में बड़ा महत्व है, उसी के कारण एक सामान्य व्यक्ति भी समझता है कि आयुर्वेद का जो ज्ञान है, वह संहिता के रूप में उपलब्ध है, जैसे चरक संहिता है या अन्य संहिताएँ हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह जो individual knowledge system है, उसको थोड़ा सा explanatory knowledge system में परिवर्तित करने की जरूरत है। एक दृष्टि से evidence-based और observation-based knowledge होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि आज विश्व की ज्ञानशाखाएँ evidence-based knowledge के आधार पर चलती हैं। सभी चीज़ों के लिए उन्हें सबूत चाहिए। यह कहना तो एक फैशन बन गया है कि कागज़ नहीं दिखाएंगे, मगर ज्ञान के क्षेत्र में 'कागज़ नहीं दिखाएंगे' से काम नहीं चलता, कागज़ तो दिखाना ही पड़ता है। यह बात ठीक है कि अगर हम 'कागज़ नहीं दिखाएंगे' की कविता गाएंगे, तो एक थोड़ा brownie point हासिल कर लेंगे, मगर विज्ञान और ज्ञान के क्षेत्र में आपको कागज़ दिखाना ही पड़ता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि आज के जमाने में evidence-based और observation-based, इस तरह की एक scientific knowledge body को विकसित करना बहुत आवश्यक है।

मान्यवर, इसमें जो दिक्कतें आती हैं, एक बहुत अच्छे आयुर्वेद के ज्ञाता एवं विद्वान व्यक्ति ने उनका संदर्भ दिया है, जिसे मैं मूल डॉक्युमेंट से क्वोट करना चाहता हूँ। 'Owing to the conversational method...' अर्थात् संवाद के आधार पर। संहिता बनी तो संवाद के आधार पर बनी। गुरु और शिष्य में संवाद हुआ, उसी से संहिता बनी, तो इसमें कहा गया है, 'Owing to the conversational method of narration and certain story live content of Samhitas,

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Ayurveda is considered as more historical and philosophical rather than practical and scientific...' यह बड़ी दिक्कत है, बड़ी समस्या है। 'And this misconception has generated reluctant attitude and failed to have analytical though while understanding them...' आयुर्वेद को समझना है, तो विश्लेषण के आधार पर, analysis के आधार पर समझना चाहिए, इसलिए मैं मानता हूँ कि ज्ञान परम्परा की जो आधुनिक शैली है, आयुर्वेद के practitioner को उसका उपयोग करना चाहिए। 'This, in turn, has made either total loss of information or created a misinformation about several issues.' मैं मानता हूँ कि इस चुनौती का और अधिक ताकत से हमें मुकाबला करना चाहिए।

महोदय, आयुर्वेद की जो विभिन्न शाखाएँ हैं, उन पर बहुत अधिक गहरा और गहन शोध करने की आवश्यकता है। कई बार हम देखते हैं कि यह contradictory हो जाता है, इसमें विरोधाभास हो जाता है, इसलिए जो छात्र आयुर्वेद को पढ़ना चाहता है, वह कन्फ्यूज हो जाता है, इसलिए जो विरोधाभासात्मक चीज़ें सामने आती हैं, मैं मानता हूँ कि हमें उनसे थोड़ा निजात पाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। आयुर्वेद का विषय बहुत गहन है, इसलिए मैं बहुत तफसील में नहीं जाऊँगा। मगर, many a times, आयुर्वेद के छात्रों के बारे में यह होता है कि students are confused with various contradictory statements. मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूँ। चरक के बारे में हम सब जानते हैं तो चरकाचार्य जी ने एक जगह लिखा है, वैसे देखा जाए तो इसमें विरोधाभास नहीं है। मगर विरोधाभास है, ऐसा मानकर उसकी ओर देखने की एक पश्चिम की दृष्टि बनी, जो यहां पर भी कई बार विकसित होती हैं। उन्होंने एक बार कहा कि आयुर्वेद के बारे में उनका वाक्य है कि आयुर्वेद जो ज्ञान है यह अनन्त ज्ञान है, उन्होंने वर्णन किया है और चरक संहिता के अंत में उन्होंने कहा है कि आयुर्वेद का जितना ज्ञान है, वह सारा चरक संहिता में आया है। अभी किसी को लगेगा कि यह अनन्त है और यह सारा आया है, यह कैसे हो सकता है? इसको अभी एक कान्टेक्स्ट के संदर्भ में समझना चाहिए, मगर वह होता नहीं है और इसके कारण एक दुष्प्रचार होता है और आयुर्वेद की ज्ञान शाखा को हल्के से लेने की एक प्रवृत्ति कई जगह दिखाई देती है। मैं मानता हूँ कि उससे हमें बाहर आना चाहिए।

एक एडिक्वेट क्लिनिकल एक्सपोजर की भी मैं मानता हूँ कि इस सारे संदर्भ में बहुत गहरी आवश्यकता है। आज आयुर्वेद के बारे में जो क्लिनिकल टेस्ट्स होते हैं, वे आधुनिक और स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान की परम्परा के अनुसार नहीं होते। जैसे एलोपैथी के लिए हम किसी भी लेबोरेटरी में जाते हैं, खून की परीक्षा करते हैं। आयुर्वेद की ये जो सारी पद्धतियाँ हैं, ये स्थापित पद्धतियाँ न होने के कारण उसके आधार पर वह होता नहीं, वे अन्यान्य अपने तरीके से करते हैं। इन दोनों में अगर समन्वय नहीं बैठता तो आयुर्वेद को हल्की नजर से देखना, आयुर्वेद एक परम्परागत ज्ञान है, कुछ तंत्र-मंत्र वाला है, कुछ जादू-टोना वाला है, इस पद्धति से देखने की जो दृष्टि विकसित होती है, मैं अंत में उसके ऊपर दो मिनट कुछ कहूँगा, मैं मानता हूँ कि यह दृष्टि समाप्त नहीं होगी। इसके बारे में भी एक बहुत बड़े विद्वान ने जो अपने पेपर में कहा है, उसको मैं मूल रूप में क्वोट करना चाहता हूँ।



"The Ayurvedic community is not getting adequate clinical exposure. In fact, even the clinical teaching faculty members too are not provided with enough provisions to have adequate clinical exposure. Because of which vast sections of knowledge of Ayurveda are left untouched." अस्पृश्य रह गया है। "And even those touched sections are also not worked to the adequate level. As a result of which, the important basic concepts of Ayurveda and management methods of various diseases could not be analyzed properly and laid in a uniform manner." यह युनिफॉर्मिटी भी बहुत जरूरी होती है। आयुर्वेद हर व्यक्ति को अलग पद्धति से देखता है, जबकि एलोपैथी की परिभाषा होती है, मराठी में जिसे हम बोलते हैं - 'सब घोड़े बारा टक्के' उस पद्धति से होती है। एक होलसेल पद्धति से उसकी ओर देखा जाता है। आयुर्वेद हर व्यक्ति को अलग-अलग पद्धति से देखता है तो यह मूलभूत सोच में परिवर्तन है, अंतर है। इस अंतर को भी रिकोगनाइज करना पड़ेगा। "And, therefore, altogether it has become very difficult for an Ayurvedic doctor to be confident of assessing prognosis of a pathological condition in a given patient." यह जो आत्मविश्वास का अभाव निर्माण होता है, इन विसंगतियों के कारण, मैं मानता हूँ कि उसके बारे में भी कोई सोच बनना आज के जमाने में बहुत आवश्यक है।

मान्यवर, दो-तीन और बिन्दुओं को आपके सम्मुख रखने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ। एक बात यह है कि डॉक्युमेंटेशन होना, जो मैंने क्लिनिकल रिसर्च की बात कही, यह उसके साथ बहुत जुड़ा हुआ विषय है कि आयुर्वेद में जो भी शोध होता है, जो भी परीक्षाएं होती हैं, उनका डॉक्युमेंटेशन होना बहुत जरूरी है। दुर्भाग्यवश डॉक्युमेंटेशन न होने के कारण उसको हलके में लेने की एक प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती है। जैसे फाइटोकेमिकल्स नाम का एक द्रव्य है, जिसको एलोपैथी में बहुत माना जाता है। अभी आयुर्वेद के बारे में धारणा क्या होती है, माना जाता है, "In one of the presentations, एक सेमिनार में यह माना गया कि phytochemicals are not included in the Ayurvedic medicine category as they are the basis of allopathy." यह भी एक वर्ग संघर्ष है कि एलोपैथी वाला इसकी ओर नहीं देखता, वह उसकी ओर नहीं देखता, वह उसको हल्का मानता है, वह उसको नीचा मानता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह समाप्त होने की जरूरत है, समानता की दृष्टि पर होना आवश्यक है। "This is just absurd. Phytochemicals are derived from herbs, जो छोटे-छोटे वनस्पति के विभिन्न प्रकार होते हैं, उसी में से आता है। They are derived from natural plants which do not belong exclusively to anyone. Manufacturers of Ayurvedic products certainly can use this natural resource to develop useful combinations and formulations." आगे का महत्वपूर्ण है। "Chinese researchers have developed hundreds of phytochemicals or herbal products for global platform. In fact, if you look at the Website of Sigma Aldrich, you will find hundreds of herbal products from Chinese traditional medicine listed for marketing."

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On the same site, if you search for products from traditional Indian medicine, you get just ten references or articles on this subject. मतलब एक ओर Chinese traditional medicine है, Tibetan traditional medicine है, वह विश्वविख्यात बन रहा है और हमारे आयुर्वेद की ज्ञान परम्परा उससे भी पुरानी होने के बावजूद आज हमारे पास वह समुचित मात्रा में documentation न होने के कारण-- मैं मानता हूँ कि जिस ऊँचाई पर इस शास्त्र को ले जाने की आवश्यकता है, उस ऊँचाई पर हम ले नहीं जा पा रहे हैं। मान्यवर, राजनीति में हम सब लोग काम करते हैं और हम यहाँ अपने-अपने व्यक्तिगत अनुभवों में भी समझते हैं कि अच्छा होना पर्याप्त नहीं है, अच्छा दिखना भी जरूरी है। यह ज्ञान के लिए भी बहुत लागू मालूम पड़ता है, मतलब ज्ञान के लिए भी यह applicable है कि simply to be good, to be righteous and to be strong is not enough; you have to appear to be so. The situation demands that Ayurveda also has to appear to be powerful and strong enough. यह करने के लिए मैं मानता हूँ कि आधुनिक प्रणालियों का, पद्धतियों का, documentation का उपयोग करना बहुत आवश्यक है।

महोदय, मैं इस बिल में देख रहा था कि रसशालाओं के-- क्योंकि आयुर्वेद की pharmacy क्या होती है, रसशालाएँ होती हैं। अब इन रसशालाओं को भी इस पद्धति से ढालना पड़ेगा, उनके ऊपर भी नियंत्रण लाना पड़ेगा, उनके जो विभिन्न द्रव्य होते हैं, भस्म होते हैं, चूर्ण होते हैं, इनकी भी परीक्षा आधुनिक विज्ञान के संदर्भ में करने की कुछ न कुछ रचना करनी पड़ेगी। इसलिए मैं मानता हूँ कि इस दृष्टि से इस पूरे बिल के बारे में सोचना आवश्यक है। मैं अन्तिम दो-तीन बिन्दु लेकर समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

पहली बात यह है कि यह जो कुल मिलाकर हमारे परम्परागत ज्ञान का विषय है, तो एक दृष्टि से जैसे मैंने कहा कि भारत की अपनी सौम्य सम्पदा का अंग है, मगर दुर्भाग्यवश यह हुआ है कि इस देश में हमारे प्राचीन ज्ञान का उपहास करना, उसके बारे में अनाप-शनाप बातें करना, उसको एक व्यंग्य का विषय बनाना, यह एक फैशन हो गया है। आज जो उठता है, वह गोमूत्र के बारे में अनाप-शनाप बोल देता है। हो सकता है कि गोमूत्र के बारे में और अधिक शोध की जरूरत हो। मान्यवर, मध्य प्रदेश में देवलापार में एक बहुत अच्छी रिसर्च हो रही है और आर.डी. माशेलकर जैसे वैज्ञानिकों ने उसके बारे में बहुत प्रमाणित किया है कि गोमूत्र में और कितने औषधीय गुण हैं। किसी को उपयोग करना है, नहीं करना है, यह अपना विषय है। किसी को compulsory करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। मगर ऐसे विषयों के बारे में एक उपहास का भाव, एक व्यंग्य का भाव होना, जो-जो एतद्देशीय है, जिन-जिन ज्ञान शाखाओं में इस देश की मिट्टी की सुगंध है, उनका उपहास करना, मान लीजिए कि यह progressivism का एक लक्षण माना जा रहा है, जो अपने आप में बहुत गलत है। इसलिए मैं मानता हूँ कि इस तरीके का बिल अगर आता है, तो वह इस भाव को दूर करेगा।

मान्यवर, मैं बीच में ईरान में तेहरान गया था। मैं तेहरान क्यों गया था, क्योंकि भारतीय और पर्शियन-- मतलब भारत की संस्कृत और पर्शियन, दोनों भाषाओं का जो वैयाकरण है, वह एक है और वह हैं- महर्षि पाणिनी। जब ईरान के अध्यक्ष यहाँ आये थे, तब उन्होंने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को एक सुझाव दिया था कि इस व्याकरण के बारे में कुछेक और अधिक काम होना चाहिए, तो हमने ICCR के माध्यम से तेहरान में एक सेमिनार रखा था। तेहरान युनिवर्सिटी के वाइस चांसलर ने मुझे कहा कि हमारी युनिवर्सिटी में हम उपनिषद् पढ़ाते हैं, आपकी कौन सी युनिवर्सिटी में उपनिषद् पढ़ाया जाता है? मैं मानता हूँ कि यह जो हमारी ज्ञान सम्पदा है, पुराना जो था, वह सब अच्छा था, यह मेरा दावा नहीं है। कुछ गलतियाँ हुई, विकृतियाँ आयीं, यह बात सही है, मगर पुराना जो था, वह सब त्याज्य है, यह मानने की प्रवृत्ति भी मैं मानता हूँ कि हमें कहीं और आगे नहीं ले जायेगी। इसलिए हमारी प्राचीन सभ्यता, प्राचीन परम्पराओं के प्रति एक समुचित गर्व होना जरूर आवश्यक है।

गर्व का विषय निकला है, तो एक छोटा सा किस्सा बताकर मैं अपनी वाणी को विराम दूँगा। मान्यवर, लगभग दो दशक पहले हमारे देश में अयोध्या का आन्दोलन हुआ, तब एक नारा लगा था- "गर्व से कहो हम हिन्दू हैं।" कुछ लोगों ने उस पर आपत्ति की कि हिन्दू होने में क्या गर्व है! वैसे देखा जाए तो एक तर्कसंगत argument था कि आप किस घर में जन्मे, मराठी घर में जन्मे, कन्नड़ घर में जन्मे, यह आपके हाथ में थोड़े ही है, तो वैसे ही हिन्दू हो गये, मुसलमान हो गये या यहूदी हो गये, क्रिश्चियन हो गये, इसमें गर्व होने का क्या है? यह तो विधाता ने तय किया कि आप कौन हो। इसलिए एक समाचार-पत्र में आपत्ति जतायी गयी। जब पाठकों के पत्र-व्यवहार बड़ी अच्छी पद्धति से एक विवाद के रूप में आते थे, यह उस ज़माने की बात है, आजकल तो समाचार-पत्र पाठकों के पत्र कई बार छापते भी नहीं, वह बात अलग है। तो एक पत्र आया कि "This is very illogical" और यह तर्क विसंगत है, तर्क दुष्ट है और खुद को 'गर्व से कहो हम हिन्दू हैं' कहना उचित नहीं है। उसके बदले नारा यह होना चाहिए कि 'गर्व से कहो हम मानव हैं।' यह तो बड़ा logical था। तब दूसरे ने एक पत्र लिखा कि "वैसे देखा जाए तो मानव में गर्व होने में भी क्या बड़ा तर्क है, क्योंकि आप मानव जन्म को पाये, इसमें आपका क्या कृतित्व है जी?"

आप तो मेंढक हो सकते थे, बैल हो सकते थे, साँप हो सकते थे, और भी कुछ हो सकते थे, यह तो विधाता ने तय किया कि आप मानव बनें, तो गर्व से कहो, 'मानव हैं', यह भी उतना ही तर्कविसंगत है, जितना कि 'गर्व से कहो कि हम हिन्दू हैं', इसलिए नारा क्या होना चाहिए? वह ज्ञानी व्यक्ति था, उसने सुझाव दिया कि नारा यह होना चाहिए, 'गर्व से कहो कि हम हैं', बाकी कुछ नहीं होना चाहिए। एक चौथे पत्र लेखक ने पत्र लिखा कि हम कोई ऐसे vacuum में जन्म नहीं लेते, बल्कि हम पलते-बढ़ते हैं, तो समाज के साथ पलते-बढ़ते हैं, हम किसी परिसर के साथ पलते-बढ़ते हैं, किसी भाषा के साथ हमारा विकास होता है, किसी पद्धति के साथ हमारी सामाजिक संवेदनाएँ जागरूक होती हैं, तो जहाँ पर भी, जिस परिवेश में भी हम आते हैं, उसके

[डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे]

प्रति गर्व होना स्वाभाविक है। अगर मैं मराठी हूँ, तो मुझे मराठी के प्रति सीमित गर्व होना चाहिए। अब इसका मतलब यह नहीं कि अन्य बातों के बारे में मैं कुछ अलग भाव से देखूँ, नीचेपन से देखूँ, मगर यह होना जरूरी है। मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारी संस्कृति, हमारी प्राचीन ज्ञान-परंपरा, आयुर्वेद जैसा ज्ञान भंडार, जो इस संस्कृति की देन है, जो हमारी सौम्य संपदा है, उसके प्रति भी एक समुचित गर्व होना, अभिमान होना और उसके बारे में विकास की एक धारा मन में प्रज्वलित होना, मजबूती से आगे बढ़ना, यह बहुत आवश्यक है। इसी में हमारे देश का भवितव्य है, जैसे कि पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी ने सही कहा था कि हमारी जो यात्रा है, *civilizational journey* है, यह कोई कल-परसों से शुरू हुई नहीं है, यह *from the past, through the present, to the future* है, नित्य नूतन, चिर पुरातन है। इसलिए हमें इस यात्रा को आगे बढ़ाते हुए आधुनिक ज्ञान संपदा का मार्ग अनुसरण करते हुए आयुर्वेद को और अधिक अच्छी पद्धति से विश्व के सम्मुख लाना चाहिए। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह बिल उस दिशा में सार्थक कदम है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** आपने कहा कि हम हैं, तो निश्चित रूप से हैं ही।

"इसी तवज्जो तजस्सुस में लगा हुआ हूँ मैं,  
यह मेरी हर कोशिश है कि मैं अपनी पहचान कर सकूँ।  
इसी तवज्जो तजस्सुस में लगा हुआ हूँ मैं,  
मैं नहीं हूँ, तो क्यों हूँ और यदि मैं हूँ, तो क्या हूँ मैं?"  
यही समय की आवश्यकता है। श्री मानस रंजन भूनिया जी।

**SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA (West Bengal):** Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I was listening to the beautiful speech of the previous speaker who elaborated the Indian history, its ethos, its culture and its development in the present context as to what to receive and what not to receive, - what to be expressed and what not to be expressed. Yes, I agree. We are discussing the two Bills together. One is the National Commission for Homoeopathy Bill, 2019 and the other Bill is the National Commission for Indian System of Medicine Bill, 2019, which is very specific and with which the word 'Indian' is connected. Yes, it is an Indian system. Being a doctor of the modern medicine, my position is crucial when I talk about the Indian system of medicine or homoeopathy medicine. Prof. P. Moulik, one of my professors, told me once, "We have passed through years together in our country; we have achieved freedom. The country has progressed in so many aspects — scientific development, history, modern science, technology and medicine."

He asked me, "Where do you reside?" I told him that I lived in a village surrounded by the tribal people. He asked me further, "Have you gone to their houses?" I said, "Yes." He asked me, "What is their living condition?" They live on their daily income. They are the poorest of the poor people. I have visited Bihar and Jharkhand. With your blessings, I have visited most of the States in my country. I was the Member of West Bengal Legislative Assembly for seven times. So, I have visited those places as a Member of the Committee and also personally. He was just accompanying me in a train journey from Sealdah Station to North Bengal. He asked me whether I had ever seen that full dose schedule of my prescriptions in modern medicine were completed any time by any of the poor people. I said, "No." He told me, "Then, why are you obstructing the other branches of medicine, that is, alternative medicine, to cure a patient?" Relief is the main thing for a patient or a sufferer, and not the terminology of the medicine. So, it really struck my analysis in this regard. From that day, I started mixing up with Ayurveda and Homoeopathy doctors. Believe me, even after being an allopathic doctor having practised modern medicine, I would like to tell you that no modern medicine doctor could cure my sinus problem. I had to take the help of a homoeopath to cure my sinus problem. This is on record. I can challenge it. I studied under the laureates of ENT specialists. They could not cure me. One very small young homoeopath from MB Homoeopathy Medical College in Howrah district cured me. This is the reality. So, terminology of medicine is not the main factor except bacterial infection, viral infection and surgical interference. If a patient needs a surgical interference to save his/her life, the surgery becomes necessary. If a patient is infected by a known bacteria, identified bacteria, it has to be cured by anti-bacterial drugs, antibiotics. But, Sir, I would like to say something. Shri Jairam Ramesh is here and all other respectable Members are here and I would like to mention that even today, only 65 per cent of the human body's ailments have been identified and are detectable and can be cured by the doctors. Thirty-five per cent of human body's problems are not even known to the topmost scientists, researchers and the topmost doctors even in the U.S., U.K., Germany, France and Vienna and other countries including China and India. This is the position in relation to the brain. The doctors of the modern age have identified only 65 per cent of the problems.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*)

The research is going on and on. For that reason, when a surgeon enters into the operation theatre, he or she takes the name of uparwala. Someone says, अल्लाह रक्षा

[डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे]

कीजिए; someone says, भगवान रक्षा कीजिए। And, they cure the patient. So, I would like to say that it is a good approach and a welcome step by the hon. Minister and the Government that they have given recognition to our country's own system of medicine, that is, Ayurveda. It was neglected for years. I am not accusing any Government of the past, but it is a reality. The British destroyed the Indian medicine system. The previous speaker mentioned the history. It is a confirmed historical episode that the British destroyed the Indian medical system in our country, and, they forced and introduced the modern medicine saying it is good, it is good. But as a parallel, after Independence, was the Indian medical system, that is, Ayurveda, taken up properly for its growth, for its research, for its development, for its treatment, for its ramifications in modern culture? No.

Germany has got a Centre for Ayurveda. In Iran, upanishad is taught. Where is the apex institute of Ayurveda where research is going on till this time? Where is it? We cannot deny that 'nayantara' is a plant from which anti-cancer drug is produced and the oncologists are using that medicine for treating the cancer patients. So, everything is there. The root is the herbs and trees. Our original Indian medical system was neglected for the last 73 years. It is my own perception. Anybody can deny it but it is my own perception. So, our Ayurveda must be improved and we must take steps for taking it to the top. It may be that we can include the surgical intervention in Ayurveda. It is there also. When in the allopathic modern medicine, the surgical intervention is necessary, do we hesitate and say, no, we will not go for that? We have to go. Heart blockage, by-pass surgery, it is a mandatory procedure; intestinal obstruction, it is a mandatory procedure. Will any Ayurveda Doctor or Homoeopath Doctor obstruct it and say that you do not go, and, let you die. No. So, the philosophy should be a cohesive combination of all branches of medicines. This philosophy should be adopted. We should have an apex body. Remedy to the patient should be the prime factor. An integrated therapy should be accepted and India should be pioneer in that. In this context, repealing the Acts of 1973 and 1970 and bringing this Bill is a historical moment to upgrade the status of our Indian medical system and it is highly appreciable.

For that reason, being a practicing Allopath Doctor, I appreciate that. To us and to everyone, we should not be in stagnant water. We should be like the flowing river water. We should change our mindset and we should change our psychological approach. Leave it to the patient, by which medicine he is cured should not be of

importance to me and to a Doctor. You have to decide and see whether this patient is relieved by any medicine or not. That should be the approach, and, at the same time, science and scientific approach, the evidence-based medicine should not be neglected at all. Today's modern science and modern world experiences the evidence-based medicines. So, for example, for Coronavirus, can Allopathic medicine give any treatment at this moment? No.

At this moment, at 75 places the world over, experimentation and research are going on. At some places, anti-retroviral therapy, which is used against HIV, is being tried. At some places, even the chloroquine, which is used to treat malaria, is being tried. But nobody knows the final answer how patients suffering from novel coronavirus disease will be cured. Nobody knows that. Think of the disease 'plague' which created pandemic situation many years ago. Many people died. Could we save them? No. Think of the other viral diseases. Could we save the people? No. Now think of the coronavirus. Can any allopathic doctor say with authority that he will not allow any patient to die? The answer is 'no'. In my opinion, an integrated medical therapy should be adopted. The improvement in research, education and method of treatment of Indian Systems of Medicine, of which ayurveda is a part, should be taken up. At the same time, Homoeopathy, which treats on the basis of signs and symptoms, which originated in Germany but nurtured in India for the poorest of the poor patients, has to be taken up properly and seriously. Improve the system. These two Bills are highly appreciable and we support them.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, actually, I begin with the main purpose of this Bill which is to create a world-class education system for Indian Systems of Medicine that will ensure adequate supply of high quality Indian Systems of Medicine practitioners at both the undergraduate level and the postgraduate level. Further, it will promote traditional systems of medicine. Also, it will make the education and practice of the Indian Systems of Medicine more transparent in this country.

As per Clause 18(1)(b) of the Bill, the Government of India has proposed for the constitution of common Autonomous Board for the Unani, Siddha, and Sowa-Rigpa systems of the ISM. In this regard, it is suggested that a separate Autonomous Board shall be constituted exclusively for the Siddha System. We want a separate autonomous body for Siddha system alone. Further, taking into account the expanding nature of each system in the ISM, I personally suggest for the formation of separate autonomous body for each of the six ISM systems as it would help in better administration.

**6.00 P.M.**

[Smt. Vijila Sathyananth]

For more than 50 years, throughout India, they have been conducting a five-and-a-half-year Bachelor of Naturopathy and Yogic Sciences through respective medical universities. During the tenure of our tall leader, the then hon. Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji, the Government announced five recognized Indian Systems of Medicine, which is AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathy) in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. At present, more than 42 colleges are conducting Bachelor of Naturopathy and Yogic Sciences (BNYS) throughout India.

Out of that, 10 yoga and naturopathy medical colleges are functioning in the State of Tamil Nadu alone. There are more than 1,000 yoga practitioners...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Vijilaji, one minute please. माननीय सदस्यगण, यह सिर्फ सूचना के लिए है। हम लोगों ने रेलवे पर लगभग साढ़े पांच घंटे बातचीत की। इसमें 31 सदस्यों ने participate किया। जिन मेम्बर्स ने कुछ अधिक समय चाहा, तो चेयर ने उनको accomodate करने की कोशिश की और Legislative Business भी था। अगर आप सबकी सहमति हो, तो उसे आज पूरा किया जाना था, तो हम लोग देर तक बैठ सकते हैं और जैसे भी हाउस की सहमति हो। मेरा तो आग्रह होगा।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, today, there was no lunch break. So, it can be taken up tomorrow. There is no problem. We will adjust. विजिला जी की speech complete होने के बाद आप adjourn कर दीजिएगा।

श्री उपसभापति: हाउस की सहमति यह है कि कल हम adjust करेंगे। जैसा सुखेन्दु शेखर राय जी कह रहे हैं, प्रोफेसर साहब और बाकी लोगों की सहमति है?

नेता सदन (श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत): जो सदन की राय होगी।

श्री उपसभापति: तो क्या विजिला जी को अपनी बात पूरी करने दें? Okay, let Vijilaji complete. Then, we will take up Special Mentions and then, adjourn.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: There are about 1,000 registered yoga and naturopathy practitioners engaged in their practice. I would also bring to your kind knowledge that in 2017, NITI Aayog had included naturopathy and yoga in the NCISM Bill. But, unfortunately, in the present NCISM Bill, naturopathy and yoga are not



included. So, there is no regulation. Quackery will increase in more numbers and that will be more dangerous for the general public. So, I insist that the Bill should not exclude the original and the oldest systems of the country, that is, yoga and naturopathy. With regard to clause 11(2)(d) relating to the Advisory Council for ISM, it is suggested that the head of ISM, Department of Tamil Nadu and other States shall be included as they are the direct implementing authorities and better positioned to give advice. As per clause 4(4)(c) of the National Commission for Homoeopathy Bill, 2019, four members are to be elected by the registered medical practitioners of homoeopathy from amongst themselves, from such regional constituencies and in such manner as may be prescribed. Four members, one from each region, will be insufficient and the geographical area covered will be very vast. Hence, I suggest that instead of regional representation, each and every State Board may be given one representation to be elected from among themselves. That is my humble submission. Of course, the Government's intention is a very welcome move. Just like the National Medical Commission, which was earlier brought by the Government to replace MCI, the NCISM Bill also provides for the constitution of a National Commission with four autonomous boards, which I have already mentioned. But common boards have been proposed. One is to assess, give rating and grant permission to educational institutions of Indian systems of medicine. There are certain apprehensions among the ISM fraternity that the Bill may water down democratic representation of professionals in various advisory boards and help unprofessional people sneak in through backdoor. There are also oppositions against the proposal for a common entrance examination. Actually, in Tamil Nadu, we are totally against this common entrance examination like the Exit Exam and the common NEET exam. There is no common level-playing field for the students to appear in the common entrance exam throughout the country. So, we strongly oppose and object the bringing forward of a common entrance examination. All graduates would have to clear and get the practice license. They feel that it is an additional licentiate exam which would put untold sufferings on the students, unnecessary burden and stress for them. So, there is a stiff opposition from the people that this Bill should not bring a common entrance examination and the Teachers Eligibility Test to assess their standard before appointment and promotions. Besides, the ISM practitioners have also raised eyebrows over Clause 33(1) of the Bill which reserves the Commission's right to allow exemption of certain persons to register in the respective council without EXIT exam. The fraternity also feels that it would lead to backdoor entry of unqualified people into the medical service.

[Smt. Vijila Sathyananth]

So, before I complete, I would like to address all the concerns and also intend that it should not prove to be old wine in the new bottle. Therefore, it has to be a fresh one. Bring it very comprehensively. You have to address to all the suggestions given by all the people and, especially, focus on the Siddha. Old traditional medicines, which have been followed for a long time, particularly, life savings drugs are there in Siddha. Even a person who has died can be brought back alive. So, such natural medicinal herbs are present in Siddha which can treat and prevent all types of viral infections including Coronavirus. Also, it enhances better immunity in the people and all the viral infections would be really prevented. So, Siddha medicine, especially, *Nilavembu Kudineer* is the best medicine. I have brought many samples for all the M.P.s. It can be given. You can try that and when you take it three times, there would be no viral infections. You would not even catch cold, fever or any type of viral infection, especially, Chikungunya. We controlled Chikungunya only by that medicine *Nilavembu Kudineer*. It stopped the Chikungunya. Chikungunya was completely eradicated only by the use of *Nilavembu Kudineer*. We gave it everywhere all along the State. The then Chief Minister, our late leader, tallest leader, our Amma, gave order. She asked to give it to everyone, for whole State. All the schools and colleges were given this. So, we were able to prevent Chikungunya from spreading and that epidemic was completely washed out.

Then, there is another traditional medicine, that is, Pandaravilai Vaithiyar. They are a group who traditionally join the broken or fractured limbs and fractured bones. They used to join it by way of their own therapy oil and traditional herbs. They put leaves and for about hundred to two hundred years, that medicine is in practice in South Tamil Nadu. We can approve that medicine very perfectly. That medicine can be approved. They can be allowed to practice as legal registered practitioners. Even MS, Ortho cannot treat this but a Pandaravilai Vaithiyar can treat it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Vijilaji, please conclude.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Siddha University in Palayamkottai can be upgraded. I have already given this request to our hon. Minister for AYUSH. Very graciously, he accepted it. Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai would be upgraded as a Central university for research in the new Siddha medicines. Thank you very much.

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**SPECIAL MENTIONS — Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Special Mentions. Shri Tiruchi Siva, not present. Shri Vijay Goel, not present. Shrimati Shanta Chhetri.

**Need for proper screening of tea from Nepal before entry into the country**

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention that Customs officials are doing random screening of Nepal tea and the entire spectrum of analysis as mandated under FSSAI regulations is not being done.

The findings of the Tea Board, after testing these Nepal Tea have revealed that they are not suitable for human consumption and, therefore, such tea has been destroyed by Tea Board.

Therefore, I would urge the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, that the entire spectrum of analysis must be done by customs authorities before allowing the Nepal tea to enter India.

Secondly, instead of random analysis for each and every consignment/invoice/lot must be analysed in a NABL accredited laboratory.

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

**Demand to expedite approval of the proposal of the State Government of Chhattisgarh for bioethanol production and relaxation of rules under National Bio Fuel Policy, 2018**

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, राष्ट्रीय जैव ईंधन नीति, 2018 के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2030 तक पेट्रोल में 20% Bioethanol मिलाने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। वर्तमान में केवल 5% ही Ethanol मिलाया जा रहा है। देश के सामने अगले 10 वर्षों में इस 15% Bioethanol का उत्पादन करना एक बड़ा लक्ष्य है। छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में धान की अधिकता होने और Bioethanol में अधिक संभावनाएं होने के कारण राज्य में धान से Bioethanol के उत्पादन संयंत्रों की स्थापना की जा रही है। धान से Bioethanol के उत्पादन के लिए आवश्यक सहमति देने के लिए कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय से अनुरोध किया गया है। इसी तरह धान आधारित Bioethanol का विक्रय मूल्य गन्ना आधारित Bioethanol के मूल्य के बराबर करने के लिए पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय को भी अनुरोध किया गया है। राष्ट्रीय जैव ईंधन नीति, 2018 में बिन्दु संख्या 5.3 के अनुसार अतिरिक्त खाद्यान्न से Bioethanol के उत्पादन की सहमति कृषि मंत्रालय से प्रत्येक वर्ष ली जाएगी, जो

[श्री पी.एल. पुनिया]

कि एक अव्यावहारिक नियम है। इसके कारण निजी-निवेशक छत्तीसगढ़ सहित अन्य राज्यों में धान से Bioethanol के उत्पादन संयंत्रों की स्थापना में इच्छुक नहीं है। अतः आपके माध्यम से मेरा निवेदन है कि छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार द्वारा Bioethanol के उत्पादन के लिए मांगी गई अनुमति शीघ्र दिलाने, धान आधारित Bioethanol का विक्रय मूल्य गन्ना आधारित Bioethanol के विक्रय मूल्य के बराबर करने एवं राष्ट्रीय जैव ईंधन नीति, 2018 में बिन्दु संख्या 5.3 में अतिरिक्त खाद्यान्न से Bioethanol के उत्पादन की सहमति प्रतिवर्ष लेने के नियम को बदला जाए। धन्यवाद।

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#### MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

##### **The Aircraft (Amendment) Bill, 2020**

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

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Aircraft (Amendment) Bill, 2020, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th March, 2020."

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 1100 hours on Wednesday, the 18th March, 2020.

*The House then adjourned at fourteen minutes past  
six of the clock till eleven of the clock on  
Wednesday, the 18th March, 2020.*