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Sunday  
20 September, 2020  
29 Bhadra, 1942 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

# RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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# RAJYA SABHA

*Sunday, the 20th September, 2020/29 Bhadra, 1942 (Saka)*

*The House met at nine of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

## OATH OR AFFIRMATION

Shri H.D. Devegowda (Karnataka)

MR. CHAIRMAN: A good addition to our House. A former Prime Minister and one of the senior-most politicians of the country has come to our House. Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

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## PAPERS LAID ON TABLE

- I. Notification of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- II. Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the IIPS, Mumbai; and Reports and Accounts (2014-15 to 2017-18) of the CSIR, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND  
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
(SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Dr. Harsh Vardhan, I lay  
on the Table—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Notification No. G.S.R. 419 (E), dated the 29th June, 2020, publishing the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) (Six Months Training) Amendment Rules, 2020, under Section 34 of the PC and PNDT (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2586/17/20]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
  - (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2585/17/20]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Annual Report of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16.
- (d) Annual Accounts of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (e) Annual Report of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17.
- (f) Annual Accounts of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (g) Annual Report of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18.
- (h) Annual Accounts of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (i) Statement by Government accepting the Reports at (a) to (h) above.
- (j) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) to (h) above.

[Placed in Library. For (a) to (j) *See* No. L.T. 2743/17/20]

**I. Notification of the Ministry of Power****II. Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the CPRI, Bengaluru and related papers**

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Raj Kumar Singh, I lay on the Table —

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Power, Notification No. BEE/S&L/TFL/63/2020-21, dated the 18th June, 2020, publishing the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Particulars and Manner of their Display on Labels of Tubular Fluorescent Lamps) Amendment Regulations, 2020, under sub-section (1) of Section 59 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2751/17/20]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Power Research Institute (CPRI), 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. 2827/17/20]

**I. Report and Accounts (2018-19) of AIIMS, Raebareli, U.P. and related papers****II. Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of various organisations and related papers**

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Ashwini Kumar Choubey, I lay on the Table —

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 18 and Section 19 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956:—

- (a) First Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Raebareli, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

- (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. 2594/17/20]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Welfare Trust, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2828/17/20]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, University of Lucknow, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2829/17/20]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2830/17/20]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.



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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2831/17/20]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), 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 Authority.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2832/17/20]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2596/17/20]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) (Formerly National Illness Assistance Fund), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2597/17/20]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance**

**II. Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs**

**III. Report and Accounts (2019-20) of the Export-Import Bank of India, Mumbai and related papers**

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Anurag Singh Thakur, I lay on the Table—

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:—

- (1) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2020/08, dated the 13th March, 2020, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices relating to Securities Market) (Amendment) Regulations, 2020.
- (2) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2020/10, dated the 17th April, 2020, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Regulatory Sandbox) (Amendment) Regulations, 2020.
- (3) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2020/22, dated the 3rd July, 2020, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Investment Advisers) (Amendment) Regulations, 2020.
- (4) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2020/23, dated the 17th July, 2020, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2020.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) See No. L.T. 2637/17/20]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under Section 17 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972:—

- (1) S.O. 1124 (E), dated the 18th March, 2020, publishing the National Insurance Company Limited (Merger) Amendment Scheme, 2020.
- (2) S.O. 1125 (E), dated the 18th March, 2020, publishing the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited (Merger) Amendment Scheme, 2020.
- (3) S.O. 2579 (E), dated the 31st July, 2020, publishing the United India Fire and General Insurance Company Limited (Merger) Amendment Scheme, 2020.

(4) S.O. 2580 (E), dated the 31st July, 2020, publishing the National Insurance Company Limited (Merger) Second Amendment Scheme, 2020.

(5) S.O. 2581 (E), dated the 31st July, 2020, publishing the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited (Merger) Second Amendment Scheme, 2020.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (5) See No. L.T. 2642/17/20]

(iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. G.S.R. 479 (E), dated the 30th July, 2020, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Regulation of Insurance Business in Special Economic Zone) (Amendment) Rules, 2020, under sub-section (3) of Section 114 of the Insurance Act, 1938.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2641/17/20]

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

(1) No. PFRDA/12/RGL/139/11, dated the 28th April, 2020, publishing the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Employees' Service) (Amendment) Regulations, 2020.

(2) No. PFRDA/12/RGL/139/9, dated the 14th May, 2020, publishing the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Pension Fund) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2020.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2640/17/20]

(v) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (3) of Section 39 of the Export - Import Bank of India Act, 1981:—

(1) F. No. 9/1/2011 - IF-I (E), dated the 21st August, 2020, publishing the Export-Import Bank Officers' (Conduct, Discipline and Appeal) Regulations, 2020.

(2) F. No. 9/13/2018 - IF-I (E), dated the 21st August, 2020, publishing the Export-Import Bank of India General Regulations, 2020.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2833/17/20]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 213 (E), dated the 24th March, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 274 (E), dated the 31st March, 2003, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 215 (E), dated the 25th March, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 593 (E), dated the 29th July, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 246 (E), dated the 9th April, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 68 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2020, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 247 (E), dated the 9th April, 2020, exempting the goods of the description specified in the Table therein and falling within the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act from the whole of the duty of Customs leviable thereon under the said schedule and the whole of Health Cess leviable thereon under Section 141 of the Finance Act, 2020.
- (5) G.S.R. 277 (E), dated the 5th May, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 475 (E), dated the 6th July, 2019, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 293 (E), dated the 12th May, 2020, seeking to confirm the provisional increase of 5% in the rate of duty of customs levied *vide* notification No. G.S.R. 632 (E), dated 4th September, 2019.
- (7) G.S.R. 306 (E), dated the 21st May, 2020, amending Notification Nos. G.S.R. 568 (E), dated the 21st July, 2015, G.S.R. 399 (E), dated the 5th May, 2000 and G.S.R. 413 (E), dated the 8th May, 2000, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) G.S.R. 341 (E), dated the 2nd June, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

- (9) G.S.R. 358 (E), dated the 9th June, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (10) G.S.R. 398 (E), dated the 23rd June, 2020, exempting the goods of the description specified in the Table therein and falling within the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 from duty of customs as specified therein.
- (11) G.S.R. 430 (E), dated the 6th July, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 943 (E), dated the 31st December, 2009, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (12) G.S.R. 439 (E), dated the 10th July, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 129 (E), dated the 9th March, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (13) G.S.R. 444 (E), dated the 13th July, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 943 (E), dated the 31st December, 2009, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (14) G.S.R. 484 (E), dated the 31st July, 2020, publishing the Transshipment of Cargo to Nepal under Electronic Cargo Tracking System (Amendment) Regulations, 2020.
- (15) G.S.R. 494 (E), dated the 7th August, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (16) G.S.R. 509 (E), dated the 17th August, 2020, publishing the Manufacture and Other Operations in Special Warehouse Regulations, 2020.
- (17) G.S.R. 510 (E), dated the 17th August, 2020, publishing the Manufacture and Other Operations in Warehouse (No. 2) Amendment Regulations, 2020.
- (18) G.S.R. 511 (E), dated the 17th August, 2020, publishing the Special Warehouse (Custody and Handling of Goods) Amendment Regulations, 2020.

- (19) G.S.R. 521 (E), dated the 21st August, 2020, publishing the Customs (Administration of Rules of Origin under Trade Agreements) Rules, 2020.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (19) *See* No. L.T. 2653/17/20]

- (vii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 278 (E), dated the 5th May, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 488 (E), dated the 6th July, 2019, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 279 (E), dated the 5th May, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 487 (E), dated the 6th July, 2019, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (2) *See* No. L.T. 2658/17/20]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 252 (E), dated the 15th April, 2020, amending Notifications No. G.S.R. 110 (E), dated the 18th February, 2015 and G.S.R. 293 (E), dated the 16th April, 2015, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 302 (E), dated the 19th May, 2020, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Sodium citrate' originating in or exported from China PR, based on the recommendations of the Designed Authority, Directorate General of Trade Remedies, for a period of 5 years from the date of publication of the notification in the Official Gazette.

- (3) G.S.R. 314 (E), dated the 27th May, 2020, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on 'Electronic Calculators' originating in or exported from China PR, based on the final findings of the Designated Authority for a period of five years from the date of publication of the notification in the Official Gazette.
- (4) G.S.R. 330 (E), dated the 29th May, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 445(E), dated the 1st June, 2015, to omit/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 344 (E), dated the 3rd June, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 462 (E), dated the 5th June, 2015, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 345 (E), dated the 3rd June, 2020, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on 'Electronic Calculator of all types (excluding calculators with attached printers, commonly referred to as printing calculators: calculators with ability to plot charts and graphs, commonly referred to as graphing calculators and programmable calculators)' originating in or exported from Malaysia, based on the final findings of the Designated Authority, for a period of five years from the date of publication of the notification in the Official Gazette.
- (7) G.S.R. 363 (E), dated the 9th June, 2020, seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on import of '1-phenyl -3 methyl -5 Pyrazolone' originating in or exported from China PR, based on the preliminary findings of the Designated Authority, for a period of six months from the date of publication of the notification in the Official Gazette.
- (8) G.S.R. 364 (E), dated the 9th June, 2020, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on import of 'Flexible Slabstock Polyol of molecular weight 300-4000' originating in or exported from Singapore, based on the final findings of the Designated Authority, for a period of 5 years from the date of publication of the notification in the Official Gazette.

- (9) G.S.R. 366 (E), dated the 10th June, 2020, seeking to extend the levy of anti-dumping duty imposed *vide* notification No. G.S.R. 489 (E) dated the 12th June, 2015 on imports of "Nylon Tyre Cord Fabric (NTCF)" originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China, for a further period of six months *i.e.* upto and inclusive of 11th December, 2020.
- (10) G.S.R. 397 (E), dated the 23rd June, 2020, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on "Flat rolled product of steel, plated or coated with alloy of Aluminum and Zinc" originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China, Vietnam and Republic of Korea, based on the final findings of the Designated Authority, for a period of five years from the date of imposition of provisional anti-dumping duty, that is, 15th October, 2019.
- (11) G.S.R. 433 (E), dated the 8th July, 2020, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on "Steel and Fibre Glass Measuring tapes and their parts and components" originating in or exported from People's Republic of China, based on the final findings of the Designated Authority, for a period of five years from the date of publication of the notification in the Official Gazette.
- (12) G.S.R. 435 (E), dated the 9th July, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 552 (E), dated the 10th July, 2015, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (13) G.S.R. 459 (E), dated the 21st July, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 52 (E), dated the 28th January, 2019, to substitute/ insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (14) G.S.R. 471 (E), dated the 29th July, 2020, seeking to continue the imposition of safeguard duty on imports of Solar Cells, whether or not assembled in modules or panels, falling under tariff headings 8541 40 11 or 8541 40 12 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, for periods as specified therein.
- (15) G.S.R. 472 (E), dated the 29th July, 2020, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of "Digital Offset Printing Plates" originating in or exported from People's Republic of China, Japan,



Korea RP, Taiwan and Vietnam, based on the final finding of the Designated Authority, for a period of five years from the date of imposition of provisional anti-dumping duty, that is, the 30th January, 2020.

- (16) G.S.R. 474 (E), dated the 29th July, 2020, seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of Aniline or Aniline oil, originating in or exported from China PR for a period of six months from the date of publication of the notification in the Official Gazette.
- (17) G.S.R. 498 (E), dated the 10th August, 2020, seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of Black Toner in Powder Form originating in or exported from China PR, Malaysia and Chinese Taipei on the basis of findings of the Designated Authority, for a period of six months from the date of publication of the notification in the Official Gazette.
- (18) G.S.R. 501 (E), dated the 11th August, 2020, seeking to extend the levy of anti-dumping duty on import of "Flax Fabric" originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, imposed *vide* Notification No. G.S.R. 624 (E), dated the 12th August, 2015, for a further period of 3 months *i.e.*, upto and inclusive of 11th November, 2020.
- (19) G.S.R. 505 (E), dated the 14th August, 2020, seeking to extend the levy of anti-dumping duty on imports of "Diketopyrrolo Pyrrole Pigment Red 254, (DPP Red 254)" originating in or exported from the China PR imposed *vide* Notification No. G.S.R. 637 (E), dated the 17th August, 2015, for a further period of 3 months *i.e.*, upto and inclusive of 16th November, 2020.
- (20) G.S.R. 507 (E), dated the 17th August, 2020, seeking to extend the levy of anti-dumping duty on imports of "Caustic Soda" originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China and Korea RP imposed *vide* Notification No. G.S.R. 640 (E), dated the 18th August, 2015, for a further period of 3 months *i.e.*, upto and inclusive of 17th November, 2020.

- (21) G.S.R. 519 (E), dated the 21st August, 2020, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of "Phosphoric Acid of all grades and all concentrations (excluding Agriculture/Fertilizer Grade)", originating in or exported from Korea RP, based on the final findings of the Designated Authority, for a period of five years from the date of publication of the notification in the Official Gazette.
- (22) G.S.R. 520 (E), dated the 21st August, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 675 (E), dated the 4th September, 2015, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (22) *See* No. L.T. 2654/17/20]

- (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. 179 (E), dated the 16th March, 2020, seeking to exempt foreign airlines companies from furnishing reconciliation statement in Form GSTR-9C.
- (2) G.S.R. 193 (E), dated the 21st March, 2020, seeking to provide special procedure for taxpayers in merged Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, as specified therein.
- (3) G.S.R. 194 (E), dated the 21st March, 2020, seeking to provide special procedure for corporate debtors undergoing the corporate insolvency resolution process under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, as specified therein.
- (4) G.S.R. 195 (E), dated the 21st March, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 322 (E), dated the 23rd April, 2019, to insert certain entries therein.
- (5) G.S.R. 196 (E), dated the 21st March, 2020, in supersession of Notification No. G.S.R. 926 (E), dated the 13th December, 2019,

seeking to exempt certain class of registered persons from issuing e-invoices, *w.e.f.* 1st October, 2020.

- (6) G.S.R. 197 (E), dated the 21st March, 2020, in supersession of Notification No. G.S.R. 928 (E), dated the 13th December, 2019, seeking to exempt certain class of registered persons capturing dynamic QR code, *w.e.f.* 1st October, 2020.
- (7) G.S.R. 198 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2020, extending the time limit for furnishing the annual return specified under section 44 of the said Act read with rule 80 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 electronically through the common portal, for the Financial year 2018-2019 till 30th June, 2020.
- (8) G.S.R. 199 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2020, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 2020.
- (9) G.S.R. 200 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2020, notifying that the provisions of sub-section (6B) or sub-section (6C) of the said Act shall not apply to a person who is not a citizen of India or to a class of persons other than certain class persons, specified therein, with effect from 1st day of April, 2020.
- (10) G.S.R. 201 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2020, notifying the date from which an individual shall undergo authentication, of Aadhaar number as specified in Rule 8 of CGST Rules, 2017 in order to be eligible for registration shall be from the 1st day of April, 2020.
- (11) G.S.R. 202 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2020, notifying the date from which to specified class of persons, who shall undergo authentication, of Aadhaar number as specified in rule 8 of the CGST Rules, 2017 in order to be eligible for registration under GST, Shall be from the 1st day of April, 2020.
- (12) G.S.R. 203 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 452 (E), dated the 28th June, 2019, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (13) G.S.R. 204 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 768 (E), dated the 9th October, 2019, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (14) G.S.R. 205 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2020, further amending Notification No. G.S.R. 769 (E), dated the 9th October, 2019, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (15) G.S.R. 206 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 454 (E), dated the 28th June, 2019, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (16) G.S.R. 207 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 453 (E), dated the 28th June, 2019, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (17) G.S.R. 208 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 767 (E), dated the 9th October, 2019, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (18) G.S.R. 209 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 455 (E), dated the 28th June, 2019, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (19) G.S.R. 210 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2020, seeking to prescribe the due dates for furnishing FORM GSTR-1 for the quarters April, 2020 to June, 2020; and July, 2020 to September, 2020 for registered persons having aggregate turnover of up to 1.5 crore rupees in the preceding financial year or the current financial year as specified in the Table therein.
- (20) G.S.R. 211 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2020, extending the time limit for furnishing the details of outward supplies in FORM GSTR-1 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, by specified class of registered persons, for each month from April, 2020 to September, 2020 till eleventh day of the succeeding month.
- (21) G.S.R. 212 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2020, seeking to prescribe that return in FORM GSTR-3B of Central Goods and Services Tax

Act, 2017, for each of the months from April, 2020 to September, 2020 shall be furnished electronically through the common portal, on or before the twentieth day of the succeeding month.

- (22) G.S.R. 216 (E), dated the 25th March, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 673 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to omit/insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (23) G.S.R. 221 (E), dated the 26th March, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 690 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (24) G.S.R. 230 (E), dated the 3rd April, 2020, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2020.
- (25) G.S.R. 231 (E), dated the 3rd April, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 661 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (26) G.S.R. 232 (E), dated the 3rd April, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1253 (E), dated the 31st December, 2018, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (27) G.S.R. 233 (E), dated the 3rd April, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 53 (E), dated the 23rd January, 2018, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (28) G.S.R. 234 (E), dated the 3rd April, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 322 (E), dated the 23rd April, 2019, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (29) G.S.R. 236 (E), dated the 3rd April, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 212 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2020, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (30) G.S.R. 266 (E), dated the 28th April, 2020, appointing the 21st day of April, 2020 as the date from which Notification No. G.S.R. 457 (E), dated the 28th June, 2019, shall come into force.

- (31) G.S.R. 272 (E), dated the 5th May, 2020, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2020.
- (32) G.S.R. 273 (E), dated the 5th May, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 194 (E), dated the 21st March, 2020, to insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (33) G.S.R. 275 (E), dated the 5th May, 2020, in supersession of Notification No. G.S.R. 198 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2020, seeking to extend the due date for furnishing the annual return specified under Section 44 of the said Act read with rule 80 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017, electronically through the common portal, for the financial year 2018-19.
- (34) G.S.R. 276 (E), dated the 5th May, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 767 (E), dated the 9th October, 2019, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (35) G.S.R. 299 (E), dated the 16th May, 2020, appointing the 18th day of May, 2020, as the date on which the provisions of Sections 128 of the Finance Act, 2020, shall come into force.
- (36) G.S.R. 357 (E), dated the 8th June, 2020, appointing the 8th day of June, 2020, as the date from which the provisions of the Central Goods and Services Tax(Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2020, shall come into force.
- (37) G.S.R. 360 (E), dated the 9th June, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 193 (E), dated the 21st March, 2020, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (38) G.S.R. 394 (E), dated the 19th June, 2020, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 2020.
- (39) G.S.R. 402 (E), dated the 24th June, 2020, appointing the 30th day of June, 2020, as the date on which the provisions of Sections 118,125,129 and 130 of the Finance Act, 2020, shall come into force.

- (40) G.S.R. 403 (E), dated the 24th June, 2020, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 2020.
- (41) G.S.R. 404 (E), dated the 24th June, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 661 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (42) G.S.R. 405 (E), dated the 24th June, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1253 (E), dated the 31st December, 2018, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (43) G.S.R. 406 (E), dated the 24th June, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 53 (E), dated the 23rd January, 2018, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (44) G.S.R. 407 (E), dated the 24th June, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 212 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2020, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (45) G.S.R. 424 (E), dated the 30th June, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1253 (E), dated the 31st December, 2018, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (46) G.S.R. 426 (E), dated the 1st July, 2020, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 2020.
- (47) G.S.R. 443 (E), dated the 13th July, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 322 (E), dated the 23rd April, 2019, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (48) G.S.R. 480 (E), dated the 30th July, 2020, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 2020.
- (49) G.S.R. 481 (E), dated the 30th July, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 196 (E), dated the 21st March, 2020, to insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (50) G.S.R. 517 (E), dated the 20th August, 2020, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 2020.

(51) G.S.R. 527 (E), dated the 25th August, 2020, appointing the 1st day of September, 2020, as the date on which the provisions of Section 100 of the Finance (No.2) Act, 2019, shall come into force.

(52) G.S.R. 539 (E), dated the 31st August, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 322 (E), dated the 23rd April, 2019, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (52) *See* No. L.T. 2655/17/20]

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

(1) G.S.R. 217 (E), dated the 25th March, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 666 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to omit/insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(2) G.S.R. 222 (E), dated the 26th March, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 683 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

(3) G.S.R. 242 (E), dated the 8th April, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 698 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

(4) G.S.R. 410 (E), dated the 24th June, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 698 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) *See* No. L.T. 2656/17/20]

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



- (1) G.S.R. 218 (E), dated the 25th March, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 710 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to omit/insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 223 (E), dated the 26th March, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 702 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 243 (E), dated the 8th April, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 747(E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 408 (E), dated the 24th June, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 747 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) *See* No. L.T. 2657/17/20]

- (xii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 2064 (E), dated the 25th June, 2020, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2020, under sub-section (2) of Section 172 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2655/17/20]

- (xiii) 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; Section 24 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017; and Section 24 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 235 (E), dated the 3rd April, 2020, *Seeking* to extend due date of compliance of any action, by any authority or by any person, specified in or prescribed or notified under the said Act, which falls during the period from the 20th day of March, 2020 to 29th day of June, 2020 till 30th day of June, 2020 and to extend

validity of e-way bills generated under rule 138 of the CGST Rules, 2017, whose period of validity expires during the period from the 20th day of March, 2020 to the 15th day of April, 2020 till the 30th day of April, 2020.

- (2) G.S.R. 274 (E), dated the 5th May, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 235 (E), dated the 3rd April, 2020, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 361 (E), dated the 9th June, 2020, *Seeking* to extend period to pass order under sub-Section (5) and (7) of Section 54 of Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, to fifteen days after the receipt of reply to the notice from the registered person or the 30th day of June, 2020 whichever is later.
- (4) G.S.R. 362 (E), dated the 9th June, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 235 (E), dated the 3rd April, 2020, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 416 (E), dated the 27th June, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 235 (E), dated the 3rd April, 2020, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 417 (E), dated the 27th June, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 361 (E), dated the 9th June, 2020, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 542 (E), dated the 1st September, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 235(E), dated the 3rd April, 2020, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (7) *See* No. L.T. 2655/17/20]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 224 (E), dated the 26th March, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 748(E), dated the 30th September, 2019, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 409 (E), dated the 24th June, 2020, appointing the 30th day of June, 2020, as the date on which the provisions of Section 134 of the Finance Act, 2020, shall come into force.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 2656/17/20]

- II. (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under Section 30B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949:—

- (1) G.S.R. 311 (E), dated the 26th May, 2020, publishing the Chartered Accountants Procedure of Meetings of Quality Review Board, and Terms and Conditions of Service and allowance, of the Chairperson and members of the Board (Amendment) Rules, 2020.
- (2) G.S.R. 312 (E), dated the 26th May, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 38 (E), dated the 19th January, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 431 (E), dated the 7th July, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 38 (E), dated the 19th January, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 434 (E), dated the 9th July, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 431 (E), dated the 7th July, 2020, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) See No. L.T. 2650/17/20]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No 21-CWA/2020 dated the 13th July, 2020, designating Shri Rajendra Bose, Joint Director as Director (Discipline) for making investigations in respect of any information or complaint received by the Disciplinary Directorate, under Section 40 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2651/17/20]

(iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under Section 40 of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980:—

(1) ICSI No. 1 of August, 2020, dated the 28th August, 2020, designating Shri Ashok Kumar Dixit, Joint Secretary as the Director (Discipline) of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India w.e.f. 1st September, 2020 in place of Ms. Meenakshi Gupta and the Disciplinary Directorate of the Directorate will be headed by him w.e.f. that date.

(2) No. 710/1/ (M)/1, dated the 3rd February, 2020, publishing the Company Secretaries (Amendment) Regulations, 2020.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 2652/17/20]

(iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Notification No. S.O. 1034 (E), dated the 11th March, 2020, exempting a Banking Company in respect of which the Central Government has issued a notification under Section 45 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, from the application of the provisions of Section 5 and 6 of the Competition Act, 2002, in public interest for a period of five years from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, under, sub-section (3) of Section 63 of the Competition Act, 2002.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2649/17/20]

(v) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Notification No. G.S.R. 855 (E), dated the 15th November, 2019, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy (Application to Adjudicating Authority for Bankruptcy Process for Personal Guarantors to Corporate Debtors) Rules, 2019, under Section 241 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, along with the Delay Statement.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2648/17/20]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 19 and sub-section (5) of Section 24 of the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Export-Import Bank of India, Mumbai, for the year 2019-20, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Report on the Performance of the above Bank, for the year 2019-20.  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 2635/17/20]

Statement showing action taken by Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings given during the session

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, I lay on the Table —

IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements showing action taken by Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings given during the Session shown against each:—

- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Statement No. XXXIX  | One Hundred and Eighty Ninth, 2000<br>[Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2834/17/20] |
| 2. Statement No. XXVIII | Two Hundred and Third, 2004<br>[Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2835/17/20]        |
| 3. Statement No. XL     | Two Hundred and Fourth, 2005<br>[Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2836/17/20]       |
| 4. Statement No. XXXVII | Two Hundred and Fifth, 2005<br>[Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2837/17/20]        |
| 5. Statement No. XXXIII | Two Hundred and Sixth, 2005<br>[Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2838/17/20]        |
| 6. Statement No. XXXVI  | Two Hundred and Seventh, 2006<br>[Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2839/17/20]      |
| 7. Statement No. XXX    | Two Hundred and Ninth, 2006<br>[Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2840/17/20]        |
| 8. Statement No. XXXI   | Two Hundred and Tenth, 2007<br>[Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2841/17/20]        |
| 9. Statement No. XXXII  | Two Hundred and Eleventh, 2007<br>[Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2842/17/20]     |
| 10. Statement No. XXII  | Two Hundred and Fifteenth, 2009<br>[Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2843/17/20]    |

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| 11. | Statement No. XXXIII | Two Hundred and Seventeenth, 2009<br>[Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2844/17/20]    |
| 12. | Statement No. XXX    | Two Hundred and Nineteenth, 2010<br>[Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2845/17/20]     |
| 13. | Statement No. XXXI   | Two Hundred and Twentieth, 2010<br>[Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2846/17/20]      |
| 14. | Statement No. XXVII  | Two Hundred and Twenty First, 2010<br>[Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2847/17/20]   |
| 15. | Statement No. XXVII  | Two Hundred and Twenty Fourth, 2011<br>[Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2848/17/20]  |
| 16. | Statement No. XXIX   | Two Hundred and Twenty Fifth, 2012<br>[Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2849/17/20]   |
| 17. | Statement No. XXIII  | Two Hundred and Twenty Sixth, 2012<br>[Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2850/17/20]   |
| 18. | Statement No. XXIV   | Two Hundred and Twenty Seventh, 2012<br>[Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2851/17/20] |
| 19. | Statement No. XXV    | Two Hundred and Twenty Eighth, 2013<br>[Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2852/17/20]  |
| 20. | Statement No. XXI    | Two Hundred and Twenty Ninth, 2013<br>[Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2853/17/20]   |
| 21. | Statement No. XXIII  | Two Hundred and Thirtieth, 2013-14<br>[Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2854/17/20]   |
| 22. | Statement No. XXI    | Two Hundred and Thirty Second, 2014<br>[Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2855/17/20]  |
| 23. | Statement No. XX     | Two Hundred and Thirty Third, 2014<br>[Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2856/17/20]   |
| 24. | Statement No. XVIII  | Two Hundred and Thirty Fourth, 2015<br>[Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2857/17/20]  |
| 25. | Statement No. XVIII  | Two Hundred and Thirty Fifth, 2015<br>[Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2858/17/20]   |
| 26. | Statement No. XVII   | Two Hundred and Thirty Sixth, 2015<br>[Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2859/17/20]   |

27. Statement No. XVI	Two Hundred and Thirty Seventh, 2015 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2860/17/20]
28. Statement No. XV	Two Hundred and Thirty Eighth, 2016 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2861/17/20]
29. Statement No. XIV	Two Hundred and Thirty Ninth, 2016 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2862/17/20]
30. Statement No. XIII	Two Hundred and Fortieth, 2016 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2863/17/20]
31. Statement No. XII	Two Hundred and Forty First, 2016 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2864/17/20]
32. Statement No. X	Two Hundred and Forty Second, 2017 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2865/17/20]
33. Statement No. IX	Two Hundred and Forty Third, 2017 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2866/17/20]
34. Statement No. VIII	Two Hundred and Forty Fourth, 2017-18 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2867/17/20]
35. Statement No. VII	Two Hundred and Forty Fifth, 2018 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2868/17/20]
36. Statement No. VI	Two Hundred and Forty Sixth, 2018 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2869/17/20]
37. Statement No. V	Two Hundred and Forty Seventh, 2018-19 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2870/17/20]
38. Statement No. IV	Two Hundred and Forty Eighth, 2019 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2871/17/20]
39. Statement No. III	Two Hundred and Forty Ninth, 2019 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2872/17/20]
40. Statement No. II	Two Hundred and Fiftieth, 2019 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2873/17/20]
41. Statement No. I	Two Hundred and Fifty First, 2020 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2874/17/20]

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**LEAVE OF ABSENCE**

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the Members that letters have been received from the following Members for grant of leave of absence during the current Session of Rajya Sabha on medical and personal grounds:—

1. Shri Ranjan Gogoi
2. Shri Vaiko
3. Shri Rewati Raman Singh
4. Shrimati Ambika Soni
5. Shri Ajay Pratap Singh

Shri Ranjan Gogoi, Shri Vaiko and Shri Rewati Raman Singh have sought leave of absence for the entire Session while Shrimati Ambika Soni and Shri Ajay Pratap Singh have sought leave of absence from September 17th to October 1st, 2020, and, from September 16th to October 1st, 2020, respectively.

Do they have the permission of the House to remain absent during the current 252nd Session of Rajya Sabha?

*(No Hon. Member dissented)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

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**STATEMENT BY MINISTER**

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the two hundred and seventy-fifth report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Prahalad Singh Patel, I lay a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Seventy-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2020-21), pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism.

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS****New companies manufacturing ayurvedic medicines**

961. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new companies manufacturing Ayurvedic medicines which have been established in the past one year;

(b) in which States these manufacturing units have come up and the details thereof; and

(c) how many people are employed in the Ayurvedic medicines manufacturing units across India and the details thereof?

<sup>#</sup>THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE; THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) State Licensing Authorities responsible for granting license for manufacturing of Ayurvedic drugs have reported establishment of 536 new companies in the past one year and 46366 persons are employed in the Ayurvedic medicines manufacturing units. State-wise details of new manufacturing units and number of employed people in the manufacturing units are given in the Statement (*See below*). Central Public Sector Undertaking - Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (IMPCL), Mohan, Almora, Uttarakhand is also manufacturing Ayurvedic medicines and has 612 employees.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of new companies manufacturing Ayurvedic Medicines in last one year and persons employed*

Sl.No.	Name of State & UT	No. of New Companies in past one year	No. of people employed in Ayurvedic Drug Manufacturing Units
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	--	--

<sup>#</sup>On behalf of the Minister Concerned.

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
3.	Assam	02	117
4.	Bihar	04	Not provided
5.	Chhattisgarh	02	193
6.	Goa	01	Not provided
7.	Gujarat	26	Not provided
8.	Haryana	181	5000
9.	Himachal Pradesh	03	Not provided
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	01	150
11.	Jharkhand	04	166
12.	Karnataka	20	3238
13.	Kerala	52	31280
14.	Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.
15.	Madhya Pradesh	75	4500
16.	Maharashtra	21	200
17.	Manipur	—	—
18.	Mizoram	—	—
19.	Meghalaya	—	—
20.	Nagaland	—	—
21.	Odisha	08	273
22.	Puducherry	04	300
23.	Punjab	44	306
24.	Rajasthan	—	—
25.	Sikkim	—	—
26.	Tamil Nadu	04	Not provided

1	2	3	4
27.	Telangana	--	--
28.	Tripura	--	--
29.	Uttar Pradesh	56	229
30.	Uttarakhand	09	50
31.	West Bengal	19	364
TOTAL		536	46366

#### AYUSH educational institutes

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

(a) the details of AYUSH educational institutes, in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether any new institute has been opened during the last two years;

(c) the steps taken by Government to promote AYUSH; and

(d) whether adequate publicity is being given to it and the response of the common man in villages and cities in this regard and the details thereof?

#THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE; THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The requisite information is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The requisite information is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) To promote Ayurved as well as other AYUSH systems amongst people within and outside the country, various IEC activities are being taken up with adequate dissemination of information through electronic, press and social media. On 21st of June, every year, International Yoga Day is organized at national and international level. International and national conferences, workshops, stake-holders meets, industry conclave have been organized on regular basis.

#On behalf of the Minister concerned.

Ministry of AYUSH has issued document titled "Guidelines for Registered AYUSH practitioners of respective system of AYUSH for COVID 19"

The Ministry of AYUSH had launched a three-month awareness campaign on "AYUSH for Immunity" on 14.08.2020, with the objective of acquainting the people with the strengths of various Ayush-based solutions including Yoga for enhancing immunity and preventing diseases.

Interdisciplinary AYUSH Research & Development task Force has been constituted, which is carrying out the activities related to scientific validation of work of AYUSH Medicines on fast track.

National AYUSH Mission is the flagship scheme of Ministry under which grants-in-aid is provided to States / UTs to take up various activities to develop and promote Ayurved as well as other AYUSH healthcare facilities.

Ministry of AYUSH is adopting one village per bloc as AYUSH Gram for adoption of method and practice of AYUSH way of life and interventions of health care. In AYUSH Gram AYUSH based lifestyle are promoted through behavioral changes, communication, training of village health workers towards identification and use of local medicinal herbs.

To streamline/facilitate research of AYUSH medicines, total 05 Research Councils dedicated to different AYUSH systems or healthcare are functioning under Ministry of AYUSH. CCRH under the villages Swasthya Rakshan program is adopted 55 villages, where local populations are being provided health care at their door step.

***Statement-I***

*State/UT-wise, stream-wise & curriculum-wise details of AYUSH  
Colleges across the country*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Siddha	Unani	Sowa Rigpa	Homoe- opathy	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	03	00	01	00	07	11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	00	00	00	00	01	01
3.	Assam	01	00	00	00	03	04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	08	00	05	00	15	28
5.	Chandigarh	01	00	00	00	01	02
6.	Chhattisgarh	06	00	01	00	03	10
7.	NCT of Delhi	03	00	02	00	02	07
8.	Goa	01	00	00	00	01	02
9.	Gujarat	34	00	00	00	35	69
10.	Haryana	11	00	00	00	01	12
11.	Himachal Pradesh	03	00	00	00	01	04
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	02	00	03	01	00	06
13.	Jharkhand	01	00	00	00	05	06
14.	Karnataka	77	00	06	00	18	101
15.	Kerala	18	01	01	00	06	26
16.	Madhya Pradesh	24	00	04	00	25	53
17.	Maharashtra	82	00	06	00	58	146
18.	Meghalaya	01	00	00	00	01	02
19.	Odisha	06	00	00	00	06	12
20.	Puducherry	01	00	00	00	00	01
21.	Punjab	17	00	01	00	04	22
22.	Rajasthan	13	00	03	00	10	26
23.	Sikkim	00	00	00	01	00	01
24.	Tamil Nadu	07	12	01	00	13	33
25.	Telangana	05	00	03	00	05	13
26.	Uttar Pradesh	69	00	16	01	13	99
27.	Uttarakhand	16	00	01	00	02	19
28.	West Bengal	04	00	01	00	12	17
Total		414	13	55	3	248	733

**Statement-II**

*The Ministry of AYUSH has given the permission to set up new AYUSH Medical Colleges during the year 2018-19 & 2019-20*

	Private Colleges	Govt. Colleges	Total
<b>2018-19</b>			
Ayurveda	05	01	06
Unani	--	--	--
Siddha	--	--	--
Homoeopathy	13	01	14
Sowa-Rigpa	--	--	--
<b>2019-20</b>			
Ayurveda	11	01	12
Unani	--	--	--
Siddha	02	--	02
Homoeopathy	09	02	11
Sowa-Rigpa	--	03	03

**New Ayurveda colleges**

963. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Ayurveda colleges established by Government during the last three years;

(b) if so, details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether Government wish to share the reservation aspect, if any, given to the category under reserved candidates in these colleges;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

<sup>#</sup>THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE; THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) The requisite information is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) to (e) Yes, there exists two types of quota seats for admission in Ayurveda Medical Colleges, including All India Quota and State/ UT Quota.

Under All India Quota, the reservations are applicable for SC/ST/OBC/PwD and EWS in Central Universities and National Institutes. In respect of State Govt. and State Govt. aided colleges reservation is there for SC/ST/PwD.

Under State Quota seats, the reservations are as per the norms of the concerned State Governments.

#### *Statement*

*List of Ayurveda colleges established by Government during last three years*

Sl. No.	Name of the College	State	Govt./Aided
1.	Govt. Ayurved Medical College, Indira Chowk, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	Govt.
2.	Govt. Ayurveda Medical College, Shivamoga Karnataka-577201	Karnataka	Govt.
3.	Govt. AMC & H, Jalgaon Maharashtra	Maharashtra	Govt.

#### **Usage of Unani treatment**

964. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more people in urban areas are using UNANI treatment than in rural areas and in this respect rural people outnumber people in the urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken in this regard?

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<sup>#</sup>On behalf of the Minister concerned.

#THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE; THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) No such data is collected. Unani system of medicine is equally prevalent in the masses *i.e.* both in the urban as well as in rural areas. However, as most of the Unani Hospital/dispensaries are established in the urban areas and due to easy accessibility more urban people are using Unani treatment.

(c) Government has taken various initiatives for promotion of Unani system of Medicine in the rural areas as well as urban slums through various activities such as providing treatment through General/RCH/Geriatric OPDs conducted by 18 Institutes/Units of the Central Council of Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) and also through Arogyas, Health Melas, Health camps, exhibitions, School health programme, and clinical mobile research programme and organizing Unani Day every year. Following projects have also been implemented for the promotion of Unani system of medicine in the country:—

- (i) Programme on integration of Unani Medicine in National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) has been initiated in collaboration with Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS). Under this programme, life style clinics have been established at one district hospital and 17 Community Health Centres (CHCs) at the Lakhimpur Kheri district of Uttar Pradesh.
- (ii) Similarly another SCSP/TSP mobile health program is being carried out by the CCRUM. Under this programme, villages having SC/ST population have been selected to create awareness for preventive aspects of different diseases and to provide treatment to the patients through selected Centres of the Council.

### **Propagation of Yoga**

965. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken steps to propagate yoga in the country as it boosts immunity to fight against CoronaVirus and, if so, the details thereof and the success achieved;

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#On behalf of the Minister concerned.



(b) whether Government allocates funds for research in yoga in view of COVID-19 pandemic and, if so, the details of funds allocated and achievement made in this regard; and

(c) whether there is a growth in number of youth trained in yoga which has helped in spreading yoga in other countries, if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken or being taken by the Government to promote yoga in the country and worldwide?

<sup>#</sup>THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE; THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes. The Ministry of AYUSH has issued a document titled "Guidelines for Yoga practitioners for COVID 19".

The Ministry of AYUSH has launched a three-month awareness campaign on "Ayush for Immunity" on 14.08.2020, with the objective of acquainting the people with the strengths of various Ayush-based solutions including Yoga for enhancing immunity and preventing diseases.

(b) There is no separate fund allocated by the Ministry of AYUSH for research in Yoga in view of Covid-19 pandemic.

(c) At present Yoga is not a regulated system of healthcare. There are various Universities/Institutions which impart Yoga training to youth, not only at domestic level but also internationally. Ministry of AYUSH does not maintain data of such training. However, the interest in Yoga in the country and worldwide has grown with observation of International Day of Yoga in last 6 years, and more youth are inclined towards pursuing it.

Further to this, at the Central level, Ministry of AYUSH also strives to promote the system and to create awareness for the benefit of the people. For this purpose an Information Education and Communication (IEC) Scheme, has been devised by the Ministry, activities under which include steps to reach out to people and to create awareness about Yoga, IEC activities include programs on TV, Radio, Print-media etc. Activities in this regard outside India are carried out by the Indian Missions abroad as well as ICCR.

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<sup>#</sup>On behalf of the Minister concerned.

The Ministry had also activated all the Indian Missions and Posts abroad to promote My life My Yoga (MLMY) video blogging contest and Yoga at Home Yoga with Family actively. Prominent celebrities from the entertainment industry gave promotional messages on Yoga, encouraging the people to be active participants from their homes in the IDY.

**Registered AYUSH practitioners and institutes in Telangana**

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

- (a) the details of the AYUSH institutions in Telangana, district-wise and medicine field-wise;
- (b) the details of the registering authority for Yoga and Naturopathy practitioners in Telangana;
- (c) whether the same has been standardised by Government; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the measures being taken by Government to register such practitioners in Telangana till the national standardisation process is developed?

#THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE; THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The details of the AYUSH institutions System-wise in Telangana as published in "AYUSH IN INDIA-2018" and updated till date as information received from concern divisions of Ministry of AYUSH are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The registering authority for Yoga and Naturopathy practitioners in State Govt. of Telangana is "The Board of Indian Medicines, Department of AYUSH, Govt. of Telangana".

(c) There is no apex body for standardisation / registration of Yoga & Naturopathy practitioners at Central Govt. level.

(d) At present, the same is looked after by Naturopathy Certification Board.

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#On behalf of the Minister concerned.

**Statement***System-wise number of AYUSH Colleges/Institutes in Telangana*

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the College/Institution	System of Medicine	Year of Estt.	Owner-ship	Affiliation Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Dr. B.R.K.R.Govt. Ayurvedic Medical College, Opp. ESI, Erragadda, Hyderabad-500038	Ayurveda	1948	Govt.	Dr. Kaloji Narayan Rao University of Health Science, Warangal Distt., Telangana and Dr. NTR University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada
2	A.L. Government Ayurvedic College, Industrial Colony, Luxmi Pura, Warangal-506013	Ayurveda	1956	Govt.	Dr. NTR University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada
3	National Institute of Indian Medical Heritage, Hyderabad	Ayurveda	1969	Govt.	Dr. NTR University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada
4	Govt. Nizamia Tibbi College, Charminar, Hyderabad -500002.	Unani	1938	Govt.	Kaloji Narayana Rao University of Health Sciences, Warangal, Telangana
5	National Research Institute of Unani Medicine for Skin Disorders (NRIUMSD), Telangana	Unani	2019	Govt.	Kaloji Narayana Rao University of Health Sciences, Warangal, Telangana
6	Jaisooriya Potti Sreeramulu Govt.Homoeopathic Medical College, Ramanthapur, Hyderabad-500 013	Homoeopathy	1967	Govt.	

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Devs Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital Devnagar, Ankireddipalli, Keesara, R R Distt., Telangana-501301	Homoeopathy	2010	Non-Govt.	
8	Jeeyar Integrated Vvedic Academy, Sri Ram nagar, Muchintal Road, Palmakol P.O. Shamshabad, Hyderabad, Telangana-509325	Homoeopathy	2015	Non-Govt.	KNR University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada.
9	MNR Education Trust, Bhagyanagar Colony, Mad ha pur, Hyderabad, Telangana 500081	Homoeopathy	2016-17	Non-Govt.	
10	Shreeyan Ishan Education Society-Hamsa Homoeopathy Medical College, Hospital and Research Centre, Ksheersagar village, Muluga Mandal, Telangana	Homoeopathy	2017	Non-Govt.	
11	Drug Standardization Unit (Homoeopathy)	Homoeopathy			
12	Govt. Gandhi Naturopathic Medical College, Begumpet (P.O.), Dharamkaram Road, Ameerpet, Hyderabad -500016	Yoga & Naturopathy		1970	Govt. 1. N.T. R. University of Health Sceinces, Vijayawadak, Govt. of Telangana. 2. Kaloji Narayana Rao - University of Health Sciences, Warangal, Telangana State

Source: AYUSH in India 2018 and updated till date as information received from concern divisions of Ministry of AYUSH.

**Unani and Homoeopathy medicines for COVID-19**

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

(a) whether Government is taking steps to find antidotes to COVID-19 (Novel CoronaVirus) in AYUSH, if so, the details thereof including funds allocated;

(b) whether Government has issued an advisory advocating the use of Unani and Homoeopathy medicines for prevention and management of the disease and, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the research that this advisory was based on; and

(d) whether any other country has issued advisory prescribing alternate systems of medicines to prevent, treat or manage the disease and if so, the details thereof?

#THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE; THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) No. However, Ministry of AYUSH has formed an Inter-disciplinary AYUSH R&D Task Force. The Task Force has formulated and designed clinical research protocols for add-on interventions in COVID-19 positive cases through review and consultative process of experts of high repute from different organizations across the country for studying three different interventions viz. Yashtimadhu, Guduchi + Pippali and a poly herbal formulation (AYUSH-64). These studies are at various stages.

Also, to evaluate anti-viral and immune-modulatory activity of AYUSH herbs and formulations, Ministry of AYUSH and Department of Bio-Technology (DBT) have signed a joint project. The total project cost of Rs. 592.56 lakhs has been approved, out of which National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) and DBT will contribute 50% each.

(b) Yes. Ministry of AYUSH has issued an advisory on 29.01.2020 on how to protect oneself from COVID and how to stay healthy. Ministry has also written a letter dated 06.03.2020 to all Chief Secretaries of States / Union territories with more specific suggestions on augmentation of General Immunity of people and about possible AYUSH intervention. Further, Guidelines for Registered Practitioners of respective system of AYUSH have been prepared by Director Generals of Research Councils and Directors of National Institutes with their team of experts and the same is vetted by the

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#On behalf of the Minister concerned.

Interdisciplinary AYUSH Research and Development Task Force of Ministry of AYUSH and after obtaining approval of Cabinet Secretariat, these vetted guidelines are made available in public domain for the benefit of more than 700000 registered AYUSH practitioners to help in the management of COVID 19 pandemic uniformly.

(c) Based on potential & strength of AYUSH systems supported by evidences for promotion of immunity and help in improving the respiratory symptoms in similar diseases and as per the recommendations from the research councils under Ministry of AYUSH system wise advisories has been formulated. Further, Guidelines for Registered Practitioners of respective system of AYUSH have been prepared by Director Generals of Research Councils and Directors of National Institutes with their team of experts and same is vetted by the Interdisciplinary AYUSH Research and Development Task Force of Ministry of AYUSH.

(d) Ministry is not aware of any such information.

#### **Siddha medicine for COVID-19**

968. SHRI P. WILSON: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for more funds for development of Siddha in Tamil Nadu not being allotted;

(b) how Siddha medicine was used to control coronavirus, and the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has supplied any free immunity boosters under Siddha, Ayurveda and Homoeopathy to the public during lockdown; and

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

#THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE; THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Government has allocated sufficient funds for development of Siddha in Tamil Nadu and whenever there are demands for more funds from Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) and National Institute of Siddha (NIS), additional funds have been allocated to them keeping in view of availability of funds with Ministry to carried out the Siddha activities in Tamil Nadu and other parts of the Country.

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#On behalf of the Minister concerned.

(b) Siddha medicine '*Kabasura Kudineer*' and '*Nilavembu kudineer*' have been distributed to masses in Tamil Nadu as immunity booster by CCRS & NIS. '*Kabasura Kudineer*' has been distributed by NIS as prophylactic intervention as a part of interventional observational study for about 40,000 suspects of containment zones in Chennai and Chengalpattu districts of Tamil Nadu. NIS is conducting clinical trials in Chengalpattu Medical College and SRM Medical College Hospital & Research Centre to establish the efficacy of Siddha Medicine in the treatment of Covid-19. NIS is also providing treatment under Siddha system of medicines to the patients admitted in Covid Care Centres at SRM University and at Dr. Ambedkar Arts College, Vysarpadi, Chennai. Additionally, the activities carried out by CCRS are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) Yes, Government has supplied free immunity booster under Siddha, Ayurveda and Homeopathy.

(d) Central Council for Research in Siddha through its 8 institutes/units which have been continuously providing Siddha medicines to the public and immunity boosting Siddha formulation like *Kabasura kudineer*, *Nilavembu Kudineer*, *Amukurra chooranam*, *Thalisathi Vadagam*, *Seenthil chooranam* in its OPD. Till date around 35,941 beneficiaries have been provided *Kabasura kudineer* and around 33,020 beneficiaries have been provided *Nilavembu kudineer* as immunity booster at free of cost. These formulations being anti-viral, anti-pyretic, anti-inflammatory, immune modulators with scientific rationale aids in the mitigation of Covid-19.

National Institute of Siddha (NIS) has distributed Siddha medicines such as '*Kabasura Kudineer*', '*Nilavembu Kudineer*', Herbal tea and AYUSH quath at free of cost as immune boosters to more than 40,000 general public.

National Institute of Ayurveda has provided more than 10,000 immunity boosting kits to frontline Corona Warriors as well as to general public free of cost for maintaining their health. Immunity boosting kits includes Chyawanaprah Avaleh, Immunity boosting Decoction, Immunity boosting Capsuls, Guduchi Ghana Vati, AYUSH Kwatha.

Central Council for Research in Homeopathy (CCRH) administered immune booster Homoeopathic medicine '*Arsenic album 30*' to approx. 2,00,000 populations through its 23 Institutes/Units and National Institute of Homoeopathy has distributed '*Arsenic album 30*' to 14,371 through the medical camps.

***Statement******Activities carried out by CCRS***

The Traditional medicine system of Siddha can be utilized as preventive and management perspective for COVID -19. Siddha drugs like Kabasura kudineer, Nilavembu Kudineer, Visha sura Kudinner, Brahmanada Bairavam, Amukurra chooranam, Nochi kudineer, Nellikai legyiom, Thippli rasayanam, Adathodai manapagu, Thalishathi Vadagam, Athimathura chooranam, Seenthil chooranam are being used in the prevention and treatment of COVID- 19. CCRS have undertaken various studies with the above mentioned Siddha formulations. These formulations being anti-viral, anti- pyretic, anti -inflammatory, immune modulators with scientific rationale aids in the mitigation of COVID -19 pandemic crises.

CCRS have initiated pre-clinical and clinical studies with the support of Ministry of AYUSH to assess the utility and effectiveness of Siddha formulation in improving immunity and aiding in the management & treatment of COVID -19

**Pre-clinical studies conducted by CCRS**

- (a) Siddha classical formulation Kabasura Kudineer subjected to molecular docking studies against the spike protein SARS-CoV-2 and research paper was published.

In Silico computational screening of Kabasura Kudineer - Official Siddha Formulation and JACOM against SARS-CoV-2 spike protein <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0975947620300243>

- (b) Immunomodulatory, thrombolytic and anti - viral activity of Kabasura Kudineer has been established.

**Anti-viral activity - SARS-CoV-2: Kabasura Kudineer**

Kabasura Kudineer showed significant activity when compared to standard drug Remdesivir, which showed KSK inhibit virus replication similar to standard drug Remdesivir.

**Clinical Studies conducted by CCRS**

Ministry of AYUSH have issued a notification dated 21st April, 2020 that scientists, researchers, clinicians of any of recognized systems of medicine under IMCC Act, 1970,



HCC Act 1973 and NMC Act 2019 (formerly IMC Act 1956) can undertake research on COVID -19 through Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy systems including prophylactic measures, intervention during the quarantine, asymptomatic and symptomatic cases of COVID -19, public health research, survey, lab based research etc. to generate evidence <https://www.avush.gov.in/docs/127.pdf>.

The details of the studies with their outcomes/interim analysis are as follows:—

Sl. No.	State	Clinical Study	Outcome
1.	Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, New Delhi and Puducherry	A prospective Non-randomized Open label Controlled Interventional study on the effect of Siddha intervention - Kaba Sura Kudineer (KSK) as a Prophylactic measure among high risk population (Health Care Workers/Containment Zone population) exposed to COVID-19 (SIDDHALION).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the interim analysis of prophylactic study with kabasura kudinner in containment zones, the results are proving to be very effective (control group 1.22 % turned positive vs treatment group with kabasura kudineer only 0.06% turned positive)</li> <li>• Out of 12,081 sample size who were provided with kabasura kudineer as prophylactic intervention, only 7 turned positive (67 withdrawn and 2 drop out)</li> <li>• Hence only 0.06 % turned positive in treatment group</li> </ul>
2.	Tamil Nadu	A prospective, single centre, randomized open labelled comparative clinical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There was significant reduction of viral load (ct value)</li> </ul>

Sl. No.	State	Clinical Study	Outcome
		study to evaluate the effectiveness of Siddha medicine, Kabasura Kudineer and vitamin c-zinc supplementation in the management of asymptomatic COVID 19 patients. at Government Stanley Medical College.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 66.7 % of negative conversion in study group {Kabasura Kudineer) compared to control (vitamin C and zinc)</li> <li>• There was no incidence of symptoms like fever, cough and breathlessness in both groups during the study period. No adverse events reported in both groups. There was no abnormality observed in the safety parameters among both groups. No mortality occurred during the study period.</li> </ul>
3.	Tamil Nadu	A prospective, non-randomized, single-arm interventional study to assess the safety and efficacy of Siddha Sasthric Medicines - Fixed Regimen in the prevention of COVID-19 disease progression of asymptomatic, and mild at Siddha COVID Care Centre, Chennai, 2020 (SSM-FiRe).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Out of 60 Participants, 52 got negative RTPCR test on 7th Day, 2 got negative RTPCR test on 10th Day, 7 got negative RTPCR test on 14th Day</li> <li>• Significant reduction of symptoms with in the 3 days (Mild stage)</li> </ul>

Sl. No.	State	Clinical Study	Outcome
4.	Tamil Nadu	A randomized open labeled clinical study to compare the effectiveness of Kabasura Kudineer and Vitamin-C Zinc supplementation in the management of asymptomatic SARS-CoV-2 patients at Govt. Theni medical college.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Study group all the 30 patients turned negative in RT PCR at the end of treatment</li> <li>Whereas in control group 26 patients turned negative in RT PCR at the end of treatment remaining 4 patients remained positive</li> </ul>
5.	Tamil Nadu	Retrospective Survival analysis to assess the length of stay of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) patients in GMC & ESIH Coimbatore who were under-Integrated Medicine -Zinc, Vitamin C & Kabasura Kudineer (ZVcKK).	Symptoms like fever, cough, respiratory distress and their combinations was significant with add on therapy of Kabasura Kudineer with vitamin C & zinc and the average length of Stay was 13.5 and Median days of stay were 12, which is 6 days lesser than a similar study in Wuhan, China
6.	Tamil Nadu	A prospective, non-randomised, single arm observational study to access the safety and effectiveness of Siddha Sastric Medicines -Fixed Regimen intervention in prevention of COVID-19 disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction in the severity of disease and reductions of symptoms from day 5 onwards</li> <li>Reduction in severity of the disease as measured using Immune Status Questionnaire (ISQ).</li> </ul>

Sl. No.	State	Clinical Study	Outcome
		progression of severity from COVID-19 Positive asymptomatic, mild or moderate to critical with reference to the Siddha guidelines of COVID-19 management, Ministry of AYUSH, Govt. of India at a Home Quarantine Chennai Containment Zone.	• Reduction in the number of cases in the containment zone
7.	New Delhi	A Double blinded RCT Namely "A Double Blinded controlled RCT to evaluate the efficacy Nilavembu Kudineer and Kabasura kudineer in Symptomatic COVID 19 Patients" was planned as a collaborative study with Govt. Institute of Medical Sciences, Greater Noida and Siddha Clinical Research Unit, New Delhi	Study On going.

#### **New rules for Yoga classes and schools**

969. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set out new rules for yoga classes and yoga schools; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and progress made thereon?

#THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE; THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) No. The Ministry of AYUSH has not set out any new rules for Yoga classes and Yoga schools.

#On behalf of the Minister concerned.

However, as part of Unlock phase-3, the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (M/o HF&W) in consultation with Ministry of AYUSH and Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports has issued detailed guidelines on Prevention Measures to Contain Spread of COVID-19 in Yoga Institutes & Gymnasiums. The detailed document is available on the website of M/o HF&W i.e. <https://www.mohfw.gov.in>.

### **Naturopathy Institutes**

970. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of institutes of Naturopathy in India;
- (b) the diseases for which there is a cure in Naturopathy;
- (c) how many institutions are there in Rajasthan promoting Naturopathy; and
- (d) how many patients have been treated in these centres in Rajasthan?

\*THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE; THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) At the Central level, the National Institute of Naturopathy (NIN), Pune an autonomous body under Ministry of AYUSH, is the only institute of Naturopathy in India.

(b) Naturopathy is a drugless system. Naturopathy can be utilized in the treatments of almost all health problems. However, this system does not count the number of diseases it can cure, as many variables are involved in determining the same.

(c) and (d) At present there is no Central institute of Naturopathy in Rajasthan.

### **AYUSH PG institutes at Nagamangala, Karnataka**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had proposed to set up two Post Graduate Institutes of ayush at Nagamangala in Karnataka;

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#On behalf of the Minister concerned.

(b) if so, when the proposal was mooted, allocation made for these institutes and expected date of completion;

(c) whether the work is progressing as per schedule and, if not, constraints that Government is facing in this regard; and

(d) by when the institutes would be completed and admissions would start?

#THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE; THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The Government is implementing a project to set up one Naturopathy Post Graduate Institute at Nagamangla, Karnataka.

(b) to (d) PGIYNER at Nagamangla, Karnataka will be an institute of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN), New Delhi an Autonomous Body under Ministry of AYUSH. The National Project Construction Corporation (NPCC) is the Project Management Company for this project. The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between CCRYN and NPCC for the 1st phase of construction was initiated on 31.03.2009. The 1st phase was completed in the year 2012. The 2nd phase of construction was initiated on 30.08.2016.

The expected date of completion of the 2 phase was June, 2019. A total sum of Rs.59.67 crore was allocated for this project and Rs. 56.35crore has been released so far. The 2nd phase of construction has been completed. The delay in construction work happened due to non-availability of funds under Capital Heads with CCRYN in Financial Year 2019-20 and outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic. However, it is a priority of this Ministry is to make the institute functional as early as possible. No timelines have been finalised for the completion of the project and commencement of admissions.

#### **Companies declared bankruptcy during COVID-19**

972. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has data on how many companies from the State of Karnataka have declared bankrupt post-lockdown due to COVID-19;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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#On behalf of the Minister concerned.

(c) the number of companies from the city of Bangalore which have declared bankrupt after the COVID-19 lockdown; and

(d) the number of companies from the State of Karnataka who have filed for Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code in 2020, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) As per information furnished by National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), during the period 25.03.2020 to 31.08.2020, 08 petitions have been admitted for Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process, including 01 under Section 7 (Financial Creditor), 03 under Section 9 (Operational Creditor) and 04 under Section 10 (Corporate Applicant) of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 by Bengaluru Bench of NCLT having jurisdiction of State of Karnataka. All said 08 petitions relate to companies from the city of Bangalore.

(d) A total of 209 petitions were filed under Section 7, 9 and 10 of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 before NCLT, Bengaluru Bench having jurisdiction of State of Karnataka during the period from 01.01.2020 to 31.08.2020.

#### **Shell companies in the country**

973. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified Shell Companies in the Country in the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has prescribed any rules and regulations to identify shell Companies and deregister them; 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 term "Shell Company" is not defined under the Companies Act. It normally refers to a company without active business operation or significant assets, which in some cases are used for illegal purpose such

as tax evasion, money laundering, obscuring ownership, benami properties etc. The Special Task Force set up by the Government to look into the issue of "Shell Companies" has inter-alia recommended the use of certain red flag indicators as alerts for identification of Shell Companies. The Government has undertaken a Special Drive for identification and strike off Shell Companies. Based on non-filing of Financial Statements (FS) consecutively for two years or more, companies were identified and after following due process of law as provided under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Removal of Names of Companies from the Register of Companies) Rules, 2016, there are 3,82,581 number of Companies were struck off during the last three years.

**Check and balance for budget utility of allotted CSR funds**

974. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken to ensure check and balance for budget utility of allotted CSR funds of the companies registered under the Ministry during the last three years;

(b) whether there is any provision made by the Ministry to ensure CSR foundations (registered under respective State Charity Commissioners) spending and related budget utility of received funds; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a Board driven process and the Board of the company is empowered to plan, decide, execute and monitor the activities undertaken as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act'); Schedule VII of the Act and Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014. The entire CSR architecture is disclosure based and CSR mandated companies are required to file details of CSR amount spent annually in MCA21 registry which is available in public domain at [www.csr.gov.in](http://www.csr.gov.in). Whenever any violation of CSR provisions is reported, action against such non-compliant Companies are initiated as per provisions of Companies Act, 2013 after due examination of records and following due process of law. A company can undertake CSR activities by itself or through a registered trust or a registered society or a Section 8 company as per Rule 4 of the Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014.



**Companies contributing to political parties**

975. SHRI GC. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government wishes to share the details of the amount contributed by Indian companies to a political party in the country;

(b) whether Government wishes to share the details of foreign companies making donations to political parties in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the list of companies during the year 2018-19, 2019-20?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. However, under the provisions of the Section 182 of the Companies Act, 2013, companies, other than Government companies and companies less than three years old are allowed directly or indirectly to contribute to any political party with the approval of the Board of Directors of the Company. Such companies shall have to disclose in its profit and loss account the total amount contributed by them during the financial year to which the account relates and the name of the party is not required to be disclosed. Therefore, political party wise data is not maintained.

**CSR spending by public and non-public sector units**

976. SHRI GC. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the listed public sector units are lagging behind non-Public Sector Units while spending on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as mandated by the Companies Act, 2013; and

(b) the details of aggregate spending by the Public Sector Units and non-Public Sector Units on CSR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) mandates every company having net worth of Rs. 500 crore or more, or turnover

of Rs. 1000 crore or more, or net profit of Rs. 5 crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year, to spend at least two per cent of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years, towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in any of the eligible activities enlisted in Schedule VII of the Act. The entire CSR architecture is disclosure based and CSR mandated companies are required to file details of CSR amount spent annually in MCA21 which is available in public domain at [www.csr.gov.in](http://www.csr.gov.in). On the basis of filings made by the companies in the MCA 21 registry, the CSR amount spent by various PSU and non-PSU for the financial year 2018-19 is given below:—

Nature of Company	Financial Year 2018-19			
	No. of Companies		Total amount Spent	
	(in numbers)	%	(in ₹ crore)	%
PSU	609	2.45	3,835.87	20.56
NON -PSU	24,293	97.55	14,817.44	79.44
Total	24,902	100.00	18,653.31	100.00

*Source:* National CSR Data Portal. (Data up to 31.03.2020)

#### **Establishment of new circles of ASI in Tamil Nadu**

977. SHRI P. WILSON: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has proposed to setup seven new circles of Archaeological Survey of India across the country including Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the places identified in Tamil Nadu to setup new circles under ASI;

(c) whether Government has started the work to setup ASI in Tamil Nadu; if so the details thereof;

(d) the time line fixed by Government to complete this work; and

(e) the details of the steps taken during the last three years to develop the culture of Tamil Nadu and funds allotted for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. Archaeological Survey of India, an attached office of Ministry of Culture, Government of India vide Notification dated 28.8.2020 established Six new Circles by bifurcation of its existing Circles as per details given below:-

- (i) Rajkot Circle, Gujarat
- (ii) Jabalpur Circle, Madhya Pradesh
- (iii) Tiruchirappalli (Trichy) Circle, Tamil Nadu
- (iv) Meerut Circle, Uttar Pradesh
- (v) Jhansi Circle, Uttar Pradesh
- (vi) Raiganj Circle, West Bengal

In addition, the Hampi Mini-Circle, Karnataka has been upgraded as a full-fledged Circle.

(b) Tiruchirappalli (Trichy) Circle, Tamil Nadu - by bifurcation of Chennai and Thrissur Circles.

(c) and (d)

(i) In addition to the already existing Chennai Circle, Tiruchirappalli (Trichy) Circle has been created after bifurcation of Chennai Circle on 28.8.2020.

(e) (i) The funds allotted to ASI, Chennai Circle for conservation and preservation of monuments in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Financial Year	(₹ in lakh)
2018-19	870.00
2019-20	991.50
2020-21 (up to September 2020)	695.00

(ii) Tamil Nadu is a member State of South Zone Culture Centre (SZCC), Thanjavur (an autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture) and funds allocated to SZCC, utilized for organizing cultural programmes in all its member States including the State of Tamil Nadu during the last three years are as under:—

Financial Year	(₹ in lakh)
2017-18	529.05
2018-19	513.45
2019-20	639.26

**Announcement for set up of new circles under ASI**

978. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry has announced seven new circles of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the States where these circles have been created?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Archaeological Survey of India, an attached office of Ministry of Culture, Government of India *vide* Notification dated 28.8.2020 established Six new Circles by bifurcation of its existing Circles as per details given below:-

- (i) Rajkot Circle, Gujarat
- (ii) Jabalpur Circle, Madhya Pradesh
- (iii) Tiruchirappalli (Trichy) Circle, Tamil Nadu
- (iv) Meerut Circle, Uttar Pradesh
- (v) Jhansi Circle, Uttar Pradesh
- (vi) Raiganj Circle, West Bengal

In addition, the Hampi Mini-Circle upgraded as a full-fledged Circle.

- (c) 1. Gujarat - Rajkot Circle
- 2. Madhya Pradesh - Jabalpur Circle

3. Tamil Nadu - Truchirappalli (Trichy) Circle
4. Uttar Pradesh - Meerut and Jhansi Circle.
5. West Bengal - Raiganj Circle
6. Karnataka - Hampi Circle (Upgrade from Mini Circle to Circle)

### Cultural mapping of Odissi music

979. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has comprehensive cultural mapping data on Odissi music, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) if not, the reasons there for; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to promote Odissi music in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Ministry of Culture Supports and encourages various form of performing arts through Sangeet Natak Academy, Lalit kala Academy, Zonal Cultural Centres and other agencies. National Mission for Cultural mapping (NMCM), a mission under the Ministry has mapped odissi art forms in various categories like dance, music, instrument, chowka and postures. Details are given in the Statement (*See below*). Around 70 Artists have been registered through secondary sources on these art / forms with the Mission.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) As above.

### Statement

*Details of mapping of Odissi art forms in various categories like  
dance, music, instrument, chowka and postures*

Form	Description
Odissi Dance	Odissi is the dance tradition from the present day Odisha. There are sculptures showing this dance form in the Khandagiri and Udayagiri caves belonging to the 2nd century B.C. In Odissi dance style the basic posture is called chowka, which literally means

Form	Description
	rectangular. The posture brings to the mind the idol of Lord Jagannath of Puri. The basic posture of Odissi dance is called chowka, meaning rectangular, because both the two legs and the two hands form as if rectangles in space. Samabhanga is a stance where body is held erect with no bends and its weight is equally divided on each of the two legs. In Abhanga kind of stance the weight of the body is more on one leg so that the hip of the other side comes out making a gentle curve of the body at the waist. Tribhanga literally means 'three bends'. Tribhanga is the bend posture which is the distinctive posture of the Odissi dance style.
Odissi Dance (Music Instrument)	Sculpturesque poses abound in Odissi dance. They are called <i>bhangis</i> . The playing of Veena is mimed with the <i>bhangi</i> . Here the dancer suggests playing of Veena while seated.
Chowka dance	"Odissi is the dance tradition from the present day Odisha. There are sculptures showing this dance form in the Khandagiri and Udayagiri caves belonging to the 2nd century B.C. In Odissi dance style the basic posture is called chowka, which literally means rectangular. The posture brings to the mind the idol of Lord Jagannath of Puri."
Odissi Dance (Veena instrument)	There are countless sculpted figures of musicians and dancers on the walls of numerous temples in Odisha. It shows a lady playing Veena while standing in a graceful <i>bhangi</i> .
Odissi Dance (Posture)	Aakunchanna, the most depicted posture in odissi dance.
Odissi Dance (Gesture)	This is the expressional passages of odissi dance. Various kinds of codified hand -gestures are used while doing the abhinaya, for eg. gavaasksha which means 'a window'.

Form	Description
Odissi Dance (Instrument)	The sculpturesque pose suggests playing of a two-faced drum. Such a drum which is played with the Odissi dance is called <i>mardal</i> . Therefore, the <i>bhangi</i> is named as <i>mardala</i> .
Odissi Dance (Movement)	In the terminology of the odissi the samyuta-hasta (gesture with both the hands) is although known as <i>garuda</i> (the mythical bird and the vehicle of Lord Vishnu), it is used for suggesting any bird.
Odissi Dance (Costumes)	Depiction of a deer is done in odissi dance in many ways. Usually the <i>asamyuta hasta</i> (gesture with one hands) named <i>gomukhais</i> gestured accompanied with dance movements that evokes the gait of a deer.
Odissi Dance (Expressions)	Many expressional numbers in the repertoire of odissi dance draws upon the krishna legend, especially those based on the <i>ashtapadis</i> of 'Geeta Govinda' by jayadeva of 12th century A.D. krishna is usually depicted lifting one hand above the head, representing the peacock feather on his crown (mukut) The other hand is held near the lips representing the playing of the flute.

#### Documentation of diverse dance forms

980. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to document and disseminate information about diverse dance forms and their cultural contexts;
- (b) the details of budgetary allocation made for the same; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to document and disseminate information about Odissi dance and its cultural contexts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai has been documenting all its programs in the past two decades. Dance dramas, lecture demonstrations, workshops and other art related activities have so far been documented which run into several thousand hours of documentation. These documented videos are extensively used by the faculty and students of the Foundation for training and teaching purposes.

Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi organized Festivals all over the country, gives grants-in-aid for research, documentation, and publishing in the performing arts; organizes and subsidizes seminars and conferences of subject specialists; documents and records the performing arts for its audio-visual archive.

The scheme "Festival, Workshop & Exhibition" is designed to support festivals both at the regional and national levels to present classical, traditional, tribal and other forms of Indian performing arts under the aegis of the Akademi, in order to preserving art tradition in live practice, and for developing technique and creative process through performance and workshop, by holding and supporting music festivals, Seminars & Workshops & Exhibitions etc. The Akademi has brought into limelight unknown and rare art forms and many artistes who are performers of outstanding merit, as also younger generation of performing artists. The opportunities and scope for in-depth documentation of various arts and artistes brought together on the occasion of the above events are utilized for optimum artistic results.

(b) No separate budget allocation. It is met from the general grant received by the concerned organizations from the Government.

(c) Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi has a scheme "Survey, Research, Documentation, Dissemination & Publication" which has the objective of preserving recordings of different arts forms, for the purpose of research and dissemination. Under the said scheme, Akademi provides grant to individuals and arts and cultural institutions for research work and documentation of various dance forms of the country.

The list of documentation of Odissi dance during last three years *i.e.* from April 2017 to March 2020 is given in the Statement.



**Statement***List of documentation of Odissi dance during April, 2017 to March, 2020***Odissi Dance****April, 2017 to March, 2020**

Name of program/event	Duration (minutes)
Nritya Sanrachna: A Festival of Choreographic Works 02-06 November 2017 at Agartala, Tripura	
Aditya Archana and Sthayee by Nrutyayan, Bhubaneswar Choreography: Durga Charna Ranbir	00:49:13
Jatra-A Journey of Odissiby Aruna Mohanty and Group, Bhubaneswar Choreography: Aruna Mohanty	01:04:15
Ustad Bismillah Khan Yuva Puraskar' 2016 27-30 November 2017 at Guwahati Shaswati Garai Ghosh:	00:37:55
Nrityotsav: A Festival of Dance 30 December - 02 January 2018 at Gangtok, Sikkim Lingaraj Pradhan, Bhubaneswar:	00:42:10
Sangeet Natak Akademi Award '2016 18-21 January 2018 at New Delhi	
Ratikant Mohapatra:	00:53:50
Nritya Sanrachna: A Festival of Choreographic Works 25 February to 01 March 2018 at Silchar, Assam	
Ritu Basant by Mayadhar Raut School of Odissi Dance, Delhi Choreography: Mayadhar Raut	00:41:00
Susanskriti 26-27 May 2018 at Meghdoot-III, New Delhi Jyoti Srivastava, Delhi:	00:48:30
Susanskriti 29-30 June 2018 at Meghdoot Theatre, New Delhi Nitisha Nanda:	00:40:55

Name of program/event	Duration (minutes)
Shreshtha Bharat Sanskriti Samagam 10-14 July 2018 at Rabindra Mandap, Bhubaneswar	
Kumkum Mohanty, Bhubneshwar: Seminar (Music)	00:51:10
Ramhari Das, Bhubneshwar	00:16:40
Semiar (Dance)	
Ratikant Mohapatra, Bhubneshwar	00:10:50
Ustad Bisinillah Khan Yuva Puraskar 2017 14-18 September 2018, Shillong	
Janhabi Behera: Bhubneshwar	00:43:48
Uttar Purva Nrityotsav 28-30 September 2018 at Gurugram (Haryana)	
Panchanan Bhuyan, Gurugram:	00:32:24
Lipsa Satapathy, Gurugram:	00:35:24
Sangeet Natak Akademi Awards '2017 06-10 February 2019 at Meghdoot Theatre, New Delhi	
Sujata Mohapatra: Bhubneshwar	00:54:33
Uttar Poorva Nrityotsava 03-05 March 2019 at Thrissur, Kerala	
Sarbani Nandy, Agartala:	00:30:27
Nritya Sanrachna 26-28 March 2019 at Agartala, Tripura	
Devrachana	
Choreography: Geeta Mahalik, Bhubneshwar	00:47:41
Shrestha Bharat Sanskriti Samagam Ratikant Mohapatra, Odisha	00:10:50
Yog Parv 21-23 June 2019 at Meghdoot Theatre, New Delhi	
Gotipua Nritya, Odisha by Konark Natya Mandap, Konark	00:27:57

Name of program/event	Duration (minutes)
Susanskriti 29 June 2019 at Meghdoot Theatre-III, New Delhi Kavita Dwibedi: Bhubaneshwar	01:08:56
Ustad Bismillah Khan Yuva Puruskar' 2018 19-23 August 2019 at Imphal Madhulata Mohapatra, Bhubaneshwar:	00:34:00
Susanskriti 28 December 2019 at Meghdoot Theatre, New Delhi Raminder Khurana: Bhubaneshwar	00:39:56

#### Promotion of Buddhist cultural centres

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

- (a) the number of Buddhist cultural centres in India that have been identified;
- (b) the steps taken to link them and create a buddhist circuit;
- (c) the steps taken to promote buddhist cites to Buddhist countries; and

(d) whether the Ministry is planning to encourage production of buddhist cultural products for the devotees in Buddhist countries and elsewhere to reach out them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism has identified Buddhist Circuit as one of the fifteen thematic circuits for development under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme. Details of such sites in the country related to Buddhism covered under this Circuit are given as under:—

Sl. No.	State	Year of sanction	Project Name	Amt. Sanctioned (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Madhya Pradesh	(2016-17)	Development of Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar.	74.02

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Uttar Pradesh	(2016-17)	Development of Srawasti, Kushinagar, & Kapilvastu.	99.97
3.	Bihar	(2016-17)	Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya	98.73
4.	Gujarat	(2017-18)	Development of Junagadh- Gir Somnath-Bharuch- Kutch- Bhavnagar- Rajkot-Mehsana	28.67
5.	Andhra Pradesh	(2017-18)	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda-Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda- Amravati-Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	52.34

Besides, Ministry of Culture also administers four Buddhist/Tibetan Autonomous Organizations/Teaching Institutes, out of which, three organizations have been declared as Deemed to be Universities. These Autonomous Organizations/Institutes fully funded by the Ministry of Culture, are given as under:-

1. Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh, UT of Ladakh (Deemed to Be University);
2. Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda, Bihar (Deemed to Be University);
3. Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies (CIHTS), Sarnath, Uttar Pradesh (Deemed to Be University); and
4. Central Institute of Himalayan Culture Studies (CIHCS), Dahung, Arunachal Pradesh.

The aforesaid educational institutions impart education in Buddhist philosophies, culture and Art, promote research in different aspects of Buddhism, preserve ancient Buddhist manuscripts and digitize ancient Buddhist texts preserved in the languages of Pali, Sanskrit, Tibetan, Chinese, Japanese and other Asian languages. Apart from students from various regions of the country, students from various foreign countries like Myanmar, Vietnam, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Srilanka, Indonesia and Russia also seek education in the said organizations.

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, Delhi
6. GRL Monastic School, Bomdila, Arunachal Pradesh.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination including its various tourism products. Activities are undertaken for promoting varied tourism products and destinations of India including Bihar in the Domestic and International markets under the Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH) and Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Marketing Development Assistance (OPMD) schemes. Ministry of Tourism organizes an International Buddhist Conclave biennially. Participants in the Conclave include eminent Buddhist scholars, opinion makers, tour operators and media personalities from Overseas. Further, Ministry of Tourism has organized Road Shows in Yangon (Myanmar), Ho Chi Minh City (Vietnam), Phnom Penh (Cambodia) and Bangkok (Thailand) in May 2018 for promotion of India's Buddhist Heritage and Buddhist sites. In 2019, Buddhist heritage sites were promoted through various road shows organised in East Asia, South East Asia, Americas, Australasia and Europe. Ministry of Tourism has also produced a short film on Buddhist sites and has a dedicated website on important Buddhist sites in India *i.e. indiathelandofbuddha.in*.

For the purpose of promoting Buddhist sites amongst devotees in Buddhist countries and elsewhere, CNB signage in Sinhali language has been installed at Buddhist monuments located at Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh. Further, the CNB signages in Mandarin language have been installed at the following five monuments in Uttar Pradesh:—

1. Site and stupa and monastery of the Sakyas Piprahwa-Lucknow Circle
2. Sravasti-Lucknow Circle
3. Ancient Buddhist site of Sarnath-Sarnath Circle
4. Chaukhandi Stupa- Sarnath Circle
5. Buddhist relics and Mahaparinirvana temple located at Kushinagar-Sarnath Circle

**Ocean based tidal energy project**

982. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to setup ocean based tidal energy project in the country;
- (b) if so, whether it is a fact that Government has identified potential about 12,455 MW, production of tidal energy therefor;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the status of tidal projects of Gujarat, Sunderbans of West Bengal and other States of the country therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) As per a study conducted by the Indian Institute of Technology, Chennai in association with CRISIL Risk and Infrastructure Solutions Limited in December 2014, the tidal power potential is estimated at around 12,455 MW. The potential areas are in the Gulf of Khambat, Gulf of Kutch & southern regions in Gujarat, Palk Bay-Mannar Channel in Tamil Nadu, and Hoogly river, South Haldia & Sunderbans in West Bengal.

There is no proposal at present for harness tidal power due to the high capital cost ranging from Rs. 15 crore to Rs. 60 crore per MW.

- (d) The State Governments of Gujarat and West Bengal have cancelled the tidal energy projects proposed in the respective States due to high capital cost of the projects. No other State has proposed tidal energy projects.

**O-SMART scheme**

983. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the objectives of O-SMART scheme;
- (b) the projects taken up for improving Tsunami services; and
- (c) whether Government has accurate Tsunami prediction models now?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The objectives of O-SMART (Ocean Services, Modelling, Applications, Resources and Technology) scheme of Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), Govt. of India are (1) To generate and regularly update information on Marine Living Resources and their relationship with the physical environment in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), (2) To periodically monitor levels of sea water pollutants for health assessment of coastal waters of India, to develop shoreline change maps for assessment of coastal erosion due to natural and anthropogenic activities, (3) To develop a wide range of state-of-the art ocean observation systems for acquisition of real-time data from the seas around India, (4) To generate and disseminate a suite of user-oriented ocean information, advisories, warnings, data and data products for the benefit of society, (5) To develop high resolution models for ocean forecast and reanalysis system, (6) To develop algorithms for validation of satellite data for coastal research and to monitor changes in the coastal research, (7) Acquisition of 2 Coastal Research Vessels (CRVs) as replacement of 2 old CRVs for coastal pollution monitoring, testing of various underwater components and technology demonstration, (8) To develop technologies to tap the marine' bio resources, (9) To develop technologies generating freshwater and energy from ocean, (10) To develop underwater vehicles and technologies, (11). Establishment of Ballast water treatment facility, (12) To support operation and maintenance of 5 Research vessels for ocean survey/monitoring/technology demonstration programmes, (13) Establishment of state of the art sea front facility to cater to the testing and sea trial activities of ocean technology, (14) To carryout exploration of Polymetallic Nodules (MPN) from water depth of 5500 m in site of 75000 sq.km allotted to India by United Nations in Central Indian Ocean Basin, to carryout investigations of gas hydrates, (15) Exploration of polymetallic sulphides near Rodrigues Triple junction in 10000 sq. km of area allotted to India in International waters by International Seabed Authority/UN and, (16) Submission of India's claim over continental shelf extending beyond the Exclusive Economic Zone supported by scientific data, and Topographic survey of EEZ of India.

(b) The Indian Tsunami Early Warning Centre (ITEWC) was established at Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad, an autonomous body under Ministry of Earth Sciences which continues to provide timely tsunami advisories to stake holders and has functioned flawlessly since its establishment in October 2007. The ITEWC is also providing tsunami services to 25 Indian Ocean Countries as part of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO

framework. INCOIS has introduced several innovative concepts in tsunami modeling, mapping of coastal inundation, Decision Support System, SOPs to meet the emerging challenges and provide accurate and timely tsunami early warnings. INCOIS has established a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) & Strong Motion Accelerometers in Andaman and Nicobar Islands for quick and reliable estimation of source parameters for near source earthquakes. In addition, INGOTS has carried out Multi-hazard Vulnerability Mapping (MHVM) along the mainland of Indian coastland MHVM atlas has been prepared. The ITEWC, INCOIS regularly conducts workshops, training sessions and tsunami mock exercises to create awareness and preparedness about the tsunamis. In addition to workshops and trainings for disaster managers, ITEWC is also coordinating with coastal States/UTs to implement Tsunami Ready Programme, a concept introduced by UNESCO, at community level. Odisha has implemented the programme in two villages (Venkataipur and Noliasahi) and based on the national board recommendation, IOC (UNESCO) recognized these villages as Tsunami ready communities.

(c) Yes Sir. We have better Tsunami prediction models at ITEWC and INCOIS is continuously working towards improving its accuracy.

#### **Expenditure incurred in fighting COVID-19**

984. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the official figure for the total expenditure incurred by Government, so far, in fighting COVID-19;

(b) the figure for total capital expenditure incurred by Government, so far, in this financial year; and

(c) the amount of expenditure on procurement of masks and PPE Kits for health-care workers and other front-line workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Sir, the overall expenditure of the Government of India is Rs. 10,54,209 crore as on 31st July, 2020. The overall expenditure has not been booked distinctly in COVID and non COVID categories. A few expenditure items related to fighting COVID-19, among others, are listed as under:—



1. ₹ 8,575.17 crore has been incurred so far under India COVID 19 Emergency Response and Health System Preparedness package' to provide support to all State and UT Governments for COVID-19 management, National Centre of Disease Control (NCDC), etc. by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare;
2. ₹ 20.81 crore by Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH);
3. ₹ 102.88 crore by Ministry of Home Affairs.
4. ₹ 19.34 crore by Ministry of Civil Aviation.

Apart from the above specific expenditure items, two packages, one amounting to ₹ 1.70 Lakh Crore under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana and AtmaNirbhar Programme, being a special economic and comprehensive package amounting to ₹ 20 lakh crore have been announced to fight COVID-19.

(b) The total capital expenditure during the current Financial Year 2020-2021 is ₹ 1,11,849 crore as on 31st July, 2020.

(c) ₹ 2,454.56 crore has been spent on procurement of masks and PPE Kits for health-care workers and other front-line workers by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; ₹ 1.35 crore by Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) and ₹ 58.05 crore by Ministry of Home Affairs.

#### **Tax collections**

985. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the official figures for total corporate tax collection, so far, during this financial year;
- (b) the total non-tax revenue collected by the Central Government, so far, during this financial year;
- (c) the total GST collection in the current financial year; and
- (d) the total market borrowings of the Central Government, so far, this financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The total corporate tax collection, so far, during this financial year is ₹ 95,533/- crore (Provisional), Source:- Pr. CCA, CBDT.

(b) The total non-tax revenue collected by the Central Government:, so far, during this financial year is ₹ 84,023.78 crore (Provisional).

(c) The total GST collection in the current financial year is ₹ 3,59,112 Crore.

(d) The total market borrowings of the Central Government, so far, this financial year is ₹ 7,06,000 crore.

#### **Economic slowdown**

†986. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that economic slowdown in the country started after the demonetisation in the year 2016 and it has further slowed down at present;

(b) the main reasons for the economic slump in the country and the details of the steps taken to improve the scenario; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the steps being taken by Government to stop the economic slowdown are not reaching the grassroot level as a result of which the economic slowdown is acquiring humongous dimensions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) As per the estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) released by National Statistical Office (NSO), GDP growth on average was 7.4 per cent in 2014-19, which was the highest amongst G-20 countries and higher than 6.4 per cent achieved in 2009-14. The deceleration in the growth rate of GDP in FY 2019-20 coincided With a deceleration in growth of global output from 3.6 per cent in 2018 to 2.9 per cent in 2019 as estimated in the World Economic Outlook (WEO), update June, 2020 published by International Monetary Fund (IMF). Owing to policies implemented by Government

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in 2019, the Indian economy had rebounded in the months of January and February of 2020 to register high growth rates in Index of Industrial Production, Index of Eight-core Industries and exports. However, the growth momentum got disrupted with the COVID-19 outbreak which struck India late in the fourth quarter of 2019-20. In response to COVID-19, the Government imposed a strict 21 days nationwide lockdown from 25th March, 2020, with subsequent extensions and relaxations, under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 to contain the spread of the virus. As per the GDP Estimates for the First Quarter (Q1) of 2020-21 released on 31st August 2020, the real GDP in India contracted by 23.9 per cent during the first quarter of 2020-21. The contraction in GDP in April to June quarter is consistent with the effect of the stringent lockdown.

The Government has implemented several major reforms in recent years to boost investment and GDP growth. The Government 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. In September, 2019 the corporate tax rate was reduced to 15 per cent for new domestic manufacturing companies, which is amongst the lowest in the world. In December 2019, the government 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 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.

Further, on May 12, 2020, the Government announced the Atmanirbhar Package, a special economic and comprehensive package of ₹ 20 lakh crores - equivalent to 10 per cent of India's GDP - to combat the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in India. The package includes several measures aimed at addressing lives and livelihood issues such as in-kind support like food and cooking gas, cash transfers, insurance coverage to healthcare workers, wage increase for MGNREGA workers, collateral free loans, support to MSMEs and tax relief measures besides structural reforms to enhance the productive capacity of the economy.

Government is regularly reviewing and monitoring the implementation of the stimulus measures and ensuring that they are reaching the intended beneficiaries at the grass-root level. Some of the salient achievements include:—

- (i) Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package, under which around 42 crore poor people have received financial assistance of ₹ 68,820 crore as on 7th September, 2020.
- (ii) ₹ 3 lakh crore Collateral-free Automatic Loans for Businesses, including MSMEs and ₹ 45,000 crore Partial Credit Guarantee Scheme 2.0 for NBFCs are being provided.
- (iii) ₹ 30,000 crore Special Liquidity Scheme for NBFCs/HFCs/MFIs has been sanctioned.
- (iv) ₹ 30,000 crore Additional Emergency Working Capital Funding for farmers through NABARD is being provided.

#### **Comprehensive reforms in Public Sector Banks**

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

- (a) the total quantum of bad loans of Public Sector Banks at present;
- (b) whether Government has taken any measures to improve financial health of Public Sector Banks (PSBs), if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to institute comprehensive reforms in PSBs to improve governance, under writing, monitoring and recovery to reduce the NPAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) As per data of Reserve Bank of India (RBI), aggregate gross advances of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) increased from ₹ 18,19,074 crore as on 31.3.2008 to ₹ 52,15,920 crore as on 31.3.2014. As per RBI inputs, the primary reasons for spurt in stressed assets have been observed to be, *inter-alia*, aggressive lending practices, wilful default/loan frauds/corruption in some cases, and economic slowdown. Asset Quality Review (AQR) initiated in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs). As a result

of AQR and subsequent transparent recognition by banks, stressed accounts were reclassified as NPAs and expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were provided for. Further, all such schemes for restructuring stressed loans were withdrawn in financial year 2017-18. Primarily as a result of transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, as per RBI data on global operations, gross NPAs of PSBs rose from ₹ 2,79,016 crore as on 31.3.2015, to ₹ 8,95,601 crore as on 31.3.2018 and as a result of Government's strategy of recognition, resolution, recapitalisation and reforms, have since declined to ₹ 6,43,151 crore as on 30.6.2020 (provisional data).

(b) and (c) To reduce NPAs and improve the financial health of PSBs, Government has pursued a comprehensive strategy of recognising NPAs transparently, resolving and recovering value from stressed accounts, and recapitalise and comprehensive reform of governance, underwriting and monitoring in PSBs and of the wider financial ecosystem for a responsible and clean system. Steps taken in this regard include, *inter-alia*, the following:—

(1) Change in credit culture has been effected, with—

- (i) Fundamental changes in the creditor-borrower relationship through the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, with the taking away of control over the assets of the defaulting corporate debtor and debarment of wilful defaulters and connected parties from the resolution process and from raising funds from the market, and placing of the names of defaulters in suit-filed cases in the public domain;
- (ii) Amendments to the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002, making it more effective through provision for three months' imprisonment in case the borrower does not provide asset details, for the lender getting possession of the mortgaged property within 30 days, and for strengthening of the Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) to expedite recovery;
- (iii) The enactment of Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 for confiscation of fugitive economic offenders' property, issuance of Government advisory for obtaining of passport details of promoters,

directors and authorised signatories of companies availing of loans above ₹50 crore by PSBs, and empowerment by the Government of PSB heads to request for issuance of look-out circulars has strengthened monitoring and effectiveness of the banking mechanism to deal with the issue of borrows fleeing the jurisdiction of Indian courts;

- (iv) Comprehensive examination of NPA accounts exceeding ₹ 50 crore, involving an aggregate amount of over ₹ 6 lakh crore, from the angle of possible fraud and wilful default, during the period from April 2018 to June 2020; and
  - (v) Establishment of the National Financial Reporting Authority as an independent regulator for enforcing auditing standards and ensuring audit quality.
- (2) Key reforms have been instituted in PSBs as part of the reforms agenda for Enhanced Access and Service Excellence (EASE) in PSBs, to ensure lending and effective loan lifecycle management, including the following:—
- (i) Technology-and data-driven risk assessment with prudential underwriting and pricing systems, for which—
    - A. Risk scoring and scrutiny that comprehensively factors in third-party data and non-financial factors and provides for higher scrutiny of high-risk cases has been instituted in banks;
    - B. Adherence to risk-based pricing has been substantially improved; and
    - C. Improved credit policies have been adopted that provide for improved consortium lending, ring-fencing of cash flows, and disbursement arrangements;
  - (ii) Setting up of loan management systems;
  - (iii) Introduction of Early Warning Signals (EWS) systems in banks, with ~80 EWS triggers including third-party data and workflow for time-bound remedial actions;

- (iv) Specialised monitoring for time-bound action in case of stress and focussed recovery arrangements through Stressed Assets Management Verticals in banks (which recovered ₹ 1.46 lakh crore in the preceding two financial years), and have put in place one-time settlement platforms and portals, eBKray platform for online auction and eDRT for online recovery case management;
  - (v) Strict segregation of monitoring and sanctioning roles in high-value loans, and engagement of specialised monitoring agencies combining financial and domain knowledge for effective monitoring of loans above ₹ 250 crore; and
  - (vi) Setting up of online end-to-end one-time settlements (OTS) portals and platforms to ensure timely and better realisation in OTSs.
- (3) In addition, Government has instituted a number of governance reforms to strengthen corporate governance norms in PSBs, including, *inter alia*, the following:—
- (i) Since 2015, appointments of the chairpersons, chief executives and other whole-time directors of PSB are being made at arm's length through a professional Banks Board Bureau. The Board has ensured transparency in the selection process by declaring selection results on the same day as the interaction/interview with the candidates, strengthening the independence of the selection process.
  - (ii) The position of the Chairman and Managing Director has been bifurcated since 2015 into those of a non-executive Chairperson and a Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer in nationalised banks, strengthening independent Board functioning.
  - (iii) Non-official directors have been made effective use of, by giving them the mandate to play a role akin to that of independent directors, and institutionalization of their peer evaluation and training.
  - (iv) Appraisal of top bank executives has been entrusted to a Board committee.

- (v) Boards have been empowered to recruit the bank's Chief Risk Officer from the market, at market-linked compensation, to attract the best talent for managing risk.
- (vi) The Risk Management Committee of the Board has been empowered to set and review the Risk Appetite Framework and to fix accountability for its observance.

As a result, financial health of PSBs has since improved significantly, as reflected in the following:—

- (i) Stressed loans ratio, which was 11.97% pre-AQR on 31.3.2015, and increased to a peak of 15.34% post AQR by 31.3.2018 as a result of AQR and subsequent transparent recognition of NPAs, has now reduced to below the pre-AQR level { 10.37% as on 30.6.2020 (provisional data)}.
- (ii) Unprecedented recovery of ₹ 4.27 lakh crore has been effected post AQR from FY2015-16 till June 2020 (as per the provisional data for the first quarter of the financial year 2020-21).
- (iii) Steep reduction has been secured in the occurrence of bank frauds in PSBs, with the amount involved in frauds declining steeply from a peak of 0.96% of PSBs' total advances in FY2013-14 to 0.15% in FY2019-20.
- (iv) Loan quality has improved significantly, with the net NPA ratio reducing from 3.92% pre-AQR in March 2015 to 3.40% in June 2020 (provisional data).
- (v) Capital adequacy ratio has improved by 154 basis points, from 11.47% pre-AQR in March 2015 to 13.01% in June 2020 (provisional data).
- (vi) Provision coverage ratio has risen to 82% in June 2020 (provisional data), from the pre-AQR level of 46% in March 2015, reflecting increased resilience.

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, with the intent to facilitate revival of real sector activities, RBI, vide its circular dated 6.8.2020 on Resolution Framework for COVID-19-related stress, has provided a window under its Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets, dated 7.6.2019, enabling lending institutions to implement resolution plans in respect of eligible personal loans and corporate exposures, including loans to MSME borrowers with aggregate exposure of more than Rs.25 crore, without change in ownership, while classifying them as standard. This will help viable loan accounts revive without becoming NPA.



**GST dues to State Governments**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has expressed its inability to pay the State Governments including the State of Andhra Pradesh their respective dues of GST;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has asked the State Governments to explore some other option to fulfill their financial needs, at the time when the State Governments are suffering due to COVID-19 pandemic; 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 Section 7 of the GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017, the States are required to be compensated for loss of revenue due to implementation of GST from the proceeds of the GST compensation Cess being levied on certain luxury items and demerit goods under Section 8 of the said Act. As per provisions in section 10 (1) of GST (Compensation to state) Act, 2017, GST Compensation cess has been credited into a non-lapsable Fund known as GST Compensation Fund in Public Account of India. Section 10(2) of the said Act, 2017 provides that payment of GST compensation shall be made out of compensation fund. Accordingly, GST compensation for financial years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 has already been paid to the states. Due to the inadequate balance in the Compensation Fund, the admissible bi-monthly GST compensation for the period April-July, 2020 could not be released so far. The details of pending GST compensation are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) As per provision in Section 7, 8 and 10 of the GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017, the issue of pending GST compensation and future course of action to meet the GST compensation shortfall has been discussed in 41st GST Council meeting on 27.08.2020 in the light of the opinion given by Ld. Attorney General of India, wherein States were given two options to meet their GST compensation shortfall for current FY from market borrowing. The details of the two options were communicated by the Department of Expenditure as under:-

## Option 1

- (i) The shortfall arising out of GST implementation (calculated at ₹ 97,000 crores approximately) will be borrowed by States through issue of debt under a Special Window coordinated by the Ministry of Finance.
- (ii) It will be the endeavour to ensure steady flow of resources similar to the flow under GST compensation on a bi-monthly basis.
- (iii) The GOI will endeavour to keep the cost at or close to the G-sec yield, and in the event of the cost being higher, will bear the margin between G-secs and average of State Development Loan yields up to 0.5% (50 basis points) through a subsidy.
- (iv) A special borrowing permission will be given by the GOI under Article 293 for this amount, over and above any other borrowing ceilings eligible under any other normal or special permission notified by Department of Expenditure.
- (v) In respect of Union Territories (including National Capital Territory), suitable arrangements to ensure flow of resources under the Special Window to them would be made by the Government of India.
- (vi) The interest on the borrowing under the Special Window will be paid from the Cess as and when it arises until the end of the transition period. After the transition period, principal and interest will also be paid from proceeds of the Cess, by extending the Cess beyond the transition period for such period as may be required. The State will not be required to service the debt or to repay it from any other source.
- (vii) States will also be given permission to borrow the final instalment of 0.5% (originally intended as a bonus for completing at least three of the four specified reforms) allowed in para 4 of the Department of Expenditure's OM F.No. 40(06)/PF-S/2017-18 dated 17-5-20 (hereinafter referred to as DOE OM) even without meeting the pre-conditions. This will enable borrowing of approximately Rs. 1 lakh crores in aggregate.

- (viii) The first instalment of 0.5% unconditional borrowing permission granted *vide* para 4 of the DOE OM remains unaffected. The reform-linked tranches specified in paras 5 to 8 of that OM also remain unaffected.
- (ix) In modification of para 9 of the DOE OM, States will be able to carry forward unutilised extra borrowing ceilings given under that OM to the next financial year; the instalments under para 4 (0.5 unconditional + another 0.5 as per para VII above) can be carried forward unconditionally; the reform-linked portions can be carried forward if the States meet the reform criteria within the dates already prescribed for this year.
- (x) The borrowing under the Special Window will not be treated as debt of the State for any norms which may be prescribed by the Finance Commission etc.
- (xi) The Compensation Cess will be continued after the transition period until such time as all arrears of compensation for the transition period are paid to the States. The first charge on the Compensation Cess each year would be the interest payable; the second charge would be the principal repayment. The remaining arrears of compensation accrued during the transition period would be paid after the interest and principal are paid.

#### Option 2

- (i) The entire shortfall of ₹ 235,000 crores (including the Covid-impact portion) may be borrowed by States through issue of market debt. The GOI will issue an OM committing to repayment of principal on such debt from Cess proceeds as per para IV below.
- (ii) Appropriate enhanced special borrowing permission will be given by the GOI under Article 293 based on the following methodology, in modification of scheme notified earlier under the DOE OM:
  - a. Each State's borrowing limits for the year will be based on the following calculation:

Basic eligibility (3 % of GSDP) + Amount allowed for shortfall as per Item above of Option 2+ up to 1% of GSDP (reform-linked as per paras 5 to 8 of DOE OM).

or

Basic eligibility (3% of GSDP) + 1% of GSDP + up to 1% of GSDP (reform-linked as per paras 5 to 8 of DOE OM) whichever is higher.

- b. The additional unconditional borrowing limit of 0.5% and the final (bonus) tranche of 0.5% under para 4 of the DOE OM will not be separately available, being subsumed under the calculation above.
  - c. States will remain eligible for the reform-linked tranches of borrowing under paras 5 to 8 of the DOE OM this year but shall not be eligible to carry them forward. The maximum amount which can be availed under that ON shall stand reduced to 1% of GSDP instead of 2% of GSDP.
- (iii) The interest shall be paid by the States from their resources.
  - (iv) The principal on the amount under Item I above will, after the transition period, be paid from proceeds of the Cess. The States will not be required to repay the principal from any other source.
  - (v) To the extent of the shortfall arising due to implementation of GST (*i.e.* ₹ 97,000 crores approximately in aggregate) the borrowing will not be treated as debt of the State for any norms which may be prescribed by the Finance Commission etc.
  - (vi) The Compensation Cess will be continued after the transition period until such time as all arrears of compensation for the transition period are paid to the states. The first charge on the future Cess would be the principal repayment. The remaining arrears of compensation accrued during the transition period would be paid after the principal is paid.

It was also decided that States will give their preference and views thereon. Thereafter on finalisation of scheme, the states can choose either Option 1 or Option 2 and accordingly their compensation, borrowing, repayment etc will be dealt as per their individual choice.

**Statement***Details of GST Compensation*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Provisional GST Compensation due for FY 2020-21 (Apl-July, 20)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4627
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	2149
4.	Bihar	4493
5.	Chhattisgarh	2827
6.	Delhi	6931
7.	Goa	987
8.	Gujarat	11563
9.	Haryana	5841
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1623
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2104
12.	Jharkhand	2475
13.	Karnataka	13763
14.	Kerala	7077
15.	Madhya Pradesh	5863
16.	Maharashtra	22485
17.	Manipur	53
18.	Meghalaya	255
19.	Mizoram	6
20.	Nagaland	27
21.	Odisha	3633
22.	Puducherry	564
23.	Punjab	6959
24.	Rajasthan	6312
25.	Sikkim	69

1	2	3
26.	Tamil Nadu	11269
27.	Telangana	5424
28.	Tripura	259
29.	Uttar Pradesh	11742
30.	Uttarakhand	2235
31.	West Bengal	7750
TOTAL		151365.00

#### Funds released to Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) the details of funds released under different heads to the State of Andhra Pradesh since Re-organisation of the State; and

(b) the details of provisions of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act under which grants-in-aid were released to the residual State of Andhra Pradesh after the implementation of Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The details of funds released to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh by the Ministry of Finance since the financial year of reorganisation of the State of Andhra Pradesh are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Head	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2016- 2017	2017- 2018	2018- 2019	2019- 2020	2020- 21 (As on 18.09.2020)
1	Devolution from Central taxes and Duties	3764.63	22825.66	26523.99	29212.55	29192.00	28242.39	8960.91
2	Finance Commission Grants*	4096.16	8555.62	8044.75	6974.58	6553.04	6305.03	5069.00
3	Special Assistance	4403.00	1658.07	1976.50	-	15.81	350.00	-

\*: Including NDRF.

Source: Union Budget Documents.

(b) The details of various provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, 2014 under which grants-in-aid were released to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh and the amounts released since the financial year of reorganisation of the State of Andhra Pradesh are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Releases made to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh post bifurcation by Public Finance-States Division,  
Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance*

(₹ in crore)

Central Assistance provided under the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act (APRA), 2014 as on 18.09.2020

Provisions of APRA, 2014	Items identified for providing 'Special Assistance'	Fund Released							Total
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Section 46(2).	Resource gap	2303.00	500.00	1176.50	-	-	-	-	3979.50
Section 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 Costal Region*	350.00	350.00	350.00	-	-	350.00	-	1400.00
Section 6 & 94 (3 &4): Central support for creation of new capital city. etc.	Assistance for Capital City for Development of essential infrastructure	1500.00*	550.00	450.00	-	-	-	-	2500.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Section 90(1)	Polavaram Irrigation	250.00 <sup>#</sup>	600.00 <sup>^</sup>	2514.70 <sup>#</sup>	2000 <sup>#</sup>	1400 <sup>#</sup>	1850 <sup>#</sup>	-	8614.70
Polavaram Irrigation Project Project is hereby declared to be a National Project**									
TOTAL		4403.00	2000.00	4491.20	2000.00	1400.0	2200.00	-	16494.01
<b>Special Assistance Measures</b>									
Repayment of loan and interest for the Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) signed and disbursed during 2015-2016 to 2019- 20 by the State		-	-	-	-	15.81 <sup>\$</sup>		-	15.81
GRAND TOTAL		4403.00	2000.00	4491.20	2000.00	1415.81	2200.0	0	16510.01

\*: including ₹ 1000 crore released by the Ministry of Urban Development now Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

\*\* : Funding of 100% of the remaining cost of the irrigation component only of the project for the period starting from 01.04.2014, to the extent of the cost of the irrigation component on that date would be provided.

<sup>^</sup>: Includes grant of ₹ 200 crore released by the Department of Expenditure.

<sup>#</sup>: Released by the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR) now Ministry of Jal Shakti

<sup>\$</sup>: Repayment of interest for the Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) signed and disbursed from 2015-16 to 2017-18 by the State.

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Unstarred Questions



**Impact of financial relief**

†990. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of sectors which have been provided financial relief of ₹ 20.97 lakh crores by Government and whether it has desired positive impact;
- (b) whether any increase has been reported in employment opportunities due to this financial relief;
- (c) whether economic activities have increased in the country due to this financial relief;
- (d) the extent to which the benefits have reached to the poor people due to this financial relief; and
- (e) whether it is a fact that certain major corporate houses are being benefitted from this financial relief extended by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The details of the Aatma Nirbhar Package announced by the Government are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The package comprises of various schemes/programmes/policy measures announced with the intent of making the country self-reliant. These are mostly long-term measures and the outcomes will be visible in due course. Further, a total of INR 68,820 crores have been done as cash transfers to eligible persons of States/UTs under various components of Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana as on 7.9.2020. Also, 178.85 Lakh MT of foodgrains and 6.82 Lakh MT of pulses have been distributed free of cost to approx. 75 crores beneficiaries under NFSA and this scheme will continue till November 2020.

(b) Under MNREGA, there has been a significant increase in the average number of persons to whom work offered in the months of May to September, 2020 May 2020 (as on date), when compared to the corresponding months last year as follows, providing vital employment and putting cash in hands of vulnerable families;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

May 2020		June 2020		July 2020		August 2020		September 2020	
Number	Increase	Number	Increase	Number	Increase	Number	Increase	Number	Increase
2.51 cr	73%	3.35 cr	92%	2.24 cr	114%	1.51 cr	97%	1.39 cr	84%

(c) The phased relaxation of the lockdown, supported by the enabling policies of the Government has resulted in much higher level of activity in the months of July, August and September, 2020. This is evident in the strong recovery visible through high frequency indicators like PMI Manufacturing, index of eight core industries, value of E-way Bills generated in GSTN system, Kharif sowing, power consumption, railway freight, cargo traffic, tractor sales, etc.

(d) As a part of the Aatma Nirbhar Bharat package, immediate relief was provided to migrants by providing them foodgrains and dal free of cost for two months. So far a total of 266164.053 MT of foodgrain and 16417.37 MT chana dal has been disbursed by States/UTs from May to August, 2020 to 2.49 crore beneficiaries. The PM Street Vendor's AatmaNirbhar Nidhi Scheme has also been launched on 01.06.2020 to provide working capital loan of upto ₹ 10,000/-, repayable in 12 monthly instalments, to street vendors whose business have been affected due to lockdown and who have been vending in urban areas on or before 24.03.2020. As on 10.09.2020, loans for 3.68 Lakh Street vendors have been approved, out of which loans have been disbursed to 99,000 beneficiaries.

(e) The Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Package comprises of schemes/programmes/policy measures for the benefit of various sectors and various sections of the society which includes migrant labour, middle class, street vendors, farmers, fishermen, businesses including MSMEs and other industries. The details of benefits provided under Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Package and PMGKP are given in the Statement-II.

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

*The details of Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Package announced by the Government*

##### **A. Announcements made on 13.05.2020**

1. ₹ 3 lakh crore Emergency Working Capital Facility for Businesses, including MSMEs
2. ₹ 20,000 crore Subordinate Debt for Stressed MSMEs

3. ₹ 50,000 crore equity infusion through MSME Fund of Funds
  4. New Definition of MSME and other Measures for MSME
  5. No Global tenders for Government tenders of upto ₹ 200 crore
  6. Extending the Employees Provident Fund Support for business and organised workers for another 3 months for salary months of June, July and August 2020
  7. EPF Contribution to be reduced for Employers and Employees for 3 months to 10% from 12% for all establishments covered by EPFO for next 3 months
  8. ₹ 30,000 crore Special Liquidity Scheme for NBFC/HFC/MFIs
  9. ₹ 45,000 crore Partial credit guarantee Scheme 2.0 for Liabilities of NBFCs/MFIs
  10. ₹ 90,000 crore Liquidity Injection for DISCOMs
  11. Relief to Contractors given by extension of up to six months for completion of contractual obligations, including in respect of EPC and concession agreements
  12. Relief to Real Estate Projects the registration and completion date for all registered projects will be extended up to six months.
  13. Tax relief to business as pending income tax refunds to charitable trusts and non-corporate businesses and professions to be issued immediately
  14. Reduction in Rates of ' Tax Deduction at Source' and "Tax Collected at Source" by 25% for the remaining period of FY 20-21
  15. Due Dates for various tax related compliances extended
- B. Announcements made on 14.05.2020
16. Free food grains supply to Migrants for 2 months.
  17. Technology system to be used enabling Migrants to access PDS (Ration) from any Fair Price Shops in India by March, 2021-One Nation one Ration Card

18. Scheme for Affordable Rental Housing Complexes for Migrant Workers and Urban Poor to be launched
  19. 2% Interest Subvention for 12 months for Shishu MUDRA loanees-Relief of ₹ 1500 crore
  20. ₹ 5000 crore Credit facility for Street Vendors.
  21. ₹ 70,000 crore boost to housing sector and middle income group through extension of Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme for MIG under PMAY (Urban)
  22. ₹ 6,000 crore for Creating employment using CAMPA funds
  23. ₹ 30,000 crore Additional Emergency Working Capital for farmers through NABARD
  24. ₹ 2 lakh crore concessional credit boost to 2.5 crore farmers under Kisan Credit Card Scheme
- C. Announcements made on 15.05.2020
25. ₹ 1 lakh crore Agri Infrastructure Fund for farm-gate infrastructure for farmers
  26. ₹ 10,000 crore scheme for formalisation of Micro Food Enterprises (MFE)
  27. ₹ 20,000 crore for Fishermen through Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)
  28. National Animal Disease Control Programme
  29. Setting up of Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund - ₹ 15,000 crore
  30. Promotion of Herbal Cultivation: outlay of ₹ 4,000 crore
  31. Beekeeping initiatives - ₹ 500 crore
  32. From 'TOP' to TOTAL - ₹ 500 crore
  33. Measures for Governance and Administrative Reforms for Agriculture Sector
    - (i) Amendments to Essential Commodities Act to enable better price realisation for farmers
    - (ii) Agriculture Marketing Reforms to provide marketing choices to farmers
    - (iii) Agriculture Produce Price and Quality Assurance

## D. Announcements made on 16.05.2020

34. Commercial Mining introduced in Coal Sector
35. Diversified Opportunities in Coal Sector
36. Liberalised Regime in Coal Sector
37. Enhancing Private Investments and Policy Reforms in Mineral Sector
38. Enhancing Self Reliance in Defence Production
39. Policy Reforms in Defence Production
40. Efficient Airspace Management for Civil Aviation
41. More World-Class Airports through PPP
42. India to become a global hub for Aircraft Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO)
43. Tariff Policy Reform in Power Sector; Privatization of Distribution in UTs
44. Boosting private sector investment through revamped Viability Gap Funding Scheme in Social Sector
45. Boosting private participation in space activities
46. Reforms in Atomic Energy Sector

## E. Announcements made on 17.05.2020

47. ₹ 40,000 crore increase in allocation for MGNREGS to provide employment boost
48. Increased investments in Public Health and other health reforms to prepare India for future pandemics
49. Technology Driven Education with Equity post-COVID
50. Further enhancement of Ease of Doing Business through IBC related measures
51. Decriminalisation of Companies Act defaults
52. Ease of Doing Business for Corporates
53. Public Sector Enterprise Policy for a New, Self-reliant India
54. Increase borrowing limits of States from 3% to 5% for 2020-21 only and promoting State level reforms

**Statement-II**

*The details of benefits provided under Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Package and PMGKP*

Sl. No.	State	PM KISAN		BoCW (Building and construction Fund)		
		No of beneficiaries	Amount (₹ in lakh)#	No of beneficiaries identified (1st Inst)	No. of beneficiaries identified (2nd Inst)	Total amount (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10677	213.54	11014	5375	491.67
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4695820	93916.4	1967484	0	19674.84
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	66323	1326.46	3000	0	60
4.	Assam	1861715	37234.3	270000	0	2700
5.	Bihar	5899824	117996.48	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	429	8.58	6670	0	400.2
7.	Chhattisgarh	2167441	43348.82	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10150	203	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	3381	67.62	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	12075	241.5	39600	39600	3960

11.	Goa	7854	157.08	5117	0	307.02	Written Answers to [20 September, 2020]
12.	Gujarat	4685062	93701.24	483196	0	4831.96	
13.	Haryana	1514497	30289.94	350621	0	17531.05	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	870609	17412.18	120265	126039	4926.08	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	920451	18409.02	155975	0	4679.25	
16.	Jharkhand	1231912	24638.24	0	0	0	
17.	Karnataka	4839093	96781.86	1362438	0	68121.9	
18.	Kerala	2716844	54336.88	454124	0	4541.24	
19.	Ladakh	0	0Included in J&K above		0Included in J&K above		
20.	Lakshadweep	0	0	520	0	32.76	
21.	Madhya Pradesh	6812020	136240.4	891850	0	17837	
22.	Maharashtra	8632718	172654.4	894408	0	17888.16	
23.	Manipur	283457	5668.14	52605	0	526.05	
24.	Meghalaya	115638	2312.76	24730	0	1236.5	
25.	Mizoram	69425	1388.5	51451	0	1543.53	
26.	Nagaland	181008	3620.16	19046	0	380.92	
27.	Odisha	2003185	40063.7	2083288	0	31249.32	

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28	Puducherry	9715	194.3	0	0	0
29.	Punjab	1752498	35049.96	289237	0	17354.22
30.	Rajasthan	5164391	103287.8	2230000	0	55750
31.	Sikkim	0	0	7836	0	156.72
32.	Tamil Nadu	3559533	71190.66	1370601	0	27412.02
33.	Telangana	3331468	66629.36	830324	0	12454.86
34.	Tripura	190441	3808 82	39082	0	1172.46
35.	Uttar Pradesh	17675849	353517	1821520	1695490	35170.1
36.	Uttarakhand	674688	13493.76	228423	226423	4568.46
37.	West Bengal	0	0	2198349	0	21983.49
TOTAL		89454616	1789092.32	18262774	2094927	378941.78

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Unstarred Questions



Sl.No.	State	EPFO withdrawals		24% EPF contribution						Total amount transferred (in lakh) from March to August
		Beneficiaries	Amount (₹ in lakh)	Beneficiaries (March)	Beneficiaries (April)	Beneficiaries (May)	Beneficiaries (June)	Beneficiaries (July)	Beneficiaries (Aug)	
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	484	161.77281	1841	1749	1643	1488	913	90	159.97
2.	Andhra Pradesh	108567	30485.43907	153300	158283	151372	146792	133535	7318	1135.18
3.	Arunachal Pradesh									0.00
4.	Assam	11203	2777.23109	7160	7499	7370	6763	5619	477	510.57
5.	Bihar	40567	7602.82911	52951	54805	53798	51197	44947	2333	3993.25
6.	Chandigarh	39886	8632.31454	23322	20897	22073	21409	20084	1182	1892.67
7.	Chhattisgarh	46119	8660.04503	76268	78444	75723	72665	68033	3206	5995.94
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0							0.00
9.	Daman and Diu		0							0.00

Written Answers to

[20 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
10.	Delhi	295243	73596.16266	39830	36793	36868	34673	30943	1233	3530.06
11.	Goa	12169	3107.29107	17876	15988	15259	14491	13792	381	1318.55
12.	Gujarat	185208	37273.44252	243172	251261	244516	242384	230145	22558	18731.51
13.	Haryana	209604	53039.97756	76918	64925	70265	67210	63189	2943	5957.47
14.	Himachal Pradesh	17216	3507.58231	43424	41484	42402	42550	40546	1477	3308.08
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	187	17.82763	23836	21959	21844	21586	19224	2594	1742.92
16.	Jharkhand	29000	5142.64934	87786	86091	83575	83130	78118	4699	7158.94
17.	Karnataka	452484	153845.1508	281634	273165	265267	257403	232202	12724	24206.08
18.	Kerala	101119	31103.7267	110118	91211	99799	104292	98891	1920	8671.58
19.	Ladakh	16	1.75331	177	143	146	114	105	0	17.89
20.	Lakshadweep		0							0.00
21.	Madhya Pradesh	90993	18149.30407	158162	144857	134320	135658	129638	7365	10511.56
22.	Maharashtra	667817	187350.5145	418770	404866	380529	372293	346133	16493	31148.58
23.	Manipur		0							0.00
24.	Meghalaya		0	50025	54058	52551	49333	45249	5711	3315.59

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Unstarred Questions

25.	Mizoram		0							0.00	Written Answers to [20 September, 2020]
26.	Nagaland		0							0.00	
27.	Odisha	40666	8771.32209	129713	133169	132889	130113	120833	6775	9822.89	
28.	Puducherry	0	0	16110	13895	14074	14095	13358	632	950.29	
29.	Punjab	49472	9665.65577	66008	55952	63477	60461	55427	5106	4779.19	
30.	Rajasthan	83903	15761.46431	120047	113479	111154	108908	101109	6315	7649.36	
31.	Sikkim		0							0.00	
32.	Tamil Nadu	583161	158265.1997	507424	458395	476308	471998	442011	23263	32325.05	
33.	Telangana	241181	77656.90355	156113	156685	152357	148451	136995	6883	10159.07	
34.	Tripura	1137	285.8338							0.00	
35.	Uttar Pradesh	164511	33390.63687	190548	188671	189660	187867	177736	12618	14786.99	Unstarred Questions
36.	Uttarakhand	46150	7975.9936	38032	36608	36725	36632	34787	1794	2958.71	
37.	West Bengal	86684	18083.46987	329406	321645	332165	337058	317556	18739	20675.05	
	TOTAL	3604747	954311.4937	3419971	3288977	3288129	3221014	3001118	176829	24760.98	

Sl. No.	State	Loans disbursed under ECLGS (as on 16.09. 2020)	Distribution of foodgrains in States/UTs under Atma Nirbhar Bharat (ANB) scheme (in MT) (as on 07.09.2020)		Distribution of chana in States/UTs under Atma Nirbhar Bharat (ANB) scheme (in MT) (as on 07.09.2020)	
			Total distribution by States/UTs (May to Aug 2020)	Beneficiaries (June 2020)**	Total distribution by States/UTs	Beneficiaries
1	2	17	18	19	20	21
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	70.8	58	4.76	8.55	8554
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4741.94	7	810	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.54	583	5,616	33.73	33730
4.	Assam	1253.51	15712	13,98,000	637.95	637953
5.	Bihar	1990.15	86450	86,44,972	3151	3151000
6.	Chandigarh	479.76	90	8,968	7.06	7056
7.	Chhattisgarh	1951.89	1258	1,26,950	169.57	169573



1	2	17	18	19	20	21
25.	Mizoram	34.8	236	19,900	29.75	29750
26.	Nagaland	45.68	1405	74,670	56	56000
27.	Odisha	2345.1	390	20,000	15.13	15130
28.	Puducherry	212.39	73	7,340	15	15000
29.	Punjab	4931.37	7193	7,19,300	980	980000
30.	Rajasthan	7490.01	42478	42,47,800	2003	2003000
31.	Sikkim	46.64	315	15,798	10.03	10031
32.	Tamil Nadu	12445.58	2480	30,000	34	34000
33.	Telangana	5114.29	177	17,213	34.46	34460
34.	Tripura	137.23	277	13,368	20.73	20730
35.	Uttar Pradesh	8907.38	11809	7,59,106	1057.95	1057953
36.	Uttarakhand	1366.28	156	11,665	30.9	30900
37.	West Bengal	5899.95	43354	39,30,856	2646.76	2646760
TOTAL		119536.68	266164.053	24927034.8^*	16417.37	16417367

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Written Answers to  
[RAJYA SABHA]  
Unstarred Questions

**Negative returns on Deposit Accounts**

991. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the banks have raised an alarm over real returns on deposit accounts turning negative with the rise in inflation numbers;
- (b) if so, whether investors are now showing less interest to deposit their money in banks due to negative returns on their savings; and
- (c) if so, the corrective steps that Government proposes to take to help both banks as well as investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per Reserve Bank of India data, the rate of growth of deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks has increased from 9.5% in March 2020 (year-on-year) to 11.5% June 2020 (year-on-year), despite the rate of growth of the Consumer Price Index (Retail) increasing marginally by 0.39% over this period, which is indicative of continued interest of depositors in depositing their money in banks despite rise in inflation.

- (c) Question does not arise.

**Challenges of bad debts/loans**

992. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has asked banks and non-banking financial institutions (NBFCs) to raise capital to brace for a possible pile-up in bad debts in the coming months;
- (b) if so, the response of NBFCs, public sector banks and private sector banks in this regard; and
- (c) the steps Government proposes to take to meet the challenges of bad loans/debts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) No, Sir. RBI has informed that it has not asked banks and non-

banking financial institutions to raise capital to brace for a possible pile-up in bad debts in the coming months. However, banks and non-banking financial institutions are required to maintain capital as per prudential capital adequacy norms on an ongoing basis.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) With the intent to ease financial stress caused by COVID-19 disruptions and meet the challenges of bad loans/debts, RBI *vide* two circulars dated 6.8.2020, has permitted lending institutions to grant concessions to eligible borrowers for COVID-19-related stress in personal, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) and corporate loans by implementing individual resolution plans in respect of eligible loans having stress on account of the COVID-19 pandemic, and to restructure MSMEs with exposure of up to Rs. 25 crore, enabling resolution of COVID-19-related stress and customised relief to individual borrowers through grant of various concessions in terms of, *inter alia*, the following:—

- (i) Alteration in the rate of interest;
- (ii) Sacrifice by the lending institution on the amount payable to it as interest;
- (iii) Waiver of penal interest;
- (iv) Conversion of accumulated interest into a fresh loan with a deferred payment schedule.

#### **Funds allocated to West Bengal under AYUSH schemes**

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

- (a) the details of funds allocated under various schemes of the Ministry to the State of West Bengal during the last three years;
- (b) the details of funds released under such schemes to the State during the last three years;
- (c) the details of funds yet to be released/due to the State;



(d) the time-frame fixed by which these funds would be released to the State; and

(e) whether Government has any plans to set up new Ayurveda institutes in the State of West Bengal, if so, the details thereof?

<sup>#</sup>THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE; THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) The details of the funds allocated and funds released to State of West Bengal under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) during the last three years is given below:-

(₹ in lakhs)

Year	Initial funds allocated (Central Share)	Central Share approved	*Grant-in-aid released
2017-18	1829.90	1654.943	1654.646
2018-19	2094.50	2292.419	2292.419
2019-20	2087.90	1849.740	1849.740

\* Total Grant-in-aid released during the financial year includes the supplementary budget made available for the Mission

(c) and (d) Under NAM, State Government of West Bengal has submitted State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) for the year 2020-21 including proposal of AYUSH Health & Wellness Centres (AYUSH HWCs). Accordingly, eligible amount of Rs.494.696 lakhs as central share for AYUSH - HWCs has been approved by the Ministry of AYUSH as per the provision of guidelines. The remaining proposal of SAAP could not be approved due to non-submission of Utilization Certificate by the State Government for the Grant-in-aid released earlier.

(e) As public health is a State subject, setting up of new Ayurveda Institutes in the country including West Bengal comes under the purview of respective State Government. However, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), there is a provision of financial assistance for setting up of new AYUSH Educational Institutions including Ayurveda in the States where it is not available in Government Sector. However, no such proposal has been received from the State Government of West Bengal.

<sup>#</sup>On behalf of the Minister concerned.

**Economic and comprehensive package**

994. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of economic and comprehensive package announced by Government due to COVID-19;
- (b) the sectors that are intended to be benefited from the above package; and
- (c) the total amount released and given to various sectors under the above package, the details thereof, sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) The details of the Aatma Nirbhar Package and the sectors covered therein are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The package contains schemes/programmes concerning various Ministries/ Departments and the concerned Ministries/Departments have been tasked to implement the schemes/programmes/policies concerning them. The targeted stimulus for a particular announcement, wherever applicable, is mentioned against the announcement, as given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

An Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme has also been announced on 23.5.2020 which provides support to eligible MSMEs and business enterprises in meeting their operational liabilities and re-starting the business after disruption caused by COVID-19. National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Ltd. (NCGTC) provides 100% credit guarantee on the loans under the scheme. Guarantees of a total loan amount of Rs. 1,19,516.69 crores has been issued to Member Lending Institutions (MLIs). MLI wise details of guarantees issued are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

The Government has also announced a ₹ 1.70 Lakh Crore relief under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana for the poor to help them fight the battle against Corona Virus. The details of benefits provided under it are given in the Statement-III and IV.

***Statement-I******Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan Package*****A. Announcements made on 13.05.2020**

- 1. ₹ 3 lakh crore Emergency Working Capital Facility for Businesses, including MSMEs

2. ₹ 20,000 crore Subordinate Debt for Stressed MSMEs
  3. ₹ 50,000 crore equity infusion through MSME Fund of Funds
  4. New Definition of MSME and other Measures for MSME
  5. No Global tenders for Government tenders of upto ₹ 200 crore
  6. Extending the Employees Provident Fund Support for business and organised workers for another 3 months for salary months of June, July and August 2020
  7. EPF Contribution to be reduced for Employers and Employees for 3 months to 10% from 12% for all establishments covered by EPFO for next 3 months
  8. ₹ 30,000 crore Special Liquidity Scheme for NBFC/HFC/MFIs
  9. ₹ 45,000 crore Partial credit guarantee Scheme 2.0 for Liabilities of NBFCs/MFIs
  10. ₹ 90,000 crore Liquidity Injection for DISCOMs
  11. Relief to Contractors given by extension of up to six months for completion of contractual obligations, including in respect of EPC and concession agreements
  12. Relief to Real Estate Projects the registration and completion date for all registered projects will be extended up to six months
  13. Tax relief to business as pending income tax refunds to charitable trusts and non-corporate businesses and professions to be issued immediately
  14. Reduction in Rates of 'Tax Deduction at Source' and Tax Collected at Source" by 25% for the remaining period of FY 20-21
  15. Due Dates for various tax related compliances extended
- B. Announcements made on 14.05.2020
16. Free food grains supply to Migrants for 2 months.
  17. Technology system to be used enabling Migrants to access PDS (Ration) from any Fair Price Shops in India by March, 2021-One Nation one Ration Card
  18. Scheme for Affordable Rental Housing Complexes for Migrant Workers and Urban Poor to be launched

19. 2% Interest Subvention for 12 months for Shishu MUDRA loanees-Relief of ₹ 1500 crore
  20. ₹ 5000 crore Credit facility for Street Vendors.
  21. ₹ 70,000 crore boost to housing sector and middle income group through extension of Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme for MIG under PMAY (Urban)
  22. ₹ 6,000 crore for Creating employment using CAMPA funds
  23. ₹ 30,000 crore Additional Emergency Working Capital for farmers through NABARD
  24. ₹ 2 lakh crore concessional credit boost to 2.5 crore farmers under Kisan Credit Card Scheme
- C. Announcements made on 15.05.2020
25. ₹ 1 lakh crore Agri Infrastructure Fund for farm-gate infrastructure for farmers
  26. ₹ 10,000 crore scheme for formalisation of Micro Food Enterprises (MFE)
  27. ₹ 20,000 crore for Fishermen through Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)
  28. National Animal Disease Control Programme
  29. Setting up of Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund - ₹ 15,000 crore
  30. Promotion of Herbal Cultivation: outlay of ₹ 4,000 crore
  31. Beekeeping initiatives - ₹ 500 crore
  32. From 'TOP' to TOTAL- ₹ 500 crore
  33. Measures for Governance and Administrative Reforms for Agriculture Sector
    - (i) Amendments to Essential Commodities Act to enable better price realisation for farmers
    - (ii) Agriculture Marketing Reforms to provide marketing choices to farmers
    - (iii) Agriculture Produce Price and Quality Assurance

## D. Announcements made on 16.05.2020

34. Commercial Mining introduced in Coal Sector
35. Diversified Opportunities in Coal Sector
36. Liberalised Regime in Coal Sector
37. Enhancing Private Investments and Policy Reforms in Mineral Sector
38. Enhancing Self Reliance in Defence Production
39. Policy Reforms in Defence Production
40. Efficient Airspace Management for Civil Aviation
41. More World-Class Airports through PPP
42. India to become a global hub for Aircraft Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO)
43. Tariff Policy Reform in Power Sector; Privatization of Distribution in UTs
44. Boosting private sector investment through revamped Viability Gap Funding Scheme in Social Sector
45. Boosting private participation in space activities
46. Reforms in Atomic Energy Sector

## E. Announcements made on 17.05.2020

47. ₹ 40,000 crore increase in allocation for MGNREGS to provide employment boost
48. Increased investments in Public Health and other health reforms to prepare India for future pandemics
49. Technology Driven Education with Equity post-COVID
50. Further enhancement of Ease of Doing Business through IBC related measures
51. Decriminalisation of Companies Act defaults
52. Ease of Doing Business for Corporates
53. Public Sector Enterprise Policy for a New, Self-reliant India
54. Increase borrowing limits of States from 3% to 5% for 2020-21 only & promoting State level reforms

***Statement-II****Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS)-  
MLI-wise position as on 16.09.2020*

MLI Name	Amount (₹ in crore)
Adani Capital Private Limited	0.36
Aditya Birla Finance Limited	670.88
Aditya Birla Housing Finance Limited	78.06
Ambit Finvest Private Limited	20.44
Anand Rathi Global Finance Limited	12.29
APAC Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.	9.34
Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank	3.58
Assam Gramin Vikash Bank	15.92
AU Small Finance Bank Limited	333.85
Auxilo Finserve Private Limited	9.77
Avanse Financial Services Limited	75.89
Axis Bank Limited	5406.11
Axis Finance Limited	72.81
Bajaj Finance Limited	221.89
Bajaj Housing Finance Ltd.	34.21
Bangiya Gramin Vikash Bank	34.65
Bank of Baroda	4245.67
Bank of India	2897.09
Bank of Maharashtra	161.40
Baroda Rajasthan Kshetriya Gramin Bank	58.23
Canara Bank	6820.94
Capital India Finance Limited	1.54

MLI Name	Amount (₹ in crore)
Capital Small Finance Bank Limited	81.53
Capri Global Capital Limited	10.48
Caspian Impact Investments Private Limited	17.37
Central Bank of India	2312.21
Centrum Financial Services Limited	6.72
Chhattisgarh Rajya Gramin Bank	0.35
Cholam andalam Investment and Finance Company Limited	124.66
City Union Bank Ltd.	1291.19
Clix Capital Services Private Limited	75.34
Clix Finance India Private Limited	17.72
CSB Bank Ltd.	67.45
CSL Finance Limited	8.95
Dakshin Bihar Gramin Bank	11.82
DBS Bank India Limited	11.94
DCB Bank Limited	1660.89
Deutsche Bank AG	878.52
Dhanlaxmi Bank Ltd.	44.22
Digikredit Finance Pvt. Ltd.	0.52
ECL Finance Limited	3.89
Edelweiss Retail Finance Limited	17.66
Electronica Finance Limited	8.21
Ellaquai Dehati Bank	9.03
Fedbank Financial Services Limited	21.68
Fintree Finance Private Limited	0.92
Grameen Impact Investments India Pvt. Ltd.	2.50

MLI Name	Amount (₹ in crore)
HDB Financial Services Ltd.	41.84
HDFC Bank Ltd.	16737.72
Hero Fincorp Limited	240.99
Hero Housing Finance Limited	5.67
Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank	11.48
Hinduja Leyland Finance Limited	204.86
ICICI Bank Ltd.	9305.56
IDBI Bank Ltd.	786.47
IDFC First Bank Limited	1451.60
IIFL Home Finance Limited	54.64
Incred Financial Services Limited	5141
India Infoline Finance Limited	71.82
Indiabulls Commercial Credit Limited	2.28
Indiabulls Housing Finance Limited	2.49
Indian Bank	2666.91
Indian Overseas Bank	910.32
Indiashelter Finance Corporation Ltd.	1.05
Indostar Capital Finance Ltd.	27.32
IndusInd Bank Ltd.	1292.21
IREP Credit Capital Private Limited	1.17
J&K Grameen Bank	42.13
Jain Sons Finlease Limited	2.73
Jana Small Finance Bank	41.72



MLI Name	Amount (₹ in crore)
Jharkhand Rajya Gramin Bank	13.25
JM Financial Home Loans Limited	10.08
JM Financial Products Limited	8.83
Karnataka Bank	967.44
Karnataka Gramin Bank	0.03
Kerala Gramin Bank	8.16
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	9089.49
Kotak Mahindra Investments Limited	35.44
Kotak Mahindra Prime Ltd.	65.04
L&T Housing Finance Limited	72.91
LIVFIN India Private Limited	0.07
Madhyanchal Gramin Bank	0.03
Magma Fincorp Limited	142.75
Mahindra And Mahindra Financial Services Ltd.	24.59
Manipur Rural Bank	0.03
MAS Financial Services Limited	4.35
Meghlaya Rural Bank	4.73
Moneywise Financial Services Private Limited	1.49
North East Development Finance Corporation Ltd.	15.99
Odisha Gramya Bank	12.46
Orix Leasing & Financial Services India Ltd.	40.26
Paschim Banga Gramin Bank	18.40
Profectus Capital Private Limited	30.19

MLI Name	Amount (₹ in crore)
Punjab & Sind Bank	867.37
Punjab Gramin Bank	0.16
Punjab National Bank	8173.15
Rainbow Digital Services Pvt. Ltd.	2.07
Rajasthan Global Securities Pvt. Ltd.	3.50
Rajasthan Marudhara Gramin Bank	6.04
RBL Bank Limited	350.24
Saptagiri Grameena Bank	0.04
Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank	1.08
Saurashtra Gramin Bank	65.45
SBFC Finance Private Limited	0.54
Shriram Housing Finance Limited	12.35
Shriram Transport Finance Company Limited	2873.28
Siemens Financial Services Private Limited	66.31
Small Industries Development Bank Of India	587.57
SREI Equipment Finance Limited	12.12
Standard Chartered Bank	2346.41
State Bank of India	15133.31
Sundaram Finance Limited	121.78
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	1094.81
Tata Capital Financial Services Ltd.	351.14
Tata Capital Housing Finance Limited	19.65
Tata Motors Finance Ltd.	847.82

MLI Name	Amount (₹ in crore)
Tata Motors Finance Solutions Limited	164.57
The Federal Bank Ltd.	1852.31
The Hongkong and Shanghai Corporation Limited, India	16.60
The Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	1577.32
The Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	1289.54
The Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	201.23
The Nainital Bank Ltd.	43.91
The South Indian Bank Ltd.	2561.20
Tourism Finance Corporation of India Ltd.	107.74
Tripura Gramin Bank	4.13
UCO Bank	819.81
UGRO Capital Limited	32.37
UJJIVAN Small Finance Bank	3.86
Union Bank of India	4338.35
Utkal Grameen Bank	4.57
Utkarsh Small Finance Bank Limited	0.92
Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank	0.45
Uttarakhand Gramin Bank	19.28
Visage Holdings and Finance Private Limited	13.33
Vivriti Capital Private Limited	2.28
Xander Finance Private Limited	3.95
Yes Bank Ltd.	1131.74

**Statement-III***The details of the benefits provided under PMGKY*

No.	State	Insurance scheme for Health Workers Fighting COVID-19		PM Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana - number of persons identified under NFSA (in lakh) -for distribution per month (April to November 2020)	Total Distribution of Food-grains to beneficiaries (in MT) from April 2020 to till 7.9.2020	Pulses-number of persons identified under NFSA (in lakh)-for distribution per month (April to November 2020)	Qty. of Pulses distributed by States/ UTs (in MT) - April 2020 to till 7.9.2020	No. of Cylinder delivered - PMUY April '20	No. of Cylinder delivered - PMUY May '20	No. of Cylinder delivered - PMUY Jun '20
		Claims disbursed	Amount paid	Total (AAY & PHH)						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			0.61	1342	0.16	49.05	9,591	7,294	4,533
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3	1500000	268.23	635928.54	90.28	45018.62	2,72,179	2,15,405	1,74,373
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	500000	8.21	17215.42	1.77	571.561	28,831	24,731	16,600

4.	Assam	2	1000000	251.53	506098.035	57.96	19614.09	14,44,011	15,34,863	10,39,012
5.	Bihar	1	500000	857.12	1727839.033	168.85	54228.87	49,67,319	45,10,211	39,49,870
6.	Chandigarh			2.75	3793.04	0.64	228.43	93	95	77
7.	Chhattisgarh			200.77	506390.755	51.5	22616.74	11,92,348	9,16,589	7,32,245
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu		1.73- D&NH- KIND 0.36- D&NH- CASH DAMAN & DIU-	0.76	6312.902	0.65	391.44	8,137	5,029	3,871
9.	Delhi	1	500000	72.73	166963.0656	17.54	6033.64	77,853	70,885	62,986
10.	Goa			5.32	13011.507	1.43	644.103	806	519	569
11.	Gujarat	8	4000000	382.54	801111.37	65.63	20090.95	15,38,689	12,28,084	12,18,267
12.	Haryana			126.49	285128.669	27	10916	5,53,359	5,40,807	3,86,756
13.	Himachal Pradesh			28.64	63592.905	6.84	3276.5	1,11,235	1,07,648	77,815
14.	Jammu and Kashmir			72.05	169195.6	16.45	8984.09	6,22,988	7,01,755	3,85,158

Written Answers to

[20 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15.	Jharkhand			263.70	515408.688	57.12	24040.22	15,87,777	13,94,718	10,88,969
16.	Karnataka	3	1500000	401.93	977417.15	127.23	38168.19	18,66,059	15,00,307	13,86,662
17.	Kerala	3	1500000	154.80	366701.602	37.38	12609.49	1,77,104	1,39,817	1,24,475
18.	Ladakh			1.44	2505	0.29	87.65	7,561	5,662	4,817
19.	Lakshadweep			0.22	453.12	0.05156	20.18	172	115	104
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1	500000	546.42	1062037.658	116.85	42791.4	30,77,273	27,68,146	24,12,767
21.	Maharashtra	12	6000000	700.17	1535041.139	167.05	40024.13	22,62,807	23,13,521	21,96,232
22.	Manipur			24.57	61346.86	5.88	2131.416	68,061	89,769	84,433
23.	Meghalaya			21.46	51401	4.22	1722.802	43,323	57,410	39,297
24.	Mizoram			6.68	15351.881	1.55	807.261	24,281	15,138	17,885
25.	Nagaland			14.05	33585.086	2.85	1660.849	21,397	30,801	20,408
26.	Odisha			323.60	748141.347	92.85	40335.4	26,58,543	23,17,299	19,04,076
27.	Puducherry			6.28	9142.06	1.79	535.5	11,075	10,845	8,118

114 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

28.	Punjab	1	500000	141.45	199011.3	35.96	10643.24	8,93,383	8,59,735	7,03,453
29.	Rajasthan			446.62	1159894.144	111.85	36331.41	34,68,116	27,98,019	24,29,451
30.	Sikkim			3.79	6852.625	0.94	317.964	8,311	8,499	6,376
31.	Tamil Nadu	2	1000000	357.34	829049.154	111.08	33323.76	21,47,315	16,80,938	14,47,941
32.	Telangana	2	1000000	191.62	481824.113	53.29	14144.38	6,05,719	4,96,386	3,54,565
33.	Tripura			24.83	62051.427	9.2	1942.245	1,33,412	1,16,650	1,16,781
34.	Uttar Pradesh	5	2500000	1520.59	3498398.415	352.45	139634.3	93,87,841	81,09,525	72,48,732
35.	Uttarakhand			61.96	145939.01	13.46	5544.27	2,74,286	2,35,709	2,12,070
36.	West Bengal	1	500000	601.84	1219345.34	145.29	42058	57,51,508	51,34,833	47,49,938
TOTAL		50	25,000,000	8095.19	17884820.96	1,955	681538.2	4,53,02,763	3,99,47,757	3,46,09,682

Written Answers to

[20 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

**Statement-IV***The details of benefits provided under PMGKY*

Sl. No.	State	PM KISAN		PMJDY			Total amount transferred from April to June
		No of beneficiaries	Amount (₹ lakh) #	No of a/c to which ₹ 500 credited (April)*	No of a/c to which ₹ 500 credited (May)	No of a/c to which ₹ 500 credited (June)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10677	213.54	23064	29457	29449	409.85
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4695820	93916.4	6013565	7191392	7190292	101976.245
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	66323	1326.46	180119	187968	187888	2779.875
4.	Assam	1861715	37234.3	9534385	9649421	9648441	144161.235
5.	Bihar	5899824	117996.5	23315732	24380254	24372302	360341.44
6.	Chandigarh	429	8.58	110537	111245	111152	1664.67
7.	Chhattisgarh	2167441	43348.82	7857012	8062757	8062722	119912.455



8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10150	203	52817	53691	53681	800.945
9.	Daman and Diu	3381	67.62	17387	17475	17473	261.675
10.	Delhi	12075	241.5	2030271	2036383	2036535	30515.945
11.	Goa	7854	157.08	69987	70389	70365	1053.705
12.	Gujarat	4685062	93701.24	7108005	7266513	7265305	108199.115
13.	Haryana	1514497	30289.94	3416299	3568702	3566923	52759.62
14.	Himachal Pradesh	870609	17412.18	584184	667491	667262	9594.685
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	920451	18409.02	1049256	1064015	1062263	15877.67
16.	Jharkhand	1231912	24638.24	7227042	7440551	7437612	110526.025
17.	Karnataka	4839093	96781.86	7987088	8035479	8033726	120281.465
18.	Kerala	2716844	54336.88	2413289	2607463	2606513	38136.325
19.	Ladakh	0	0	9951	10027	10392	151.85
20.	Lakshadweep	0	0	2867	2922	2920	43.545
21.	Madhya Pradesh	6812020	136240.4	16622091	16786519	16783417	250960.135
22.	Maharashtra	8632718	172654.4	12947062	13152844	13151473	196256.895
23.	Manipur	283457	5669.14	504169	523814	523622	7758.025

*Written Answers to*

*[20 September, 2020]*

*Unstarred Questions*

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	118
24.	Meghalaya	115638	2312.76	268908	318894	318797	4532.995	Written Answers to  [RAJYA SABHA]
25.	Mizoram	69425	1388.5	58176	153791	153756	1828.615	
26.	Nagaland	181008	3620.16	157792	167255	167204	2461.255	
27.	Odisha	2003185	40063.7	8121020	8520484	8518976	125802.4	
28.	Puducherry	9715	194.3	83926	88559	88506	1304.955	
29.	Punjab	1752498	35049.96	3322186	3375108	3373363	50353.285	
30.	Rajasthan	5164391	103287.8	15613962	15849421	15845503	236544.43	
31.	Sikkim	0	0	42552	43915	43908	651.875	
32.	Tamil Nadu	3559533	71190.66	6075989	6138375	6136949	91756.565	
33.	Telangana	3331468	66629.36	5260800	5154930	5153020	77843.75	
34.	Tripura	190441	3808.82	431770	444368	444316	6602.27	Unstarred Questions
35.	Uttar Pradesh	17675849	353517	31813530	32440630	32431427	483427.935	
36.	Uttarakhand	674688	13493.76	1267372	1335177	1335873	19692.11	
37.	West Bengal	0	0	18995377	19349032	19341332	288428.705	
	TOTAL	89454616	1789092	206500000	206296711	206244658	3095206.845	

Sl. No.	State	NSAP National Social Assistance Programme		BoCW (Building and construction Fund)			EPFO withdrawals	
		Total Beneficiaries (April & May)	Amount released @ ₹ 500 (₹ lakh-April & May)	No. of beneficiaries identifeid (1st Inst.)	No. of beneficiaries identified (2nd Inst.)	Total amount (₹ lakh)	Beneficiaries	Amount (₹ lakh)
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5928	59.28	11014	5375	491.67	484	161.7728
2.	Andhra Pradesh	932661	9326.61	1967484	0	19674.84	108567	30485.44
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	34139	341.39	3000	0	60		0
4.	Assam	840984	8409.84	270000	0	2700	11203	2777.231
5.	Bihar	3664811	36648.11	0	0	0	40567	7602.829
6.	Chandigarh	3415	34.15	6670	0	400.2	39886	8632.315
7.	Chhattisgarh	852275	8522.75	0	0	0	46119	8660.045
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9588	95.88	0	0	0		0
9.	Daman and Diu	1376	13.76	0	0	0		0
10.	Delhi	156436	1564.36	39600	39600	3960	295243	73596.16

Written Answers to

[20 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	120
11.	Goa	2061	20.61	5117	0	307.02	12169	3107.291	Written Answers to  [RAJYA SABHA]
12.	Gujarat	688953	6889.53	483196	0	4831.96	185208	37273.44	
13.	Haryana	327269	3272.69	350621	0	17531.05	209604	53039.98	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	111863	1118.63	120265	126039	4926.08	17216	3507.582	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	143289 (including Ladakh)	1432.89	155975	0	4679.25	187	17.82763 0	
16.	Jharkhand	1288850	12888.5	0	0	0	29000	5142.649	
17.	Karnataka	1398410	13984.1	1362438	0	68121.9	452484	153845.2	
18.	Kerala	688329	6883.29	454124	0	4541.24	101119	31103.73	
19.	Ladakh	Included in J&K above		Included in J&K above	included in J&K above	0	16	1.75331	
20.	Lakshadweep	324	3.24	520	0	32.76		0	Unstarred Questions
21.	Madhya Pradesh	2205963	22059.63	891850	0	17837	90993	18149.3	
22.	Maharashtra	1168385	11683.85	894408	0	17888.16	667817	187350.5	

23.	Manipur	61972	619.72	52605	0	526.05	0	Written Answers to
24.	Meghalaya	54127	541.27	24730	0	1236.5	0	
25.	Mizoram	27538	275.38	51451	0	1543.53	0	
26.	Nagaland	49210	492.1	19046	0	380.92	0	
27.	Odisha	2027022	20270.22	2083288	0	31249.32	40666	[20 September, 2020]
28.	Puducherry	28757	287.57	0	0	0	0	
29.	Punjab	140404	1404.04	289237	0	17354.22	49472	
30.	Rajasthan	987781	9877.81	2230000	0	55750	83903	
31.	Sikkim	18332	183.32	7836	0	156.72	0	Unstarred Questions
32.	Tamil Nadu	1814700	18147	1370601	0	27412.02	583161	
33.	Telangana	665956	6659.56	830324	0	12454.86	241181	
34.	Tripura	138473	1384.73	39082	0	1172.46	1137	
35.	Uttar Pradesh	5257390	52573.9	1821520	169S490	35170.1	164511	
36.	Uttarakhand	215109	2151.09	228423	228423	4568.46	46150	
37.	West Bengal	2132959	21329.59	2198349	0	21983.49	86684	
TOTAL		28145039	281450.4	18262774	2094927	378941.8	3604747	121

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Sl. No.	State	24% EPF contribution						DMF	
		Beneficiaries (March)	Beneficiaries (April)	Beneficiaries (May)	Beneficiaries (June)	Beneficiaries (July)	Beneficiaries (Aug)	Total Amount transferred (in lakh from March to August)	Amount spent as COVID-19 related activities (₹ in crore)
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1841	1749	1643	1488	913	90	159.97	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	153300	158283	151372	146792	133535	7318	11325.18	100.43
3.	Arunachal Pradesh							0.00	-
4.	Assam	7160	7499	7370	6763	5619	477	510.57	0.65
5.	Bihar	52951	54805	53798	51197	44947	2333	3993.25	0
6.	Chandigarh	23322	20897	22073	21409	20084	1182	1892.67	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	76268	78444	75723	72665	68033	3206	5995.94	4.36
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli							0.00	
9.	Daman and Diu							0.00	-
10.	Delhi	39830	36793	36868	34673	30943	1233	3530.06	-

122 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

11.	Goa	17876	15988	15259	14491	13792	381	1318.55	22	<i>Written Answers to</i>
12.	Gujarat	243172	251261	244516	242384	230145	225S8	18731.51	13.08	
13.	Haryana	76918	64925	70265	67210	63189	2943	5957.47	0	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	43424	41484	42402	42550	40546	1477	3308.08	0.43	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	23836	21959	21844	21586	19224	2594	1742.92	-	
								0.00	-	<i>[20 September, 2020]</i>
16.	Jharkhand	87786	86091	83575	83130	78118	4699	7158.94	9.66	
17.	Karnataka	281634	273165	265267	257403	232202	12724	24206.08	62.13	
18.	Kerala	110118	91211	99799	104292	98891	1920	8671.58	0	
19.	Ladakh	177	143	146	114	105	0	17.89	-	
20.	Lakshadweep							0.00	-	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
21.	Madhya Pradesh	158162	144857	134320	135658	129638	7365	10511.56	5.1	
22.	Maharashtra	418770	404866	380529	372293	346133	16493	31148.58	45.86	
23.	Manipur							0.00	-	
24.	Meghalaya	50025	54058	52551	49333	45249	5711	3315.59	-	
25.	Mizoram							0.00	-	
26.	Nagaland							0.00	-	123

1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
27.	Odisha	129713	133169	132889	130113	120833	6775	9822.89	61.34
28.	Puducherry	16110	13895	14074	14095	13358	632	950.29	-
29.	Punjab	66008	55952	63477	60461	55427	5106	4779.19	0.65
30.	Rajasthan	120047	113479	111154	108908	101109	6315	7649.36	15.08
31.	Sikkim							0.00	-
32.	Tamil Nadu	507424	458395	476308	471998	442011	23263	32325.05	13.42
33.	Telangana	156113	156685	152357	148451	136995	6883	10159.07	0
34.	Tripura							0.00	-
35.	Uttar Pradesh	190548	188671	189660	187867	177736	12618	14786.99	0.22
36.	Uttarakhand	38032	36608	36725	36632	34787	1794	2958.71	0.02
37.	West Bengal	329406	321645	332165	337058	317556	18739	20675.05	-
TOTAL		3419971	3286977	3268129	3221014	3001118	176829	247602.98	354.42

124 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] Unstarred Questions



**Fiscal and monetary policies to deal with slowdown due to COVID-19**

995. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of fiscal and monetary policies undertaken by Government to deal with economic slowdown due to COVID-19;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Government is focusing more on monetary measures than fiscal measures and that is the reason why we are not able to push the economy as was expected after lockdown; and
- (c) the details of amount so far spent out of Rs. 20 lakh crores announced, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) Government has implemented a judicious mix of fiscal and monetary policies to mitigate the negative impact of COVID-19 on the economy. On May 12 2020, Government announced the Atmanirbhar (AN) Package, a special economic and comprehensive package of Rs. 20 lakh crores - equivalent to 10 per cent of India's GDP with an aim to encourage business, attract investments and strengthen the resolve for 'Make in India'.

Under the AN package, Government has implemented several measures, which, *inter-alia*, include:—

- (i) Relief measures for households such as in-kind (food; cooking gas) and cash transfers to senior citizens, widows, disabled, women Jan Dhan Account holders, farmers; insurance coverage for workers in the healthcare sector; and wage increase for MGNREGA workers and support for building and construction workers, collateral free loans to self-help groups, reduction in EPF contributions, employment provision for migrant workers (Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan).
- (ii) Relief measures for MSMEs such as collateral-free lending program with 100 per cent credit guarantee, subordinate debt for stressed MSMEs with partial guarantee, partial credit guarantee scheme for public sector banks on borrowings of non-bank financial companies, housing finance companies

(HFCs), and micro finance institutions, Fund of Funds for equity infusion in MSMEs, additional support to farmers *via* concessional credit, as well as a credit facility for street vendors (PM SVANidhi), amongst others.

- (iii) Regulatory and compliance measures: postponing tax-filing and other compliance deadlines, reduction in penalty interest rate for overdue GST filings, change in government procurement rules, faster clearing of MSME dues, IBC related relaxations for MSMEs, amongst others.
- (iv) Structural reforms announced as part of the Atmanirbhar Package which, *inter alia*, include deregulation of the agricultural sector, change in definition of MSMEs, new PSU policy, commercialization of coal mining, higher FDI limits in defence and space sector, development of Industrial Land/ Land Bank and Industrial Information System, revamp of Viability Gap Funding scheme for social infrastructure, new power tariff policy and incentivizing States to undertake sector reforms.

On the monetary front, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) responded with a mix of conventional and unconventional monetary and liquidity measures to mitigate the negative economic fallout of COVID-19. The policy rates have been significantly reduced and around Rs. 9.57 lakh crore or 4.7 per cent of GDP have been injected since February 2020 to enhance the credit flow in the economy. RBI has taken several developmental and regulatory policy measures to enhance liquidity support for financial markets and other stakeholders, ease financial stress caused by COVID-19 disruptions while strengthening credit discipline, improve the flow of credit, deepen digital payment systems and facilitate innovations across the financial sector by leveraging on technology. It has announced certain regulatory measures wherein, in respect of all term loans (including agricultural term loans, retail and crop loans) outstanding as on March 1, 2020, all regulated lending institutions were permitted to grant a moratorium of six months on payment of all instalments falling due between March 1, 2020 and August 31, 2020. Subsequently, it has provided a framework to enable the lenders to implement a resolution plan in respect of eligible corporate exposures without change in ownership and personal loans.

The implementation of the package is reviewed and monitored regularly. Some of the salient achievements include:—

- (i) Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package, under which around 42 crore poor people have received financial assistance of ₹ 68,820 crore as on 7th September, 2020.
- (ii) ₹ 3 lakh crore Collateral-free Automatic Loans for Businesses, including MSMEs and ₹ 45,000 crore Partial Credit Guarantee Scheme 2.0 for NBFCs are being provided.
- (iii) ₹ 30,000 crore Special Liquidity Scheme for NBFCs/HFCs/MFIs has been sanctioned.
- (iv) ₹ 30,000 crore Additional Emergency Working Capital Funding for farmers through NABARD is being provided.
- (v) Borrowing limits of State Governments have been increased from 3 per cent to 5 percent for 2020-21.
- (vi) ₹ 50,000 crore liquidity through TDS/TCS rate reduction has been effected.

The phased relaxation of the lockdown, supported by the enabling policies of the Government, has resulted in much higher level of activity in the months of July, August and September. This is evident in growth of high frequency indicators like PMI Manufacturing, index of eight core industries, E-way bills, Kharif sowing, power consumption, railway freight, cargo traffic and passenger vehicle sales.

#### **Economic contraction**

996. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the data released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation showed that India's Gross Domestic Product growth rate had contracted by 23.9 per cent for the April to June quarter;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the scale of economic contraction in India is far bigger than almost any comparable country; and
- (c) if so, the factors responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) As per the Estimates of Gross Domestic Product for the First Quarter (Q1) of 2020-21 released by the National Statistical Office on 31st August 2020, the real GDP in India contracted by 23.9 per cent during the first quarter of 2020-21. GDP growth data for the April-June quarter in other countries confirms a significant world-wide year-on-year contraction of output resulting from COVID-19 pandemic. GDP contraction in economies of US, UK, France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Euro Area and Japan was 9.1 per cent, 21.7 per cent, 18.9 per cent, 22.1 per cent, 17.7 per cent, 11.3 per cent, 14.7 per cent and 10.1 per cent respectively.

India's GDP contraction in the first quarter is a result of Government imposing a strict 21 days nationwide lockdown from 25th March, 2020, under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, with subsequent extensions and relaxations, to contain the spread of COVID-19 while ramping up the health infrastructure in the country. This lockdown enforced by India was one of the most stringent lockdowns in the world as reflected in the Government Response Stringency Index measured by Oxford University. The contraction in GDP in April to June quarter is consistent with the effect of the stringent lockdown.

#### **Rise in retail inflation**

997. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the average retail inflation from the period of August 2019 to August 2020, the details thereof;
- (b) the retail inflation from the period of August 2019 to August 2020, the details thereof, month wise; and
- (c) the details of commodities that are responsible for the rise in retail inflation, the details thereof, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The average and month-wise retail inflation based on Consumer Price Index-combined (CPI-C) released by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) from the period of August 2019 to August 2020 is given in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Inflation based on CPI-C from August 2019 to August 2020 (in per cent)

Month	Aug- 19	Sep- 19	Oct- 19	Nov- 19	Dec- 19	Jan- 20	Feb- 20	Mar- 20	Apr- 20	May- 20	Jun- 20	Jul- 20	Aug- 20*	Average*
Inflation	3.28	3.99	4.62	5.54	7.35	7.59	6.58	5.84	@	@	6.23	6.73	6.69	5.86

\* Provisional

@ CPI-C inflation not released in the month of April &amp; May, 2020 by MoSPI due to data inadequacy.

Source: MoSPI.

(c) The recent rise in CPI-C inflation is mainly on account of increase in inflation of food commodities. The details of Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI) inflation is given in Table 2.

Table 2: Inflation based on CFPI from August 2019 to August 2020 (in per cent)

	Aug- 19	Sep- 19	Oct- 19	Nov- 19	Dec- 19	Jan- 20	Feb- 20	Mar- 20	April- 20	May- 20	Jun- 20	Jul- 20	Aug- 20*
CFPI	2.99	5.11	7.89	10.01	14.19	13.63	10.81	8.76	@	9.20	8.72	9.27	9.05

\* Provisional

@ CFPI inflation not released in the month of April, 2020 by MoSPI due to data inadequacy.

Source: MoSPI.

### Pending GST dues of the States

998. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) when the Union Government is planning to transfer the pending GST dues to the States; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in transferring the pending GST dues to the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) As per provisions in Section 7 of the GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 loss of revenue to the States shall be calculated and compensation for loss of revenue to the State shall be provisionally calculated and released at the end of every two months' period and shall be finally calculated for every financial year after receipt of final revenue figures as audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, for 5 years. For providing such compensation to the States, compensation cess is being levied on certain luxury and demerit goods as per provisions in Section

8 of the said Act, and compensation cess is being credited into a non-lapsable Fund known as GST Compensation Fund which forms part of the public account of India. As per provisions in section 10(2) of GST (Compensation to states) Act, 2017, compensation to states is required to be paid out of compensation cess credited into Compensation Fund. Accordingly, GST compensation has already been released to the states for the FY 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20. However, GST bi-monthly compensation for the period April-May'20 and June-July'20 is pending due to inadequate amount in the GST Compensation Fund.

The issue of pending GST compensation and future course of action to meet the GST compensation shortfall has been discussed in 41st GST Council meeting on 27.08.2020 in the light of the opinion given by Ld. Attorney General of India. States were given two options to meet their GST compensation shortfall for current FY from market borrowing. The details of the two options were communicated by the Department of Expenditure as under:-

**Option 1**

- (i) The shortfall arising out of GST implementation (calculated at ₹ 97,000 crores approximately) will be borrowed by States through issue of debt under a Special Window coordinated by the Ministry of Finance.
- (ii) It will be the endeavour to ensure steady flow of resources similar to the flow under GST compensation on a bi-monthly basis.
- (iii) The GOI will endeavour to keep the cost at or close to the G-sec yield, and in the event of the cost being higher, will bear the margin between G-secs and average of State Development Loan yields up to 0.5% (50 basis points) through a subsidy.
- (iv) A special borrowing permission will be given by the GOI under Article 293 for this amount, over and above any other borrowing ceilings eligible under any other normal or special permission notified by Department of Expenditure.
- (v) In respect of Union Territories (including National Capital Territory), suitable arrangements to ensure flow of resources under the Special Window to them would be made by the Government of India.

- (vi) The interest on the borrowing under the Special Window will be paid from the Cess as and when it arises until the end of the transition period. After the transition period, principal and interest will also be paid from proceeds of the Cess, by extending the Cess beyond the transition period for such period as may be required. The State will not be required to service the debt or to repay it from any other source.
- (vii) States will also be given permission to borrow the final instalment of 0.5% (originally intended as a bonus for completing at least three of the four specified reforms) allowed in para 4 of the Department of Expenditure's OM F.No. 40(06)/PF-S/2017-18 dated 17-5-20 (hereinafter referred to as DOE OM) even without meeting the pre-conditions. This will enable borrowing of approximately Rs. 1 lakh crores in aggregate.
- (viii) The first instalment of 0.5% unconditional borrowing permission granted vide para 4 of the DOE OM remains unaffected. The reform-linked tranches specified in paras 5 to 8 of that OM also remain unaffected.
- (ix) In modification of para 9 of the DOE OM, States will be able to carry forward unutilised extra borrowing ceilings given under that OM to the next financial year; the instalments under para 4 (0.5 unconditional + another 0.5 as per para VII above) can be carried forward unconditionally; the reform-linked portions can be carried forward if the States meet the reform criteria within the dates already prescribed for this year.
- (x) The borrowing under the Special Window will not be treated as debt of the State for any norms which may be prescribed by the Finance Commission etc.
- (xi) The Compensation Cess will be continued after the transition period until such time as all arrears of compensation for the transition period are paid to the States. The first charge on the Compensation Cess each year would be the interest payable; the second charge would be the principal repayment. The remaining arrears of compensation accrued during the transition period would be paid after the interest and principal are paid.

**Option 2**

- (i) The entire shortfall of Rs 235,000 crores (including the Covid-impact portion) may be borrowed by States through issue of market debt. The GOI will issue an OM committing to repayment of principal on such debt from Cess proceeds as per para IV below.
- (ii) Appropriate enhanced special borrowing permission will be given by the GOI under Article 293 based on the following methodology, in modification of scheme notified earlier under the DOE OM:
  - a. Each state's borrowing limits for the year will be based on the following calculation:

Basic eligibility (3 % of GSDP) + Amount allowed for shortfall as per Item I above of Option 2+ up to 1% of GSDP (reform-linked as per paras 5 to 8 of DOE OM)

*or*

Basic eligibility (3% of GSDP) + 1% of GSDP + up to 1% of GSDP (reform-linked as per paras 5 to 8 of DOE OM) whichever is higher.
  - b. The additional unconditional borrowing limit of 0.5% and the final (bonus) tranche of 0.5% under para 4 of the DOE OM will not be separately available, being subsumed under the calculation above.
  - c. States will remain eligible for the reform-linked tranches of borrowing under paras 5 to 8 of the DOE OM this year but shall not be eligible to carry them forward. The maximum amount which can be availed under that OM shall stand reduced to 1% of GSDP instead of 2% of GSDP.
- (iii) The interest shall be paid by the States from their resources.
- (iv) The principal on the amount under Item I above will, after the transition period, be paid from proceeds of the Cess. The States will not be required to repay the principal from any other source



- (v) To the extent of the shortfall arising due to implementation of GST (*i.e.* Rs. 97,000 crores approximately in aggregate) the borrowing will not be treated as debt of the State for any norms which may be prescribed by the Finance Commission etc.
- (vi) The Compensation Cess will be continued after the transition period until such time as all arrears of compensation for the transition period are paid to the states. The first charge on the future Cess would be the principal repayment. The remaining arrears of compensation accrued during the transition period would be paid after the principal is paid.

It was also decided that States will give their preference and views thereon. Thereafter on finalisation of scheme, the states can choose either Option 1 or Option 2 and accordingly their compensation, borrowing, repayment etc will be dealt as per their individual choice. Abstract of the opinion of the Ld. Attorney General is given in the Statement.

#### *Statement*

*Abstract of Ld. Attorney General's opinion on GST compensation  
cess short-fall*

#### **Question. 1**

**In case the balance in the Goods and Services Tax Compensation Fund is not adequate to meet the compensation payable under Section 7, are the States still entitled to receive the full amount of compensation calculated as per the provisions of the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017?**

Opinion- The States are entitled to receive the full amount of compensation during the "transition period", in accordance with the provisions of the Act, irrespective of shortfall.

#### **Question. 2**

**In case the balance in the Goods and Services Tax Compensation Fund is not sufficient, is there an obligation on the Centre to meet the shortfall wholly or partly?**

Opinion - There is no express provision in the Compensation Act for the Government of India to bear the liability of making good the shortfall.

**Question. 3**

**What are the options before the GST Council, Union and States to meet the said shortfall? Can the GST Council recommend extension of period during which the compensation for the transition period can be paid to the States in terms; of Section 8?**

Opinion - Where on account of extraordinary circumstance carrying steep fall in GST revenues and a shortfall in the Fund, the states cannot be paid full compensation during the transition period, the shortfall in the payment can be made up even after the transition period of 5 years consequent to a recommendation by GST Council extending the levy and collection of cess beyond 5 years under section 8(1) of the Act.

**Question. 4**

**Can the States borrow on the strength of the future receipts from the Compensation Fund to meet the compensation gap either fully or partially?**

Opinion - Clause (2) of Article 292 authorizes Parliament to make loans to a State, subject to any limit which may have been fixed by law made by Parliament. The entitlement of a State to borrow is set out in Article 293(1). The limitation on such right is found in Clause (3), which prohibits a State from raising any loan, without the consent of the Government of India, "if there is still outstanding any part of a loan which has been made to the State by the Government of India..".

**Question. 5**

**Can the GST Council recommend or request the Centre to consider allowing States to borrow money to meet the compensation gap either fully or partially?**

Opinion- The GST Council can, in the exercise of its duties under article 279A(4)(h) of the Constitution, recommend to the Central Government to permit the States to borrow money, as a measure for meeting the compensation gap. It would, however, be for the Central Government to take final decision in the matter, in exercise of its authority under article 293(3) of the Constitution.

**Question. 6**

**Apart from aforesaid, opinion of Learned AG on following was also obtained:**

(i) **Whether the States would be "entitled" to any compensation beyond the transition period of five years under the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017.**

(ii) Whether, in light of the fact that GST Revenue would be down by Rs.2.5 lakh crore as compared to what it would have been without COVID and in such extraordinary circumstances when the entire world is facing an economic downturn due to the impact of Covid-19 on the economy and the amounts in the GST Compensation Fund is not adequate to pay the States, can it be said that while the entitlement of the States to receive the full amount of compensation is payable for the "transition period", however, the levy and collection of cess and payment of the shortfall compensation can be extended beyond 5 years in accordance with Section 8(1) of the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 and Article 279A of the Constitution?

(iii) Whether, instead of taking consent of all States for the purpose of deferring the payment of the shortfall compensation under the Goods and Service Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017, the recommendation of the GST Council in the form of a decision of the majority of the Council as provided in Article 279A(9) of the Constitution would be sufficient to defer the payment of shortfall compensation in the extra-ordinary circumstances such as the present?

Opinion - (i) The compensation under the Act is payable to the States during the transition period (*i.e.* 5 years); and

(ii) Such payment shall be made from the Fund, into which the proceeds of the cess are credited.

(iii) GST Council would recommend the continuance of the cess beyond the transition period of 5 years only in a situation of shortfall during the transition period, which would necessitate the raising of funds for paying the compensation to the States after the 5 year period is over.

On account of any extraordinary circumstances causing a steep fall in GST revenues and a shortfall in the Fund, the states cannot be paid full compensation during the transition period, the shortfall in the payment of compensation could be made up even after the transition period of 5 years.

A recommendation by the GST Council extending the levy and collection of the cess beyond 5 years under Section 8(1) of the Act, would require a decision by a three-fourth majority of the weighted votes.

**Reduction in revenue expenditure**

999. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Government for fiscal Consolidation and to reduce revenue expenditure;

(b) whether the downsizing of jobs in central services sector has in any way helped government to reduce revenue expenditure, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason therefore;

(c) the details of revenue expenditure incurred for salary payments in central services sector since 2014, year wise; and

(d) in what way the abolition of permanent vacancies in some central services sector and introduction of contractual and fixed terms employment have helped Government in fiscal consolidation and reducing revenue expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Sir, in the F.Y. 2020-21 among other things, the following steps have been taken by the Ministry to reduce revenue expenditure.

- Freezing of Dearness allowance to Central Government Employees and Dearness Relief to Central Government Pensioners at current rates till July, 2021, *vide* DoE's order dated 23.04.2020 (anticipated saving by Central & State Govt. on this account is around Rs. 1.20 lakh crore).
- DoE *vide* OM dated 02.09.2020 has banned certain printing activities.
- DoE *vide* OM dated 04.09.2020 has issued "Expenditure Management - Further Economy Measures" guidelines for rationalization of non-priority expenditure, while protecting and preserving priority expenditure.

(b) On account of various measures taken by the Government with regard to rationalization of revenue expenditure, revenue deficit has been reduced from 2.9% of GDP in F.Y 2014-15 to 2.4% of GDP in F.Y. 2019-20.

(c) The details of revenue expenditure incurred for salary payments in public sector since 2014-15 is as follows:—

(₹ in crore)

F.Y.	Expenditure under Object head 01 - Salaries (A)	Expenditure under Object head 36 - Grant-In- Aid Salaries (B)	Expenditure on Salary & Wages of regular CPSEs Employees (C)	Expenditure on 'Salaries' of 'Defence Services' (D)	Total* (A+B+ C+D)
2014-15	79,585.64	22,972.72	1,26,773.68	94,233.00	3,23,565.04
2015-16	85,708.45	26,587.24	1,27,179.54	1,00,013.00	3,39,488.23
2016-17	1,19,256.48	30,689.22	1,40,969.12	1,16,892.00	4,07,806.82
2017-18	1,13,397.48	35,500.15	1,54,033.42	1,34,681.00	4,37,612.05
2018-19	1,28,982.59	37,434.68	1,52,657.32	1,41,508.00	4,60,582.59

\* The above figure exclude salaries paid to railway employees as the expenses are met through their own resources.

Source- O/o Controller General of Accounts Department of Public Enterprises and Ministry of Defence.

(d) As a percentage of GDP the normal salary expenditure of public sector reduced from 2.35% in 2014-15 to 2.30% in 2018-19.

#### Policy changes in management of loans and repayment

1000. SHRI M.V. SHREYAMS KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to make policy changes in the management of loans and repayment in public sector banks in the light of Supreme Court direction that a default of the payment shall not be declared as Non-Performing Assets; and

(b) the total amount of NPAs of public sector banks in the country at present, bank-wise?

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

(b) Details of the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of public sector banks are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Details of Non-Performing Assets of Public Sector  
Banks as on 30.6.2020 (provisional)*

Sl. No.	Bank	Gross NPAs (Provisional amount, ₹ in crore)
1.	Bank of Baroda	69,132
2.	Bank of India	57,788
3.	Bank of Maharashtra	10,559
4.	Canara Bank	57,526
5.	Central Bank of India	31,946
6.	Indian Bank	39,965
7.	Indian Overseas Bank	18,291
8.	Punjab and Sind Bank	8,848
9.	Punjab National Bank	1,05,670
10.	State Bank of India	1,29,661
11.	UCO Bank	16,576
12.	Union Bank of India	97,190

*Source:* Reserve Bank of India.

**Special window for resolution of borrower defaults**

1001. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has instructed the RBI for a special window for resolution of borrower defaults within the Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets due to long term economic stress arising from COVID pandemic;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for excluding loans to MSMEs (of less than ₹ 25 crore), institutions lending for agricultural and rural development, financial service providers and Central and State Governments for resolution under this framework?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) With the intent to facilitate revival of real sector activities and mitigate the impact on the ultimate borrowers, Reserve Bank of India (RBI), vide its circular dated 6.8.2020 on Resolution Framework for COVID-19-related stress, has provided a window under its Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets, dated 7.6.2019, enabling lending institutions to implement resolution plans in respect of eligible personal loans and corporate exposures, including loans to MSME borrowers with aggregate exposure of more than ₹ 25 crore, without change in ownership, while classifying them as standard. As per the Prudential Framework dated 7.6.2019, the resolution plan may involve, inter alia, restructuring. As regards Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) borrowers with aggregate exposure up to ₹ 25 crore, such MSMEs were eligible for restructuring under an earlier RBI circular dated 11.2.2020 and support to viable MSME entities on account of the fallout of COVID-19 has been aligned with that under RBI's Resolution Framework for COVID-19-related stress by permitting extension of the earlier MSME restructuring vide a separate RBI circular, also dated 6.8.2020. Thus, like MSMEs with higher exposure, MSMEs with exposure of up to ₹ 25 crore too are eligible for restructuring, although these are covered by two different RBI circulars, and both the circulars dated 6.8.2020 empower banks to resolve COVID-19-related stress and customise relief to eligible MSME (regardless of level of exposure) and other borrowers through grant of various concessions in terms of—

- (i) alteration in the rate of interest;
- (ii) sacrifice by lending institution on the amount payable to it as interest;
- (iii) extension of the residual tenor of the loan, with or without moratorium;
- (iv) waiving penal interest and charges;
- (v) rescheduling repayment;
- (vi) converting accumulated interest into a fresh loan with a deferred payment schedule; and
- (vii) sanction of additional loan.

With regard to financial institutions, RBI has informed that these are covered by liquidity and refinance measures put in place both by RBI and the Central Government, and for non-banking financial companies facing liquidity problem on account of the COVID-19 pandemic, dedicated liquidity facilities have been opened by RBI for their liquidity management. Additionally, RBI has provided special refinance facilities for a total amount of ₹ 50,000 crore at the repo rate to the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) and National Housing Bank (NHB) to enable them to meet the requirements of their constituents.

With regard to Central and State Governments, RBI has informed that these are fiscal authorities with the power of taxation, and restructuring of their debt would be akin to defaults by the respective Governments.

#### **Reduction in number of employees in PSBs**

1002. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to reduce the number of employees working in the public sector banks after their mergers;
- (b) whether Government is planning to offer them the same scheme of retirement as was offered to the BSNL and MTNL employees; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) As per section 17(1) of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 and section 7(2) of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980, the general superintendence and direction of the affairs of Public Sector Banks vests in their respective Boards, which exercises all powers of these banks. Accordingly, plans regarding the strength of employees working in Public Sector Banks and offering of retirements schemes to the employees are decided by the banks themselves.

#### **Release of dues to Andhra Pradesh**

1003. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has been in receipt of any request from the Andhra Pradesh Government requesting to release 14th Finance Commission funds to the tune



of ₹ 1597.27 crore and GST compensation of ₹ 3832.89 crore, Backward District fund of ₹ 700 crore, Revenue deficit arrears of ₹ 18,830 crores;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the response of the Ministry to such request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A request was received from Shri Buggana Rajendranath, Hon'ble Minister of Finance, Planning and Legislative Affairs, Government of Andhra Pradesh requesting to release the pending 14th Finance Commission grants of ₹ 1,597.27 crores, GST compensation amount of ₹ 3,832.89 crores, Polavaram Irrigation Project reimbursement, Development Assistance to Backward Districts, Revenue Deficit Grants and Capital City Development Grant.

(c) The grants recommended by the Finance Commission for the local bodies are released to the States based on submission of the Utilisation Certificate (UC) by the States, fulfilment of the conditions prescribed by the Finance Commission and availability of funds. Revenue deficit grant is released regularly to the States as per the recommendation of the Finance Commission. For the year, 2020-21, Revenue Deficit Grant of ₹ 2,948.5 crores has been released to the State of Andhra Pradesh as on 15/09/2020. The Union Government has already released ₹ 1,400 crores to the State of Andhra Pradesh as financial assistance towards Development Assistance to Backward Districts. Special Assistance amounting to ₹ 2500 crores has also been released to the State for creation of essential infrastructure in the Capital city of Andhra Pradesh, in addition, an amount of ₹ 3979.50 crore has so far been released to the State of Andhra Pradesh towards Resource Gap for 2014-15. GST compensation to the tune of ₹ 3410 crores has been paid to Andhra Pradesh for the Fiscal Years 2017-18 to 2019-20.

#### **Stimulus package for various sectors of economy**

1004. SHRI VAIKO:

SHRI K.R. SURESH REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of stimulus package offered to various sectors of the economy;

(b) the details of package given to MSME sector which provides maximum job opportunities;

(c) whether any direct relief package announced by Reserve Bank of India to the MSME sector, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of package announced for the infrastructure sector, including road, rail or ports to boost employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) On May 12, 2020, Government announced the Atmanirbhar (AN) Package, a special economic and comprehensive package of Rs. 20 lakh crores - equivalent to 10 per cent of India's GDP - to combat the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in India. The package is pivoted on five pillars viz., quantum jump in economy; infrastructure; system based on 21st century technology driven arrangements; vibrant demography and demand. The AN package aims to encourage business, attract investment and strengthen the resolve for 'Make in India'. Under the AN package, Government has implemented several measures, which, *inter-alia*, include:—

- (i) Relief measures for households such as in-kind (food; cooking gas) and cash transfers to senior citizens, widows, disabled, women Jan Dhan Account holders, farmers; insurance coverage for workers in the healthcare sector; and wage increase for MGNREGA workers and support for building and construction workers, collateral free loans to self-help groups, reduction in EPF contributions, employment provision for migrant workers (Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan).
- (ii) Relief measures for MSMEs such as Rs. 3 lakh crore collateral-free lending program with 100 percent credit guarantee for businesses including MSMEs, Rs. 20,000 crore subordinate debt for stressed MSMEs with partial guarantee, Rs. 45,000 partial credit guarantee scheme 2.0 for non-bank financial companies (NBFCs), housing finance companies (HFCs) to do fresh lending to MSMEs, Rs. 50,000 crore equity infusion for MSMEs through Fund of Funds, amongst others. Government is ensuring timely payment to the MSMEs by instructing all Government of India and CPSEs to clear all receivables of MSMEs within 45 days. Procurement from domestic companies is being encouraged by disallowing global tender in government procurement tenders upto ₹ 200 crores.

- (iii) Regulatory and compliance measures: postponing tax-filing and other compliance deadlines, reduction in penalty interest rate for overdue GST filings, change in government procurement rules, faster clearing of MSME dues, IBC related relaxations for MSMEs, amongst others.
  - (iv) Structural reforms announced as part of the Atmanirbhar Package which, *inter alia*, include deregulation of the agricultural sector, change in definition of MSMEs, new PSU policy, commercialization of coal mining, higher FDI limits in defence and space sector, development of Industrial Land/ Land Bank and Industrial Information System, revamp of Viability Gap Funding scheme for social infrastructure, new power tariff policy and incentivizing States to undertake sector reforms.
- (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has announced various liquidity, monetary, regulatory and supervisory measures to mitigate the negative economic fallout of COVID-19 which, *inter-alia*, include the following relief measures for MSMEs:—
- (i) A restructuring framework for MSMEs that were in default but 'standard' as on January 1, 2020 is already in place. RBI has decided that stressed MSME borrowers will be made eligible for restructuring their debt under the existing framework till March 31, 2021, provided their accounts with the concerned lender were classified as standard as on March 1, 2020.
  - (ii) In respect of all term loans (including agricultural term loans, retail and crop loans) outstanding as on March 1, 2020, all regulated lending institutions were permitted to grant a moratorium of six months on payment of all instalments falling due between March 1, 2020 and August 31, 2020. Subsequently, it has provided a framework to enable the lenders to implement a resolution plan in respect of eligible corporate exposures without change in ownership and personal loans. Under the Plan, lending institutions may, *inter alia*, grant moratorium upto two years.
  - (iii) Exemption on incremental credit disbursed by banks between January 31 - July 31, 2020 has been given on loans to MSMEs from the maintenance of cash reserve ratio (CRR).
  - (iv) Special refinance facilities for a total amount of Rs.50,000 crore have been approved for NABARD, SIDBI and NHB to enable them to meet sectoral credit needs including that of MSMEs.

- (v) Special Refinancing Facility Rs.15,000 crore for Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) at RBPs policy repo rate for a period of 90 days for on-lending/refinancing to sectors including MSMEs. In order to provide greater flexibility to SIDBI, RBI has decided to roll over the facility at the end of the 90th day for another period of 90 days.

(d) The Government launched the National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) in December, 2019 to provide world-class infrastructure across the country and improve the quality of life for all citizens with the projected total expenditure on infrastructure at Rs. 111 lakh crore during the period FY 2020-25. An Online Dashboard for the National Infrastructure Pipeline has been launched as a one stop solution for all stakeholders looking for real time information on these infrastructure projects.

The Aatmanirbhar Bharat Package also includes several provisions to boost infrastructure such as Agri Infrastructure Fund for farm-gate infrastructure for farmers, Beekeeping Infrastructure development initiatives, Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund, Infrastructure of Fishing Harbours, Cold chain, Markets etc. through Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), Industrial Cluster Upgradation of common infrastructure facilities and connectivity, Industrial Land/ Land Bank for promoting new investments and making information available on Industrial Information System (IIS) and boosting private sector investment in Social Infrastructure through revamped Viability Gap Funding Scheme.

#### **Status of GDP**

1005. SHRI SUJEET KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state in the wake of conflicting media reports drkIndia's GDP figures *vis-a-vis* other countries, the accurate status of GDP and what is the way forward?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): As per the Estimates of Gross Domestic Product for the First Quarter (Q1) of 2020-21 released by the National Statistical Office on 31st August 2020, the real GDP in India contracted by 23.9 per cent during the first quarter of 2020-21. GDP growth data for the April-June quarter confirms a significant world-wide year-on-year contraction of output resulting from COVID-19 pandemic. GDP contraction in economies of US, UK, France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Euro Area and Japan was 9.1 per cent, 21.7 per cent, 18.9 per cent, 22.1 per cent, 17.7 per cent, 11.3 per cent, 14.7 per cent and 10.1 per cent respectively.

The Government imposed a strict 21 days nationwide lockdown from 25th March, 2020, with subsequent extensions and relaxations, under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 to contain the spread of COVID-19. India enforced one of the most stringent lockdowns as reflected in the Government Response Stringency Index measured by Oxford University. The contraction in GDP in April to June quarter is consistent with the effect of the stringent lockdown.

On May 12, 2020, Government announced Atmanirbhar Package, a special economic and comprehensive package of Rs. 20 lakh crores - equivalent to 10 per cent of India's GDP - to combat the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in India. The package includes several measures aimed at addressing lives and livelihood issues such as in-kind support like food and cooking gas, cash transfers, insurance coverage to healthcare workers, wage increase for MGNREGA workers, collateral free loans, support to MSMEs and tax relief measures besides structural reforms to enhance the productive capacity of the economy.

With the phased unlocking of the Indian economy since June 1, 2020 and supportive policies of the Government, high frequency economic indicators like PMI Manufacturing, index of eight core industries, E-way bills, Kharif sowing, power consumption, railway freight, cargo traffic and passenger vehicle sales have recovered in the months of July, August and September and indicate growing convergence with previous year's activity levels.

#### **Stimulus packages for the revival of economy**

1006. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any details regarding the quantum of money put into the market as stimulus package for the revival of the economy;
- (b) if so, the details of such stimulus packages put into the economy during the last 12 months, month-wise;
- (c) whether Government has noticed that stimulus packages have any impact on the economy;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government has any plan to give more stimulus packages to boost the country's economy; and

- (f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (f) On May 12, 2020, the Government announced the Atmanirbhar (AN) Package, a special economic and comprehensive package of Rs. 20 lakh crores - equivalent to 10 per cent of India's GDP - to combat the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in India. The package is pivoted on five pillars *viz.*, quantum jump in economy; infrastructure; system based on 21st century technology driven arrangements; vibrant demography and demand. The AN package aims to encourage business, attract investment and strengthen the resolve for 'Make in India'. Under the AN package, Government has implemented several measures, which, *inter-alia*, include:

(i) Relief measures for households such as in-kind (food; cooking gas) and cash transfers to senior citizens, widows, disabled, women Jan Dhan Account holders, farmers; insurance coverage for workers in the healthcare sector; and wage increase for MGNREGA workers and support for building and construction workers, collateral free loans to self-help groups, reduction in EPF contributions, employment provision for migrant workers (Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan).

(ii) Relief measures for MSMEs such as collateral-free lending program with 100 percent credit guarantee, subordinate debt for stressed MSMEs with partial guarantee, partial credit guarantee scheme for public sector banks on borrowings of non-bank financial companies, housing finance companies (HFCs), and micro finance institutions, Fund of Funds for equity infusion in MSMEs, additional support to farmers via concessional credit, as well as a credit facility for street vendors (PM SVANidhi), amongst others.

(iii) Regulatory and compliance measures: postponing tax-filing and other compliance deadlines, reduction in penalty interest rate for overdue GST filings, change in government procurement rules, faster clearing of MSME dues, IBC related relaxations for MSMEs, amongst others.

(iv) Structural reforms announced as part of the Atmanirbhar Package which, *inter alia*, include deregulation of the agricultural sector, change in definition of MSMEs, new PSU policy, commercialization of coal mining, higher FDI limits in defence and space sector, development of Industrial Land/ Land Bank and Industrial Information System, revamp of Viability Gap Funding scheme for social infrastructure, new power tariff policy and incentivizing States to undertake sector reforms.

The implementation of the package is reviewed and monitored regularly. Some of the salient achievements include:—

- (i) Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package, under which around 42 crore poor people have received financial assistance of Rs 68,820 crore as on 7th September, 2020.
- (ii) Rs 3 lakh crore Collateral-free Automatic Loans for Businesses, including MSMEs and Rs 45,000 crore Partial Credit Guarantee Scheme 2.0 for NBFCs are being provided.
- (iii) Rs 30,000 crore Special Liquidity Scheme for NBFCs/HFCs/MFIs has been sanctioned.
- (iv) Rs 30,000 crore Additional Emergency Working Capital Funding for farmers through NAB AREF is being provided.
- (v) Borrowing limits of State Governments have been increased from 3 percent to 5 percent for 2020-21.
- (vi) Rs 50,000 crore liquidity through TDS/TCS rate reduction has been effected.

The phased relaxation of the lockdown, supported by the enabling policies of the Government, has resulted in much higher level of activity in the months of July, August and September. This is evident in growth of high frequency indicators like PMI Manufacturing, index of eight core industries, E-way bills, Kharif sowing, power consumption, railway freight, cargo traffic and passenger vehicle sales.

#### **Revenue earned through GST and compensation paid**

1007. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of revenue earned through GST and compensation paid to the States in the last one year;
- (b) the rate of revenue shortfall under GST in the last one year; and
- (c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The details of GST revenue earned by the States and compensation released to the States for FY 2019-20 is as follows:—

Sl. No.	State/UT	Revenue earned by States in FY 2019-20 (₹ in crore)	GST compensation released for FY 2019-20 (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20346	3028
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	802	0
3.	Assam	8769	1284
4.	Bihar	15821	5464
5.	Chhattisgarh	7928	4521
6.	Delhi	19885	8424
7.	Goa	2484	1093
8.	Gujarat	35910	14801
9.	Haryana	19483	6617
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3633	2477
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4762	3281
12.	Jharkhand	8418	2219
13.	Karnataka	43665	18628
14.	Kerala	20084	8111
15.	Madhya Pradesh	19400	6538
16.	Maharashtra	85460	19233
17.	Manipur	853	0
18.	Meghalaya	910	157
19.	Mizoram	532	0
20.	Nagaland	613	0
21.	Odisha	13463	5122
22.	Puducherry	788	1057
23.	Punjab	13299	12187



1	2	3	4
24.	Rajasthan	22327	6710
25.	Sikkim	482	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	41369	12305
27.	Telangana	24075	3054
28.	Tripura	1027	293
29.	Uttar Pradesh	47781	9123
30.	Uttarakhand	5000	3375
31.	West Bengal	27713	6200
TOTAL		517082	165302

(b) and (c) The details of Goods and Services Tax (GST) revenue collection Revised Target (RE) and actuals for FY 2019-20 as per Pr.CCA flash figure are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*GST collection for FY 2019-20*

(₹ in crore)

Tax Head	2019-20	
	Revised Estimate (RE)	Actual
CGST	514000	494070
IGST	—	9204
GST Compensation Cess	98327	95551
Net Collection	612327	598825

Source: Receipts Budget, PrCCA, CBIC.

**Non-payment of GST compensation to States**

1008. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has suggested/undertook any measures to ease out the financial burden of State Governments due to the non-payment of GST Compensation;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has suggested the State Governments to borrow from the RBI;

(c) whether State Governments have agreed upon these proposals of borrowing from the RBI; and

(d) if not, how Government intend to resolve the heavy financial crisis in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) As per provisions in section 10(2) of GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017, compensation is required to be paid out of Compensation Fund. However, Compensation Fund is insufficient to release bi-month GST compensation of current FY. Taking into account, shortage of cess and AG's opinion in this matter, the issue of pending GST compensation and future course of action to meet the GST compensation shortfall has been discussed in 41st GST Council meeting on 27.08.2020 wherein States were given two options to meet their GST compensation shortfall for current FY from market borrowing. The details of the two options were communicated by the Department of Expenditure as under:-

**Option 1**

- (i) The shortfall arising out of GST implementation (calculated at Rs. 97,000 crores approximately) will be borrowed by States through issue of debt under a Special Window coordinated by the Ministry of Finance.
- (ii) It will be the endeavour to ensure steady flow of resources similar to the flow under GST compensation on a bi-monthly basis.
- (iii) The GOI will endeavour to keep the cost at or close to the G-sec yield, and in the event of the cost being higher, will bear the margin between G-secs and average of State Development Loan yields up to 0.5% (50 basis points) through a subsidy.
- (iv) A special borrowing permission will be given by the GOI under Article 292 for this amount, over and above any other borrowing ceilings eligible under any other normal or special permission notified by Department of Expenditure.

- (v) In respect of Union Territories (including National Capital Territory), suitable arrangements to ensure flow of resources under the Special Window to them would be made by the Government of India.
- (vi) The interest on the borrowing under the Special Window will be paid from the Cess as and when it arises until the end of the transition period. After the transition period, principal and interest will also be paid from proceeds of the Cess, by extending the Cess beyond the transition period for such period as may be required. The State will not be required to service the debt or to repay it from any other source.
- (vii) States will also be given permission to borrow the final instalment of 0.5% (originally intended as a bonus for completing at least three of the four specified reforms) allowed in para 4 of the Department of Expenditure's OM F.No. 40(06)/PF-S/2017-18 dated 17-5-20 (hereinafter referred to as DOE OM) even without meeting the pre-conditions. This will enable borrowing of approximately Rs. 1 lakh crores in aggregate.
- (viii) The first instalment of 0.5% unconditional borrowing permission granted *vide* para 4 of the DOE OM remains unaffected. The reform-linked tranches specified in paras 5 to 8 of that OM also remain unaffected.
- (ix) In modification of para 9 of the DOE OM, States will be able to carry forward unutilised extra borrowing ceilings given under that OM to the next financial year; the instalments under para 4 (0.5 unconditional + another 0.5 as per para VII above) can be carried forward unconditionally; the reform-linked portions can be carried forward if the States meet the reform criteria within the dates already prescribed for this year.
- (x) The borrowing under the Special Window will not be treated as debt of the State for any norms which may be prescribed by the Finance Commission etc.
- (xi) The Compensation Cess will be continued after the transition period until such time as all arrears of compensation for the transition period are paid to the States, "the first charge on the Compensation Cess each year would be the interest payable; the second charge would be the principal repayment. The remaining arrears of compensation accrued during the transition period would be paid after the interest and principal are paid.

**Option 2**

- (i) The entire shortfall of Rs 235,000 crores (including the Covid-impact portion) may be borrowed by States through issue of market debt. The GOI will issue an OM committing to repayment of principal on such debt from Cess proceeds as per para IV below.
- (ii) Appropriate enhanced special borrowing permission will be given by the GOI under Article 293 based on the following methodology, in modification of scheme notified earlier under the DOE OM:
  - (a) Each state's borrowing limits for the year will be based on the following calculation:

Basic eligibility (3 % of GSDP) + Amount allowed for shortfall as per Item 1 above of Option 2+ up to 1% of GSDP (reform-linked as per paras 5 to 8 of DOE OM)

*or*

Basic eligibility (3% of GSDP) + 1% of GSDP + up to 1% of GSDP (reform-linked as per paras 5 to 8 of DOE OM) whichever is higher.
  - (b) The additional unconditional borrowing limit of 0.5% and the final (bonus) tranche of 0.5% under para 4 of the DOE OM will not be separately available, being subsumed under the calculation above.
  - (c) States will remain eligible for the reform-linked tranches of borrowing under paras 5 to 8 of the DOE OM this year but shall not be eligible to carry them forward. The maximum amount which can be availed under that OM shall stand reduced to 1% of GSDP instead of 2% of GSDP.
- (iii) The interest shall be paid by the States from their resources.
- (iv) The principal on the amount under Item 1 above will, after the transition period, be paid from proceeds of the Cess. The States will not be required to repay the principal from any other source.

- (v) To the extent of the shortfall arising due to implementation of GST (*i.e.* Rs. 97,000 crores approximately in aggregate) the borrowing will not be treated as debt of the State for any norms which may be prescribed by the Finance Commission etc.
- (vi) The Compensation Cess will be continued after the transition period until such time as all arrears of compensation for the transition period are paid to the states. The first charge on the future Cess would be the principal repayment. The remaining arrears of compensation accrued during the transition period would be paid after the principal is paid.

It was also decided that States will give their preference and views thereon. Thereafter on finalisation of scheme, the states can choose either Option 1 or Option 2 and accordingly their compensation, borrowing, repayment etc. will be dealt as per their individual choice.

(c) and (d) Some States have objected to the proposed two borrowing options. Central Government continues to remain engaged with the States who have not given either of the options.

#### **Financial packages to States**

1009. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of stimulus financial packages declared by Government during the lockdown and COVID-19 crisis;
- (b) the details of financial packages declared so far; and
- (c) how much funds under the package have been distributed to various States including Rajasthan and Kerala so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The Government has announced a Rs 1.70 Lakh Crore relief under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana for the poor to help them fight the battle against Corona Virus on 26.03.2020 and a Special economic and comprehensive package called Aatmnirbhar Bharat Package of Rs. 20 lakh crores - equivalent to 10% of India's GDP - to fight COVID-19 pandemic in India on 12.05.2020. The details of the Pradhan Mantri Gariba Kalyan Yojana and the Aatma Nirbhar Package are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

Aatmnirbhar Package comprises of various schemes/programmes/policy measures announced with the intent of making the country self-reliant. The schemes/programmes are being implemented by various Ministries/Departments and the outlay announced for each scheme/programme, wherever applicable, has been mentioned against the scheme/programme in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) A total of INR 68,820 crores have been done as cash transfers to eligible persons of States/UTs including Kerala and Rajasthan under various components of PMGKP as on 7.9.2020. Further, 178.85 Lakh MT of food-grains and 6.82 Lakh MT of pulses have been distributed free of cost to approx. 75 crores beneficiaries under NFSA and this scheme will continue till November 2020. The State-wise benefits granted are given in the Statement-III.

***Statement-I***

**I. Insurance scheme for health workers fighting COVID-19 in Government Hospitals and Health Care Centres**

An Insurance Scheme for Health Workers Fighting COVID-19' was launched *w.e.f.* 30.03.2020 to provide comprehensive personal accident cover of Rs. 50 lakh to around 22.12 lakh public healthcare providers, including community health workers, who may have to be in direct contact and care of COVID-19 patients and who may be at risk of being impacted by this. The scheme was initially for 90 days *w.e.f.* 30.03.2020 and has now been extended by another 90 days. On account of the unprecedented situation, private hospital staff/ retired/volunteer/ local urban bodies/contract/daily wage/ ad-hoc/outsourced staff requisitioned by States/ Central hospitals/autonomous hospitals of Central/States/UTs, AIIMS & INIs/ hospitals of Central Ministries can also be drafted for COVID19 related responsibilities. These cases are also covered under the scheme.

**II. PM Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana**

Under the scheme, additional allocation of food grain @ 5 kg per person per month free of cost is provided to all the beneficiaries covered under the targeted public distribution system (Antyodaya Anna Yojana & Priority Households) including those covered under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) for a period of three months *i.e.* April to

June, 2020. About 119.32 LMT of food grains were allotted to approximately 80.96 crore beneficiaries entailing a financial implication of Rs.46061 crore. The scheme has been extended till November, 2020 (5 months) with additional allocation of foodgrain of 202.749 LMT for approx 81.09 crore beneficiaries entailing a food subsidy of Rs.76062.11 crore. Further, Pulses according to regional preferences @ 1 kg per family were provided for three months, free of cost. The scheme has been extended till November, 2020.

### III. Benefit to farmers:

The first installment of Rs 2,000 due in 2020-21 was front-loaded and paid in April 2020 itself under the PM KISAN Yojana, covering about 8.7 crore farmers

### IV. Cash transfers-

- (a) Help to Poor: A total of 20.40 crores (approx) PMJDY women account-holders were given an *ex-gratia* of Rs 500 per month for next three months.
- (b) Gas cylinders: A schemes to provide for free of cost LPG cylinders for three months to 8 crore beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was started under PMGKP *w.e.f.* 01.04.2020 with a budgetary support of 13000 crore. Cash advances for buying the cylinders were transferred to the bank account of the beneficiaries. The scheme has been extended till September 30, 2020 for those beneficiaries who have been credited with the advance for buying refills, but have not been able to buy the free cylinders till 30.06.2020. OMCs have delivered 1321.59 lakh refills to PMUY beneficiaries under this scheme as on 06.09.2020.
- (c) Help to low wage earners in organised sectors: Wage-earners, earning below Rs 15,000 per month, in businesses having less than 100 workers, were provided Twenty four (24) percent of the monthly wages into their PF accounts, for the next three months to prevent disruption in their employment. The scheme has been extended for another three months, *i.e.*, till August 2020.
- (d) Support for senior citizens (above 60 years), widows and Divyang: An amount of Rs.1000/- per month for three months to around 3 crore aged widows and people in Divyang category was provided.

## V MNREGA

MNREGA wages were increased by Rs 20 with effect from 1 April, 2020. This wage increase was estimated to provide an additional Rs 2,000 benefit annually to a worker and benefit approximately 13.62 crore families.

V Self-Help groups: Limit of collateral free lending was increased from Rs 10 to Rs 20 lakhs for women organized through 63 lakhs Self Help Groups (SHGs), who support 6.85 crore households.

## VI Other components of PM Garib Kalyan package

- (a) Organised sector: Employees' Provident Fund Regulations was amended to include Pandemic as the reason to allow non-refundable advance of 75 percent of the amount or three months of the wages, whichever is lower, from their accounts. Families of four crore workers registered under EPF can take benefit of this window.
- (b) Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Fund: Welfare Fund for Building and Other Constructions Workers has been created under a Central Government Act. There are around 3.5 Crore registered workers in the Fund. State Governments were directed to utilise this fund to provide assistance and support to these workers to protect them against economic disruptions.
- (c) District Mineral Fund: The State Government were asked to utilise the funds available under District Mineral Fund (DMF) for supplementing and augmenting facilities of medical testing, screening and other requirements in connection with preventing the spread of COVID-19 pandemic as well as treating the patients affected with this pandemic.

***Statement-II****Details of Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan Package*

## A. Announcements made on 13.05.2020

- 1. Rs 3 lakh crore Emergency Working Capital Facility for Businesses, including MSMEs
- 2. Rs 20,000 crore Subordinate Debt for Stressed MSMEs



3. Rs 50,000 crore equity infusion through MSME Fund of Funds
  4. New Definition of MSME and other Measures for MSME
  5. No Global tenders for Government tenders of upto Rs 200 crore
  6. Extending the Employees Provident Fund Support for business and organised workers for another 3 months for salary months of June, July and August 2020
  7. EPF Contribution to be reduced for Employers and Employees for 3 months to 10% from 12% for all establishments covered by EPFO for next 3 months
  8. Rs. 30,000 crore Special Liquidity Scheme for NBFC/HFC/MFIs
  9. Rs. 45,000 crore Partial credit guarantee Scheme 2.0 for Liabilities of NBFCs/MFIs
  10. Rs 90,000 crore Liquidity Injection for DISCOMs
  11. Relief to Contractors given by extension of up to six months for completion of contractual obligations, including in respect of EPC and concession agreements
  12. Relief to Real Estate Projects the registration and completion date for all registered projects will be extended up to six months.
  13. Tax relief to business as pending income tax refunds to charitable trusts and non-corporate businesses and professions to be issued immediately.
  14. Reduction in Rates of Tax Deduction at Source' and 'Tax Collected at Source' by 25% for the remaining period of FY 20-21
  15. Due Dates for various tax related compliances extended
- B. Announcements made on 14.05.2020
16. Free food grains supply to Migrants for 2 months.
  17. Technology system to be used enabling Migrants to access PDS(Ration) from any Fair Price Shops in India by March, 2021-One Nation one Ration Card

18. Scheme for Affordable Rental Housing Complexes for Migrant Workers and Urban Poor to be launched
19. 2% Interest Subvention for 12 months for Shishu MUDRA loanees- Relief of Rs. 1500 crore
20. Rs.5000 crore Credit facility for Street Vendors.
21. Rs.70,000 crore boost to housing sector and middle income group through extension of Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme for MIG under PMAY (Urban)
22. Rs 6,000 crore for Creating employment using CAMPA funds
23. Rs 30,000 crore Additional Emergency Working Capital for farmers through NABARD
24. Rs 2 lakh crore concessional credit boost to 2.5 crore farmers under Kisan Credit Card Scheme

C. Announcements made on 15.05.2020

25. Rs 1 lakh crore Agri Infrastructure Fund for farm-gate infrastructure for farmers
26. Rs 10,000 crore scheme for formalisation of Micro Food Enterprises (MFE)
27. Rs 20,000 crore for Fishermen through Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)
28. National Animal Disease Control Programme
29. Setting up of Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund ₹ 15,000 crore
30. Promotion of Herbal Cultivation: outlay of Rs 4,000 crore
31. Beekeeping initiatives -Rs 500 crore
32. From TOP' to TOTAL - Rs 500 crore
33. Measures for Governance and Administrative Reforms for Agriculture Sector
  - (i) Amendments to Essential Commodities Act to enable better price realisation for farmers
  - (ii) Agriculture Marketing Reforms to provide marketing choices to farmers
  - (iii) Agriculture Produce Price and Quality Assurance

## D. Announcements made on 16.05.2020

34. Commercial Mining introduced in Coal Sector
35. Diversified Opportunities in Coal Sector
36. Liberalised Regime in Coal Sector
37. Enhancing Private Investments and Policy Reforms in Mineral Sector
38. Enhancing Self Reliance in Defence Production
39. Policy Reforms in Defence Production
40. Efficient Airspace Management for Civil Aviation
41. More World-Class Airports through PPP
42. India to become a global hub for Aircraft Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO)
43. Tariff Policy Reform in Power Sector; Privatization of Distribution in UTs
44. Boosting private sector investment through revamped Viability Gap Funding Scheme in Social Sector
45. Boosting private participation in space activities
46. Reforms in Atomic Energy Sector

## E. Announcements made on 17.05.2020

47. Rs 40,000 crore increase in allocation for MGNREGS to provide employment boost
48. Increased investments in Public Health and other health reforms to prepare India for future pandemics
49. Technology Driven Education with Equity post-COVID
50. Further enhancement of Ease of Doing Business through IBC related measures
51. Decriminalisation of Companies Act defaults
52. Ease of Doing Business for Corporates
53. Public Sector Enterprise Policy for a New, Self-reliant India
54. Increase borrowing limits of States from 3% to 5% for 2020-21 only & promoting State level reforms

**Statement-III***State-wise details of benefits granted*

		Insurance scheme for Health Workers Fighting COVID-19	PM Garib Ann Yojana-number of persons identified under NFSA (in lakh)-for distribution per month (April to November 2020)	Total Distribution of Food-grains to beneficiaries (in MT) from April 2020 to till 7.9.2020	Pulses-number of persons identified under NFSA (in lakh) -for distribution per month (April to November 2020)	Qty of Pulses distributed by States/ UTs (in MT)-, April 2020 to till 7.9.2020	No. of Cylinder delivered- PMUY April '20	No. of Cylinder delivered- PMUY May'20	No. of Cylinder delivered- PMUY Jun'20	
Sl. No.	State	Claims disbursed	Amount paid	Total (AAY & PHH)						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar			0.61	1342	0.16	49.05	9,591	7,294	4,533
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3	1500000	268.23	635928.54	90.28	45018.62	2,72,179	2,15,405	1,74,373

3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	500000	8.21	17215.42	1.77	571.561	28,831	24,731	16,600	Written Answers to [20 September, 2020]  Unstarred Questions 161
4.	Assam	2	1000000	251.53	506098.035	57.96	19614.09	14,44,011	15,34,863	10,39,012	
5.	Bihar	1	500000	857.12	1727839.033	168.85	54228.87	49,67,319	45,10,211	39,49,870	
6.	Chandigarh			2.75	3793.04	0.64	228.43	93	95	77	
7.	Chhattisgarh			200.77	506390.755	51.5	22616.74	11,92,348	9,16,589	7,32,245	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu			1.73- D & NH- KIND 0.36 - D& NH- CASH DAMAN& DIU- 0.76	6312.902	0.65	391.44	8,137	5,029	3,871	
9.	Delhi	1	500000	72.73	166963.0656	17.54	6033.64	77,853	70,885	62,986	
10.	Goa			5.32	13011.507	1.43	644.103	806	519	569	
11.	Gujarat	8	4000000	382.54	801111.37	65.63	20090.95	15,38,689	12,28,084	12,18,267	
12.	Haryana			126.49	285128.669	27	10916	5,53,359	5,40,807	3,86,756	
13.	Himachal Pradesh			28.64	63592.905	6.84	3276.5	1,11,235	1,07,648	77,815	
14.	Jammu and Kashmir			72.05	169195.6	16.45	8984.09	6,22,988	7,01,755	3,85,158	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15.	Jharkhand			263.70	515408.688	57.12	24040.22	15,87,777	13,94,718	10,88,969
16.	Karnataka	3	1500000	401.93	977417.15	127.23	38168.19	18,66,059	15,00,307	13,86,662
17.	Kerala	3	1500000	154.80	366701.602	37.38	12609.49	1,77,104	1,39,817	1,24,475
18.	Ladakh			1.44	2505	0.29	87.65	7,561	5,662	4,817
19.	Lakshadweep			0.22	453.12	0.05156	20.18	172	115	104
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1	500000	546.42	1062037.658	116.85	42791.4	30,77,273	27,68,146	24,12,767
21.	Maharashtra	12	6000000	700.17	1535041.139	167.05	40024.13	22,62,807	23,13,521	21,96,232
22.	Manipur			24.57	61346.86	5.88	2131.416	68,061	89,769	84,433
23.	Meghalaya			21.46	51401	4.22	1722.802	43,323	57,410	39,297
24.	Mizoram			6.68	15351.881	1.55	807.261	24,281	15,138	17,885
25.	Nagaland			14.05	33585.086	2.85	1660.849	21,397	30,801	20,408
26.	Odisha			323.60	748141.347	92.85	40335.4	26,58,543	23,17,299	19,04,076
27.	Puducherry			6.28	9142.06	1.79	535.5	11,075	10,845	8,118

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

28.	Punjab	1	500000	141.45	199011.3	35.96	10643.24	8,93,383	8,59,735	7,03,453
29.	Rajasthan			446.62	1159894.144	111.85	36331.41	34,68,116	27,98,019	24,29,451
30.	Sikkim			3.79	6852.625	0.94	317.964	8,311	8,499	6,376
31.	Tamil Nadu	2	1000000	357.34	829049.154	111.08	33323.76	21,47,315	16,80,938	14,47,941
32.	Telangana	2	1000000	191.62	481824.113	53.29	14144.38	6,05,719	4,96,386	3,54,565
33.	Tripura			24.83	62051.427	19.2	1942.245	1,33,412	1,16,650	1,16,781
34.	Uttar Pradesh	5	2500000	1520.59	3498398.415	352.45	139634.3	93,87,841	81,09,525	72,48,732
35.	Uttarakhand			61.96	145939.01	13.46	5544.27	2,74,286	2,35,709	2,12,070
36.	West Bengal	1	500000	601.84	1219345.34	145.29	42058	57,51,508	51,34,833	47,49,938
TOTAL		50	25,000,000	8095.19	17884820.96	1,955	681538.2	4,53,02,763	3,99,47,757	3,46,09,682

Written Answers to

[20 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

**Extension of moratorium period for loans**

1010. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is ready to extend the moratorium period for loans in the context of huge economic distress and health crises;
- (b) whether Government has taken any measures to extend the period as the moratorium concession period got over on 31st August;
- (c) if not, whether Government is ready to allow concession in interest rates during the moratorium period and on coming payment dues; and
- (d) the measures taken by Government to resolve COVID-19 related stress and customise relief to individual borrowers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India, in the context of the economic fallout on account of the COVID-19 pandemic leading to significant financial stress for borrowers, with the intent to facilitate revival of real sector activities and mitigate the impact on borrowers, has, *vide* its circular dated 6.8.2020, provided a resolution framework to enable lending institutions to implement a resolution plan in respect of eligible personal loans and corporate exposures without change in ownership, while classifying them as standard, and, as part of the resolution plan to, *inter alia*, grant moratorium of up to two years. The framework also enables resolution of COVID-19-related stress and customised relief to individual borrowers through grant of various concessions in terms of, *inter alia*: —

- (i) alteration in the rate of interest;
- (ii) conversion of accumulated interest into a fresh loan with a deferred payment schedule;
- (iii) waiver of penal interest and charges;
- (iv) sacrifice by the lending institutions on the amount payable to it as interest;
- (v) rescheduling of repayment; and
- (vi) sanction of additional loan.



**SDRF sharing pattern for Odisha**

1011. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether the Ministry of Finance will allow sharing pattern of 90:10 in State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) as a special dispensation for Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): No Sir, The 15th Finance Commission in its report for the year 2020-21 has recommended continuation of the existing cost sharing arrangement between the Union and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25 to fund the total corpus of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF). The Commission has further recommended that the share of the North-East and Himalayan states shall continue to be 10% with the remaining 90% to be provided by the Union Government. The recommendation of the Commission has been accepted by the Union Government.

**Restructuring loans taken by companies**

1012. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has taken any action to advise banks to restructure loans taken by companies to enable them to survive the adverse impact of COVID-19 pandemic;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the categories of companies which would benefit from the recast of loans, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether top-up would be provided to the companies on the loans already taken, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI), vide two circulars dated 6.8.2020, has provided a resolution framework for lending institutions to enable borrowers to survive the adverse impact of the COVID-19 pandemic by implementing individual resolution plans in respect of eligible borrowers pertaining to personal, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) and corporate loans having stress on account of COVID-19 pandemic, and has allowed restructuring of MSMEs with exposure of up to

Rs. 25 crore. Resolution plans under RBI circulars may involve restructuring, in which the lending institution may grant various concessions to the borrower in terms of:—

- (i) sanctioning additional loan;
- (ii) converting accumulated interest into a fresh loan with a deferred payment schedule;
- (iii) alteration in the rate of interest;
- (iv) sacrifice by the lending institutions on the amount payable to it as interest;
- (v) extension of the residual tenor of the loan, with or without moratorium, by up to two years;
- (vi) waiving penal interest and charges; and
- (vii) rescheduling repayment.

As regards the categories of borrowers which may benefit, the framework envisages that the resolution under this facility may be extended to those borrowers having stress on account of COVID-19 whose accounts were classified as standard but were not in default for more than 30 days with the lending institution as on 1.3.2020.

#### **Financial relief to hotel and travel industries**

1013. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Restaurant Association of India, travel and tourism associations and other associations made representations to the Government for providing financial relief to the industry to mitigate the fixed operating costs;
- (b) if so, the response of Government;
- (c) whether Government would consider deferment of all statutory dues at the Central and State level, moratorium on bank loans and general invocation of force majeure clause in view of the global pandemic; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. During several rounds of discussions and brainstorming sessions, the industry stakeholders have given representations regarding relief measures including financial relief to mitigate the fixed operating costs.

(b) Ministry of Tourism has examined their suggestions carefully and all such proposals have been taken up with the concerned Ministries and Departments of Government of India. Similarly, the relief measures falling under the domain of the States/ UTs is being taken up with them on regular basis, at the highest level.

(c) and (d) Some of the major relief measures announced by the various agencies and Ministries of Government of India till now, are as under:

- RBI has extended moratorium on term loans till 31st August 2020.
- The government has further announced Atmanirbhar Bharat Package vide which Rs.3 lakh crore collateral free automatic loan has been made available for MSMEs. The loan will have 4-year tenure and will have 12-month moratorium.
- The Government waived off PF contribution for three months for organizations with less than 100 pax and 90% employees having salary below Rs. 15000. Under Atmanirbhar Bharat package, PF contribution of both employer and employee has been reduced to 10% each from existing 12% each for all establishments covered by EPFO for the next three months *i.e.* up to September 2020.
- Deferment of TCS upto October 2020.
- Return filing deferred for three months with no penal interest for companies upto Rs.5 Crore, rest @ 9% penal interest.
- The Central government has also given relief from various regulatory compliances under Income Tax Act, companies Act and GST Act for varying period in the wake of COVID-19 crisis to ensure business continuity and survival.

**Economic package to shore up demand**

1014. SHRI K.R. SURESH REDDY:

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the economic package announced by Government lacked fiscal measures needed to shore up demand;
- (b) if so, the efforts made by Government to raise the demand so that supply chains, employment and tax revenue would bounce back;
- (c) the growth potential anticipated in the next three years, including the current year; and
- (d) the steps taken to bolster the business and economic activities including MSME sector, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) Government has implemented a judicious mix of fiscal and monetary policies along with regulatory and structural reforms to mitigate the negative impact of COVID-19 on the economy. On May 12, 2020, Government announced the Atmanirbhar (AN) Package, a special economic and comprehensive package of Rs. 20 lakh crores - equivalent to 10 per cent of India's GDP with an aim to encourage business, uplift demand, attract investments, boost employment, increase revenue generating capacity and strengthen the resolve for 'Make in India'. Under the AN package, Government has implemented several measures, which, *inter-alia*, include:—

- (i) Relief measures for households such as in-kind (food; cooking gas) and cash transfers to senior citizens, widows, disabled, women Jan Dhan Account holders, farmers; insurance coverage for workers in the healthcare sector; and wage increase for MGNREGA workers and support for building and construction workers, collateral free loans to self-help groups, reduction in EPF contributions, employment provision for migrant workers (Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan).
- (ii) Relief measures for MSMEs such as Rs. 3 lakh crore collateral-free lending program with 100 percent credit guarantee for businesses including MSMEs, Rs. 20,000 crore subordinate debt for stressed MSMEs with partial guarantee, Rs. 45,000 partial

credit guarantee scheme 2.0 for non-bank financial companies (NBFCs), housing finance companies (HFCs) to do fresh lending to MSMEs, Rs. 50,000 crore equity infusion for MSMEs through Fund of Funds, additional support to farmers via concessional credit, as well as a credit facility for street vendors (PM SVANidhi), amongst others. Government is ensuring timely payment to the MSMEs by instructing all Government of India and Central Public Sector Enterprises to clear all receivables of MSMEs within 45 days. Procurement from domestic companies is being encouraged by disallowing global tender in government procurement tenders upto Rs 200 crore.

(iii) Regulatory and compliance measures: postponing tax-filing and other compliance deadlines, reduction in penalty interest rate for overdue GST filings, change in government procurement rules, faster clearing of MSME dues, IBC related relaxations for MSMEs, amongst others.

(iv) Structural reforms announced as part of the Atmanirbhar Package which, *inter alia*, include deregulation of the agricultural sector, change in definition of MSMEs, new PSU policy, commercialization of coal mining, higher FDI limits in defence and space sector, development of Industrial Land/ Land Bank and Industrial Information System, revamp of Viability Gap Funding scheme for social infrastructure, new power tariff policy and incentivizing States to undertake sector reforms.

The implementation of the package is reviewed and monitored regularly. The phased relaxation of the lockdown, supported by the enabling policies of the Government, has resulted in much higher level of activity in the months of July, August and September. This is evident in growth of high frequency indicators like PMI Manufacturing, index of eight core industries, E-way bills, Kharif sowing, power consumption, railway freight, cargo traffic and passenger vehicle sales. GST collections are also recovering and have reached Rs. 86,449 crore in August, 88 per cent of collections in the same month of previous year. These developments augur well for faster revival of the economy and uplifting its growth potential.

#### **GST compensation to States**

1015. SHRI P. WILSON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the revenue amount collected under Goods and Service Tax (GST) since its implementation from all States; year-wise and State/UTs-wise;

(b) the details of the GST compensation paid and to be paid to States/UTs since its implementation;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any request from the State Government of Tamil Nadu to release the balance of GST compensation;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Union Government in this regard; and

(e) why can't the Union Government borrow from the market and pay GST compensation to States/UTs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The details are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) and (e) As per provisions in section 10(2) of GST (Compensation to states) Act, 2017, compensation to states is required to be paid out of compensation cess credited into Compensation Fund. Accordingly, GST compensation has already been released to the states for the FY 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20. However, GST bi-monthly compensation for the period April-May'20 and June-July'20 could not be released so far due to inadequate amount in the GST Compensation Fund (Statement-II).

The issue of pending GST compensation and future course of action to meet the GST compensation shortfall has been discussed in 41st GST Council meeting on 27.08.2020 in the light of the opinion given by Ld. Attorney General of India. During the GST Council meeting, the option of borrowing by Center or States was discussed wherein States were given two options to meet their GST compensation shortfall for current FY from market borrowing.

***Statement-I***

*Details of GST collection*

(₹ in crore)

State Code	State/UT	Total 2017-18	Total 2018-19	Total 2019-20	Total 2020-21
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2320	3792	4010	843
2.	Himachal Pradesh	5309	7593	7960	1,623

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Punjab	9649	13979	15235	3,442
4.	Chandigarh	1170	1779	1988	440,
5.	Uttarakhand	10967	15150	14722	2,754
6.	Haryana	36815	55233	59560	11,495
7.	Delhi	26445	39845	44161	9,027
8.	Rajasthan	18463	30722	32821	7,484
9.	Uttar Pradesh	36891	61337	65281	14,465
10.	Bihar	5531	10755	12640	3,114
11.	Sikkim	1186	1917	2248	708
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	120	398	581	164
13.	Nagaland	104	227	317	105
14.	Manipur	122	309	435	94
15.	Mizoram	67	213	296	60
16.	Tripura	305	556	680	227
17.	Meghalaya	648	1368	1522	350
18.	Assam	4969	8989	10423	2,462
19.	West Bengal	23333	39780	43386	8,728
20.	Jharkhand	14162	23916	22847	4,469
21.	Odisha	14849	26952	29677	7,541
22.	Chhattisgarh	13008	22932	24160	6,555
23.	Madhya Pradesh	15544	25683	28354	6,833
24.	Gujarat	45905	73440	78923	16,019
25.	Daman and Diu	922	1105	1155	200
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1218	1718	1810	336
27.	Maharashtra	105186	170289	185917	40,552

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Karnataka	48138	78763	83408	19,261
29.	Goa	2772	4103	4280	799
30.	Lakshadweep	7	20	20	6
31.	Kerala	10857	16343	19234	3,991
32.	Tamil Nadu	45318	70562	74430	14,553
33.	Puducherry	1317	1924	1871	407
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	162	297	361	91
35.	Telangana	21348	36408	39820	8,969
36.	Andhra Pradesh	14327	25331	27108	6,282
37.	Ladakh				30
38.	Other Territory	556	2484	1753	438
39.	Center Jurisdiction	80	580	1003	469
GRAND TOTAL		540092	876794	944397	205,381

**Statement-II**

*Details of GST Compensation*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	GST Compens- ation released for FY 2017-18	GST Compens- ation released for FY 2018-19	GST Compens- ation released for FY 2019-20	GST Compens- ation released for FY 2020-21 (April-July)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	382	0	3028	4627
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	0	0	0



1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	980.39	455	1284	2149
4.	Bihar	3140	2798	5464	4493
5.	Chhattisgarh	1589	2592	4521	2827
6.	Delhi	326	5185	8424	6931
7.	Goa	281	502	1093	987
8.	Gujarat	4277	7227	14801	11563
9.	Haryana	1461	3916	6617	5841
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1059	1935	2477	1623
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1160	1667	3281	2104
12.	Jharkhand	1368	1098	2219	2475
13.	Karnataka	7669.59	12465.14	18628	13763
14.	Kerala	2102	3532	8111	7077
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2668	3302	6538	5863
16.	Maharashtra	3077	9363	19233	22485
17.	Manipur	24	0	0	53
18.	Meghalaya	140	66	157	255
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	6
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	27
21.	Odisha	2348.08	3785	5122	3633
22.	Puducherry	387.29	681	1057	564
23.	Punjab	5108.94	8985.06	12187	6959
24.	Rajasthan	2899	2280	6710	6312
25.	Sikkim	6	0	0	69
26.	Tamil Nadu	1018	4824	12305	11269
27.	Telangana	169	0	3054	5424

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Tripura	149	172	293	259
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2432	0	9123	11742
30.	Uttarakhand	1432	2442	3375	2235
31.	West Bengal	1608	2615	6200	7750
TOTAL		49276.29	81887.20	165,302.00	151365.00

**Funds disbursed during COVID 19 to all States**

1016. SHRI P. WILSON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned and disbursed funds to various State Governments during COVID 19, if so the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry of finance has sanctioned and disbursed ₹ 6,600 crore to Government of Tamil Nadu during COVID 19 period to buy medical equipments and accessories, if so, the details of the funds disbursed by the Union Government to the State Government;

(c) whether the Union government has received any request from the Government of Tamil Nadu for sanction of special grant funds to fight against COVID-19; and

(d) if so the details thereof along with action taken by the Union Government in the regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Yes Sir. Grants-in-Aid amounting to ₹ 85,741.30 crore have been released to the States in the financial year 2020-21 by the Ministry of Finance as on 18.09.2020. This includes central share of ₹ 11,565.93 crore towards State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), ₹ 37,170.50 crore towards Post Devolution Revenue Deficit Grant, ₹ 35,380.25 crore towards Local Bodies Grants and ₹ 1,624.63 crore towards National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF).

(b) No Sir. However, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has released ₹ 559.88 crore to the State of Tamil Nadu. This includes ₹ 48.24 crore under National Health Mission for management and containment of COVID-19 pandemic and ₹ 511.64 crore under India COVID-19 Emergency Response and Health System Preparedness Package.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The Union Government has received a request from the State Government of Tamil Nadu for special grant of Rupees one lakh crore to all the States including an amount of ₹ 9000 crore to the State of Tamil Nadu. The Union Government has announced 'Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan' amounting to ₹ 20 lakh crore - equivalent to 10% of India's GDP. This includes an additional borrowing of up to 2% of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) by the States in the financial year 2020-21. Consent for additional borrowing of 0.5% of GSDP amounting to ₹ 9627 crore has been issued by the Ministry of Finance to the State of Tamil Nadu.

### **Initiative for Bullion Banking in India**

1017. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware that India's gold market is one of the largest in the world but it lacks organization, structure and trust;
- (b) whether the Ministry has taken initiative to transform our bullion banking; 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) The Ministry is aware that India is the second largest consumer of gold in the world. The market structure consists of refiners, karigars, manufacturers, traders, jewellers, etc., With a view to enhancing consumer trust in the gold markets, voluntary hallmarking of jewellery in vogue. India Good Delivery Standards have been notified recently by Bureau of Indian Standards to help in adoption of quality standards in bullion market. Banks are providing Gold Metal Loans under Working Capital Limits to eligible customers in the jewellery industry to meet their requirement of gold bullion for manufacture of jewellery.

### **Online dispute resolution system for digital payments**

1018. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the RBI has recently introduced an online dispute resolution system for digital payments;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether authorised bank and non-bank payment system operators (PSOs) shall be put in place for online dispute resolution; and
- (d) if so, whether any guidelines have been issued in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has apprised that vide the circular dated 06.08.2020 on 'Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) System for Digital Payments', authorised Payment System Operators (PSOs) - banks and non-banks - and their participants have been advised to put in place system for ODR for resolving disputes and grievances of customers.

To begin with, authorised Payment System Operators (PSOs) have been advised to implement an ODR system for disputes and grievances related to failed transactions in their respective payment systems by January 1, 2021. The minimum requirement of the ODR system, *inter-alia*, includes the following:—

- (i) Customers are to be provided with one or more channels - web-based or paper-based complaint form, IVR, mobile application, call centre, SMS, through branches or offices, etc. - for lodging disputes and grievances.
- (ii) In case of mobile phone-based systems like Unified Payments Interface (UPI), third party app providers (TPAPs) are to provide customers with a facility to lodge disputes and grievances through the same mobile app used for making payments, which is to be integrated with the ODR system.
- (iii) The process of lodging the dispute or grievance is to be simple and involve only necessary minimum details. The ODR system is to be made capable of automatically fetching full details based on the information provided by the customer. The aspect of data confidentiality is to be specifically taken care of while designing such parameters.
- (iv) Once a customer has lodged the dispute or grievance, a unique reference number is to be allocated by the ODR system. Facility is to be provided to the customers for tracking the status of the dispute or grievance using this reference number.

If the grievance remains unresolved upto one month, the customer may approach the respective Ombudsman.

**Pilot scheme for offline retail payments**

1019. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the RBI has recently introduced a pilot scheme for offline retail payments;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there are any guidelines issued in this regard;
- (d) whether this move will help bridge the digital divide in transaction in our country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that vide its circular dated 06.08.2020 on "Offline Retail Payments using Cards / Wallets / Mobile Devices - Pilot, it has permitted a pilot scheme that allows offline digital transactions to be conducted, for a limited period till 31.03.2021.

Under the pilot scheme, Authorized Payment System Operators (PSOs) - banks and non-banks, are permitted to launch operations of offline payment solutions using cards, wallets or mobile devices for remote or proximity payments without waiting for approval from RBI. However, before introducing operations under the scheme, PSOs need to inform RBI the detailed specifications of the payment solutions they would offer. The pilot scheme has been permitted to encourage technological innovations that enable offline digital transaction using cards, wallets or mobile devices to boost adoption of digital payments even in remote areas where there is absence of or no internet connectivity.

**External Debt**

†1020. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:  
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that external debt on India is increasing unabatedly;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the quantum of foreign loan borrowed by Government during the last five years;

(c) the rate of interest being paid on external debt at present and its percentage in terms of GDP; and

(d) the per capita amount of external debt on the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Historically, Indian economic growth has been predominantly financed by domestic savings and recourse to foreign debt has been modest and prudently managed. As a result, India's external debt has been quite sustainable over the years. India's external debt, at US\$ 558.5 billion as at end-March 2020, grew moderately by 2.8 per cent over US\$ 543.1 billion as at end-March 2019. The stock of external debt and its growth rate for last five years is given below at Table 1:—

*Table 1: External Debt and its Growth rate*

At end-March	India's External debt (US\$ Billion)	Growth Rate (Per cent)
2016	484.8	2.1
2017	471.0	-2.8
2018	529.3	12.4
2019	543.1	2.6
2020	558.5	2.8

*Source:* Reserve Bank of India and Department of Economic Affairs.

(b) The Sovereign (Government) External debt during last five years is provided at Table 2 below:—

*Table 2: Sovereign (Government) External Debt*

At end-March	India's Sovereign External Debt (US\$ Billion)
2016	93.4
2017	95.8
2018	111.9
2019	103.8
2020	100.9

*Source:* Reserve Bank of India and Department of Economic Affairs.

(c) The total interest paid on the outstanding external debt in the year 2019-20 was US \$ 18.6 billion, constituting 0.65 per cent of GDP, whereas the ratio of total external debt to GDP is 20.6 per cent.

(d) The per capita external debt as at end-March 2020 was US\$ 421.2 (₹ 31,659), estimated from the debt data available with External Debt Management Unit (EDMU), Department of Economic Affairs and mid-year population estimates of 2020 taken from Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

### GST and direct tax collection

1021. SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of GST and direct tax collection targets and actuals in the month of May, June, July and August 2020, month-wise;

(b) whether Government has been able to meet its tax collection targets and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government is considering to revise its direct and/or indirect tax collect on targets for 2020-21, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The Collection targets of GST and Direct Taxes are fixed financial year-wise and not month-wise. Accordingly, the Budget Estimate for the Financial Year 2020-21 and net collection of GST and direct taxes for May, June, July and August, 2020 has been depicted in the following table:-

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Budget Estimates	Net Collection			
		May, 2020	June, 2020	July, 2020	August, 2020
Direct Taxes*	13,19,000	26,549	65,112	32,673	33,582
GST**	6,90,500	34,623	47,296	38,693	43,765

\*Provisional

\*\* Includes CGST, IGST & Compensation Cess.

(b) and (c) Shortfall or excess against the Budget Estimates can be calculated only by the end of the financial year. The expected central taxes collection targets for 2020-21 will be e-assessed and presented as Revised Estimate in the general budget for 2021-22. At this stage, it is pre-mature to assess the Revised Estimates against the Budget Estimates for FY 2020-21.

#### **Allotment of GST collection to Maharashtra**

1022. SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total GST collection during the financial year 2019-20;
- (b) out of this how much was allotted to Maharashtra; and
- (c) whether it was allotted as per Finance Commission formula or place of supply concept as envisaged in the GST Act, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The total GST collection (domestic and imports) during the FY 2019-20 was ₹ 12,22,116 Crores. Out of which ₹ 85,460 Crores was allotted to the State of Maharashtra.

(c) IGST share of the States are not calculated on the basis of the Finance Commission formula. It is further submitted that IGST levied and collected by the Centre has been apportioned/settled between the Union and the States/UTs on the basis of place of consumption and cross utilization as provided under Section 17 and Section 18 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017. Further, on the recommendations of the GST Council sub-section 2A in Section 17 of the IGST Act was inserted which provides that the balance IGST available after regular settlement and refund will be provisionally apportioned at periodical intervals in the ratio of 50:50 between Centre and States/UTs and among States/UTs on the basis of monthly revenue to be protected during that Financial Year.

#### **Impact of Coronavirus outbreak on the Indian economy**

1023. SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI: 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) whether Government helping the States by releasing some funds to deal with this pandemic, if so, the details of amount released so far, particularly to Maharashtra; and

(c) the detailed measures taken or to be taken to tackle possible disruption in supply of drugs, fertilisers and component availability in automobiles and other manufactured goods due to the virus outbreak?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) India's response to COVID-19 has been pre-emptive, pro-active and graded. The country entered the lockdown period after Government constituted a COVID-19 Economic Response Task Force on 19th March, 2020 to implement economic recovery measures in consultation with all stakeholders. Government announced Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana to provide emergency relief measures to the vulnerable sections of the population followed by a special economic and comprehensive Aatma Nirbhar Bharat package of Rs. 20 lakh crore-equivalent to 10 percent of India's GDP. The package includes, among others, relief measures under the, Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan, relief measures for MSMEs and NBFCs, increased allocation under MGNREGS, interest subvention for MUDRA loans and revamp of Viability Gap Funding scheme for social infrastructure. The implementation of the package is reviewed and monitored regularly.

(b) Government of India has taken several measures to support the State governments, including Maharashtra. As a part of the COVID-19 Emergency Response and Health System Preparedness Package of Rs. 15,000 crore, Government of India released Rs. 3000 crore as the first instalment in April 2020 and Rs. 890.32 crore as the second instalment in August, 2020 to all States and UTs to aid and enable them to ramp up testing facilities, augment hospital infrastructure, conduct surveillance activities along with procurement of essential equipment, drugs and other supplies. Further, State Governments are utilising the funds available under District Mineral Fund (DMF) for supplementing and augmenting facilities of medical testing, screening and other requirements in connection with preventing the spread of COVID-19 pandemic as well as treating the patients affected with this pandemic.

Government of India also released the 1st instalment of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) amounting to ₹ 11,092 crore to State Governments on 3rd April, 2020 in

advance to strengthen the States to deal with the pandemic. State Governments have been allowed additional borrowing limit of up to 2 per cent of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for the year 2020-21. As against the additional borrowing limit of 2% of GSDP, consent for borrowing of 0.50 per cent of GSDP amounting to ₹ 1,06,830 crore has been issued to the States to raise Open Market Borrowing (OMB) during the year 2020-21, of which ₹ 15,394 crore has been issued to Maharashtra.

(c) Government has been holding regular consultations with industry representatives and relevant stakeholders to tackle disruptions in supply chains caused due to COVID-19, augment domestic production in existing markets and to further enable supply to new markets. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare launched an information platform named AarogyaPath to ensure production and delivery of critical healthcare items in the wake of supply chain disruptions. The Government assessed the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the availability of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API), intermediates and Key Starting Materials (KSM) and has increased focus on schemes that promote domestic manufacturing of Bulk Drugs *viz.*, Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme and scheme for Promotion of Bulk Drug Parks, which are expected to attract substantial investments, increase domestic production of KSMs and APIs and reduce the country's import dependence to a large extent. Department of Fertilizers (DoF) continuously monitors end to end details of fertilizers through its Integrated Fertilizer Management System (iFMS) and takes every effort to strengthen supply from domestic units as well as from imports, when required.

The phased relaxation of the lockdown, supported by the enabling policies of the Government, has resulted in much higher level of activity June onwards. This is evident in growth of high frequency indicators like PMI Manufacturing, index of eight core industries, E-way bills, Kharif sowing, power consumption, railway freight, cargo traffic, fertilizer sales, passenger vehicle sales. These developments augur well for easing of supply chain disruptions and faster revival of the economy.

#### **Monetary policy review during COVID-19 pandemic**

1024. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the review of the monetary policy since the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on the economy and various sectors compared to the last three years;
- (b) the corrective measures taken in this regard so far; and

(c) the norms worked out by KV Kamath-led panel for debt rejig, debt resolution plan to help borrowers, lenders through banks, cap on loan against gold hike and slew of measures announced and the results yielded so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) has cut the policy repo rate by 115 basis points since February 2020 and the repo rate now stands at 4 percent. Simultaneously, the reverse repo rate has been cut by 155 basis points since February 2020. Moreover, as a corrective measure, Reserve Bank of India announced liquidity augmenting of Rs.9.7 lakh crore since early February 2020. This has helped to ease domestic financial conditions, reduce borrowing costs as seen in decline in weighted average lending rates (Table 1), moderation in yields on borrowing through financial markets and improve transmission.

*Table 1: Decline in Banks' Weighted Average Lending Rate (WALR) (Basis points)*

Period	WALR - Outstanding Rupee Loans	WALR - Fresh Rupee Loans
March-July 2020*	-40	-74

\*: Latest data on WALRs is available upto July 2020.

Source: RBI.

(c) K.V. Kamath led panel submitted the report of "Expert Committee on Resolution Framework for Covid-19 related stress" and the recommendations given by the expert committee were broadly accepted by the RBI on September 7, 2020. The report noted that only those borrowers which were classified as standard and with arrears less than 30 days as at March 1, 2020 are eligible under the Framework. Resolution Framework may be invoked not later than December 31, 2020 and needs to be implemented within 180 days of invocation. Resolution process shall be treated as invoked once lenders representing 75% by value and 60% by number (Majority Lenders) agree to invoke the same. Inter-Creditor Agreement (ICA) is to be signed by all lenders within 30 days of invocation. Lenders who have signed ICA, have to make provision, higher of 10% or Income Recognition and Asset Classification (IRAC) norms. Lenders who have not signed ICA, to make a provision higher of 20% or as per IRAC norms, upon expiry of 30 days from invocation. The residual tenor of the loan may be extended by maximum 2 years with or without payment moratorium. For aggregate exposures greater than Rs. 100 crores, an Independent Credit Evaluation to be obtained from any one Credit Rating Agency authorised by RBI.

The committee recommends the following financial parameters to be considered while considering the Resolution Plan- Total Outside Liability / Adjusted Tangible Net Worth (TOL / Adjusted TNW); Total Debt / EBIDTA; Current Ratio; Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR); Average Debt Service Coverage Ratio (ADSCR). The report also gave sector specific parameters which are given in the Statement (*See* below).

RBI announced various other liquidity and monetary measures to support the economy including increasing the permissible loan to value ratio for loans against pledge of gold ornaments and jewellery for non-agricultural purposes from 75 per cent to 90 per cent upto March 31, 2021. The Government has constituted an Expert Committee for making an overall assessment of the impact of waiving of interest and waiving of interest on interest on the COVID-19 related moratorium on the national economy and financial stability.

***Statement***

*The details of sector specific parameters*

Sectors	TOL/ ATNW	Total Debt/ EBITDA	Current Ratio	Average DSCR	DSCR
1	2	3	4	5	6
Auto Components	<= 4.50	<= 4.50	>= 1.00	>= 1.20	>= 1.00
Auto Dealership	<=4.00	<=5.00	>=1.00	>=1.20	>=1.00
Automobile Manufacturing*	<= 4.00	<= 4.00	–	>= 1.20	>= 1.00
Aviation**	<= 6.00	<= 5.50	>= 0.40	–	–
Building Materials -Tiles	<=4.00	<=4.00	>=1.00	>=1.20	>=1.00
Cement	<=3.00	<=4.00	>=1.00	>=1.20	>=1.00
Chemicals	<=3.00	<=4.00	>=1.00	>=1.20	>=1.00
Construction	<=4.00	<=4.75	>=1.00	>=1.20	>=1.00
Consumer Durables / FMCG	<=3.00	<=4.00	>=1.00	>=1.20	>=1.00
Corporate Retails Outlets	<=4.50	<=5.00	>=1.00	>=1.20	>=1.00
Gems & Jewellery	<=3.50	<=5.00	>=1.00	>=1.20	>=1.00
Hotel, Restaurants, Tourism	<=4.00	<=5.00	>= 1.00	>=1.20	>=1.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Iron & Steel Manufacturing	<=3.00	<=5.30	>=1.00	>=1.20	>=1.00
Logistics	<=3.00	<=5.00	>=1.00	>=1.20	>=1.00
Mining	<=3.00	<=4.50	>=1.00	>=1.20	>=1.00
Non Ferrous Metals	<=3.00	<=4.50	>=1.00	>=1.20	>=1.00
Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing	<=3.50	<=4.00	>=1.00	>=1.20	>=1.00
Plastic Products Manufacturing	<=3.00	<=4.00	>=1.00	>=1.20	>=1.00
Port & Port Services	<=3.00	<=5.00	>=1.00	>=1.20	>=1.00
Power Generation	<=4.00	<=6.00	>=1.00	>=1.20	>=1.00
Transmission	<=4.00	<=6.00	>=1.00	>=1.20	>=1.00
Distribution	<=3.00	<=6.00	>=1.00	>=1.20	>=1.00
Real Estate***					
- Residential	<=7.00	<=9.00	>=1.00	>=1.20	>=1.00
- Commercial	<=10.00	<=12.00	>=1.00	>=1.20	>=1.00
Roads****	—	—	—	>=1.10	>=1.00
Shipping	<=3.00	<=5.50	>=1.00	>=1.20	>=1.00
Sugar	<=3.75	<=4.50	>=1.00	>=1.20	>=1.00
Textiles	<=3.50	<=5.50	>=1.00	>=1.20	>=1.00
Trading —Wholesale@	<=4.00	<=6.00	>=1.00	Instead Interest coverage Ratio >= 1.70	
Others not specified above	To be decided by lenders			>=1.20	>=1.00

*Note:*

\*No threshold has been prescribed for Current Ratio due to the "just in time inventory" business model for raw materials and parts, and finished goods inventory is funded by channel financing available from the dealers.

\*\*DSCR thresholds have not been prescribed since most of the airline companies work on refinancing of debt as a financing strategy. Consequently, average DSCR threshold is also not prescribed.

Considering the typical nature of Real Estate projects, the parameters to be considered at project level rather than at entity level.

\*\*\*\*In the roads sector, the financing is cash flow based and at SPV level where the level of debt is decided at the time of initial project appraisal. The working capital cycle in this sector is also negative. Accordingly, ratios like TOL / ATNW, Debt/EBITDA and Current ratio may not be relevant at the time of restructuring in this sector.

@Most of the companies in the sector do not use long term debt for funding their operations and are unlisted. Hence DSCR and average DSCR may not be relevant for the sector.

Source: Report of Expert Committee on Resolution Framework for Covid-19 related stress.

**Shrinking of economy**

1025. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indian economy is to contract by 4 per cent in 2020-21 as per ADB;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the corrective measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) ADB, in its Asian Development Outlook Supplement, 2020, released in June 2020 projected the Indian economy to contract by 4 per cent in 2020-21. The Report follows a strict 21 days nationwide lockdown enforced by Government from 25th March, 2020, under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 with subsequent extensions and relaxations, to contain the spread of COVID-19 and simultaneously ramp up the health infrastructure. This was one of the most stringent lockdowns enforced as reflected in the Government Response Stringency Index measured by Oxford University. The contraction in GDP in April to June quarter is consistent with the effect of the stringent lockdown.

On May 12, 2020, Government announced the Atmanirbhar Package, a special economic and comprehensive package of ₹ 20 lakh crores - equivalent to 10 per cent of India's GDP - to combat the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in India. The package includes several measures aimed at addressing lives and livelihood issues such as in-kind support like food and cooking gas, cash transfers, insurance coverage to healthcare workers, wage increase for MGNREGA workers, collateral free loans, support to MSMEs and tax relief measures besides structural reforms to enhance the productive capacity of the economy.

With the phased unlocking of the Indian economy since June 1, 2020 and supportive policies of the Government, high frequency economic indicators like PMI Manufacturing, index of eight core industries, E-way bills, Kharif sowing, power consumption, railway freight, cargo traffic and passenger vehicle sales have recovered in the months of July, August and September and indicate growing convergence with previous year's activity levels.

**One-time debt recast**

1026. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Finance Minister held a review meeting with heads of banks and NBFCs recently for smooth and speedy implementation of the one-time debt recast for resolution of COVID-19 related stress in bank loans;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Reserve Bank of India last month permitted one-time restructuring of both corporate and retail loans without getting classified as a non-performing asset; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir. A review meeting with the heads of Scheduled Commercial Banks and NBFCs was held on 3.9.2020 to review their state of preparedness for implementation of the loans resolution framework for COVID-19 related stress. During the review meeting lenders were requested that post lifting of the moratorium on loan repayments, support to borrowers is maintained to tide over the COVID-19 related stress and lenders must expedite putting in place Board-approved policy for resolution, identifying eligible borrowers and reaching out to them along with quick implementation of a sustained resolution plan by lenders for revival of every viable business.

(b) and (c) Reserve Bank of India, *vide* circular dated 6.8.2020 on Resolution Framework provided a window under the Prudential Framework to enable the lenders to implement a resolution plan in respect of eligible personal loans and corporate exposures without change in ownership, without classifying them as a non-performing asset. Resolution plans under the aforementioned framework may involve restructuring, in which the lending institution may grant various concessions to the borrower in terms of:—

- (i) sanctioning additional loan;
- (ii) converting accumulated interest into a fresh loan with a deferred payment schedule;
- (iii) alteration in the rate of interest;
- (iv) sacrifice by the lending institution on the amount payable to it as interest;

- (v) extension of the residual tenor of the loan, with or without moratorium, by up to two years;
- (vi) waiving penal interest and charges; and
- (vii) rescheduling repayment.

**Borrowing of money to meet GST revenue shortfall**

1027. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

- (a) whether the Ministry has received any suggestion urging to consider that the Central Government borrows money and compensates States to meet Goods and Services Tax (GST) revenue shortfall, instead of asking States to do so;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (c) if not, whether Government will consider this suggestion now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) As per provision in Sections 7, 8 & 10 of the GST (Compensation to States) April 2017, the issue of pending GST compensation and future course of action to meet the GST compensation shortfall has been discussed in 41st GST Council meeting on 27.08.2020 in the light of the opinion given by Ld. Attorney General of India, wherein States were given two options to meet their GST compensation shortfall for current FY from market borrowing. However, some States/UTs have suggested Central Government to borrow money from market and compensate States to meet GST revenue shortfall. In this regard, it is submitted that Central Government continues to remain engaged with the States who have not given either of the options.

The details of the two borrowings options were communicated to the States by the Department of Expenditure as under:-

**Option 1**

- (i) The shortfall arising out of GST implementation (calculated at ₹ 97,000 crores approximately) will be borrowed by States through issue of debt under a Special Window coordinated by the Ministry of Finance.



- (ii) It will be the endeavour to ensure steady flow of resources similar to the flow under GST compensation on a bi-monthly basis.
- (iii) The GOI will endeavour to keep the cost at or close to the G-sec yield, and in the event of the cost being higher, will bear the margin between G-secs and average of State Development Loan yields up to 0.5% (50 basis points) through a subsidy.
- (iv) A special borrowing permission will be given by the GOI under Article 293 for this amount, over and above any other borrowing ceilings eligible under any other normal or special permission notified by Department of Expenditure.
- (v) In respect of Union Territories (including National Capital Territory), suitable arrangements to ensure flow of resources under the Special Window to them would be made by the Government of India
- (vi) The interest on the borrowing under the Special Window will be paid from the Cess as and when it arises until the end of the transition period. After the transition period, principal and interest will also be paid from proceeds of the Cess, by extending the Cess beyond the transition period for such period as may be required. The State will not be required to service the debt or to repay it from any other source.
- (vii) States will also be given permission to borrow the final instalment of 0.5% (originally intended as a bonus for completing at least three of the four specified reforms) allowed in para 4 of the Department of Expenditure's OM F.No. 40(06)/PF-S/2017-18 dated 17-5-20 (hereinafter referred to as DOE OM) even without meeting the pre-conditions. This will enable borrowing of approximately ₹ 1 lakh crores in aggregate.
- (viii) The first instalment of 0.5% unconditional borrowing permission granted *vide* para 4 of the DOE OM remains unaffected. The reform-linked tranches specified in paras 5 to 8 of that OM also remain unaffected.
- (ix) In modification of para 9 of the DOE OM, States will be able to carry forward unutilised extra borrowing ceilings given under that OM to the next financial year; the instalments under para 4 (0.5 unconditional + another 0.5 as per para VII above) can be carried forward unconditionally; the reform-linked portions can be carried forward if the States meet the reform criteria within the dates already prescribed for this year.

- (x) The borrowing under the Special Window will not be treated as debt of the State for any norms which may be prescribed by the Finance Commission etc.
- (xi) The Compensation Cess will be continued after the transition period until such time as all arrears of compensation for the transition period are paid to the States. The first charge on the Compensation Cess each year would be the interest payable; the second charge would be the principal repayment. The remaining arrears of compensation accrued during the transition period would be paid after the interest and principal are paid.

**Option 2**

- (i) The entire shortfall of ₹ 235,000 crores (including the Covid-impact portion) may be borrowed by States through issue of market debt. The GOI will issue an OM committing to repayment of principal on such debt from Cess proceeds as per para IV below.
- (ii) Appropriate enhanced special borrowing permission will be given by the GOI under Article 293 based on the following methodology, in modification of scheme notified earlier under the DOE OM:
  - a. Each state's borrowing limits for the year will be based on the following calculation:

Basic eligibility (3 % of GSDP) + Amount allowed for shortfall as per Item I above of Option 2+ up to 1% of GSDP (reform-linked as per paras 5 to 8 of DOE OM)

*or*

Basic eligibility (3% of GSDP) + 1% of GSDP + up to 1% of GSDP (reform-linked as per paras 5 to 8 of DOE OM) whichever is higher.
  - b. The additional unconditional borrowing limit of 0.5% and the final (bonus) tranche of 0.5% under para 4 of the DOE OM will not be separately available, being subsumed under the calculation above.
  - c. States will remain eligible for the reform-linked tranches of borrowing under paras 5 to 8 of the DOE OM this year but shall not be eligible to carry them forward. The maximum amount which can be availed under that OM shall stand reduced to 1 % of GSDP instead of 2% of GSDP.

- (iii) The interest shall be paid by the States from their resources.
- (iv) The principal on the amount under Item I above will, after the transition period, be paid from proceeds of the Cess. The States will not be required to repay the principal from any other source.
- (v) To the extent of the shortfall arising due to implementation of GST (*i.e.* ₹ 97,000 crores approximately in aggregate) the borrowing will not be treated as debt of the State for any norms which may be prescribed by the Finance Commission etc.
- (vi) The Compensation Cess will be continued after the transition period until such time as all arrears of compensation for the transition period are paid to the states. The first charge on the future Cess would be the principal repayment. The remaining arrears of compensation accrued during the transition period would be paid after the principal is paid.

It was also decided that States will give their preference and views thereon. Thereafter on finalisation of scheme, the states can choose either Option 1 or Option 2 and accordingly their compensation, borrowing, repayment etc will be dealt as per their individual choice. Abstract of the opinion of the Ld. Attorney General is given in the Statement.

#### *Statement*

*Abstract of Ld. Attorney General's opinion on GST compensation cess short-fall*

#### **Question. 1**

**In case the balance in the Goods and Services Tax Compensation Fund is not adequate to meet the compensation payable under Section 7, are the States still entitled to receive the full amount of compensation calculated as per the provisions of the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017?**

Opinion- The States are entitled to receive the full amount of compensation during the "transition period", in accordance with the provisions of the Act, irrespective of shortfall.

#### **Question. 2**

**In case the balance in the Goods and Services Tax Compensation Fund is not sufficient, is there an obligation on the Centre to meet the shortfall wholly or partly?**

Opinion - There is no express provision in the Compensation Act for the Government of India to bear the liability of making good the shortfall.

**Question. 3**

**What are the options before the GST Council, Union and States to meet the said shortfall? Can the GST Council recommend extension of period during which the compensation for the transition period can be paid to the States in terms of Section 8?**

Opinion - Where, on account of extraordinary circumstance carrying steep fall in GST revenues and a shortfall in the Fund, the states cannot be paid full compensation during the transition period, the shortfall in the payment can be made up even after the transition period of 5 years consequent to a recommendation by GST Council extending the levy and collection of cess beyond 5 years under section 8(1) of the Act.

**Question. 4**

**Can the States borrow on the strength of the future receipts from the Compensation Fund to meet the compensation gap either fully or partially?**

Opinion - Clause (2) of Article 292 authorizes Parliament to make loans to a State, subject to any limit which may have been fixed by law made by Parliament. The entitlement of a State to borrow is set out in Article 293(1). The limitation on such right is found in Clause (3), which prohibits a State from raising any loan, without the consent of the Government of India, "if there is still outstanding any part of a loan which has been made to the State by the Government of India..".

**Question. 5**

**Can the GST Council recommend or request the Centre to consider allowing States to borrow money to meet the compensation gap either fully or partially?**

Opinion- The GST Council can, in the exercise of its duties under article 279A(4)(h) of the Constitution, recommend to the Central Government to permit the States to borrow money, as a measure for meeting the compensation gap. It would, however, be for the Central Government to take final decision in the matter, in exercise of its authority under article 293(3) of the Constitution.

**Question. 6**

**Apart from aforesaid, opinion of Learned AG on following was also obtained:**

- (i) **Whether the States would be "entitled" to any compensation beyond the transition period of five years under the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017.**

- (ii) **Whether, in light of the fact that GST Revenue would be down by ₹ 2.5 lakh crore as compared to what it would have been without COVID and in such extraordinary circumstances when the entire world is facing an economic downturn due to the impact of Covid-19 on the economy and the amounts in the GST Compensation Fund is not adequate to pay the States, can it be and said that while the entitlement of the States to receive the full amount of compensation is payable for the "transition period", however, the levy and collection of cess and payment of the shortfall compensation can be extended beyond 5 years in accordance with Section 8(1) of the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 and Article 279A of the Constitution?**
- (iii) **Whether, instead of taking consent of all States for the purpose of deferring the payment of the shortfall compensation under the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017, the recommendation of the GST Council in the form of a decision of the majority of the Council as provided in Article 279A(9) of the Constitution would be sufficient to defer the payment of shortfall compensation in the extra-ordinary circumstances such as the present?**

Opinion - (i) The compensation under the Act is payable to the States during the transition period (*i.e.* 5 years); and

- (ii) Such payment shall be made from the Fund, into which the proceeds of the cess are credited.
- (iii) GST Council would recommend the continuance of the cess beyond the transition period of 5 years only in a situation of shortfall during the transition period, which would necessitate the raising of funds for paying the compensation to the States after the 5 year period is over.

On account of any extraordinary circumstances causing a steep fall in GST revenues and a shortfall in the Fund, the states cannot be paid full compensation during the transition period, the shortfall in the payment of compensation could be made up even after the transition period of 5 years.

A recommendation by the GST Council extending the levy and collection of the cess beyond 5 years under Section 8(1) of the Act, would require a decision by a three-fourth majority of the weighted votes.

**Insurance coverage to PMJDY account holders**

1028. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to expand the scheme to provide insurance coverage to Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) accounts holders; and
- (b) if so, how banks are likely to be equipped to identify the eligible PMJDY accounts holder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Under Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), a free RuPay debit card is provided to the PMJDY account holders with inbuilt accident insurance cover of Rs. 1 lakh. This coverage amount has since been raised from ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 2 lakh to PMJDY accounts opened after 28.08.2018.

All eligible and willing PMJDY account-holders can enroll under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY). Under PMSBY, accident insurance coverage of ₹ 2 lakh is provided to enrolled beneficiaries in the age group of 18 years to 70 years with an annual premium of ₹ 12 only through auto-debit from bank account with express consent of the account holder. Under PMJJBY, life insurance coverage of ₹ 2 lakh is provided to enrolled beneficiaries in the age group of 18 years to 50 years for an annual premium of ₹ 330 through auto debit from bank account with express consent of the account holder.

**Amendment to Fugitive Economic Offenders Act**

1029. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal to amend the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act;
- (b) the provisions proposed to be amended; and
- (c) the details of action taken against fugitives so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

- (c) The Directorate of Enforcement has informed that the Directorate has filed applications under the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 against 11 persons, out of which 02 persons have been declared as Fugitive Economic Offenders by the Court.

**Status of special grant to Karnataka**

1030. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of 15th Finance Commission Report and by when it is likely to submit the same;

(b) whether it is a fact that as per 15th Finance Commission's award for 2020-21, Karnataka got a steep cut of 23 per cent as compared to 14th Finance Commission's award due to Income Distance criteria;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether 15th Finance Commission has recommended special grants and ₹ 5,495 crore allotted to Karnataka; and

(e) if so, status of the above grants and by when the Ministry is going to release the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Sir, the 15th Finance Commission has to submit its report on or before 30th October, 2020, as per its Terms of Reference.

(b) and (c) 15th Finance Commission in its report for the year 2020-21 has recommended an inter-se share of States of 3.646% for Karnataka compared to 4.713% during 2015-16 to 2019-20 and as was recommended by the 14th Finance Commission.

(d) and (e) Finance Commission recommended that special grants be provided to Karnataka amounting to ₹ 5,495 cr. The Government of India through the 'Explanatory Memorandum as to the action taken on the recommendations made by 15th Finance Commission', and as placed in Parliament on 1st February 2020, has requested the Commission to reconsider the said recommendation since these grants introduce a new principle.

**Measures to increase private consumption**

1031. SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to take any steps to increase private consumption in the economy via cash transfers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) On May 12 2020, Government announced the Atmanirbhar (AN) Package, a special economic and comprehensive package of ₹ 20 lakh crores - equivalent to 10 per cent of India's GDP - to combat the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in India. The package is pivoted on five pillars viz., quantum jump in economy; infrastructure; system based on 21st century technology driven arrangements; vibrant demography and demand. Under the AN package, Government has implemented several measures, which, inter-alia, include measures to increase private consumption in the economy:—

(i) Relief measures for households under Pradhan Matri Garib Kalyan Yojana such as in-kind (food; cooking gas) and cash transfers to senior citizens, widows, disabled, women Jan Dhan Account holders, farmers; insurance coverage for workers in the healthcare sector; and wage increase for MGNREGA workers and support for building and construction workers, collateral free loans to self-help groups, reduction in EPF contributions and employment provision for migrant workers under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan, amongst others.

(ii) Relief measures for businesses and MSMEs such as ₹ 3 lakh crore collateral-free lending program with 100 percent credit guarantee for businesses including MSMEs, ₹ 20,000 crore subordinate debt for stressed MSMEs with partial guarantee, ₹ 45,000 crore partial credit guarantee scheme 2.0 for non-bank financial companies (NBFCs), housing finance companies (HFCs) to do fresh lending to MSMEs, ₹ 50,000 crore equity infusion for MSMEs through Fund of Funds, amongst others, amongst others.

Around 42 crore poor people have received financial assistance of ₹ 68,820 crore out of which the major components are as below:—

- (i) ₹ 17,891 crore front loaded towards payment of the first instalment of PM-KISAN to 8.94 crore beneficiaries.
- (ii) ₹ 10,325 crore credited to 20.65 crore (100%) women Jan Dhan account holders as first instalment. ₹ 10,315 crore credited to 20.63 crore (100%) women Jan Dhan account holders with second instalment. ₹ 10,312 crore credited to 20.62 crore (100%) women Jan Dhan account holders with third instalment.
- (iii) Total ₹ 2,814.5 crore disbursed to about 2.81 crore old age persons, widows and disabled persons in two instalments. Benefits transferred to all 2.81 crore beneficiaries in two instalments.



- (iv) 1.82 crore Building & construction workers received financial support amounting to ₹ 4,987.18 crore.

The implementation of the package is reviewed and monitored regularly. The phased relaxation of the lockdown, supported by the enabling policies of the Government, has resulted in much higher level of activity in the months of July, August and September. This is evident in growth of high frequency indicators like PMI Manufacturing, index of eight core industries, E-way bills, Kharif sowing, power consumption, railway freight and cargo traffic. Uptick in passenger vehicle sales, tractor sales and digital retail financial transactions augurs well for private consumption sentiment.

#### **Direct Tax Vivad Se Vishwas Act**

1032. SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of taxpayers who have opted for the Direct Tax Vivad Se Vishwas Act since its enactment; and
- (b) the revenue generated till date through the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The number of taxpayers who have opted for the Direct Tax Vivad Se Vishwas Act since its enactment:- Total 35,074 Form- 1 (Declaration under the scheme) have been submitted till 8th September, 2020.

(b) The revenue generated till date through the Act is ₹ 9538 Crore. This figure does not include the payments made by the taxpayers who are yet to file their declarations under the Scheme. The time-limit for filing of declaration under the scheme has been extended till 31st December, 2020.

#### **Cut in rate of interest**

†1033. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of depositors affected by cut in the interest rates at being provided on small saving schemes by Government;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the quantum of loss expected per year to the depositors, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to reintroduce RBI bonds launched for pensioners; and

(d) whether Government proposes to release the Deamess Allowance (DA) due to the Central Government employees, defence personnel and pensioner, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Sir, cut in the interest rate has not affected all Small Savings Schemes as out of twelve schemes, nine carry fixed rate of interest. Out of the remaining three schemes, Post Office Savings Account Scheme has floating rate of interest but the interest rate on this scheme remained unchanged for last 8 years. However, Public Provident Fund Scheme (PPF) and Sukanya Samriddhi Account Scheme (SSA) were affected as the interest on these two schemes get changed as and when rate of interest are changed in any quarter. As on 31st March, 2020, number of accounts of PPF and SSA are as under:—

(i) PPF-1,61,50,648

(ii) SSA-1,92,49,624

**Total - 3,54,00,272**

(b) Since, PPF and SSA are of running nature accounts therefor loss occurred due to reduction in rate of interest may not be ascertained as account holders keep on making deposits and also withdrawals as per their convenience.

(c) Government has reintroduced Floating Rate Savings Bond, 2020 (Taxable) initially with 7.15% interest rate *vide* Gazette Notification S.O. No.2123 (E) dated 26.06.2020 in place of 7.85% interest rate Saving Taxable Bond scheme, 2018. These bonds are available to general public.

(d) No Sir. In view of the crisis arising out of COVID-19, it has been decided by the Government to freeze the additional installment of Deamess Allowance (DA) and Deamess Relief (DR), due from 1st January 2020, 1st July 2020 and 1st January, 2021 to Central Government employees and pensioners.

**Funds released as a COVID package**

†1034. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of funds released by Government as COVID package, the details thereof;
- (b) the quantum of funds of said COVID package with respect to GDP in terms of the percentage; and
- (c) total funds released in terms of percentage for farmers, labourers and MSMEs under said COVID package and expenditure thereon, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) The Government had announced a ₹ 1.70 Lakh Crore relief package under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana for the poor to help them fight the battle against Corona Virus. The details of the package are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The Government has also announced a Special economic and comprehensive package of Rs. 20 lakh crores - equivalent to 10% of India's GDP - to fight COVID-19 pandemic in India, called Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Package on 12.05.2020. The package comprises of various schemes/programmes/policy measures announced with the intent of making the country self-reliant. These are mostly long-term measures and the outcomes will be visible in due course. The details of the package are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

A total of INR 68,820 crores have been given as cash transfers to eligible persons of States/UTs under various components of Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana as on 7.9.2020. Further, 178.85 Lakh MT of food-grains and 6.82 Lakh MT of pulses have been distributed, so far, free of cost to approx. 75 crores beneficiaries under NFSA and this scheme was further extended till November 2020. Additional expected expenditure on account of the extension is 82,911 cr. Further, 1321.59 lakh free gas cylinders have been given to PMUY beneficiaries under this scheme as on 06.09.2020

A release of ₹ 11092 crore was made by Ministry of Home Affairs from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) to the States in advance on 03.04.2020.

An amount of ₹ 1113.21 crore has been released by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare under NHM for management and containment of COVID 19 pandemic. Further,

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

an amount of ₹4256.79 crore has been released to States/UTs in FY 2020-21 by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare under the COVID Emergency Response and Health System Preparedness Package.

Aatma Nirbhar Package comprises of various schemes/programmes/policy measures announced with the intent of making the country self-reliant. The schemes/programmes are being implemented by various Ministries/Departments. The targeted stimulus announced for each scheme/programme, wherever applicable, has been mentioned against each of the schemes announced under the package.

For farmers, besides front-loading of payment of the first instalment of PM-KISAN under PMGKY, measures such as ₹ 30,000 Crore Additional Emergency Working Capital for farmers through NABARD, ₹ 2 lakh Crore concessional credit boost to 2.5 Crore farmers under Kisan Credit Card, ₹ 1 lakh crore Agri Infrastructure Fund for farm-gate infrastructure for farmers, ₹ 10,000 Crore scheme for formalisation of Micro Food Enterprises (MFE) etc were also announced.

Similarly, for MSMEs an Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme to provide support to eligible MSMEs and business enterprises in meeting their operational expenses and re-starting their business after disruption caused by COVID-19, Employees Provident Fund Support for business and organised workers, reduction of EPF contribution for employers and employees for from 12% to 10% etc were taken.

For labour, free food supply for migrant labour was given and Scheme for Affordable Rental Housing Complexes for Migrant Workers and Urban Poor was launched. Further, An additional provision of ₹ 40,000 Crore has been made under MGNREGA for the F.Y. 2020-21 raising the total allocation under MGNREGA to ₹ 1,01,500 Crore to provide work to retuning migrants

The details of benefits granted to these schemes are given in Statement-III.

***Statement-I***

***Details of PMGKY***

I. Insurance scheme for health workers fighting COVID-19 in Government Hospitals and Health Care Centres

An Insurance Scheme for Health Workers Fighting COVID-19' was launched *w.e.f.* 30.03.2020 to provide comprehensive personal accident cover of ₹ 50 lakh to around

22.12 lakh public healthcare providers, including community health workers, who may have to be in direct contact and care of COVID-19 patients and who may be at risk of being impacted by this. The scheme was initially for 90 days *w.e.f.* 30.03.2020 and has now been extended by another 90 days. On account of the unprecedented situation, private hospital staff/ retired/volunteer/ local urban bodies/contract/daily wage/ ad-hoc/outsourced staff requisitioned by States/ Central hospitals/autonomous hospitals of Central/States/UTs, AIIMS & INIs/ hospitals of Central Ministries can also be drafted for COVID19 related responsibilities. These cases are also covered under the scheme.

## II. PM Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana

Under the scheme, additional allocation of food grain @ 5 kg per person per month free of cost is provided to all the beneficiaries covered under the targeted public distribution system (Antryodaya Anna Yojana & Priority Households) including those covered under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) for a period of three months *i.e.* April to June, 2020. About 119.32 LMT of food grains were allotted to approximately 80.96 crore beneficiaries entailing a financial implication of ₹ 46061 crore. The scheme has been extended till November, 2020 (5 months) with additional allocation of foodgrain of 202.749 LMT for approx 81.09 crore beneficiaries entailing a food subsidy of ₹ 76062.11 crore. Further, Pulses according to regional preferences @ 1 kg per family were provided for three months, free of cost. The scheme has been extended till November, 2020.

## III. Benefit to farmers:

The first installment of ₹ 2,000 due in 2020-21 was front-loaded and paid in April 2020 itself under the PM KISAN Yojana, covering about 8.7 crore farmers

## IV. Cash transfers-

- (a) Help to Poor: A total of 20.40 crores (approx) PMJDY women account-holders were given an ex-gratia of ₹ 500 per month for next three months.
- (b) Gas cylinders: A schemes to provide for free of cost LPG cylinders for three months to 8 crore beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was started under PMGKP *w.e.f.* 01.04.2020 with a budgetary support of 13000 crore. Cash advances for buying the cylinders were transferred to the bank account of the beneficiaries. The scheme has been extended till

September 30, 2020 for those beneficiaries who have been credited with the advance for buying refills, but have not been able to buy the free cylinders till 30.06.2020. OMCs have delivered 1321.59 lakh refills to PMUY beneficiaries under this scheme as on 06.09.2020.

- (c) Help to low wage earners in organised sectors: Wage-earners, earning below ₹ 15,000 per month, in businesses having less than 100 workers, were provided Twenty four (24) percent of the monthly wages into their PF accounts, for the next three months to prevent disruption in their employment. The scheme has been extended for another three months, *i.e.*, till August 2020.
- (d) Support for senior citizens (above 60 years), widows and Divyang: An amount of ₹ 1000/- per month for three months to around 3 crore aged widows and people in, Divyang category was provided.

V MNREGA:

MNREGA wages were increased by ₹ 20 with effect from 1 April, 2020. This wage increase was estimated to provide an additional ₹ 2,000 benefit annually to a worker and benefit approximately 13.62 crore families.

V Self-Help groups: Limit of collateral free lending was increased from ₹ 10 to ₹ 20 lakhs for women organized through 63 lakhs Self Help Groups (SHGs), who support 6.85 crore households.

VI Other components of PM Garib Kalyan package

- (a) Organised sector: Employees' Provident Fund Regulations was amended to include Pandemic as the reason to allow non-refundable advance of 75 percent of the amount or three months of the wages, whichever is lower, from their accounts. Families of four crore workers registered under EPF can take benefit of this window.
- (b) Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Fund: Welfare Fund for Building and Other Constructions Workers has been created under a Central Government Act. There are around 3.5 Crore registered workers in the Fund. State Governments were directed to utilise this fund to provide assistance and support to these workers to protect them against economic disruptions.

- (c) District Mineral Fund: The State Government were asked to utilise the funds available under District Mineral Fund (DMF) for supplementing and augmenting facilities of medical testing, screening and other requirements in connection with preventing the spread of COVID-19 pandemic as well as treating the patients affected with this pandemic.

**Statement-II**

*Details of Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan Package*

A. Announcements made on 13.05.2020

1. ₹ 3 lakh crore Emergency Working Capital Facility for Businesses, including MSMEs
2. ₹ 20,000 crore Subordinate Debt for Stressed MSMEs
3. ₹ 50,000 crore equity infusion through MSME Fund of Funds
4. New Definition of MSME and other Measures for MSME
5. No Global tenders for Government tenders of upto ₹ 200 crore
6. Extending the Employees Provident Fund Support for business and organised workers for another 3 months for salary months of June, July and August 2020
7. EPF Contribution to be reduced for Employers and Employees for 3 months to 10% from 12% for all establishments covered by EPFO for next 3 months
8. ₹ 30,000 crore Special Liquidity Scheme for NBFC/HFC/MFIs
9. ₹ 45,000 crore Partial credit guarantee Scheme 2.0 for Liabilities of NBFCs/MFIs
10. ₹ 90,000 crore Liquidity Injection for DISCOMs
11. Relief to Contractors given by extension of up to six months for completion of contractual obligations, including in respect of EPC and concession agreements
12. Relief to Real Estate Projects the registration and completion date for all registered projects will be extended up to six months.
13. Tax relief to business as pending income tax refunds to charitable trusts and non-corporate businesses and professions to be issued immediately
14. Reduction in Rates of Tax Deduction at Source' and Tax Collected at Source" by 25% for the remaining period of FY 20-21
15. Due Dates for various tax related compliances extended

## B. Announcements made on 14.05.2020

16. Free food grains supply to Migrants for 2 months.
17. Technology system to be used enabling Migrants to access PDS(Ration) from any Fair Price Shops in India by March,2021-One Nation one Ration Card
18. Scheme for Affordable Rental Housing Complexes for Migrant Workers and Urban Poor to be launched
19. 2% Interest Subvention for 12 months for Shishu MUDRA loanees- Relief of ₹ 1500 crore
20. ₹ 5000 crore Credit facility for Street Vendors.
21. ₹ 70,000 crore boost to housing sector and middle income group through extension of Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme for MIG under PMAY (Urban)
22. ₹ 6,000 crore for Creating employment using CAMPA funds
23. ₹ 30,000 crore Additional Emergency Working Capital for farmers through NABARD
24. ₹ 2 lakh crore concessional credit boost to 2.5 crore farmers under Kisan Credit Card Scheme

## C. Announcements made on 15.05.2020

25. ₹ 1 lakh crore Agri Infrastructure Fund for farm-gate infrastructure for farmers
26. ₹ 10,000 crore scheme for formalisation of Micro Food Enterprises (MFE)
27. ₹ 20,000 crore for Fishermen through Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)
28. National Animal Disease Control Programme
29. Setting up of Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund - ₹ 15,000 crore
30. Promotion of Herbal Cultivation: outlay of ₹ 4,000 crore
31. Beekeeping initiatives - ₹ 500 crore
32. From TOP' to TOTAL - ₹ 500 crore
33. Measures for Governance and Administrative Reforms for Agriculture Sector
  - (i) Amendments to Essential Commodities Act to enable better price realisation for farmers



- (ii) Agriculture Marketing Reforms to provide marketing choices to farmers
- (iii) Agriculture Produce Price and Quality Assurance

D. Announcements made on 16.05.2020

- 34. commercial Mining introduced in Coal Sector
- 35. Diversified Opportunities in Coal Sector
- 36. Liberalised Regime in Coal Sector
- 37. Enhancing Private Investments and Policy Reforms in Mineral Sector
- 38. Enhancing Self Reliance in Defence Production
- 39. Policy Reforms in Defence Production
- 40. Efficient Airspace Management for Civil Aviation
- 41. More World-Class Airports through PPP
- 42. India to become a global hub for Aircraft Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO)
- 43. Tariff Policy Reform in Power Sector; Privatization of Distribution in UTs
- 44. Boosting private sector investment through revamped Viability Gap Funding Scheme in Social Sector
- 45. Boosting private participation in space activities
- 46. Reforms in Atomic Energy Sector

E. Announcements made on 17.05.2020

- 47. ₹ 40,000 crore increase in allocation for MGNREGS to provide employment boost
- 48. Increased investments in Public Health and other health reforms to prepare India for future pandemics
- 49. Technology Driven Education with Equity post-COVID
- 50. Further enhancement of Ease of Doing Business through IBC related measures
- 51. Decriminalisation of Companies Act defaults
- 52. Ease of Doing Business for Corporates
- 53. Public Sector Enterprise Policy for a New, Self-reliant India
- 54. Increase borrowing limits of States from 3% to 5% for 2020-21 only & promoting State level reforms

**Statement-III***The details of benefits granted to various schemes*

Sl. No.	State	PM Kisan		BoCW (Building and construction Fund)			EPFO withdrawals	
		No of beneficiaries	Amount (₹ lakh)	No. of beneficiaries identified (1st Inst.)	No. of beneficiaries identified (2nd)	Total Amount (₹ lakh)	Beneficiaries	Amount (₹ )
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10677	213.54	11014	5375	491.67	484	161.77281
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4695820	93916.4	1967484	0	19674.84	108567	30485.43907
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	66323	1326.46	3000	0	60		09
4.	Assam	1861715	37234.3	270000	0	2700	11203	2777.23111
5.	Bihar	5899824	117996.5	0	0	0	40567	7602.829454
6.	Chandigarh	429	8.58	6670	0	400.2	39886	8632.3103
7.	Chhattisgarh	2167441	43348.82	0	0	0	46119	8660.045
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10150	203	0	0	0		0
9.	Daman and Diu	3381	67.62	0	0	0		0
10.	Delhi	12075	241.5	39600	39600	3960	295243	73596.16266
11.	Goa	7854	157.08	5117	0	307.02	12169	3107.291
12.	Gujarat	4685062	93701.24	483196	0	4831.96	185208	37273.4407
13.	Haryana	1514497	30289.94	350621	0	17531.05	209604	53039.98252
14.	Himachal Pradesh	870609	17412.18	120265	126039	4926.08	17216	3507.5827756
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	920451	18409.02	155975	0	4679.25	187	17.8276331

16.	Jharkhand	1231912	24638.24	0	0	0	29000	5142.64934
17.	Karnataka	4839093	96781.86	1362438	0	68121.9	452484	153845.1508
18.	Kerala	2716844	54336.88	454124	0	4541.24	101119	31103.7267
19.	Ladakh	0	0	Included in J&K above	Included in J&K above	0	16	1.75331
20.	Lakshadweep	0	0	520	0	32.76		0
21.	Madhya Pradesh	6812020	136240.4	891850	0	17837	90993	18149.30407
22.	Maharashtra	8632718	172654.36	894408	0	17888.16	667817	187350.5145
23.	Manipur	283457	5668.14	52605	0	526.05		0
24.	Meghalaya	115638	2312.76	24730	0	1236.5		0
25.	Mizoram	69425	1388.5	51451	0	1543.53		0
26.	Nagaland	181008	3620.16	19046	0	380.92		0
27.	Odisha	2003185	40063.7	2083288	0	31249.32	40666	8771.32209
28.	Puducherry	9715	194.3	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Punjab	1752498	35049.96	289237	0	17354.22	49472	9665 65577
30.	Rajasthan	5164391	103287.8	2230000	0	55750	83903	15761.46431
31.	Sikkim	0	0	7836	0	156.72		0
32.	Tamil Nadu	3559533	71190.66	1370601	0	27412.02	563161	158265.1997
33.	Telangana	3331468	66629.36	830324	0	12454.86	241181	77656.90355
34.	Tripura	190441	3808 82	39082	0	1172.46	1137	285.8338
35.	Uttar Pradesh	17675849	35356.98	1821520	1695490	35170.1	164511	33390.63687
36.	Uttarakhand	674688	13493.76	228423	226423	4568.46	46150	7975.9936
37.	West Bengal	0	0	2198349	0	21983.49	86684	18083.46987
TOTAL		89464616	1789092.32	18292774	2094927	378941.78	3804747	964311.4937

Written Answers to

[20 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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No.	State	24% EPF contribution						Total amount transferred (in lakh) from March to August
		Beneficiaries (March)	Beneficiareis (April)	Beneficiareis (May)	Beneficiareis (June)	Beneficiareis (July)	Beneficiareis (Aug)	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1841	1749	1643	1488	913	90	159.97
2.	Andhra Pradesh	153300	158283	151372	146792	133535	7318	11325.18
3.	Arunachal Pradesh							0
4.	Assam	7160	7499	7370	6763	5619	477	510.57
5.	Bihar	52951	54805	53798	51197	44947	2333	3993.25
6.	Chandigarh	23322	20897	22073	21409	20084	1182	1892.67
7.	Chhattisgarh	76268	78444	75723	72665	68033	3206	5995.94
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli							0
9.	Daman and Diu							0
10.	Delhi	39830	36793	36868	34673	30943	1233	3530.06
11.	Goa	17876	15988	15259	14491	13792	381	1318.55
12.	Gujarat	243172	251261	244516	242384	230145	22558	18731.51
13.	Haryana	76918	64925	70265	67210	63189	2943	5957.47
14.	Himachal Pradesh	43424	41484	42402	42550	40546	1477	3308.08
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	23836	21959	21844	21586	19224	2594	1742.92
16.	Jharkhand	87786	86091	83575	83130	78118	4699	7158.94

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

17.	Karnataka	281634	273165	265267	257403	232202	12724	24206.08
18.	Kerala	110118	91211	99799	104292	98891	1920	8671.58
19.	Ladakh	177	143	146	114	105	0	17.89
20.	Lakshadweep							0
21.	Madhya Pradesh	158162	144857	134320	135658	129638	7365	10511.56
22.	Maharashtra	418770	404866	380529	372293	346133	16493	31148.58
23.	Manipur							0
24.	Meghalaya	50025	54058	52551	49333	45249	5711	3315.59
25.	Mizoram							0
26.	Nagaland							0
27.	Odisha	129713	133169	132889	130113	120833	6775	9822.89
28.	Puducherry	16110	13895	14074	14095	13358	632	950.29
29.	Punjab	66008	55952	63477	60461	55427	5106	4779.19
30.	Rajasthan	120047	113479	111154	108908	101109	6315	7649.36
31.	Sikkim							0
32.	Tamil Nadu	507424	458395	476308	471998	442011	23263	32325.05
33.	Telangana	156113	156685	152357	148451	136995	6883	10159.07
34.	Tripura							0
35.	Uttar Pradesh	190548	188671	189660	187867	177736	12618	14786.99
36.	Uttarakhand	38032	36608	36725	36632	34787	1794	2958.71
37.	West Bengal	329406	321645	332165	337058	317556	18739	20675.05
TOTAL		3419971	3288977	3288129	3221014	3001118	176829	247802.98

Written Answers to

[20 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

Sl. No.	State	Loans disbursed under ECLGS (as on 16.09.2020)	Distribution of foodgrains in States/UTs under Atma Nirbhar Bharat (ANB) scheme (in MT) (as on 07.09.2020)		Distribution of chains in States/UTs under Atma nirbhar Bharat (ANBI) scheme (in MT) as on 07.02.9020)	
		Amounts disbursed (₹ in crore)	Total distribution by States/UTs (May to Aug 2020)	Beneficiaries (June 2020)**	Total distribution by States/UTs	Beneficiaries
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	70.8	58	4.76	8.55	8554
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4741.94	7	810	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.54	583	5,616	33.73	33730
4.	Assam	1253.51	15712	13,98,000	637.95	637953
5.	Bihar	1990.15	86450	86,44,972	3151	3151000
6.	Chandigarh	479.76	90	8,968	7.06	7056
7.	Chhattisgarh	1951.89	1258	1,26,950	169.57	169573
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	102.93	164	16,220	11.7	11700
9.	Daman and Diu	83.31				
10.	Delhi	6381.74	4544	3,29,077	351.1	351100
11.	Goa	357.52	17	1,683	1.6	1600
12.	Gujarat	12005.92	266	43,316	19	19000
13.	Haryana	5834.02	7888	8,40,660	465.06	465060
14.	Himachal Pradesh	912.61	1705	1,70,500	111.7	111700
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1597.88	1900	1,72,400	131.08	131080

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

16.	Jharkhand	1511.67	717	82,224	1057.91	1057905
17.	Karnataka	7249.99	11613	18,32,432	2055.38	2055380
18.	Kerala	4886.81	960	95,985	186.03	186030
19.	Ladakh	27.14	33	3,274	0	0
20.	Lakshadweep	1.62	14	1,394	4.53	4530
21.	Madhya Pradesh	4564.56	1774	1,65,178	157.5	157500
22.	Maharashtra	14364.3	17294	8,98,200	759.12	759120
23.	Manipur	70.01	676	67,600	82.35	82348
24.	Meghalaya	81.36	2099	1,49,800	81.73	81734
25.	Mizoram	34.8	236	19,900	29.75	29750
26.	Nagaland	45.68	1405	74,670	56	56000
27.	Odisha	2345.1	390	20,000	15.13	15130
28.	Puducherry	212.39	73	7,340	15	15000
29.	Punjab	4931.37	7193	7,19,300	980	980000
30.	Rajasthan	7490.01	42478	42,47,800	2003	2003000
31.	Sikkim	46.64	315	15,798	10.03	10031
32.	Tamil Nadu	12445.58	2480	30,000	34	34000
33.	Telangana	5114.29	177	17,213	34.46	34460
34.	Tripura	137.23	277	13,366	20.73	20730
35.	Uttar Pradesh	8907.38	11809	7,59,106	1057.95	1057953
36.	Uttarakhand	1366.28	156	11,665	30.9	30900
37.	West Bengal	5899.95	43354	39,30,856	2646.76	2646760
TOTAL		119565.68	266164.053	24927034.8^*	16417.37	16417367

Written Answers to

[20 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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**Wilful defaulters of Public and Private Sector banks**

1035. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of wilful defaulters reported for public and private sector banks during the last three years, the details thereof;
- (b) the total amount of debt and liabilities owed by wilful defaulters to public and private sector banks currently, the details thereof;
- (c) whether percentage of wilful defaulters has increased during the last three years, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the amount recovered by Government against wilful defaults during the last three years, the details thereof, bank-wise; and
- (e) the total number of wilful defaulters prosecuted during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that Scheduled Commercial Banks and All India Financial Institutions report certain credit information in respect of borrowers having aggregate exposure of ₹ 5 crore and above to the Central Repository of Large Credit (CRILC) database, and information on wilful defaulters is maintained in this only from February 2019 onwards. As per CRILC data, during the last financial year, the number of unique borrowers reported as wilful defaulters by public and private sector banks was 219 and the total amount owed by them was ₹ 12,338 crore.

As per inputs from public sector banks, an amount of Rs. 10,107 crore have been recovered by them from wilful defaulters during the last three financial years. With regard to amount recovered by private sector banks from wilful defaulters, RBI has apprised that no information in this regard is maintained by it.

- (e) As per RBI's Master Circular on Wilful Defaulters, dated 1.7.2015, wilful default is deemed to have occurred if the borrowing unit has defaulted even when having repaying capacity, or diverted funds for purposes other than those specified while availing of financing, or siphoned off funds, or disposed of or removed secured assets without the bank's knowledge. With regard to initiation of criminal action the circular states that action may be initiated against borrowers diverting the funds with mala fide intention, based on the facts and circumstances of each case, and after careful consideration and due caution.



Wilful defaulter declaration is made by banks for debarring them from availing of additional lending, whereas launch of prosecution is done by law enforcement agencies after charges are found to have been made out on the basis of criminal investigation. As the purpose and processes are distinct, categorisation of prosecuted persons in terms of whether or not they have been declared wilful defaulter is not maintained with law enforcement agencies.

Public sector banks report frauds that involve amounts above an RBI-specified threshold to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), including in respect of those cases of wilful default where fraud has been detected. As per inputs received from CBI, during the period from the year 2018 till August 2020, 512 cases were registered with it by public sector banks and prosecution was launched in 269 cases.

#### **Development of COVID-19 vaccines**

1036. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) how many vaccines for COVID-19 are being currently developed in India;
- (b) how many of those are being developed by private companies and how many are being done by Government;
- (c) at what stage of development are they currently in;
- (d) by when will a vaccine for COVID-19 be available to the general public;
- (e) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that proper clinical trials and procedures are being followed in the development of these vaccines; and
- (f) the other alternative solutions to the COVID-19 pandemic that are being explored by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (e) Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has informed that it has granted test license permission for manufacture of COVID-19 Vaccine for preclinical test, examination and analysis to the following manufacturers in India:—

1. M/s Serum Institute of India Pvt., Ltd., Pune

2. Ms. Cadila Healthcare Ltd., Ahmadabad
3. M/s Bharat Biotech International Ltd., Hyderabad
4. Biological E Ltd., Hyderabad
5. M/s Reliance Life Sciences Pvt Ltd., Mumbai
6. M/s Aurbindo Pharma Limited, Hyderabad
7. M/s Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Limited, Pune

The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), an autonomous organisation under the Department of Health Research, has informed that it is facilitating the following studies related to COVID-19 vaccines:—

- (i) An inactivated whole virion candidate vaccine (BBV152) for SARS-CoV-2 has been developed by Bharat Biotech International Ltd (BBIL) using the virus isolate (NIV-2020-770) provided by ICMR-National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune. Characterization of the vaccine candidate has been undertaken at ICMR-NIV followed by safety and tolerability studies in small animals like rats, mice and rabbits. Status of clinical trials is as follows:
  - Phase I clinical trials alongwith parallel studies in hamsters and rhesus macaques have been completed. The trial has revealed excellent safety of the candidate vaccine. Immunogenicity testing is in progress.
  - Phase II clinical trials are ongoing:
- (ii) A DNA vaccine (ZyCov-D) has been developed by Cadila Healthcare Ltd. Pre-clinical toxicity studies were conducted in small animals: mice, rats, rabbits and guinea pigs. The vaccine has been found to be safe and immunogenic. Cadila has partnered with ICMR for conduct of parallel pre-clinical studies in rhesus macaques. Status of clinical trials is as follows:
  - Phase I clinical trials have been completed. The trial has revealed excellent safety of the candidate vaccine. Immunogenicity testing is in progress.
  - Phase II clinical trials are ongoing.

(iii) Serum Institute of India (SII) and ICMR have partnered for clinical development of two global vaccine candidates:

- ChAdOx1-S, which is a non-replicating viral vector vaccine developed by University of Oxford/AstraZeneca. This vaccine is undergoing phase III clinical trials in Brazil. Phase II/III bridging studies have been initiated by ICMR at 14 clinical trial sites. ICMR-National Institute for Research in Tuberculosis (NIRT), Chennai is the lead institution.

ICMR and SII have also partnered for clinical development of a glycoprotein subunit nanoparticle adjuvanted vaccine developed by Novavax from USA. The trial will be initiated in second half of October after the vaccine is manufactured by SII. The trial is led by ICMR-National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune.

As per details provided by Department of Biotechnology (DBT)/Department of Science and Technology (DST), more than 30 vaccine candidates have been supported which are in different stages of development.

While the Govt. and Industry are trying their best to make available a safe and effective vaccine for COVID-19 at the earliest, it is difficult to comment on the exact timelines in view of various complex pathways involved in vaccine development.

(f) ICMR has informed that COVID-19 pandemic can be effectively contained with community engagement and awareness of use of mask, social distancing and hand hygiene practices.

Ministry of AYUSH has also taken following steps with regard to COVID-19 pandemic:—

- (i) Issued an advisory on 29.01.2020 on how to protect oneself from COVID and how to stay healthy. Ministry has also written a letter dated 06.03.2020 to all Chief Secretaries of States / Union territories with more specific suggestions on augmentation of General Immunity of people and about possible AYUSH intervention. Ministry has also issued self-care guidelines on 31.03.2020 for preventive health measures and boosting immunity with special reference to respiratory health.

- (ii) Issued Gazette notification dated 21.04.2020 for undertaking research on COVID-19 through Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathy including prophylactic measures, intervention during the quarantine, asymptomatic and symptomatic cases of COVID-19. Public Health Research, Survey, Lab Based Research etc to generate evidence.
- (iii) Forming of an Inter-disciplinary AYUSH R&D Task Force. Task Force has formulated and designed clinical research protocols for prophylactic studies and add-on interventions in COVID-19 positive cases through thorough review and consultative process of experts of high repute from different organizations across the country for studying four different interventions viz. Ashwagandha, Yashtimadhu, Guduchi + Pippali and a poly herbal formulation (AYUSH-64). Ayush Sanjivani mobile app developed by Ministry of AYUSH has been also launched to generate data on acceptance and usage of AYUSH advocacies and measures among the population and its impact in prevention of COVID-19 targeting 05 million population.

#### **National Registry of Surgeons**

1037. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to create a National Registry of Surgeons;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to bring virtually all medical devices under regulation for ensuring quality and safety?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the Board of Governors in supersession of Medical Council of India (MCI), there is no proposal to create a separate National Registry of Surgeons since current Register of registered medical practitioners includes surgeons also.

- (c) All notified medical devices are regulated under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Medical Devices Rules, 2017.

In order to regulate all medical devices, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has issued notification *vide* S.O. 648 (E) dated 11.02.2020 defining medical devices and G.S.R 102(E) dated 11.02.2020 specifying mechanism for regulation of all non-notified medical devices in a phase wise manner.

**Road-map for introduction of COVID-19 vaccine**

1038. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any road map to introduce vaccine for COVID-19 disease in the country in the immediate future;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has entered into any contract with foreign pharmaceutical company in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Presently, under Universal Immunization Program (UIP) vaccine distribution is based on Electronic Vaccine Intelligence Network (eVIN) system. eVIN is an internet based digital system to track routine immunization, vaccine stocks, storage temperature in about 25,000 dedicated cold chain storage points across the country as well as movement of vaccine. The vaccine is distributed to health facilities and outreach station sites, so as to reach in all areas. eVIN system is regularly monitored by health authorities at state and district level. eVIN system is being enhanced to address the needs for distribution and tracking of COVID 19 vaccine, when it becomes available.

Further, a National Expert Group on COVID 19 vaccine has been constituted to guide the Government on: -

- Prioritization of population groups for vaccination.
- Selection of COVID 19 vaccine candidates.
- Inventory management and delivery mechanism of the vaccine including making of vaccination process.

- Selection of delivery platforms.
- Cold chain and associated infrastructure for roll-out of COVID 19 vaccination etc.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has informed that it has granted test license permission for manufacture of COVID-19 Vaccine for preclinical test, examination and analysis to the following manufacturers in India:—

1. M/s Serum Institute of India Pvt., Ltd., Pune
2. Ms. Cadila Healthcare Ltd., Ahmadabad
3. M/s Bharat Biotech International Ltd., Hyderabad
4. Biological E Ltd., Hyderabad
5. M/s Reliance Life Sciences Pvt Ltd., Mumbai
6. M/s Aurbindo Pharma Limited, Hyderabad
7. M/s Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Limited, Pune

The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), an autonomous organisation under the Department of Health Research, has informed that it is facilitating the following studies related to COVID-19 vaccines:—

(i) An inactivated whole virion candidate vaccine (BBV152) for SARS-CoV-2 has been developed by Bharat Biotech International Ltd (BBIL) using the virus isolate (NIV-2020-770) provided by ICMR-National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune. Characterization of the vaccine candidate has been undertaken at ICMR-NIV followed by safety and tolerability studies in small animals like rats, mice and rabbits. Status of clinical trials is as follows:

- Phase I clinical trials alongwith parallel studies in hamsters and rhesus macaques have been completed. The trial has revealed excellent safety of the candidate vaccine. Immunogenicity testing is in progress.
- Phase II clinical trials are ongoing.

(ii) A DNA vaccine (ZyCov-D) has been developed by Cadila Healthcare Ltd. Pre-clinical toxicity studies were conducted in small animals: mice, rats, rabbits and guinea pigs. The vaccine has been found to be safe and immunogenic. Cadila has partnered with ICMR for conduct of parallel pre-clinical studies in rhesus macaques. Status of clinical trials is as follows:

- Phase I clinical trials have been completed. The trial has revealed excellent safety of the candidate vaccine. Immunogenicity testing is in progress.
- Phase II clinical trials are ongoing.

(iii) Serum Institute of India (SII) and ICMR have partnered for clinical development of two global vaccine candidates:

- ChAdOx1-S, which is a non-replicating viral vector vaccine developed by University of Oxford/AstraZeneca. This vaccine is undergoing phase III clinical trials in Brazil. Phase II/III bridging studies have been initiated by ICMR at 14 clinical trial sites. ICMR-National Institute for Research in Tuberculosis (NIRT), Chennai is the lead institution.

ICMR and SII have also partnered for clinical development of a glycoprotein subunit nanoparticle adjuvanted vaccine developed by Novavax from USA. The trial will be initiated in second half of October after the vaccine is manufactured by SII. The trial is led by ICMR-National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune.

As per details provided by Department of Biotechnology (DBT)/Department of Science and Technology (DST), more than 30 vaccine candidates have been supported which are in different stages of development.

#### **National Milk Safety Standards**

1039. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in view of the problem of milk adulteration, Government had decided to come out with new National Milk Safety Standards in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the new safety standards that Government has unveiled; and
- (c) the steps that Government has taken to ensure that adulterated milk is not available in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has established internationally benchmarked standards and practices for milk and milk products largely harmonized with the Codex Alimentarius. The identity standards for milk and milk products specified in Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011, as amended from time to time, includes description, composition, quality factors, hygiene requirements, permitted food additives, specific labelling requirements and microbiological standards that provide a scientific basis for ensuring safety, quality and integrity of milk and milk products.

The compositional and quality parameters specified in the identity standards facilitate detection of a wide spectrum of adulteration and fraudulent practices (e.g. dilution, abstraction of fat and addition of neutralizers in liquid milk; substitution with cheap ingredients in milk products etc.), if any, in the trade of milk and milk products through laboratory analysis.

Further, safety parameters *viz.* maximum limits of pesticide and antibiotic residues, heavy metals, aflatoxins and other chemical contaminants/toxins are specified in the Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Regulations, 2011.

Food standards specified in said regulations are reviewed from time to time keeping in view the developments in technology, emerging science, innovations and consumer expectations; and revised, if required.

(c) FSSAI is also constantly working to improve the quality and safety of the milk and milk products at the national level and some major initiatives taken recently to ensure supply of safe and quality milk and milk products to the consumers include:—

- (i) FSSAI has conducted the National Milk Safety and Quality Survey, 2018 to identify hotspots of non-compliance so that more intensified efforts for surveillance and enforcement could be taken up in such areas. The survey was carried out in 1103 cities covering all States and Union Territories and a total of 6432 samples collected both from the organized as well as the unorganized sectors were analyzed for presence of various adulterants / food safety parameters. The survey results showed a low level of adulteration in milk with only 156 samples containing maltodextrin, 78 samples containing sugar and other 12 samples showing presence of adulterants like hydrogen



peroxide (6 samples), detergents (3 samples), urea (2 samples) and neutralizers (1 sample) while none of the samples showed presence of any other adulterant including cellulose, glucose, starch and vegetable oil.

Regarding contaminants, coming mainly from poor farm practices, the survey showed presence of aflatoxin MI residues beyond permissible limits in 368 out of 6,432 samples, that is 5.7% of the samples. The survey further showed that 77 out of 6,432 samples, constituting 1.2% of the samples had residues of antibiotics above the permissible limits. Only one raw milk sample was found to contain pesticide residue above the permissible level.

- (ii) A harmonized Scheme of Inspection and Testing (STI) has been specified for dairy processing plants for the purpose of self-monitoring and strengthening of internal controls to ensure safe and good quality of milk and milk products to consumers.
- (iii) It has been made mandatory for dairy businesses to get their operations audited for food safety by recognized auditing agencies at specified intervals as per Food Safety and Standards (Food Safety Auditing) Regulations, 2018.
- (iv) FSSAI has set up Food Safety Training & Certification (FoSTaC) ecosystem to ensure widespread and effective delivery of food safety training, inter-alia, to dairy businesses across the value chain.
- (v) FSSAI has published a compilation of simple tests for detection of adulteration in milk and also consumer guidance note on milk products which are available online and enable consumers to a large extent in sourcing safe and adulteration free milk and milk products. In this context, FSSAI has also developed a Food Safety Magic Box (FSMB) which is a Do-it-Yourself tool for carrying out 100 super easy tests, including sensory tests even at consumer level.
- (vi) The state food laboratories and referral food laboratories have been equipped with primary rapid testing machines such as Electronic Milk Analyzer and Tester (EMAT ) for testing of various quality parameters and adulterants in milk, as well as and portable/hand-held type screening device (RAPTOR™) to test Aflatoxin, antibiotic and pesticides residues in milk.

- (vii) For on the spot testing of adulterants in milk and milk products in remote areas, mobile food testing laboratories, referred to as Food Safety on Wheels (FSWs) equipped with rapid milk analyzer (MilkoScreen™) have been made available to governments of States / Union Territories.
- (viii) Food Safety Departments of States/UTs are regularly instructed to maintain strict vigil on milk chilling units to eliminate chances of adulteration and to intensify surveillance during festive seasons when demand of milk and milk products is comparatively high.
- (ix) Regular inspection, testing and sampling of milk and milk products is being done by the officials of State Food Safety Department and where samples are found non-conforming, penal action is taken as per provisions of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

#### **Insurance claims of health workers**

1040. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has asked various State Governments to ensure swift processing of frontline health workers' claims under the Government's insurance scheme amidst the COVID-19 pandemic;
- (b) if so, to what extent have the State Governments implemented the directions of Government; and
- (c) the details of pending insurance claims under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package (PMGKP) as on 31st August, 2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes The Government of India has through a number of letters asked the States to ensure swift processing of claims of front-line health workers under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package (PMGKP): Insurance Scheme for Health Workers Fighting COVID-19.

Regular video conferences have been held with States along with the representatives of the New India Assurance Co. Ltd to coordinate and expedite the submission of claims so that the benefit reaches the bereaved family in time. All these efforts have resulted in streamlining the processing of claims.

(c) Position of pending claims is dynamic. As per the information received from the insurance company the number of claims pending as on 17th September, 2020 is 220. Out of these, in 212 cases, complete claim documents are to be submitted by the States and 8 claims approved by the insurance company are pending for the nominee details.

#### **Doctor-Patient ratio and Nurse-Patient ratio in India**

1041. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is able to adhere to the Doctor-Patient ratio and Nurse-Patient ratio as recommended by the World Health Organisation;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering the WHO recommendations as its goal also;

(c) if so, the details of the present norms regarding the Doctor-Patient ratio and Nurse-Patient ratio followed by Government; and

(d) the average number of patient handled by a Government doctor in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) As per information provided by the Board of Governors in supersession of Medical Council of India (MCI), 12,55,786 allopathic doctors are registered in the country as on 30th June, 2020. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 10.05 lakh doctors may be actually available for active service. It gives a doctor-population ratio of 1:1343 as per current population estimate of 135 crore against the WHO norms of 1:1000. Besides, there are 7.88 lakh Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy (AUH) doctors in the country. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 6.30 lakh Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy (AUH) doctors may also be available for service and considered together with allopathic doctors, it gives a doctor population ratio of 1:825. As per information provided by the Indian Nursing Council (INC) records, there are around 8,92,829 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANM), 21,51,850 Registered Nurses and Registered Midwives (RN&RM) and 56,644 Lady Health Visitors (LHV) in the Country. Assuming 60% availability in the case of RN&RM and 80% in the case of ANM & LHV, the nurse population ratio would come to around 1:658 as per current population estimate of 135 crore. The data on the average number of patients handled by a Government doctor in India is not maintained centrally.

**Funds to National Health Mission**

1042. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allotted to the National Health Mission have been utilised fully; and

(b) if so, the details of funds allotted to the National Health Mission during the last three years and the funds utilised thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Funds allocated to the National Health Mission (NHM) as per 2019-20 R.E. have been fully utilised.

(b) The State/UT-wise release and utilisation of funds under NHM during the last three years are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*State/UT-wise details of Central Release and Expenditure under NHM for the FY 2017-18 to 2019-20*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	33.94	32.84	18.05	41.49	34.92	41.66
2.	Andhra Pradesh	875.06	1,555.50	1,081.29	1,658.07	1,111.07	1,820.15
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	261.70	165.75	216.92	168.74	185.95	181.59
4.	Assam	1,392.66	1,476.86	1,381.51	1,571.54	1,749.24	1,856.33
5.	Bihar	1,557.40	1,820.14	1,409.78	1,788.82	1,510.68	2,650.21
6.	Chandigarh	20.35	31.64	27.06	30.42	22.77	20.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Chhattisgarh	825.76	1,180.27	875.10	1,138.90	816.07	1,464.47
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19.14	19.76	23.46	23.15	25.33	23.67
9.	Daman and Diu	10.67	10.63	11.76	14.67	16.79	11.36
10.	Delhi	268.39	251.37	154.23	156.47	138.74	173.28
11.	Goa	26.07	43.28	33.96	46.23	35.47	55.87
12.	Gujarat	1,221.83	1,593.16	1,038.69	1,793.63	1,110.80	1,864.73
13.	Haryana	384.25	637.75	538.83	705.96	567.71	792.64
14.	Himachal Pradesh	370.89	377.08	345.43	441.38	504.84	430.54
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	550.42	521.86	556.46	573.12	702.20	662.56
16.	Jharkhand	735.99	753.03	616.23	1,039.07	830.63	1,082.00
17.	Karnataka	1,345.50	2,016.65	1,254.82	1,942.61	1,173.77	2,384.28
18.	Kerala	586.52	936.35	887.90	1,074.25	836.14	1,023.94
19.	Lakshadweep	5.54	6.20	6.58	5.85	6.16	6.55
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1,696.56	2,313.93	1,668.09	2,531.87	1,728.73	3,102.89
21.	Maharashtra	1,707.60	2,192.88	1,565.98	2,714.86	1,724.99	3,097.08
22.	Manipur	163.05	110.51	147.09	146.46	185.65	196.06
23.	Meghalaya	189.02	169.14	145.06	159.81	141.17	142.86
24.	Mizoram	126.95	112.35	118.36	125.46	127.24	105.70
25.	Nagaland	134.86	95.55	132.11	142.55	123.23	130.37
26.	Odisha	1,216.22	1,514.45	743.57	1,673.91	1,475.14	2,121.21
27.	Puducherry	35.55	38.83	38.16	40.13	31.56	44.21
28.	Punjab	483.74	639.53	570.51	739.07	712.02	831.68
29.	Rajasthan	1,615.29	1,885.55	1,667.00	2,309.53	1,781.83	2,559.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Sikkim	55.40	43.48	45.22	59.38	53.55	54.84
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,293.97	2,285.56	1,479.71	2,533.41	1,424.22	2,557.62
32.	Tripura	158.99	202.79	186.52	199.86	239.47	208.37
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3,967.46	6,569.43	3,886.70	6,871.79	4,749.05	7,453.90
34.	Uttarakhand	354.85	448.22	297.18	491.87	348.83	504.02
35.	West Bengal	1,305.37	2,341.05	1,116.09	2,236.34	1,749.32	2,340.84
36.	Telangana	468.34	977.76	713.43	1,078.70	964.34	955.87
TOTAL		25,465.28	35,371.16	24,998.81	38,269.39	28,939.64	42,953.82

*Note:*

1. The above releases relate to Central Govt. Grants & do not include State share contribution.
2. Expenditure includes expenditure against Central Release, State release & unspent balances at the beginning of the year.

### **Spending on the public healthcare system in India**

1043. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any concrete measures to increase capacity for dealing with the public health emergency in India in the backdrop of COVID-19 pandemic;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether more spending on the public healthcare system in India is under consideration as part of this; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Government has taken a series of action for responding to COVID-19 and remain prepared for the future pandemics. A package of Rs 15,000 crores under "India COVID-19 Emergency Response and Health System Preparedness Package" has been approved by the Cabinet on 22nd April, 2020 with an objective to prevent, detect and respond to the threat posed by COVID-19 and strengthen national systems for public health preparedness. The major components are: (i) Emergency COVID-19 response; (ii) Strengthening national and

state health systems to support prevention and preparedness; (iii) Strengthening pandemic research and multisector, national institutions and platforms for One Health; (iv) Community engagement and risk communication and (v) Implementation management, capacity building, monitoring and evaluation.

(c) and (d) Atmanirbhar Bharat underlines the commitment of the Government for increased investments in Public Health and other health reforms to prepare India for future pandemics. An Expenditure Finance Committee memorandum has accordingly been submitted to the Ministry of Finance focussing on (i) Strengthening surveillance of infectious diseases and outbreak response including that for points of entry, (ii) Establishment of dedicated infectious disease management hospital blocks in district hospitals, (iii) Strengthening/Establishment of Integrated Public Health Laboratories, etc. (iv) Research on epidemiology therapeutics, diagnostics, and vaccines.

#### **Shortage of doctors, healthcare workers and facilities**

1044. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of doctors, healthcare workers, beds, ICUs, equipment etc in the public sector healthcare facilities; and

(b) if so, the details of vacant posts of doctors and other health workers in Primary Health Centres and District Hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Public Health & Hospitals being a State Subject, all the matter of administrative, personnel and infrastructure, including that of appointment/recruitment/ engagement of health human resource and creation of infrastructure in public health facilities lie with the respective State Governments. The shortage of health human resource and health infrastructure in public health facilities varies from State to State depending upon their policies and context. However, under National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to the State/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for engagement of human resources (Doctors and other health workers), based on the requirements posed by them in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

(b) Details Showing state-wise availability of doctors and other health workers in Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and District Hospitals as available in Rural Health Statistics 2018-19 are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

**Statement-I***(A) Details showing Health Workers in PHCs of Urban Areas*

(as on 31 March 2019)

Sl. No.	State/UT	ANM (Female)		Doctors <sup>+</sup>		Pharmacists		Laboratory Technicians		Nursing Staff	
		In Position	Vacant	In Position	Vacant	InPosition	Vacant	In Position	Vacant	InPosition	Vacant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	751	33	375	9	78	180	30	9	97	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	*	5	NA	3	NA	4	NA	6	*
3.	Assam	211	NA	43	NA	36	NA	35	NA	101	NA
4.	Bihar	95	NA	95	NA	149	NA	0	0	155	NA
5.	Chhattisgarh	376	288	62	26	47	30	26	24	128	56
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1947	1117	257	116	359	21	221	123	433	152
8.	Haryana	808	23	85	6	94	*	27	*	93	17
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10	0	22	*	7	1	0	1	5	0



10.	Jammu and Kashmir	143	113	101	97	30	46	10	95	16		Written Answers to [20 September, 2020]
11.	Jharkhand	202	109	39	6	57	71	35	21	89	71	
12.	Karnataka	2177	70	381	0	435	0	364	0	870	0	
13.	Kerala	1749	*	78	*	126	*	92	*	344	*	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	321	*	118	73	53	83	39	97	137	*	
15.	Maharashtra	1092	269	171	219	240	67	181	80	884	*	
16.	Manipur	13	NA	18	NA	4	NA	4	NA	12	NA	
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18.	Mizoram	16	NA	10	NA	10	NA	10	NA	30	NA	
19.	Nagaland	15	NA	6	NA	5	NA	2	NA	10	NA	
20.	Odisha	200	*	109	*	82	0	0	42	123	*	
21.	Punjab	80	*	45	*	22	*	11	5	44	1	
22.	Rajasthan	756	366	240	44	125	104	91	92	320	179	
23.	Sikkim	1	NA	2	NA	1	NA	1	NA	3	NA	
24.	Tamil Nadu	2087	161	282	181	315	148	147	102	1275	144	
25.	Telangana	747	318	470	28	186	37	0	0	385	57	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26.	Tripura	68	NA	5	NA	4	NA	0	0	9	NA
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	857	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
29.	West Bengal	86	24	647	246	367	77	305	125	153	765
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	115	NA	46	NA	57	NA	14	NA	12	NA
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	1645	*	711	*	556	*	240	*	51	*
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	227	*	32	*	32	*	6	68	*	
ALL INDIA		16820	2891	4457	954	3549	849	1933	731	5938	1464

NA:- Not Available; \*: Surplus; +: Allopathic

Source: Rural Health Statistics 2018-19.

*(B) Details showing Health Workers in PHCs of Rural Areas*

(as on 31 March 2019)

Sl. No.	State/UT	ANM (Female)		Health Assistants [Female]/LHV		Health Assistant [Male]		Doctors <sup>+</sup>	
		In Position	Vacant	InPosition	Vacant	In Position	Vacant	InPosition	Vacant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1123	86	0	0	1715	147
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	212	NA	17	NA	81	NA	116	NA
3.	Assam	2492	NA	252	NA	0	NA	1925	NA
4.	Bihar	3658	NA	95	NA	212	NA	2085	NA
5.	Chhattisgarh	821	29	438	354	237	351	321	471
6.	Goa	64	0	14	2	0	0	56	*
7.	Gujarat	537	939	1710	455	936	460	2186	453
8.	Haryana	195	*	288	7	116	7	542	142
9.	Himachal Pradesh	182	*	71	23	46	31	486	236
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	511	151	98	78	54	8	919	623

Written Answers to

[20 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Jharkhand	632	36	19	279	73	336	336	331
12.	Karnataka	385	*	976	530	3735	2535	2111	16
13.	Kerala	2527	0	22	*	2023	0	1531	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1212	1452	786	1892	991	1133	1053	971
15.	Maharashtra	3953	1082	2143	60	2494	*	2951	238
16.	Manipur	176	47	64	11	0	0	208	30
17.	Meghalaya	369	NA	107	NA	97	NA	149	NA
18.	Mizoram	26	NA	19	NA	22	NA	60	NA
19.	Nagaland	204	*	0	0	0	0	133	*
20.	Odisha	1053	0	0	22	*	813	533	
21.	Punjab	233	*	352	73	285	117	562	13
22.	Rajasthan	2603	521	1143	697	99	82	1932	336
23.	Sikkim	108	NA	17	NA	13	NA	41	NA
24.	Tamil Nadu	1344	1078	803	619	697	792	1777	1067
25.	Telangana	0	0	924	187	0	0	1213	41

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Unstarred Questions

26.	Tripura	80	NA	0	NA	6	NA	216	NA
27.	Uttarakhand	135	18	86	26	13	60	269	207
28.	Uttar Pradesh	4796	*	1916	1865	1038	4719	3180	1329
29.	West Bengal	265	121	271	194	113	203	810	516
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	95	0	20	0	11	0	34	8
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	*	0	0	0	0	12	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	3	0	0	1	0	3	5
34.	Delhi	10	1	4	1	0	0	5	2
35.	Lakshadweep	23	0	1	0	0	0	8	0
36.	Puducherry	87	NA	7	3	31	5	41	
ALL INDIA		28992	5478	13786	7442	13446	10839	29799	7715

NA:- Not Available; \*: Surplus; +: Allopathic

Source: Rural Health Statistics 2018-19.

Written Answers to

[20 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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*Details of Health Workers in PHCs of Rural Areas as per Rural  
Health Statistics 2018-19 (as on 31 March, 2019)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Pharmacists		Laboratory Technicians		Nursing Staff	
		In Position	Vacant	In Position	Vacant	In Position	Vacant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	907	287	733	298	1920	212
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	55	NA	50	NA	166	NA
3.	Assam	1540	NA	1163	NA	2177	NA
4.	Bihar	235	NA	453	NA	1296	NA
5.	Chhattisgarh	676	116	498	171	1075	460
6.	Goa	31	2	23	1	73	*
7.	Gujarat	1360	116	1385	91	1708	846
8.	Haryana	260	76	207	124	1076	145
9.	Himachal Pradesh	223	224	43	NA	220	294
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1022	*	541	50	648	197
11.	Jharkhand	54	244	81	217	61	348
12.	Karnataka	1714	395	1289	290	2464	*
13.	Kerala	1070	356	*	1259		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	922	124	442	*	614	1091
15.	Maharashtra	1507	161	1084	442	682	151
16.	Manipur	105	*	51	22	208	47
17.	Meghalaya	125	NA	130	NA	373	NA
18.	Mizoram	48	NA	68	NA	154	NA
19.	Nagaland	94	74	*	190	NA	
20.	Odisha	1198	42	146	*	475	*
21.	Punjab	463	60	355	*	883	228

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Rajasthan	738	776	1407	707	3703	1102
23.	Sikkim	13	NA	29	NA	52	NA
24.	Tamil Nadu	989	433	503	919	3801	244
25.	Telangana	376	149	592	46	1186	164
26.	Tripura	134	NA	97	NA	487	NA
27.	Uttarakhand	200	13	15	51	61	18
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1961	42	388	305	1087	*
29.	West Bengal	866	51	201	189	1686	572
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28	2	12	4	103	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	2	13	0	34	0
33.	Daman and Diu	4	2	4	2	11	7
34.	Delhi	4	1	2	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	7	0	7	0	11	0
36.	Puducherry	36	*	20	127	*	
ALL INDIA		18975	3318	12462	3929	30071	6126

NA: Not Available;

\*: Surplus;

Source: Rural Health Statistics 2018-19.

**Statement-II****(A) Doctors at District Hospital (as on 31 March 2019)**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sanctioned	In Position
1.	Andhra Pradesh	551	406
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	699
3.	Assam	NA	774
4.	Bihar	888	1301

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sanctioned	In Position
5.	Chhattisgarh	1042	725
6.	Goa	86	72
7.	Gujarat	413	251
8.	Haryana	821	1049
9.	Himachal Pradesh	345	354
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1016	939
11.	Jharkhand	984	671
12.	Karnataka	2088	1562
13.	Kerala	87	502
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3540	1676
15.	Maharashtra	1292	875
16.	Manipur	271	230
17.	Meghalaya	266	309
18.	Mizoram	NA	201
19.	Nagaland	83	176
20.	Odisha	1243	1331
21.	Punjab	917	761
22.	Rajasthan	1624	1210
23.	Sikkim	NA	116
24.	Tamil Nadu	1884	1522
25.	Telangana	319	266
26.	Tripura	84	172
27.	Uttarakhand	380	257
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2671	1059
29.	West Bengal	1835	1275
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	76	50



Sl. No.	State/UT	Sanctioned	In Position
31.	Chandigarh	NA	1102
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	191	88
33.	Daman and Diu	72	47
34.	Delhi	3121	2254
35.	Lakshadweep	38	37
36.	Puducherry	317	357
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		28545	24676

Source: Rural Health Statistics 2018-19.

*(B) Para Medical Staff at District Hospital (as on 31 March 2020)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sanctioned	In Position
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1671	1348
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	913
3.	Assam	NA	2818
4.	Bihar	NA	1916
5.	Chhattisgarh	2488	2200
6.	Goa	216	209
7.	Gujarat	1592	1281
8.	Haryana	2567	3004
9.	Himachal Pradesh	686	577
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1670	1544
11.	Jharkhand	1132	1122
12.	Karnataka	6762	5252
13.	Kerala	218	1102
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14404	8611
15.	Maharashtra	4721	4036
16.	Manipur	717	273

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sanctioned	In Position
17.	Meghalaya	630	1405
18.	Mizoram	NA	850
19.	Nagaland	475	452
20.	Odisha	2354	3350
21.	Punjab	2299	2085
22.	Rajasthan	5406	4153
23.	Sikkim	NA	469
24.	Tamil Nadu	5716	5141
25.	Telangana	702	615
26.	Tripura	276	435
27.	Uttarakhand	753	592
28.	Uttar Pradesh	7104	5704
29.	West Bengal	8071	6294
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	66	62
31.	Chandigarh	NA	2267
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	279	320
33.	Daman and Diu	185	118
34.	Delhi	16002	13093
35.	Lakshadweep	38	37
36.	Puducherry	1769	1546
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		90969	85194

*Source:* Rural Health Statistics 2018-19.

#### **Testings for COVID-19**

1045. DR VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many tests are being conducted for detecting Coronavirus per day as of September 1st 2020;

(b) the amount spent by Government for each test conducted by ICMR and the details thereof;

(c) how many health professionals have been infected with Coronavirus as of September 1st 2020; and

(d) the details of the number of health professionals who have recovered as well?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Total number of tests conducted on 1st September, 2020 were 9,80,363 and a total of 4,33,24,834 tests were conducted till 1st September, 2020.

(b) The details of grant released in terms of test kits to the States are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare/MoHFW has taken series of steps to prevent occurrence of COVID infection among healthcare workers. States have been supported in terms of PPE Kits, N-95 masks and hydroxychloroquine for protection and prophylaxis of healthcare workers managing COVID cases. In addition, AIIMS, Delhi is conducting series of webinars with the State Level Centers of Excellence wherein guidelines on Infection, Prevention and Control are being further disseminated. In addition, training modules have been made available on MoHFW website as well as iGoT - Deeksha platform on infection, prevention and control practices. Ministry of Health has also issued guidelines on rational use of Personal Protection Equipment for healthcare workers working in COVID and non-COVID areas of health facilities and in the field.

Health is a State subject. While the states are supported by Government of India in terms of technical guidelines, logistics and funding under various schemes, the details of health professional infected and recovered is not maintained centrally.

**Statement***State wise details of approximate grants released in terms of kits*

Total supplied quantity as on 11.09.2020

Sl. No.	States	ICMR					
		Product Category/Total quantity supplied					
		RNA		VTM		RTPCR	
		Qty.	Amount (₹)	Qty.	Amount (₹)	Qty.	Amount (₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19,912	23,23,322	33,600	42,33,486	26,400	1,48,61,454
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,70,722	1,87,04,408	1,22,040	1,68,60,579	2,46,567	13,06,21,730
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12,184	14,25,149	12,800	14,60,820	16,000	68,66,020
4.	Assam	3,12,818	3,44,14,343	3,90,800	5,37,87,655	5,97,867	27,38,47,408
5.	Bihar	1,19,920	1,39,15,858	21,910	29,54,091	4,71,548	21,28,41,369
6.	Chandigarh	52,930	58,58,826	29,560	35,16,673	83,728	3,48,73,173
7.	Chhattisgarh	92,072	1,04,00,739	1,57,450	2,11,55,153	1,36,100	4,32,80,856

8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30,956	35,09,531	51,900	65,27,669	28,480	1,32,97,550	Written Answers to [20 September, 2020] Unstarred Questions 241
9.	Delhi	95,988	1,19,98,182	1,39,600	1,89,94,189	3,28,994	18,80,76,759	
10.	Goa	4,000	4,66,980,	53,600	65,60,136	7,700	51,09,927	
11.	Gujarat	3,49,016	3,88,23,901	4,00,000	4,82,88,338	7,12,767	40,90,47,887	
12.	Haryana	1,62,338	1,75,81,638	1,73,600	2,02,65,912	2,74,824	7,75,47,196	
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1,21,112	1,35,29,320	2,91,100	3,59,82,679	1,73,228	7,33,15,629	
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,41,924	1,69,97,534	58,600	92,30,086	2,56,726	12,89,81,214	
IS.	Jharkhand	37,390	46,03,337	1,32,590	1,79,34,060	1,23,200	6,43,06,351	
16.	Karnataka	3,76,642	4,14,13,250	1,48,350	1,75,89,994	5,88,502	21,02,99,460	
17.	Kerala	60,942	79,72,471	38,740	57,47,105	1,50,378	11,90,73,677	
18.	Ladakh	14,600	16,36,282	3,800	4,19,710	14,192	58,87,200	
19.	Madhya Pradesh	2,46,120,	2,73,23,185	2,80,666	3,72,93,835	5,52,380	24,90,64,453	
20.	Maharashtra	10,49,444	11,32,38,072	6,33,280	7,87,76,585	18,00,122	72,18,03,858	
21.	Manipur	44,556	51,50,633	86,550	1,08,06,538	72,062	3,24,94,944	
22.	Meghalaya	16,856	19,09,384	5,300	6,70,093	72,720	2,51,89,033	
23.	Mizoram	20,256	21,60,202	45,000	55,13,793	54,920	1,87,80,409	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Nagaland	27,684	30,64,209	33,050	3895083	49,320	1,65,03,364
25.	Odisha	2,33,196	2,43,68,638	20,850	27,09,952	2,45,920	9,90,06,577
26.	Puducherry	56,188	59,87,857	51,120	56,46,204	91,867	3,84,98,993
27.	Punjab	1,33,626	1,52,83,950	5,700	8,97,807	2,66,679	11,11,46,270
28.	Rajasthan	5,60,842	6,29,47,629	1,08,200	1,41,67,216	11,19,150	47,25,70,065
29.	Sikkim	12,528	13,06,504	12,400	15,95,468	19,000	61,83,680
30.	Tamil Nadu	1,11,416	1,31,20,405	1,62,850	2,15,30,401	2,46,634	13,10,06,608
31.	Telangana	2,00,716	2,10,67,646	29,650	37,57,208	3,23,207	10,22,15,826
32.	Tripura	63,648	72,32,336	1,81,100	2,31,93,163	63,527	3,44,50,194
33.	Uttar Pradesh	9,25,150	10,05,43,883	4,24,770	5,14,87,726	14,55,416	48,27,08,457
34.	Uttarakhand	82,980	91,24,389	39,600	58,27,974	1,31,431	5,33,83,309
35.	West Bengal	1,22,548	1,39,58,894	82,700	1,18,96,637	8,31,708	28,79,27,663
TOTAL		80,82,220	87,34,07,338	44,82,328	57,11,76,015	1,17,33,284	4,39,60,88,573

**Rise in kidney diseases in the country**

1046. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of people suffering from kidney diseases is on the rise in the country and this disease has spread even in small cities and villages; and

(b) whether Government is aware that regular treatment is required for such diseases but the farmers, middle class people and labourers who are not covered under Ayushman Bharat Yojana are spending ₹ 25-30,000 per month on dialysis which is affecting the lives of their family, if so, the steps 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) As per Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) report "India: Health of the Nation's States", Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) rate related to chronic kidney disease increased by 12% between 1990 to 2016. ICMR has undertaken a study on prevalence of Chronic Kidney Diseases in the Indian population in a multi-centric project initiated at 7 centers of the country viz. Delhi, Jaipur, Hyderabad, Bhubaneswar, Kolkata, Guwahati, and Mumbai. The initial trends of data indicate a community prevalence of CKD on first screening, ranging from 5.5% to 18.2% with an average prevalence of 11.4% on first screening.

Public Health and Hospitals is a State subject. The Central Government however supplements the effort of States/UTs. For free dialysis services to Below Poverty Line (BPL) patients, Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme (PMNDP) is being implemented as part of the National Health Mission (NHM), for which States/UTs are supported through their Programme Implementation Plan (PIP).

**Treatment facilities for other illnesses in COVID-19 hospitals**

1047. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether hospitals with dedicated COVID-19 wards/facilities are entertaining patients for other treatments, if not, how are these patients availing medical intervention;

(b) the number of hospital beds vacant and available to handle COVID positive patients; and

(c) whether Government has plans to increase hospital beds/availability of medical services to COVID patients and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) For appropriate management of COVID-19 cases, Government of India has advised State Governments to setup a three-tier arrangement of health facilities exclusively for COVID. These are (i) COVID Care Center with isolation beds for mild or pre-symptomatic cases; (ii) Dedicated COVID Health Centre (DCHC) with oxygen supported isolation beds for moderate cases; and (iii) Dedicated COVID Hospital (DCH) with ICU beds for severe cases. In order to prevent cross infection from COVID cases to those being admitted for non-COVID illness, these beds shall not be put to use for treatment of patients other than COVID.

(b) As per the information provided by the States/UTs on the COVID-19 Portal, State-wise details of Hospitals, beds in COVID dedicated facilities Government and Private both) as on 18th September, 2020 are given in the Statement (*See* below). However, as the situation is dynamic, the bed utilization position changes day-to-day. Hence, the data on vacant beds is not available centrally and will only be available with the State Government/respective health facilities.

(c) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India followed a graded approach and has guided States for accordingly expanding COVID-19 dedicated hospital infrastructure. The States were advised to plan for the requisite number of isolation, oxygen supported and ICU beds, based on the prevalent and expected case growth rate.



**Statement**

*State-wise details of hospitals, beds in COVID dedicated facilities as on 18th September, 2020*

State/UT	No. of Facility	Total Isolation beds (excluding ICU beds)	Isolation beds of Confirmed Cases	Isolation beds for Suspected cases	O <sub>2</sub> Supported beds	Total ICU beds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23	1173	915	258	165	24
Andhra Pradesh	581	102867	85777	16607	16902	4846
Arunachal Pradesh	104	2854	1449	1403	172	62
Assam	387	30558	24784	5746	1682	396
Bihar	357	36617	28440	8173	6814	650
Chandigarh	21	3439	2789	650	885	113
Chhattisgarh	228	22231	18013	4218	1544	722
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	1190	628	560	200	46
Daman and Diu	7	559	229	330	139	21
Delhi	162	25719	19929	5790	10023	2617

Written Answers to

[20 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	246
Goa	45	1678	1410	268	178	134	Written Answers to  [RAJYA SABHA]
Gujarat	718	49972	38741	11410	14708	4942	
Haryana	801	56286	27905	28381	5985	2227	
Himachal Pradesh	66	3413	3109	304	763	86	
Jammu and Kashmir	297	23122	19058	4364	3213	436	
Jharkhand	279	17797	13885	4014	3185	393	
Karnataka	1809	138725	92780	46515	17162	4963	
Kerala	327	39698	25838	13860	4082	2822	
Ladakh	5	276	246	30	109	37	
Lakshadweep	11	102	44	58	21	14	
Madhya Pradesh	939	70094	37233	32861	14616	2673	Unstarred Questions
Maharashtra	3328	350340	200266	149917	56737	14866	
Manipur	38	2471	2315	156	358	47	
Meghalaya	58	2212	1552	660	345	83	
Mizoram	58	2731	2370	361	308	44	

Nagaland	14	681	536	145	142	54
Odisha	246	30206	17088	13118	4129	554
Puducherry	17	1318	901	427	339	110
Punjab	284	26805	14187	12648	4266	1643
Rajasthan	417	43206	26365	16817	8449	1797
Sikkim	14	1065	842	223	229	20
Tamil Nadu	1259	191301	127162	64189	25409	8439
Telangana	56	15604	14814	790	2794	1782
Tripura	27	2058	1856	202	230	74
Uttar Pradesh	757	154428	150384	4044	11413	4256
Uttarakhand	434	30635	19864	10771	2174	481
West Bengal	1224	70591	14127	56465	12635	1284

*Written Answers to*

*[20 September, 2020]*

*Unstarred Questions*

**COVID tests and hospital beds**

1048. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the current availability of hospital beds for COVID positive patients;
- (b) whether there are plans to increase beds availability;
- (c) the changes in the COVID tests conducted from March to August; and
- (d) the number of COVID tests conducted in August through RAPID kits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The current availability of beds in COVID treatment facilities is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India has followed a graded approach and is advising States for expanding COVID-19 dedicated hospital infrastructure. The States are advised to plan for the requisite number of isolations, oxygen supported and ICU beds, based on the prevalent and expected case growth rate.

(c) In March only RT PCR testing centers were available, later cartridge-based tests were approved by ICMR like Truenat, CBNAAT, Abbott and Roche. In the month of June 2020, Rapid Antigen kits have also been approved by ICMR for testing. The details of tests conducted from March to August are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) The number of COVID tests conducted in August using RAPID Antigen kits are 1,24,17,396.

**Statement-I***The current availability of beds in COVID treatment facilities*

State/UT	No. of Facility	Total Isolation beds (excluding ICU beds)	Isolation beds of Confirmed cases	Isolation beds for Suspected cases	O <sub>2</sub> Supported beds	Total ICU beds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23	1173	915	258	165	24
Andhra Pradesh	581	102867	85777	16607	16902	4846
Arunachal Pradesh	104	2854	1449	1403	172	62
Assam	387	30558	24784	5746	1682	396
Bihar	357	36617	28440	8173	6814	650
Chandigarh	21	3439	2789	650	885	113
Chhattisgarh	228	22231	18013	4218	1544	722
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	1190	628	560	200	46
Daman and Diu	7	559	229	330	139	21
Delhi	162	25719	19929	5790	10023	2617

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	250
Goa	45	1678	1410	268	178	134	Written Answers to  [RAJYA SABHA]
Gujarat	718	49972	38741	11410	14708	4942	
Haryana	801	56286	27905	28381	5985	2227	
Himachal Pradesh	66	3413	3109	304	763	86	
Jammu and Kashmir	297	23122	19058	4364	3213	436	
Jharkhand	279	17797	13885	4014	3185	393	
Karnataka	1809	138725	92780	46515	17162	4963	
Kerala	327	39698	25838	13860	4082	2822	
Ladakh	5	276	246	30	109	37	
Lakshadweep	11	102	44	58	21	14	
Madhya Pradesh	939	70094	37233	32861	14616	2673	Unstarred Questions
Maharashtra	3328	350340	200266	149917	56737	14866	
Manipur	38	2471	2315	156	358	47	
Meghalaya	58	2212	1552	660	345	83	
Mizoram	58	2731	2370	361	308	44	

Nagaland	14	681	536	145	142	54
Odisha	246	30206	17088	13118	4129	554
Puducherry	17	1318	901	427	339	110
Punjab	284	26805	14187	12648	4266	1643
Rajasthan	417	43206	26365	16817	8449	1797
Sikkim	14	1065	842	223	229	20
Tamil Nadu	1259	191301	127162	64189	25409	8439
Telangana	56	15604	14814	790	2794	1782
Tripura	27	2058	1856	202	230	74
Uttar Pradesh	757	154428	150384	4044	11413	4256
Uttarakhand	434	30635	19864	10771	2174	481
West Bengal	1224	70591	14127	56465	12635	1284

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*Written Answers to*

*[20 September, 2020]*

*Unstarred Questions*

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***Statement-II****Total month-wise tests conducted from March to August, 2020*

Month	Total Number of Tests Conducted in the Month
March	33,330
April	8,64,517
May	29,37,284
June	49,93,422
July	1,05,32,288
August	2,39,66,859
TOTAL TESTS (till 18th September)	6,17,33,533

**Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease**

1049. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people are suffering from Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver disease (NAFLD) which is emerging as an important cause of liver disease in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for such large number of people affected by NAFLD;

(c) whether Government proposes to include NAFLD in the National Health Programme and provide financial assistance to such needy patients, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other measures being taken by Government for facilitating affordable treatment of NAFLD and other liver related diseases and also development of diagnostic and treatment technology for NAFLD?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) The exact number of people suffering from Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Diseases (NAFLD) in the country is



not known. However, as per Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) study - India: Health of the Nation's States - contribution of cirrhosis and other chronic liver diseases to Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) has increased from 0.9% in 1990 to 1.6% in 2016. Risk of developing NAFLD is influenced by several environmental and metabolic factors including physical inactivity, junk foods and high calorie foods, obesity, type-2 diabetes etc.

Public Health and Hospitals is a state subject. Central Government however supplements efforts of States/UTs. Healthcare services for various diseases including liver diseases, are provided through public health facilities at different level. Treatment in Government health facilities is either free or subsidised. Further, under the umbrella scheme of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) financial assistance upto ₹ 15 lakh is provided for treatment of Below Poverty Line (BPL) patients, suffering from life threatening diseases, in Government hospitals. This includes financial assistance for ailments associated with liver diseases, specified in the scheme guideline.

Government is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) with focus on strengthening infrastructure, human resource development, health promotion, early diagnosis, management and referral. Under the programme, NCD Clinics are being set up at District and Community Health Center (CHC) levels, to provide services for common NCDs. Focus of the programme is on common NCDs which *inter alia* includes diabetes, which is one of the main reasons for NAFLD. Health promotion and prevention of risk factors for common NCDs in terms of healthy lifestyle and healthy eating is also one of the major activities of the programme.

#### **National policy on telemedicine**

1050. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to promote telemedicine with introduction of advance telemedicine tools such as wearable medical devices, tele-cardiology and tele-radiology to address the gap between urban-rural healthcare delivery and access to healthcare, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has formulated a National Policy on Telemedicine, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other steps taken or being taken by Government for the expansion and promotion of the network of e-health including telemedicine, particularly in the rural, tribal and underserved areas across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Public health is a State subject. Under the National Health Mission (NHM), support is being provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including Tele-consultation services based on requirements posed by the States in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

eSanjeevani Telemedicine solution developed by CDAC-Mohali is being rolled out under Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres program.

Under Ayushman Bharat, 1.5 lakh Sub Health Centres (SHCs) and rural and urban Primary Health Centres (PHCs) across the country are being transformed by December, 2022 as Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs) with an aim to provide Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC) that includes preventive and health promotion at the community level with continuum of care.

The eSanjeevani application has been modelled on EHR guidelines issued by MoHFW, Govt. The application is compatible with advance technologies like Internet-of-Things (IoT) and bluetooth enabled diagnostic devices. The whole architecture of eSanjeevani is based on the agile framework and utilizes cloud services for hosting.

eSanjeevani is being continuously upgraded to be compatible with advanced telemedicine tools for betterment of services.

The modalities regarding integration of Tele-cardiology and Tele-radiology services are being examined in consultation with States and CDAC.

(b) No. Government has not formulated National Policy on Tele-medicine.

However, Government of India/Board of Governors in supersession of Medical Council of India issued 'Telemedicine Practice Guidelines' in March, 2020.

(c) eSanjeevani telemedicine service is being rolled out in 1.5 lakh Health and Wellness Centers (HWCs) under Ayushman Bharat programme in all States/UTs.

States are being supported under NHM for IT initiatives based on the requirement posed by States in PIP.

**Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on rural healthcare**

1051. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether healthcare is a major concern in the rural areas of the country in view of the COVID-19 pandemic, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (b) the reasons for the failure of Government in providing basic health care facilities in the rural and backward areas of the country;
- (c) whether many of the doctors posted in rural areas are reluctant to work in view of lack of facilities; and
- (d) whether there is any proposal to revise National Health Policy and a long term perspective plan to address prevailing inequalities in rural health sector and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) "Public Health and Hospitals" being a State subject the primary responsibility of implementation of various healthcare schemes including National Health Mission lies with respective States.

The Ministry is continuously monitoring the implementation of their National Programmes and giving the required guidance to States/UTs from time to time.

States/UTs are being provided required technical and financial assistance for managing the COVID-19 Public Health Challenge from time to time.

All the States/UTs are provided with necessary financial support under India COVID-19 Emergency Response and Health System Preparedness Package, with flexibility to use the resources based on their context and priorities. During FY 2020-21, funds of ₹ 4256.81 crore have been released to the States/UTs as on 10.09.2020.

(c) "Public health and hospitals" being a State subject, the primary responsibility of ensuring the availability of doctors at public health facilities lies with the respective State Governments.

To address the healthcare challenges, particularly in rural areas, the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in 2005 to supplement the efforts of the State/

UT Governments to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare to all those who access public health facilities. Currently, NRHM is a sub-mission of National Health Mission (NHM).

NHM support is provided to States/UTs for setting up of new facilities as per norms and upgradation of existing facilities for bridging the infrastructure gaps and to fill up the vacancies of Human Resource on contractual basis based on the requirement posed by them.

The States are also encouraged to adopt flexible norms for engaging specialists for public health facilities. These include 'contracting in' and 'contracting out' of specialist services and engaging specialists outside the Government system for service delivery at public facilities under NHM.

States 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 hard area allowance, performance-based incentives, providing accommodation and transport facilities in rural and remote areas, sponsoring training programmes, etc. to engaged human resources to address the issue of shortage of doctors and specialists in the public health facilities.

- (d) At present, there is no proposal to revise the National Health Policy.

**Health emergency package for COVID pandemic**

1052. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has sanctioned ₹ 15,000 crore health emergency package to deal with COVID pandemic in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of amount that has been sanctioned to various States, including Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the criteria adopted in releasing the funds to States;
- (d) whether any special attention has been paid on States/cities where there are more number of cases; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (e) The package of ₹ 15000 crores under "India COVID-19 Emergency Response and Health System Preparedness Package" was approved by the Cabinet on 22nd April, 2020. Various components of the package are:—

- (i) Emergency COVID-19 response
- (ii) Strengthening national and State health systems to support prevention and preparedness.
- (iii) Strengthening pandemic research and multisector, national institutions and platforms for One Health
- (iv) Community engagement and risk communication
- (v) Implementation management, capacity building, monitoring and evaluation

The funds are allocated to the States under various components including Emergency COVID-19 response.

The State-wise disbursement of funds including that was disbursed to the State of Andhra Pradesh is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The financial assistance to the States has been given based on the number of cases and trends of COVID-19 pandemic.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise details of Central Allocation and Release during FY 2020-21 under the COVID-19 Package (Phase-I and Phase-II )*

					(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	State/UT	Central Allocation (Phase-I)	Central Allocation (Phase-II)	Central Release (Phase-I)	Central Release (Phase-II)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A. High Focus States</b>					
1.	Bihar	80.2	66.23	80.2	33.11
2.	Chhattisgarh	29.65	24.49	29.65	12.24

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Jharkhand	26.86	22.18	26.86	11.09
4.	Madhya Pradesh	131.21	108.36	131.21	54.18
5.	Odisha	46.35	38.28	46.35	19.14
6.	Rajasthan	201.72	166.59	201.72	83.29
7.	Uttar Pradesh	236.4	195.23	236.4	97.61
<b>B. Hilly States</b>					
8.	Himachal Pradesh	24.08	19.89	24.08	19.89
9.	Uttarakhand	30.11	24.87	30.11	24.87
<b>C. Other States</b>					
10.	Andhra Pradesh	141.46	116.82	141.46	58.41
11.	Telangana	181.82	150.15	181.82	75.07
12.	Goa	4.23	3.49	4.23	1.75
13.	Gujarat	85.79	170	85.79	85
14.	Haryana	75.58	62.42	75.58	31.21
15.	Karnataka	128.92	106.47	128.92	53.23
16.	Kerala	219.38	181.17	219.38	90.59
17.	Maharashtra	393.82	450	393.82	0
18.	Punjab	71.87	59.35	71.87	59.36
19.	Tamil Nadu	312.64	400	312.64	199
20.	West Bengal	81.14	110	81.14	110
TOTAL		2,503.23	2,475.99	2,503.23	1,119.04
<b>D. Union Territories without legislature</b>					
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.38	4.44	5.38	4.44

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Chandigarh	9.39	7.75	9.39	0
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	0.97	0.8	0.97	0.8
24.	Lakshadweep	0.22	0.18	0.22	0
TOTAL		15.96	13.17	15.96	5.24
<b>E. Union Territories with legislature</b>					
25.	Delhi	255.12	350.00	255.12	0
26.	Puducherry	3.06	4.00	3.06	0
27.	Jammu and Kashmir	78.37	64.72	78.37	64.72
28.	Ladakh (UT w/o legislature)	20	16.52	20	0
TOTAL		356.55	435.24	356.55	64.72
<b>F. North-Eastern High Focus States</b>					
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.37	7.74	9.37	7.74
30.	Assam	84.29	69.61	84.29	34.81
31.	Manipur	6.37	5.26	6.37	5.26
32.	Meghalaya	5.94	4.91	5.94	4.91
33.	Mizoram	4.17	3.44	4.17	3.44
34.	Nagaland	3.71	3.06	3.71	3.06
35.	Sikkim	2.98	2.46	2.98	2.46
36.	Tripura	7.42	6.13	7.42	6.13
TOTAL		124.25	102.61	124.25	67.81
GRAND TOTAL		3,000.00	3,027.00	3,000.00	1,256.81

**Kilkari scheme**

1053. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of women who have benefited from the free audio messages under the Kilkari scheme;
- (b) the names of the States where the scheme has been implemented; and
- (c) the details about how data on mobile numbers of pregnant mothers is accessed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The Kilkari program is a mobile based service launched in 2016, for new and expectant mothers aimed at encouraging them to make healthier choices for their newborn messages about Pregnancy, childbirth and childcare directly to the beneficiaries. It is an audio based service and hence overcomes the literacy challenges of rural India.

The Kilkari program has benefitted 2,02,19,155 unique beneficiaries from 15th January 2016 to 31st August 2020.

(b) Kilkari Scheme is currently operational in 13 States/UT's: Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

(c) Kilkari delivers free, weekly, time appropriate audio messages about pregnancy, child birth and child care *via* Interactive Voice Response (IVR) to women registered in MCTS/RCH portal. Messaging begins in the second trimester of pregnancy and continuous until the child is one-year-old. The pregnant mother data is fetched from MCTS/RCH portal to Kilkari through web service which has been implemented between both the applications.

**Rare Diseases component under the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi**

1054. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated budgetary allocation in 2020-21 for the Rare Diseases component under the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi;



(b) the total budget allocated and the actual budget utilised for the Rare Diseases component under the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi in the previous years 2019-20 and 2018-19;

(c) the various categories of Rare Diseases treated so far and the socio-economic status of people who availed treatment benefits for Rare Diseases; and

(d) the details about the awareness campaigns initiated by Government to ensure people know about the availability of monetary assistance for treatment of Rare Diseases under the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) An amount of ₹ 77.32 crore has been provided in Budget Estimates of 2020-21 for the Rare Diseases component under the Umbrella scheme of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN).

(b) Umbrella scheme RAN was formulated w.e.f. 1.1.2019. No funds was released under the rare diseases component of Umbrella scheme of RAN during 2018-19 against the allocation of ₹ 7.5 crore at the Revised Estimates (RE) stage. In the financial year 2019-20, against the allocation of ₹ 25 crore at the RE stage, ₹ 1.30 crore was released

(c) Financial assistance under the rare diseases component of Umbrella scheme of RAN has been provided as revolving funds to AIIMS, New Delhi for treatment of eligible patients suffering from specified rare diseases and for treatment of patients suffering from Chronic Granulomatous and Tuberous Sclerosis with Epitheloid of AML in other hospitals. Patients belonging to BPL families are eligible for one time grant upto ₹ 15 lakhs for treatment of specified rare diseases in Government hospitals under the Umbrella scheme of RAN.

(d) States/UTs have been apprised about the scheme so that eligible poor patients could avail the financial assistance for treatment of life threatening diseases. All details regarding the Scheme, viz documents required, eligibility criteria, procedure and contact details for queries have also been placed on Ministry's website for wider dissemination and increasing awareness.

**Tea Estate Hospitals under Government management**

1055. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Tea Association (ITA) and Consultative Committee of Plantation Associations (CCPA) has recently made an ardent appeal to Government to take over the Tea Estate (TE) Hospitals in Assam to run them under Central Government Health Schemes;

(b) if so, response of Government thereto;

(c) whether due to non-conducive, insecure and violence-prone environment, the estate managements now are not willing to run the tea garden hospitals; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to run the Tea Estate Hospitals efficiently and in a conducive environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) No communication has been received from Indian Tea Association (ITA) and Consultative Committee of Plantation Associations to take over the Tea Estate (TE) Hospitals in Assam to run them under Central Government Health Schemes.

As informed by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the ITA has requested the Government of Assam to take over Tea Garden hospitals of Assam and no formal communication has been received by ITA from the Government of Assam. The reason for seeking takeover of hospitals is economic and high cost of operation due to social obligations like medical, housing to be provided free of cost to tea gardens workers and their families as mandated under the Plantation Labour Act, 1951.

**Inclusion of AYUSH under PMJAY**

1056. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the alternative medicine system (AYUSH) has not been brought under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY);

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for not including it under PMJAY;
- (d) whether Government plans to bring AYUSH under the ambit of PMJAY; and
- (e) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana provides secondary and tertiary hospitalization care to entitled beneficiaries through pre-defined Health Benefit Packages.

(e) National Health Authority has had several meetings with Ministry of AYUSH to develop packages related to alternative medicine system for AB-PMJAY. A task force has also been constituted for this purpose.

#### **Measures taken in the fight against COVID-19**

1057. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the measures undertaken by Government in fighting COVID pandemic;
- (b) the strengths and weaknesses that Government is facing in its fight against COVID; and
- (c) the details of measures to be taken further to improve the fight against COVID-19?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Government of India has taken a series of actions to prevent, control and mitigate the impact of COVID-19. India followed a whole of Government and whole of society approach. Hon'ble Prime Minister, a High level Group of Ministers (GoM), Cabinet Secretary, Committee of Secretaries and senior officers in MoHFW continue to monitor public health response to COVID-19 in the country.

The public health actions were taken in a pre-emptive, pro-active, graded manner based on the evolving scenario. A number of travel advisories were issued restricting

inflow of international travelers, till such time, commercial flights were suspended on 23rd March, 2020. Till then, a total of 14,154 flights with 15,24,266 passengers have been screened at these airports. Screening was also done at 12 major and 65 minor ports and land border crossings. In the initial part of the pandemic, India evacuated a large number of stranded passengers from then COVID affected countries (China, Italy, Iran, Japan, Malaysia) and again in the un-lockdown phase, a total of 13,53,522 passengers have been brought back (as on 17th September, 2020) and followed up.

Integrated Disease Surveillance Program (IDSP) is conducting contact tracing through community surveillance. In the earlier part of the pandemic, this was done for travel related cases and subsequently for cases being reported from community as a part of containment strategy. As on 18th September 2020, a total of about 40 lakh persons have been kept under surveillance. There are 1768 laboratories conducting COVID-19 Testing (as on 18th September 2020). India is testing is about 1 million samples a day. A total of 6.15 crore samples have been tested so far (as on 17th September 2020).

As on 18th September, 2020, a total of 15,446 COVID treatment facilities with 13,32,225 dedicated isolation bed without O2 support have been created. Also, a total of 2,32,665 oxygen supported isolation beds and 64,285 ICU beds (including 32,609 ventilator beds). Guidelines on Clinical management of COVID-19 have been issued and are being updated regularly.

States are being supported in terms of supply of logistics. So far 1.41 crore of PPE Kits, 3.44 crores N-95 masks, 10.84 crore tablets of Hydroxychloroquine and 30,796 ventilators and 1,02,400 oxygen cylinders have been supplied to States/UTs/ Central Government hospitals so far (as on 18th September, 2020).

Various cadres of personnel and volunteers across sectors and departments for COVID related works and maintenance of other essential medical services have been worked out, trained through resources made available on the website of MoHFW, iGOT (online platform) by DOPT (<https://igot.gov.in/igot/>).

MoHFW website is being daily to provide general public with information on current status of COVID-19 spread in India. Communication material is also being hosted on MoHFW website and through social media. A dedicated call center / helpline (1075) has been started to guide community at large which are being used by the citizens very effectively and on a regular basis.

More than 30 vaccine candidates have been supported which are in different stages of development, 3 candidates are in advanced stage of Phase I/II/III trials and more than 4 are in advanced pre-clinical development stage. A National Expert Group on Vaccine Administration for COVID-19 has been constituted on 7th August, 2020, under NITI Ayog. Thirteen clinical trials of repurposed drugs have been undertaken to build a portfolio of therapeutic options for Covid-19 patients.

(b) The biggest strength in India's battle with Covid has been its whole of society and whole of government approach with strong community participation. Further based on learnings from earlier pandemic and disease outbreaks, the focus on containment strategy coupled with clinical management has facilitated in terms of breaking/suppressing the cycle of transmission of disease and saving lives. Lockdown and promotion of physical distancing and Covid appropriate behaviour has also resulted in shift of epidemic in terms of timeline, blunting the peak of the epidemic and hence taking off immediate pressure on health systems.

Inter-state variation in health system maturity and differential field level implementation has been a challenge while managing COVID.

(c) Atmanirbhar Bharat underlines the commitment of the Government for increased investments in Public Health and other health reforms to prepare India for future pandemics. An Expenditure Finance Committee memorandum has been submitted to the Ministry of Finance. The proposal includes components such as: (i) Strengthening surveillance of infectious diseases and outbreak response including that for points of entry, (ii) Establishment of dedicated infectious disease management hospital blocks in district hospitals, (iii) Strengthening/Establishment of Integrated Public Health Laboratories, etc. (iv) Research on epidemiology therapeutics, diagnostics, and vaccines.

#### **Reasons for increase in COVID spread in India**

1058. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the reasons for spreading of COVID-19 at an increased rate despite lower numbers at initial stage in India as compared to other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): Covid-19 is a highly infectious disease. Many of the epidemiological parameters such as agent-host interaction, socio-cultural and environmental factors, modes of transmission, susceptibility of individuals, immune response are still under research.

There are no established pharmaceutical interventions that can break the chain of transmission. Hence, non-pharmaceutical interventions such as hand and respiratory hygiene, wearing of mask/face cover, physical distancing measures, preventing large gatherings, etc. are the only tools to suppress/break the chain of transmission. This has to be in turn supported by heightened community awareness and behavioral change communication.

Government of India since January, 2020 has followed a pre-emptive, graded and proactive approach for managing COVID-19.

States have been supported in terms of logistics, funding and technical guidance right from the beginning. To blunt the progression of cases in the country, Government of India had taken series of steps under Disaster Management Act, 2005 including lockdown. This in effect reduced the growth rate of cases, increased community awareness, and the period was utilized to upgrade health infrastructure and health staff capacities which has supported the country in terms of managing the disease.

In effect, the Overall number of cases and deaths per million population due to COVID-19 in the country is low compared to similarly affected countries.

#### **COVID hospitals in India**

1059. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of stand-alone and exclusive COVID Hospitals in India and their locations; and

(b) their total occupational capacity as well in terms of number of beds for each COVID Hospital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per the information provided by the States/ UTs on the Covid-19 Portal, State-wise details of Covid dedicated facilities and ICU beds in COVID dedicated facilities (Government and Private both) as on 18th September 2020 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) In view of cases being reported in various parts of the country, the situation is dynamic, and the bed utilization position changes day-to-day. Hence, the data on vacant beds will only be available with the state government/ respective health facilities.

**Statement***State-wise details of COVID dedicated facilities and ICU beds*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Facility	No. of District Covered	Total Isolation beds (excluding ICU beds)	Isolation beds of Confirmed Cases	Isolation beds for suspected cases	O <sub>2</sub> Supported Beds	Total ICU Beds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23	3	1173	915	258	165	24
2.	Andhra Pradesh	581	13	102867	85777	16607	16902	4846
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	104	25	2854	1449	1403	172	62
4.	Assam	387	33	30558	24784	5746	1682	396
5.	Bihar	357	38	36617	28440	8173	6814	650
6.	Chandigarh	21	1	3439	2789	650	885	113
7.	Chhattisgarh	228	27	22231	18013	4218	1544	722
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	1	1190	628	560	200	46
9.	Daman and Diu	7	2	559	229	330	139	21
10.	Delhi	162	11	25719	19929	5790	10023	2617

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
11.	Goa	45	2	1678	1410	268	178	134
12.	Gujarat	718	33	49972	38741	11410	14708	4942
13.	Haryana	801	22	56286	27905	28381	5985	2227
14.	Himachal Pradesh	66	12	3413	3109	304	763	86
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	297	20	23122	19058	4364	3213	436
16.	Jharkhand	279	24	17797	13885	4014	3185	393
17.	Karnataka	1809	30	138725	92780	46515	17162	4963
18.	Kerala	327	14	39698	25838	13860	4082	2822
19.	Ladakh	5	2	276	246	30	109	37
20.	Lakshadweep	11	1	102	44	58	21	14
21.	Madhya Pradesh	939	52	70094	37233	32861	14616	2673
22.	Maharashtra	3328	36	350340	200266	149917	56737	14866
23.	Manipur	38	16	2471	2315	156	358	47
24.	Meghalaya	58	11	2212	1552	660	345	83
25.	Mizoram	58	11	2731	2370	361	308	44

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions



26.	Nagaland	14	11	681	536	145	142	54
27.	Odisha	246	30	30206	17088	13118	4129	554
28.	Puducherry	17	4	1318	901	427	339	110
29.	Punjab	284	22	26805	14187	12648	4266	1643
30.	Rajasthan	417	33	43206	26365	16817	8449	1797
31.	Sikkim	14	4	1065	842	223	229	20
32.	Tamil Nadu	1259	37	191301	127162	64189	25409	8439
33.	Telangana	56	18	15604	14814	790	2794	1782
34.	Tripura	27	8	2058	1856	202	230	74
35.	Uttar Pradesh	757	75	154428	150384	4044	11413	4256
36.	Uttarakhand	434	13	30635	19864	10771	2174	481
37.	West Bengal	1224	23	70591	14127	56465	12635	1284
TOTAL		15403	718	1554022	1037831	516733	232505	63758

*Written Answers to*

*[20 September, 2020]*

*Unstarred Questions*

**Lessons from COVID-19 pandemic**

1060. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that COVID-19 pandemic has taught us many lessons;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that it has also brought to the core the need for more and more medical doctors and specialists;
- (c) if so, the way Government has reduced qualifying marks for admission to MD/MS to 30 per cent, what constraints that Government has in reducing qualifying marks for foreign medical graduates to get licence from MCI from 50 per cent to 30 per cent;
- (d) whether Government has received any appeal/representation(s) in this regard; and
- (e) if so, what action Government has taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (e) Covid 19 pandemic has underlined the need for a strong public health infrastructure with focus on surveillance testing as also effective utilization of Health Care Workers. As per information received from the Board of Governors in supersession of Medical Council of India (BoG-MCI), according to Clause 9 of the Screening Test Regulations, 2002, a candidate who has obtained primary medical qualification from a medical institution outside India, shall be declared as having passed the Screening Test only if he/ she obtains a minimum of 50% (fifty percent) marks in each paper separately. The minimum qualifying marks shall apply to all categories of candidates without exception.

In view of the aforesaid statutory provisions, representations received in this regard so far have accordingly been disposed off.

**Strengthening the healthcare infrastructure**

1061. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) to what extent COVID-19 has given an opportunity for strengthening health infrastructure in the country, particularly at the primary level;

(b) whether Government is aware that Andhra Pradesh is one of the top States which is conducting tests in the country;

(c) the details of financial and other assistance sought by the State Government of Andhr Pradesh and extended by Government during this COVID time; and

(d) by when the vaccine is likely to be available and details of vaccine companies, apart from Serum Institute of India, that are involved in vaccine trials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The on-going Covid-19 pandemic has demonstrated that all countries including India need to ensure that their health systems are better equipped and to address public health infrastructure needs across primary, secondary, and tertiary levels.

(b) With 85,499 tests per million as on 18th September 2020, Andhra Pradesh is one of the top States in conducting COVID 19 tests in the country.

(c) All the States/UTs are provided with necessary financial support under India COVID-19 Emergency Response and Health System Preparedness Package. Central Allocation and Release during FY 2020-21 under the COVID-19 Package (Phase-I and Phase-II) for the State of Andhra Pradesh is as below:—

(₹ in crores)

Central Allocation (Phase-I)	Central Allocation (Phase-II)	Central Allocation (Phase-II)	Central Allocation (Phase-II)
141.46	116.82	141.46	58.41

(d) Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has granted test license permission for manufacture of COVID-19 Vaccine for preclinical test, examination and analysis to the following manufacturers in India:—

- M/s Serum Institute of India Pvt., Ltd., Pune
- M/s Cadila Healthcare Ltd., Ahmadabad
- M/s Bharat Biotech International Ltd., Hyderabad
- Biological E Ltd., Hyderabad

- M/s Reliance Life Sciences Pvt Ltd., Mumbai
- M/s Aurbindo Pharma Limited, Hyderabad
- M/s Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Limited, Pune

Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) is facilitating the following studies related to COVID-19 vaccines:—

- (i) An inactivated whole virion candidate vaccine (BBV152) for SARS-CoV-2 has been developed by Bharat Biotech International Ltd (BBIL) using the virus isolate (NIV-2020-770) provided by ICMR-National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune. Phase I clinical trials along with parallel studies in hamsters and rhesus macaques have been completed and have revealed excellent safety of the candidate vaccine. Immunogenicity testing is in progress. Phase II clinical trials are ongoing.
- (ii) A DNA vaccine (ZyCov-D) has been developed by Cadila Healthcare Ltd. Pre-clinical toxicity studies were conducted in small animals: mice, rats, rabbits and guinea pigs. The vaccine has been found to be safe and immunogenic. Cadila has partnered with ICMR for conduct of parallel pre-clinical studies in rhesus macaques. Phase I clinical trials have been completed. The trial has revealed excellent safety of the candidate vaccine. Immunogenicity testing is in progress. Phase II clinical trials are ongoing.
- (iii) Serum Institute of India (SII) and ICMR have partnered for clinical development of two global vaccine candidates:—
  - ChAdOx1-S, which is a non-replicating viral vector vaccine developed by University of Oxford/AstraZeneca. This vaccine is undergoing phase III clinical trials in Brazil. Phase II/III bridging studies have been initiated by ICMR at 14 clinical trial sites.
  - ICMR and SII have also partnered for clinical development of a glycoprotein subunit nanoparticle adjuvanted vaccine developed by Novavax from USA. The trial will be initiated in second half of October after the vaccine is manufactured by SII. The trial is led by ICMR-National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune.

Department of Biotechnology (DBT) Department of Science and Technology (DST) are also supporting more than 30 vaccine candidates which are in different stages of development.

It is expected that if the clinical trials succeed, the vaccine may be available by the end of 1st quarter of 2021.

### **Herd immunity measures to fight COVID-19**

1062. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the State Governments are following herd immunity measures to fight the COVID-19 pandemic in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is against the herd immunity measures, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the measures being implemented by Government to cope with the COVID-19 pandemic and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, has issued plans, procedures, advisories, and SoPs to the state governments for containment of the Covid pandemic. It is based on the strategy of breaking/suppressing the chain of transmission.

Development of herd immunity essentially means allowing the virus to run through the population. In the absence of establish pharmaceutical interventions, this may have disastrous consequences in terms of morbidity and mortality. In the initial phase of the pandemic, countries that thought of developing herd immunity through a natural process of allowing the disease transmission had very high morbidity and mortality and therefore, had to abandon the strategy.

- (d) Government of India has taken a series of actions to prevent, control and mitigate the impact of COVID-19. India followed a whole of Government and whole of society approach. Hon'ble Prime Minister, a High-level Group of Ministers (GoM), Cabinet Secretary, Committee of Secretaries and senior officers in MoHFW continue to monitor public health response to COVID-19 in the country.

The public health actions were taken in a pre-emptive, pro-active, graded manner based on the evolving scenario. A number of travel advisories were issued restricting inflow of international travelers, till such time, commercial flights were suspended on 23rd March 2020. Till then, a total of 14,154 flights with 15,24,266 passengers have been screened at these airports. Screening was also done at 12 major and 65 minor ports and land border crossings. In the initial part of the pandemic, India evacuated a large number of stranded passengers from then COVID affected countries (China, Italy, Iran, Japan, Malaysia) and again in the un-lockdown phase, a total of 13,53,522 passengers have been brought back (as on 17th September, 2020) and followed up.

Integrated Disease Surveillance Program (IDSP) is conducting contact tracing through community surveillance. In the earlier part of the pandemic, this was done for travel related cases and subsequently for cases being reported from community as a part of containment strategy. As on 18th September 2020, a total of about 40 lakh persons have been kept under surveillance. There are 1768 laboratories conducting COVID-19 Testing (as on 18th September 2020). India is testing is about 1 million samples a day. A total of 6.15 crore samples have been tested so far (as on 17th September 2020).

As on 18th September 2020, a total of 15,446 COVID treatment facilities with 13,32,225 dedicated isolation bed without O<sub>2</sub> support have been created. Also, a total of 2,32,665 oxygen supported isolation beds and 64,285 ICU beds (including 32,609 ventilator beds). Guidelines on Clinical management of COVID-19 have been issued and are being updated regularly.

States are being supported in terms of supply of logistics. So far 1.41 crore of PPE Kits, 3.44 crores N-95 masks, 10.84 crore tablets of Hydroxychloroquine and 30,796 ventilators and 1,02,400 oxygen cylinders have been supplied to States/UTs/ Central Government hospitals so far (as on 18th September, 2020).

Various cadres of personnel and volunteers across sectors and departments for COVID related work sand maintenance of other essential medical services have been worked out, trained through resources made available on the website of MoHFW, iGOT (online platform) by DOPT (<https://igot.gov.in/igot/>).

MoHFW website is being daily to provide general public with information on current status of COVID-19 spread in India. Communication material is also being

hosted on MoHFW website and through social media. A dedicated call center / helpline (1075) has been started to guide community at large which are being used by the citizens very effectively and on a regular basis.

More than 30 vaccine candidates have been supported which are in different stages of development, 3 candidates are in advanced stage of Phase I/II/III trials and more than 4 are in advanced pre-clinical development stage. A National Expert Group on Vaccine Administration for COVID-19 has been constituted on 7th August, 2020, under NITI Ayog. Thirteen clinical trials of repurposed drugs have been undertaken to build a portfolio of therapeutic options for Covid-19 patients.

**Funds for providing medical equipment to fight COVID pandemic**

1063. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is providing medical equipment (PPE testing kits, Masks, medicines, etc.) and financial aid to States through PM CARES or PMNRF to fight COVID- 19 pandemic;

(b) if so, the details thereof including funds allocated; State/UT wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The Union Government has provided PPE, N95 masks, testing kits and hydroxychloroquine (HCQ) tablets to the states with support of the funds provided under "India COVID-19 Emergency Response and Health System Preparedness Package".

PM-CARES has supported procurement of 50,000 'Make in India' ventilators to be provided to States/UTs for use in Government run COVID hospitals.

**Appointment of AYUSH doctors under Ayushman Bharat Yojana**

1064. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to appoint AYUSH doctors under Ayushman Bharat Yojana to overcome the shortage of doctors in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/ being 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) Under Ayushman Bharat, it is envisaged to set up 1,50,000 Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs) by upgrading the Sub Health Centres (SHCs) and rural and urban Primary Health Centres (PHCs) which will bring health care closer to the community.

Primary healthcare team at the Sub Health Centre level AB-HWCs is headed by Community Health Officers (CHO) - who is a BSc/GNM Nurse or an Ayurveda Practitioner trained in primary care and public health skills and certified in a six months Certificate Programme in Community Health.

It is a six-month orientation in primary care and public health for candidates who already have sufficient academic grounding in these areas. The training programme for the Community Health Officer is being carried out with support from IGNOU and State specific Public/Health Universities/ Nursing Colleges and Universities.

A total of 450 Programme Study Centres (PSCs) have been notified so far across the country (281 through IGNOU and 169 PSCs under the state specific Certificate Programme in the state of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and West Bengal) and training the selected candidates in the Certificate Course in Community Health (CCCH).

These CHOs have been permitted for distribution of drugs on the basis of prescription given by allopathic doctors at Primary Health Centres and higher public healthcare facilities which include Community Health Centre, Civil Hospital, Sub-District Hospital, and District Hospital etc.

There is no provision for appointment of doctors under Ayushman Bharat - PMJAY.

**Requirements of nurses and medical attendants for fighting pandemic**

1065. SHRI VAIKO:

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the para-medic staff like nurses and medical attendants who were COVID warriors had agitated and protested for timely salary, proper personal equipments and other facilities;



- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court gave any direction for keeping them safe and secure; and
- (d) if so, steps taken by various State Governments to address the issue, and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) There had been instances of healthcare workers being agitated for timely salary and other facilities. This was a subject matter before the Hon' Supreme Court which had issued directions to Central Government to issue specific orders on the issue under Disaster Management Act.

Accordingly, Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India issued an order under Disaster Management Act for the States to provide timely salary to healthcare workers. Complaints, if any on the issues as obtained from the healthcare personnel are being accordingly followed with the states. For the complaints so received and forwarded, compliance reports are also provided by the States.

#### **Banning of ads promoting fairness creams**

1066. SHRI VAIKO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to ban advertisements promoting fairness creams, colour creams, whiteness creams etc.;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether such products discriminate the human beings who are of different skin pigments and promote racism and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI), a self-regulatory body of advertisement industry has set up a Consumer Complaints Council to deal with advertising content and decide on complaints against advertisements making misleading, false and unsubstantiated claims.

ASCI is using Self-Regulatory guidelines, which include the following:—

- (1) Advertising should not communicate any discrimination as a result of skin colour. These advertisements should not reinforce negative social stereotyping on the basis of skin colour. Specifically, advertising should not directly or implicitly show people with darker skin, in a way which is widely seen as, unattractive, unhappy, depressed or concerned. These advertisements should not portray people with darker skin, in a way which is widely seen as, at a disadvantage of any kind, or inferior, or unsuccessful in any aspect of life, particularly in relation to being attractive to the opposite sex, matrimony, job placement, promotions and other prospects.
- (2) In the pre-usage depiction of product, special care should be taken to ensure that the expression of the model(s) in the real and graphical representation should not be negative in a way which is widely seen as unattractive, unhappy, depressed or concerned.
- (3) Advertising should not associate darker or lighter colour skin with any particular socio-economic strata, caste, community, religion, profession or ethnicity.
- (4) Advertising should not perpetuate gender based discrimination because of skin colour.

Further, as per the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, where the Central Consumer Protection Authority is satisfied after investigation that any advertisement is false or misleading and is prejudicial to the interest of any consumer or is in contravention of consumer rights, it may, by order, issue directions to the concerned trader or manufacturer or endorser or advertiser or publisher, as the case may be, to discontinue such advertisement or to modify the same in such manner and within such time as may be specified in that order.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has issued a notice on 03.02.2020 for stakeholders' comments on a draft Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) (Amendment) Bill.

**Plasma banks for providing plasma therapy**

1067. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Plasma banks running at present to provide plasma therapy to the Corona/COVID-19 patients in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government proposes to set up more Plasma banks to cope with the Corona/COVID-19 disease in the country, State-wise; and
- (c) what other steps have been taken by Government to control the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Convalescent Plasma therapy has been included in the Clinical Management Protocol for COVID-19 as an investigational therapy for use in a defined subgroup of patients only. Use of this therapy may be considered in patients with moderate disease who are not improving use of other mainstay therapies like oxygen supplementation, steroids, etc under strict medical supervision. Convalescent plasma therapy has not been recommended by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare as a mainstay of therapy and there is no proposal under consideration of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to set up plasma banks for providing COVID-19 therapy.

States however, with a view to ensure availability of plasma, in case needed, have taken initiative to establish such banks in certain banks. No central database of such banks is maintained.

(c) Government of India has taken a series of actions to prevent, control and mitigate the impact of COVID-19. India followed a whole of Government and whole of society approach. Hon'ble Prime Minister, a High level Group of Ministers (GoM), Cabinet Secretary, Committee of Secretaries and senior officers in MoHFW continue to monitor public health response to COVID-19 in the country.

The public health actions were taken in a pre-emptive, pro-active, graded manner based on the evolving scenario. A number of travel advisories were issued restricting inflow of international travelers, till such time, commercial flights were suspended on 23rd March, 2020. Till then, a total of 14,154 flights with 15,24,266 passengers have been

screened at these airports. Screening was also done at 12 major and 65 minor ports and land border crossings. In the initial part of the pandemic, India evacuated a large number of stranded passengers from then COVID affected countries (China, Italy, Iran, Japan, Malaysia) and again in the un-lockdown phase, a total of 13,53,522 passengers have been brought back (as on 17th September, 2020) and followed up.

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Various cadres of personnel and volunteers across sectors and departments for COVID related works and maintenance of other essential medical services have been worked out, trained through resources made available on the website of MoHFW, iGOT (online platform) by DOPT (<https://igot.gov.in/igot/>).

MoHFW website is being daily to provide general public with information on current status of COVID-19 spread in India. Communication material is also being hosted on MoHFW website and through social media. A dedicated call centre / helpline (1075) has been started to guide community at large which are being used by the citizens very effectively and on a regular basis.

More than 30 vaccine candidates have been supported which are in different stages of development, 3 candidates are in advanced stage of Phase I/II/III trials and more than 4 are in advanced pre-clinical development stage. A National Expert Group on Vaccine Administration for COVID-19 has been constituted on 7th August, 2020, under NITI Ayog. Thirteen clinical trials of repurposed drugs have been undertaken to build a portfolio of therapeutic options for Covid-19 patients.

#### **Sex determination tests**

1068. DR. FAUZIA KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that sex determination tests are being conducted by doctors at several medical centres/hospitals illegally in the country;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government in order to discourage the said practice; and
- (c) the number of sex determination tests and female foeticide reported during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) In order to check the illegal use of Pre-conception and Prenatal diagnostic techniques for sex-selection leading to female foeticide, Government of India is implementing the Pre-conception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) (PC&PNDT) Act, 1994 through the states and UTs. As per the information received in the Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs), from States/UTs, up to March 2020 total 4641 cases have been filed for various violations under PC&PNDT Act, out of which 3107 are pending in various district courts and 1534 have been disposed off. Further, up to March 2020 total 607 convictions have been secured and following convictions, medical licence of 142 doctors have been suspended.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is taking the following steps /initiatives to ensure the effective implementation of the PC&PNDT Act, 1994 so that the illegal practice of sex determination is eliminated/ curtailed:—

- Regular monitoring of diagnostic Centres/Clinics/ Labs through visits of Inspection and Monitoring Committees.
- Regular Review of implementation of the law at the National/State /District level.

- Capacity building of implementing officers and sensitisation of public prosecutors.
- Mechanisms are formulated at the National/ State level to monitor illegal e-advertisement for sex -selection on internet.
- Providing incentives for community informers and Conducting decoy operations to uncover the illegal practices of sex selections at the State and UT level.
- Rendering financial support to the States/UTs for strengthening implementation mechanisms of the Act.

The Government of India, besides enactment of the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 has adopted a multi-pronged strategy, through gender sensitive policies and is taking all efforts to enhance convergence with the Scheme Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) which aims to bring about progressive mindset in society, favouring the girl child.

(c) As per the information received in Quarterly Progress Reports from State Governments/UTs up to March 2020, number of cases registered for communication of Sex of foetus in the last three years are as below:—

Year	Cases Registered
2017-18	94
2018-19	114
2019-20	30

Further, as per the information received from National Crime Record Bureau, data on female foeticide is not available however, cases reported for foeticide during the last three years are provided as below:—

Year	Cases Registered
2016	144
2017	115
2018	128

**Pandemic related rise in mental illness cases**

1069. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards any recent survey by the Indian Psychiatry Society (IPS) in which they found that the number of mental illness cases had increased by 20 per cent since the lockdown, and that at least one in five Indians were affected;
- (b) if so, details thereof and Government's response thereto;
- (c) whether the IPS has warned that loss of livelihood and increasing levels of economic hardship and isolation amid the pandemic could trigger a new mental health crisis in India and may substantially increase the risk of suicide in the country; and
- (d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has not received any such survey report from the Indian Psychiatric Society. However, realizing the impact that COVID-19 may have on the mental health of the people, the Government has taken a number of initiatives to provide psychosocial support during COVID-19. These initiatives include:—

- (i) Setting up of a 24/7 helpline to provide psychosocial support, by mental health professionals, to the entire affected population, divided into different target groups *viz* children, adult, elderly, women anti healthcare workers.
- (ii) Issuance of guidelines/advisories on management of mental health issues, catering to different segments of the society.
- (iii) Advocacy through various media platforms in the form of creative and audio-visual materials on managing stress and anxiety, and promoting an environment of support and care for all.
- (iv) Issuance of detailed guidelines by the National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS), Bengaluru- "Mental Health in the times of COVID-19 Pandemic - Guidance for General Medical and Specialized Mental Health Care Settings".

- (v) All the guidelines, advisories and advocacy material can be accessed on Ministry of Health and Family Welfare website under "Behavioural Health-Psychosocial helpline" (<https://www.mohfw.gov.in/>).
- (vi) Online capacity building of health workers by NIMHANS in providing psychosocial support and training through (iGOT)-Diksha platform.

**Corona care facilities under the CGHS**

1070. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether proper facilities are available to CGHS beneficiaries for their coronavirus treatment in Government hospitals;
- (b) the fees structure fixed by Government for coronavirus treatment in private hospitals;
- (c) whether CGHS empaneled hospitals are providing cashless treatment to retired Government personnel;
- (d) whether any instructions have been issued by Government for the cashless treatment to retired Government servants who are above 60 years of age; and
- (e) if so, details of the same and, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes. Proper facilities are available to CGHS beneficiaries for their coronavirus treatment in Central Government hospitals.

(b) Public Health and Hospitals being State Subject, fee structure for corona treatment in private hospitals is notified by the concerned State Health Authorities. As per this Ministry's OM No. 6-52/CGHS/GR.CELL/2020/DIR/CGHS dated 10.07.2020, the CGHS rates for treatment for COVID-19 in private empanelled hospitals in respect of CGHS beneficiaries in a city shall be as per the rates prescribed by the concerned State Government. In case no such rates have been prescribed by the State Government in any CGHS city, the rates prescribed by Government of NCT Delhi shall be applicable, till rates are notified by the concerned State Government.



(c) to (e) Yes. Pensioners covered under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) are eligible for cashless treatment at private hospitals empanelled as per the Memorandum of Agreement between CGHS and the private empanelled hospitals.

**Effective drug/medication for treatment of coronavirus patients**

1071. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no any effective treatment available at present for the treatment of coronavirus patients;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether any treatment is available under the Indian medical system like Ayurveda, Naturopathy, Siddha etc, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Guidelines on Clinical management of COVID-19 has been issued and regularly updated and widely circulated. No specific drug has been proven to cure the disease so far. Symptomatic treatment for fever and cough, appropriate rehydration, supplemental oxygen therapy, and steroids remains the mainstay of treatment. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has re-purposed the drug Hydroxychloroquine for mild (but high-risk cases) and for moderate cases.

(c) Ministry of AYUSH has recommended immunity promoting AYUSH medicine such as ayush kwath, samshamani vati or giloy powder, ashwagandha, amla, mulethi, warm milk with haldi, chyawanprash etc.

Daily practice of Yogasana, Pranayama and Meditation, as much as health permits, has also been advised as a health promoting intervention.

**SC's observation on improper treatment of COVID-19 patients**

1072. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM:

SHRI VAIKO:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court has made observations on the callous and insensitive manner in which Government Hospitals in certain States were treating COVID- 19 patients and handling cremation/burial of bodies of deceased patients;

(b) if so, the response of Government thereto; and

(c) the details of action taken to improve the situation and to augment medical facilities and treatment at the Hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the *suo motu* Writ Petition (Civil) No. 7/2020, has taken cognizance of deficiencies, shortcomings and lapses in patient care of Covid-19 in different hospitals in National Capital Territory of Delhi and other States.

In accordance with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, has constituted expert committees for inspection, supervision and guidance of Government hospitals and other hospitals dedicated to Covid-19.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has written to all the States/Union Territories with regard to prescribing reasonable rates for testing and treatment of COVID-19.

Government of India issued advisory to all States that dead bodies of suspected COVID cases should be handed over to their relatives immediately without waiting for laboratory confirmation and body to be disposed off, as per guidelines on dead body management issued by MoHFW.

(c) Hospital infrastructure in the country for managing COVID-19 cases is being continuously monitored by Government of India. States have been advised to prepare for requisite surge capacities to manage cases, in accordance with existing and projected growth rates. States have been supported in terms of logistic and financial requirements for setting up COVID treatment facilities.

**Provision of free psychotherapeutic drugs at Government-run hospitals**

1073. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several states and Union Territories have thus far been unable to supply patients with free psychotherapeutic drugs as mandated by the Mental Health Care Act 2017;

(b) if so, the names of the States where this is the case; and

(c) the steps which Government is taking to ensure that all States comply with the guidelines of the Act at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Under the Free Drug Initiative of the National Health Mission (NHM), all States/UTs are supported to ensure that a set of quality essential drugs, including psychotherapeutic drugs, are available free of cost to all those who access public health facilities.

(c) Implementation of provisions of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017 is the primary responsibility of the State/UT Governments. Accordingly the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, *vide* various communications has requested State/UT Governments to take the necessary action to implement various provisions of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017. All the Rules required to be framed by the Central Government have been notified.

#### **Medical waste management during the COVID-19 pandemic**

1074. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the disposal of Bio-Medical waste including PPE kits in the country became a challenge during the ongoing pandemic while a majority of the population is using Disposable Mask and Rubber Hand Gloves;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to such mismanagement, COVID-19 cases increased among individuals employed in garbage collection and disposal; and

(c) if so, what steps Government has taken for improved management of bio-medical waste in the country?

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), disposal of bio-medical waste including Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) kit worn by healthcare professionals as well as general public became a challenge during the ongoing Corona Virus Disease of 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic.

Public Health being a State subject, information relating to increase in COVID-19 cases among individuals employed in garbage collection and disposal, due to mismanagement in disposal of bio-medical waste including PPE kit etc., is not centrally maintained.

(c) As per Bio-medical Waste Management (BMWM) Rule, 2016, waste generated from Healthcare Facilities is required to be treated and disposed as per provisions under said Rules. CPCB has also prepared guidelines, which gives guidance on Handling, Treatment and Disposal of Bio-medical Waste in line with provisions under BMWM Rules, 2016.

Further, CPCB issued separate guidelines for 'Handling, Treatment and Disposal of Bio-medical Waste generated during Treatment/Diagnosis/Quarantine of COVID-19 patients' which gives guidance on management of COVID-19 related Bio-medical Waste including used masks and gloves. These guidelines were initially issued on 19.03.2019 and later revised on 17.07.2020.

As per CPCB Guidelines, used PPEs like face shields, goggles, hazmat suit, plastic coverall, used masks, head cover, shoe cover etc. generated from COVID-19 isolation wards at Healthcare Facilities shall be segregated and sent to Common Facilities for disposal as per Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 (BMWM Rules). However, used PPEs like masks and gloves generated in Common Households, Commercial Establishments, Institutions, etc., are required to store separately for minimum 72 hours for disposal along with solid waste after cutting or shredding. Such shredded used masks from household can be collected as dry solid waste by Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

Guidelines issued by CPCB have been circulated to all stakeholders and specific Directions were also issued by CPCB to all State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) to ensure compliance.

The following additional measures have been taken by CPCB for improvement of management of Bio-medical Waste during COVID-19 pandemic:—

- (i) In order to monitor COVID-19 related Bio-medical Waste, CPCB developed COVID-19 waste tracking App named "COVID 19BWM". Both Android Mobile and Web versions of software application were designed for waste

generators, CBWTF Operators, SPCBs/PCCs and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). 1st version of the App. has been introduced and a demonstration was given to SPCBs/PCCs and other stakeholders in May, 2020. SPCBs and CBWTFs were directed to ensure usage of Tracking App. CPCB vide its letter dated 21.07.2020 issued Show Cause Notice to 106 CBWTFs for not using the COVID 19BWM tracking App.

- (ii) Directions under section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act were issued in July, 2020 to all the SPCBs/PCCs to ensure compliance to CPCB guidelines for effective management of Bio-medical Waste. However, CPCB has also created separate page on its website for dissemination of awareness on management of COVID-19 related waste, including safe disposal of masks and PPEs by general public.

**Doctors and non-medical staff not paid salaries**

1075. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the States and Union Territories where medical doctors have not been paid salary for more than one month;
- (b) the States and UTs where non-medical staff have not been paid salary for more than two months;
- (c) whether doctors, medical healthcare and other administrative staff under Central Government hospitals and institutes are also facing salary related problems; and
- (d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Public Health and Hospital being a State subject, all administrative and personnel matter including that of payment of salary to their doctors and non-medical staff, lies with the State/UT Governments. However, under National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for engagement of human healthcare resources on contractual basis, based on the

requirements posed by them in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs). Data regarding payment of salaries to doctors/non medical staff is not maintained centrally.

(c) and (d) No instances of payment of salary related problems of Central Government hospitals and institutes have come to the attention of the Ministry.

### **Shortage of nurses in India**

1076. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that India has only 1.7 nurses available per 1,000 population and this is less than the WHO recommendation of 2.5 nurses per 1,000 population;

(b) if so, the details of steps being taken to improve the situation for better health care services in the country; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per Indian Nursing Council (INC) records, there are around 8,92,829 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANM), 21,51,850 Registered Nurses and Registered Midwives (RN&RM) and 56,644 Lady Health Visitors (LHV) in the Country. The Nurse population ratio in the Country at present is 1.7 nurses per 1000 population. However, the nurse- patient ratio varies from State to State, district to district and Institution to Institution.

(b) and (c) India produces over 2.87 lakh nursing personnel annually. Some of the proactive measures taken to improve situation for better healthcare services in the country are:—

(i) In order to increase the number of nursing seats:-

(a) The requirement of land to construct building for School/College of Nursing and Hostel has been relaxed.

(b) The requirement of a 100 bedded parent hospital has been relaxed for hilly and tribal areas.

- (c) The student teacher ratio for M.Sc.fN) programme has been relaxed from 1:5 to 1:10.
- (d) Student patient ratio for Nursing Institutions has been relaxed from 1:5 to 1:3.
- (e) Admission for Nursing has been allowed for married candidates.
- (f) Maximum number of 100 seats for Nursing College will be given to those having parent hospitals with 300 beds without insisting Medical College.
- (g) Distance from school to hospital has been relaxed from 15 km to 30 Km. However, for hilly and tribal areas the maximum distance is 50 Km.
- (h) Eligibility Criteria to admission *i.e.* (Marks) for Diploma and Degree has been relaxed by 5%.
- (i) Relaxation for opening M.Sc. (N) programme. Super speciality Hospital can start M.Sc. (N) without having under graduate programme.
- (ii) The Nurse Practitioner in Critical Care Nursing (NPCC) has been developed which prepares registered B.Sc. Nurses for advance practice roles as clinical experts, managers, educators and consultants leading to M.Sc. degree in Nursing.

#### **Help to the States to fight COVID-19 pandemic**

1077. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to help the States to fight COVID-19 pandemic, the details thereof; and
- (b) what are the specific helps/assistance including financial help, extended particularly to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Gujarat to fight COVID-19 pandemic and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Government has taken

a series of action to support states for responding to COVID-19 and remain prepared for the future pandemics. A package of ₹ 15,000 crores under "India COVID-19 Emergency Response and Health System Preparedness Package" has been approved by the Cabinet on 22nd April, 2020 with an objective to prevent, detect and respond to the threat posed by COVID-19 and strengthen national systems for public health preparedness. The major components are: (i) Emergency COVID-19 response; (ii) Strengthening national and state health systems to support prevention and preparedness; (iii) Strengthening pandemic research and multi sector, national institutions and platforms for One Health; (iv) Community engagement and risk communication and (v) Implementation management, capacity building, monitoring and evaluation.

Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) is conducting contact tracing through community surveillance. In the earlier part of the pandemic, this was done for travel related cases and subsequently for cases being reported from community as a part of containment strategy. As on 18th September 2020, a total of about 40 lakh persons have been kept under surveillance. ICMR is supporting testing by a network of VRDL laboratories. ICMR is also providing protocols on testing machines and diagnostic kits.

Advisories, SOPs and guidelines on all relevant aspects of the subject were provided to the state governments including containment plans.

An enabling environment has been created to train various cadres of personnel and volunteers across sectors and departments for COVID related works and maintenance of other essential medical services through iGOT (online platform) by DOPT (<https://igot.gov.in/igot/>).

A clinical Center of Excellence (CoE) initiative has also been launched by Ministry of Health & FW with AIIMS, Delhi as apex nodal institution and State level CoEs to provide guidance on clinical management protocols. Weekly webinars are being organized by AIIMS to guide these State level CoEs on crucial clinical issues that doctors may require guidance on managing Covid cases.

Communication material and toolkits have been developed (pamphlets, poster, audio and AV films) and provided to the States/UTs on COVID-19 disease, preventive steps required to be taken by the communities, handling of myths and stigma related to disease and to widely publicize the helpline numbers available. Communication material is also being hosted on MoHFW website and through social media.



MoHFW monitored the situation in collaboration with the State governments through regular video conferences. Central teams have been deployed to affected states from time to time. The details of state wise teams deployed are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

States/UTs are provided with necessary financial support under India COVID-19 Emergency Response and Health System Preparedness Package. During FY 2020-21, state wise details of allocation and release to the States/ UTs as on 10.09.2020 are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

In addition, commodity support was provided in terms of testing equipment, reagents, PPE, N95, HCQ and ventilators. The details of commodity support provided State-wise are collectively given in the Statement-III to V.

**Statement-I**

*Deployment of Central Teams*

Sl. No.	State	Date of Deployment
1.	Assam	31st May 2020 4th August 2020
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2nd May 2020 do do
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4th August 2020
4.	Bihar	8th April 2020 31st May 2020 4th August 2020
5.	Chhattisgarh	31st August 2020
6.	Chandigarh UT	4th September 2020
7.	Delhi	28th April 2020 28th April 2020 2nd May 2020 do

Sl. No.	State	Date of Deployment
8.	Gujarat	8th April 2020 29th April 2020 2nd May 2020 do 10th June 2020 26th June 2020
9.	Haryana	16th April 2020 4th June 2020
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4th August 2020
11.	Jharkhand	31st August 2020
12.	Ladakh	6th March 2020 4th August 2020
13.	Karnataka	8th April 2020 10th June 2020 4th August 2020
14.	Maharashtra	8th April 2020 do 16th April 2020 22nd April 2020 do 2nd May 2020 do 6th May 2020 28th June 2020
15.	Madhya Pradesh	10th April 2020 31st May 2020
16.	Odisha	do 31st August 2020
17.	Punjab	4th September 2020
18.	Puducherry	4th August 2020
19.	Rajasthan	8th April 2020 22nd April 2020 2nd May 2020 31st May 2020 4th August 2020

Sl. No.	State	Date of Deployment
20.	Tamil Nadu	8th April 2020 27th April 2020 2nd May 2020 31st May 2020 9th July 2020
21.	Telangana	10th April 2020 2nd May 2020 do do 28th to 29th June 2020 9th to 10th August 2020
22.	Tripura	13th May 2020 8th September 2020
23.	Uttar Pradesh	8th April 2020 2nd May 2020 do 31st May 2020
24.	Uttarakhand	31st May 2020 4th August 2020
25.	West Bengal	16th April 2020 2nd May 2020 10th June 2020

**Statement-II**

*Details showing State-wise Central Allocation and Release during FY 2020-21 under the COVID-19 Package (Phase-I and Phase-II)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central Allocation (Phase-I)	Central Allocation (Phase-II)	Central Release (Phase-I)	Central Release (Phase-II)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A. High Focus States</b>					
1.	Bihar	80.2	66.23	80.2	33.11

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Chhattisgarh	29.65	24.49	29.65	12.24
3.	Jharkhand	26.86	22.18	26.86	11.09
4.	Madhya Pradesh	131.21	108.36	131.21	54.18
5.	Odisha	46.35	38.28	46.35	19.14
6.	Rajasthan	201.72	166.59	201.72	83.29
7.	Uttar Pradesh	236.4	195.23	236.4	97.61
<b>B. Hilly States</b>					
8.	Himachal Pradesh	24.08	19.89	24.08	19.89
9.	Uttarakhand	30.11	24.87	30.11	24.87
<b>C. Other States</b>					
10.	Andhra Pradesh	141.46	116.82	141.46	58.41
11.	Telangana	181.82	150.15	181.82	75.07
12.	Goa	4.23	3.49	4.23	1.75
13.	Gujarat	85.79	170	85.79	85
14.	Haryana	75.58	62.42	75.58	31.21
15.	Karnataka	128.92	106.47	128.92	53.23
16.	Kerala	219.38	181.17	219.38	90.59
17.	Maharashtra	393.82	450	393.82	0
18.	Punjab	71.87	59.35	71.87	59.36
19.	Tamil Nadu	312.64	400	312.64	199
20.	West Bengal	81.14	110	81.14	110
TOTAL		2,503.23	2,475.99	2,503.23	1,119.04
<b>D. Union Territories without legislature</b>					
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.38	4.44	5.38	4.44

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Chandigarh	9.39	7.75	9.39	0
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.97	0.8	0.97	0.8
24 .	Lakshadweep	0.22	0.18	0.22	0
TOTAL		15.96	13.17	15.96	5.24
<b>E</b>	<b>Union Territories with legislature</b>				
25.	Delhi	255.12	350.00	255.12	0
26.	Puducherry	3.06	4.00	3.06	0
27.	Jammu and Kashmir	78.37	64.72	78.37	64.72
28.	Ladakh (UT w/o legislature)	20	16.52	20	0
TOTAL		356.55	435.24	356.55	64.72
<b>F</b>	<b>North-Eastern High Focus States</b>				
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.37	7.74	9.37	7.74
30.	Assam	84.29	69.61	84.29	34.81
31.	Manipur	6.37	5.26	6.37	5.26
32.	Meghalaya	5.94	4.91	5.94	4.91
33.	Mizoram	4.17	3.44	4.17	3.44
34.	Nagaland	3.71	3.06	3.71	3.06
35.	Sikkim	2.98	2.46	2.98	2.46
36.	Tripura	7.42	6.13	7.42	6.13
TOTAL		124.25	102.61	124.25	67.81
GRAND TOTAL		3,000.00	3,027.00	3,000.00	1,256.81

**Statement - III***State-wise details of approximate Grant released in terms of Machines*

Sl. No.State		RT-PCR											
		CFX-96 Touch Real Time PCR Detection System @ ₹ 14,86,800/-		CFX96- IVD Real- Time PCR System @ ₹ 15,22,500/-		Automated RNA Extraction @ ₹ 42,18,500/-		COBAS 6800 @ ₹ 3,88,50,000/-		COBAS 8800 @ ₹ 6,72,60,000/-		Total Qty.	Total Cost with GST
		No.	Cost with GST	No.	Cost with GST	No.	Cost with GST	No.	Cost with GST	No.	Cost with GST		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	1	1522500	1	4218500	0	0	0	0	2	57,41,000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1486800	0	0	7	29529500	0	0	0	0	8	3,10,16,300
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	1522500	1	4218500	0	0	0	0	2	57,41,000

4.	Assam	0	0	3	4567500	6	25311000	0	0	0	0	9	2,98,78,500
5.	Bihar	2	2973600	2	3045000	9	37966500	0	0	0	0	13	4,39,85,100
6.	Chandigarh	1	1486800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14,86,800
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	1	4218500	0	0	0	0	1	42,18,500
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	1	4218500	0	0	0	0	1	42,18,500
9.	Delhi	2	2973600	4	6090000	7	29529500	0	0	0	0	13	3,85,93,100
10.	Gujarat	6	8920800	1	1522500	7	29529500	0	0	0	0	14	3,99,72,800
11.	Haryana	0	0	1	1522500	2	8437000	0	0	0	0	3	99,59,500
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	4218500	0	0	0	0	1	42,18,500
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	3	12655500	0	0	0	0	3	1,26,55,500
14.	Jharkahnd	1	1486800	0	0	2	8437000	0	0	0	0	3	99,23,800
15.	Karnataka	0	0	1	1522500	8	33748000	0	0	0	0	9	3,52,70,500
16.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	1	4218500	0	0	0	0	1	42,18,500
17.	Lakshadweep	0	0	1	1522500	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15,22,500
18.	Ladakh	0	0	1	1522500	1	4218500	0	0	0	0	2	57,41,000
19.	Maharashtra	7	10407600	5	7612500	10	42185000	1	3,88,50,000	0	0	23	9,90,55,100
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4	5947200	2	3045000	6	25311000	0	0	0	0	12	3,43,03,200

Written Answers to

[20 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	300
21.	Manipur	0	0	1	1522500	1	4218500	0	0	0	0	2	57,41,000	Written Answers to  [RAJYA SABHA]
22.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	1	4218500	0	0	0	0	1	42,18,500	
23.	Mizoram	0	0	1	1522500	1	4218500	0	0	0	0	2	57,41,000	
24.	Nagaland	0	0	2	3045000	1	4218500	0	0	0	0	3	72,63,500	
25.	Odisha	0	0	3	4567500	2	8437000	0	0	0	0	5	1,30,04,500	
26.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	1	4218500	0	0	0	0	1	42,18,500	
27.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	2	8437000	0	0	0	0	2	84,37,000	
28.	Rajasthan	0	0	1	1522500	10	42185000	0	0	0	0	11	4,37,07,500	
29.	Sikkim	1	1486800	2	3045000	1	4218500	0	0	0	0	4	87,50,300	
30.	Tamil Nadu	4	5947200	5	7612500	9	37966500	0	0	0	0	18	5,15,26,200	
31.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	2	8437000	0	0	0	0	2	84,37,000	Unstarred Questions
32.	Tripura	0	0	3	4567500	1	4218500	0	0	0	0	4	87,86,000	
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3	4460400	5	7612500	12	50622000	1	3,88,50,000	0	0	21	10,15,44,900	
34.	Uttarakhand	1	1486800	0	0	1	4218500	0	0	0	0	2	57,05,300	
35.	West Bengal	4	5947200	2	3045000	6	25311000	0	0	1	6,72,60,000	13	10,15,63,200	
TOTAL		37	55011600	48	73080000	125	527312500	2	7,77,00,000	1	6,72,60,000	213	80,03,64,100	



**Statement-IV***State-wise details of approximate Grant released in terms of Kits*

Total supplied quantity as of 11.09.2020

Sl. No.States		ICMR					
		Product category/Total quantity supplied					
		RNA		VTM		RT-PCR	
		Qty.	Amount (₹)	Qty.	Amount (₹)	Qty.	Amount (₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19,912	23,23,322	33,600	42,33,486	26,400	1,48,61,454
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,70,722	1,87,04,408	1,22,040	1,68,60,579	2,46,567	13,06,21,730
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12,184	14,25,149	12,800	14,60,820	16,000	68,66,020
4.	Assam	3,12,818	3,44,14,343	3,90,800	5,37,87,655	5,97,867	27,38,47,408
5.	Bihar	1,19,920	1,39,15,858	21,910	29,54,091	4,71,548	21,28,41,369
6.	Chandigarh	52,930	58,58,826	29,560	35,16,673	83,728	3,48,73,173
7.	Chhattisgarh	92,072	1,04,00,739	1,57,450	2,11,55,153	1,36,100	4,32,80,856
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30,956	35,09,531	51,900	65,27,669	28,480	1,32,97,550

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	302
9.	Delhi	95,988	1,19,98,182	1,39,600	1,89,94,189	3,28,994	18,80,76,759	Written Answers to  [RAJYA SABHA]
10.	Goa	4,000	4,66,980	53,600	65,60,136	7,700	51,09,927	
11.	Gujarat	3,49,016	3,88,23,901	4,00,000	4,82,88,338	7,12,767	40,90,47,887	
12.	Haryana	1,62,338	1,75,81,638	1,73,600	2,02,65,912	2,74,824	7,75,47,196	
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1,21,112	1,35,29,320	2,91,100	3,59,82,679	1,73,228	7,33,15,629	
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,41,924	1,69,97,534	58,600	92,30,086	2,56,726	12,89,81,214	
15.	Jharkhand	37,390	46,03,337	1,32,590	1,79,34,060	1,23,200	6,43,06,351	
16.	Karnataka	3,76,642	4,14,13,250	1,48,350	1,75,89,994	5,88,502	21,02,99,460	
17.	Kerala	60,942	79,72,471	38,740	57,47,105	1,50,378	11,90,73,677	
18.	Ladakh	14,600	16,36,282	3,800	4,19,710	14,192	58,87,200	
19.	Madhya Pradesh	2,46,120	2,73,23,185	2,80,666	3,72,93,835	6,52,380	24,90,64,453	Unstarred Questions
20.	Maharashtra	10,49,444	11,32,38,072	6,33,280	7,87,76,585	18,00,122	72,18,03,858	
21.	Manipur	44,556	51,50,633	86,550	1,08,06,538	72,062	3,24,94,944	
22.	Meghalaya	16,856	19,09,384	5,300	6,70,093	72,720	2,51,89,033	
23.	Mizoram	20,256	21,60,202	45,000	55,13,793	54,920	1,87,80,409	

24.	Nagaland	27,684	30,64,209	33,050	38,95,085	49,320	1,65,03,364
25.	Odisha	2,33,196	2,43,68,638	20,850	27,09,952	2,45,920	9,90,06,577
26.	Puducherry	56,188	59,82,857	51,120	56,46,204	91,867	3,84,98,993
27.	Punjab	1,33,626	1,52,83,950	5,700	8,97,807	2,66,679	11,11,46,270
28.	Rajasthan	5,60,842	6,29,47,629	1,08,200	1,41,67,216	11,19,150	47,25,70,065
29.	Sikkim	12,528	13,06,504	12,400	15,95,468	19,000	61,83,680
30.	Tamil Nadu	1,11,416	1,31,20,405	1,62,850	2,15,30,401	2,46,634	13,10,06,608
31.	Telangana	2,00,716	2,10,67,646	29,650	37,57,208	3,23,207	10,22,15,836
32.	Tripura	63,648	72,82,336	1,81,100	2,31,93,163	63,527	3,44,50,194
33.	Uttar Pradesh	9,25,150	10,05,43,883	4,24,770	5,14,87,726	14,55,416	48,27,08,457
34.	Uttarakhand	82,980	91,24,389	39,600	58,27,974	1,31,431	5,33,83,309
35.	West Bengal	1,22,548	1,39,58,894	82,700	1,18,96,637	8,31,708	28,79,27,663
TOTAL		60,83,220	67,34,07,886	44,62,826	57,11,74,015	1,17,33,264	4,89,50,68,573

Written Answers to

[20 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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***Statement-V***

*State-wise list of logistic supplies made to States/UTs/Central  
Government institutions (as on 18th September, 2020)*

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Central Government Institutions	N95 masks distributed	PPE kits distributed	HCQ tablets distributed	Ventilators	
		(in lakh)	(in lakh)	(in lakh)	Allocation	Delivered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.86	0.69	1.8	34	34
2.	Andhra Pradesh	14.63	2.79	31.5	3960	3960
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.11	1.26	6.5	63	63
4.	Assam	10.51	3.11	21.7	1000	1000
5.	Bihar	13.02	5.45	64	500	500
6.	Chandigarh	2.33	1.06	3	45	45
7.	Chhattisgarh	4.62	1.87	21.2	230	230
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1.29	0.70	4.75	20	20
9.	Delhi	18.87	7.96	64.8	575	575
10.	Goa	2.62	1.01	8.8	200	200
11.	Gujarat	21.02	9.78	28.5	2500	2500
12.	Haryana	8.05	2.26	26.3	423	423
13.	Himachal Pradesh	3.35	1.77	9	500	500
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.69	4.99	27.8	908	908
15.	Jharkhand	5.11	2.66	28.2	460	460
16.	Karnataka	16.41	5.34	49.7	2025	2025
17.	Kerala	7.00	1.49	39.5	480	471
18.	Ladakh	1.50	0.79	6	130	130

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Madhya Pradesh	14.19	8.17	54	679	679
20.	Maharashtra	29.51	12.83	97.2	4434	4427
21.	Manipur	2.02	0.79	5.7	97	97
22.	Meghalaya	1.45	0.52	4.75	54	54
23.	Mizoram	1.36	0.31	4.2	115	115
24.	Nagaland	1.35	0.25	3.75	120	120
25.	Odisha	8.50	2.53	13.5	567	567
26.	Puducherry	3.19	1.56	4.7	107	107
27.	Punjab	5.82	3.13	20.7	510	509
28.	Rajasthan	16.05	7.43	63	1700	1500
29.	Sikkim	1.50	0.52	3.25	10	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	17.96	5.39	72.3	1450	1445
31.	Telangana	13.85	2.41	42.5	1400	1400
32.	Tripura	3.01	1.43	5.5	92	92
33.	Uttarakhand	3.36	1.89	8	700	700
34.	Uttar Pradesh	21.26	12.82	89.4	2000	1988
35.	West Bengal	17.68	4.85	43.5	1120	1001
36.	Lakshadweep	0.42	0.20	2.25	7	0
37.	Central Institutions	38.28	19.50	102.516	2894	1951
TOTAL		344.78	141.46	1083.77	32,109	30,796

#### Impact of pandemic on child immunisation programmes

1078. SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the child immunisation programmes have been the worst hit in the pandemic;

(b) if so, the plan of Government to restore them as soon as possible;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the children living in the rural areas with lack of access to healthcare are the most impacted; and

(d) whether Government is planning a targeted drive, if so, the outcome thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The utilization of immunization services slowed down at the beginning of COVID-19 pandemic in April 2020, but coverage has improved subsequently because of series of measures been taken as outline in part (b) of the reply.

(b) To restore universal immunization, following steps were taken by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) during COVID-19 pandemic:—

- States/UTs have been provided with a series of guidelines for delivering immunization services as well as Reproductive, Maternal, New born, Child, Adolescent Health Plus Nutrition (RMNCAH+N) services in the midst of COVID 19 pandemic. The same have also been reiterated in video conferences with the States/UTs. Guidelines are also uploaded on Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) website for wider dissemination.
- Regular reviews are being held with the States/UTs to discuss challenges being faced during the pandemic and the necessary measures taken to ensure immunization services.
- Appropriate communication material has been developed and shared with the States and UTs for addressing vaccine hesitancy and strengthening routine immunization during COVID-19 pandemic.
- Supply chain of vaccines and other logistics has been ensured during COVID-19 pandemic.

(c) As per Health Management Information System (HMIS) 37,49,939 children were fully immunized in rural areas from April- June 2020 whereas 46,75,437 children have been fully immunized in rural areas during same period last year.

(d) After each immunization session, due list of beneficiaries is prepared to track and trace individuals who have missed their regular vaccine including individual, who have missed vaccination due to COVID-19 pandemic.

**New hospitals to face COVID situation**

1079. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of COVID-19 cases reported, people died and recovered, State-wise;
- (b) the steps being taken to help COVID patients in hospitals; and
- (c) the steps being taken to open more hospitals in the States and provision of additional beds along with posting of doctors and other required staff to face COVID situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) State/UT-wise details of COVID-19 cases, deaths and number of recovered patients are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) For appropriate management of COVID-19 cases, Government of India has advised State governments to setup a three-tier arrangement of health facilities exclusively for COVID. These are (i) COVID Care Center with isolation beds for mild or pre-symptomatic cases; (ii) Dedicated COVID Health Centre (DCHC) with oxygen supported isolation beds for moderate cases and (iii) Dedicated COVID Hospital (DCH) with ICU beds for severe cases. Tertiary care hospitals under ESIC, Defence, Railways, paramilitary forces. Steel Ministry etc. have been leveraged for case management. In addition, Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) has set up large field hospitals with capacities ranging from 1000 to 10,000 isolation beds.

The patients admitted to government hospitals are provided free treatment in government hospitals. Further, those admitted are also monitored for their oxygen saturation and other vital parameters. Patients showing signs of deterioration are moved to the next higher level through an established referral system involving 104/108 national ambulance service.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has written to all States/UTs to constitute expert committees for inspection, supervision and guidance of Government hospitals and other hospitals dedicated to Covid-19.

State/UTs have also been advised to ensure issue directions for permitting one willing attendant of the patient in the hospital premise and also make provisions for creating helpdesks in COVID hospitals from where wellbeing of patients admitted in the hospitals can be enquired.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India has followed a graded approach and is advising states for expanding COVID-19 dedicated hospital infrastructure. The states are advised to plan for the requisite number of isolations, oxygen supported and ICU beds, based on the prevalent and expected case growth rate.

***Statement***

*State/UT wise details of COVID-19 cases, deaths and number of recovered patients (as on 19th September, 2020)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Active cases	Total cases	Cumulative Cured/ Discharged Cases	Total Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	165	3631	3414	52
2.	Andhra Pradesh	84423	609558	519891	5244
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1886	7005	5106	13
4.	Assam	28631	152858	123687	540
5.	Bihar	12609	165218	151750	859
6.	Chandigarh	2978	9506	6415	113
7.	Chhattisgarh	36580	81617	44392	645
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	218	2859	2639	2
9.	Delhi	32250	238828	201671	4907
10.	Goa	5730	27379	21314	335



1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Gujarat	16076	120336	100974	3286
12.	Haryana	21291	106261	83878	1092
13.	Himachal Pradesh	4430	11622	7081	111
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	20770	61041	39305	966
15.	Jharkhand	13924	68578	54052	602
16.	Karnataka	101148	502982	394026	7808
17.	Kerala	35795	126381	90085	501
18.	Ladakh (UT)	987	3635	2600	48
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	21605	100458	76952	1901
21.	Maharashtra	301273	1167496	834432	31791
22.	Manipur	1926	8607	6629	52
23.	Meghalaya	1976	4445	2437	32
24.	Mizoram	575	1548	973	0
25.	Nagaland	1213	5357	4129	15
26.	Odisha	33092	171341	137567	682
27.	Puducherry	4736	21913	16715	462
28.	Punjab	21662	92833	68463	2708
29.	Rajasthan	17717	111290	92265	1308
30.	Sikkim	422	2303	1857	24
31.	Tamil Nadu	46506	530908	475717	8685
32.	Telangana	30636	169169	137508	1025
33.	Tripura	7107	21484	14142	235
34.	Uttar Pradesh	67825	342788	270094	4869
35.	Uttarakhand	11293	38007	26250	464
36.	West Bengal	24509	218772	190021	4242
TOTAL		1013964	5308014	4208431	85619

**Role of ASHA workers in fight against COVID pandemic**

1080. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has examined the role of ASHA's services totally being used for COVID-19 related activities;
- (b) whether it has impacted their basic work of immunisation and nutritional requirements for children resulting in impact on infant mortality in the country;
- (c) whether India is on path to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals relating to infant mortality of 12 per 1,000 from the present 32 per 1,000 by 2030; and
- (d) whether Government will consider appointing more ASHA workers to achieve the target and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India has examined and acknowledged the tremendous efforts being made by the ASHAs across the country. The ASHAs have undertaken a range of community-based interventions related to containment of COVID-19 spread. These include community awareness through home visits on key aspects related to COVID-19 transmission and prevention, contact tracing, facilitating access to testing etc. The ASHAs are undertaking these activities over and above the other duties they perform.

(b) No, as the ASHAs have been working closely with sub-centre staff for organizing immunization in small batches and have collaborated with members of Panchayati Raj Institution and other community members for active surveillance in the community.

(c) The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 3.2 is that by 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births. Based on the linear trend of annual data available from Sample Registration System (SRS), India is expected to achieve the said target of Neonatal Mortality Rate by 2026 from the current level of 23 in 2018 and the said target of Under Five Mortality Rate by 2021 from the current level of 36 during 2018. As per SRS, the current level of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

is 32 per 1000 live births during 2018 but there is no specific target fixed to achieve IMR 12 by 2030.

(d) Public health and hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility to engage health human resources including ASHAs, lies with the respective State/UT Governments. However, under the National Health Mission, technical and financial support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare system including support for engagement of human resources based on the requirement posed by them in their Programme Implementation Plan (PIP).

#### **Shortage of healthcare workers**

1081. SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there exists an acute shortage of healthcare workers in the hospitals across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government plans to undertake any steps to ensure adequate availability of healthcare workers in the future; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Public Health being a State Subject, all the administrative and personnel matters, including that of appointment/ recruitment/ engagement of doctors and other health workers 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 support is provided to the States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems, including support for engagement of human resources (Doctors and other health workers), based on the requirements posed by them in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

(c) and (d) 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. Also, States are advised to put in place transparent policies of posting and transfer, and ensure rational deployment of doctors.

**Dedicated covid facilities and shortages of essential equipments**

1082. SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of dedicated COVID facilities in the states/ UTs;
- (b) the number of beds at such facilities per 1000 people;
- (c) whether there exists a shortage of PPE Kits and Ventilators at the dedicated COVID facilities across the country;
- (d) whether Government has undertaken any measures to ensure availability of PPE Kits and Ventilators; and
- (e) 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) State/UT wise details of COVID treatment facilities as on 18th September, 2020 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The State-wise number of COVID facility beds per thousand population is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) There is no shortage of PPE kits, and ventilators at dedicated COVID facilities across the country.

(d) and (e) Government of India has supplied PPE kits, N95 masks and ventilators to the States. The State-wise supply of PPE kits, N95 masks and ventilators is given in the Statement-III.

**Statement-I***State/UT-wise details of COVID treatment facilities as on 18th September, 2020*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Facility	Total isolation beds (excluding ICU beds)	O <sub>2</sub> Supported beds	ICU beds
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23	1173	165	24
2.	Andhra Pradesh	581	102867	16902	4846
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	104	2854	172	62
4.	Assam	387	30558	1682	396
5.	Bihar	357	36617	6814	650
6.	Chandigarh	21	3439	885	113
7.	Chhattisgarh	228	22231	1544	722
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	1190	200	46
9.	Daman and Diu	7	559	139	21
10.	Delhi	162	25719	10023	2617
11.	Goa	45	1678	178	134
12.	Gujarat	718	49972	14708	4942
13.	Haryana	801	56286	5985	2227
14.	Himachal Pradesh	66	3413	763	86
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	297	23122	3213	436
16.	Jharkhand	279	17797	3185	393

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Karnataka	1809	138725	17162	4963
18.	Kerala	327	39698	4082	2822
19.	Ladakh	5	276	109	37
20.	Lakshadweep	11	102	21	14
21.	Madhya Pradesh	939	70094	14616	2673
22.	Maharashtra	3328	350340	56737	14866
23.	Manipur	38	2471	358	47
24.	Meghalaya	58	2212	345	83
25.	Mizoram	58	2731	308	44
26.	Nagaland	14	681	142	54
27.	Odisha	246	30206	4129	554
28.	Puducherry	17	1318	339	110
29.	Punjab	284	26805	4266	1643
30.	Rajasthan	417	43206	8449	1797
31.	Sikkim	14	1065	229	20
32.	Tamil Nadu	1259	191301	25409	8439
33.	Telangana	56	15604	2794	1782
34.	Tripura	27	2058	230	74
36.	Uttar Pradesh	757	154428	11413	4256
36.	Uttarakhand	434	30635	2174	481
37.	West Bengal	1224	70591	12635	1284
TOTAL		15403	1554022	232505	63758

**Statement-II***State-wise number of COVID facility beds per thousand population*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Facility	Total Beds (Isolation Beds and ICU Beds)	State Population (Projected population based on 2011 Census data)	COVID bed availability (per 1000 population)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23	1197	423756	2.82
2.	Andhra Pradesh	581	107713	57191340	1.88
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	104	2916	7555699	0.39
4.	Assam	387	30954	37451547	0.83
5.	Bihar	357	37267	115122034	0.32
6.	Chandigarh	21	3552	1154330	3.08
7.	Chhattisgarh	228	22953	36908629	0.62
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	1236	375909	3.29
9.	Dama and Diu	7	580	266035	2.18
10.	Delhi	162	28336	20613908	1.37
11.	Goa	45	1812	1595189	1.14
12.	Gujarat	718	54914	73434609	0.75
13.	Haryana	801	58513	27726511	2.11
14.	Himachal Pradesh	66	3499	8218081	0.43
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	297	23558	13502046	1.74
16.	Jharkhand	279	18190	36078636	0.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Karnataka	1809	143688	66819026	2.15
18.	Kerala	327	42520	36535716	1.16
19.	Ladakh	5	313	299985	1.04
20.	Lakshadweep	11	116	70513	1.65
21.	Madhya Pradesh	939	72767	80055265	0.91
22.	Maharashtra	3328	365206	142797930	2.56
23.	Manipur	38	2518	3743847	0.67
24.	Meghalaya	58	2295	3680825	0.62
25.	Mizoram	58	2775	1232620	2.25
26.	Nagaland	14	735	2163858	0.34
27.	Odisha	246	30760	45952046	0.67
28.	Puducherry	17	1428	1364867	1.05
29.	Punjab	284	28448	32181786	0.88
30.	Rajasthan	417	45003	74970416	0.60
31.	Sikkim	14	1085	667779	1.62
32.	Tamil Nadu	1259	199740	82706144	2.42
33.	Telangana	56	17386	40907442	0.43
34.	Tripura	27	2132	5203185	0.41
35.	Uttar Pradesh	757	158684	224666184	0.71
36.	Uttarakhand	434	31116	11031229	2.82
37.	West Bengal	1224	71875	103204850	0.70
TOTAL		15403	1617780	1397873772	1.16



**Statement-III**

*State-wise list of logistic supplies made to States/UTs/Central Government institutions (as on 18th September, 2020)*

Sl. No.	State / UT / Central Government Institutions	N95 masks (in lakh)	PPE kits (in lakh)	Ventilators	
				Allocated	Delivered
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.86	0.69	34	34
2.	Andhra Pradesh	14.63	2.79	3960	3960
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.11	1.26	63	63
4.	Assam	10.51	3.11	1000	1000
5.	Bihar	13.02	5.45	500	500
6.	Chandigarh	2.33	1.06	45	45
7.	Chhattisgarh	4.62	1.87	230	230
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1.29	0.70	20	20
9.	Delhi	18.87	7.96	575	575
10.	Goa	2.62	1.01	200	200
11.	Gujarat	21.02	9.78	2500	2500
12.	Haryana	8.05	2.26	423	423
13.	Himachal Pradesh	3.35	1.77	500	500
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.69	4.99	908	908
15.	Jharkhand	5.11	2.66	460	460
16.	Karnataka	16.41	5.34	2025	2025
17.	Kerala	7.00	1.49	480	471
18.	Ladakh	1.50	0.79	130	130

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Madhya Pradesh	14.19	8.17	679	679
20.	Maharashtra	29.51	12.83	4434	4427
21.	Manipur	2.02	0.79	97	97
22.	Meghalaya	1.45	0.52	54	54
23.	Mizoram	1.36	0.31	115	115
24.	Nagaland	1.35	0.25	120	120
25.	Odisha	8.50	2.53	567	567
26.	Puducherry	3.19	1.56	107	107
27.	Punjab	5.82	3.13	510	509
28.	Rajasthan	16.05	7.43	1700	1500
29.	Sikkim	1.50	0.52	10	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	17.96	5.39	1450	1445
31.	Telangana	13.85	2.41	1400	1400
32.	Tripura	3.01	1.43	92	92
33.	Uttarakhand	3.36	1.89	700	700
34.	Uttar Pradesh	21.26	12.82	2000	1988
35.	West Bengal	17.68	4.85	1120	1001
36.	Lakshadweep	0.42	0.20	7	0
37.	Central Institutions	38.28	19.50	2894	1951
TOTAL		344.78	141.46	32,109	30,796

#### **Mental health issues arising out of the COVID pandemic**

1083. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognisance of the mental health issues arising out of the COVID-19 pandemic;

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to address mental health issues arising out of the pandemic; and

(c) whether Government has conducted any study or collected data on mental health impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The Government has not conducted any study to assess the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the mental health of the population. However, realizing the impact that COVID-19 may have on the mental health of the people, the Government has taken a number of initiatives to provide psychosocial support during COVID-19. These initiatives include:—

- (i) Setting up of a 24/7 helpline to provide psychosocial support, by mental health professionals, to the entire affected population, divided into different target groups viz. children, adult, elderly, women and healthcare workers.
- (ii) Issuance of guidelines/ advisories on management of mental health issues, catering to different segments of the society.
- (iii) Advocacy through various media platforms in the form of creative and audio-visual materials on managing stress and anxiety, and promoting an environment of support and care for all.
- (iv) Issuance of detailed guidelines by the National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS), Bengaluru- "Mental Health in the times of COVID-19 Pandemic - Guidance for General Medical and Specialized Mental Health Care Settings".
- (v) All the guidelines, advisories and advocacy material can be accessed on Ministry of Health and Family Welfare website under "Behavioural Health - Psychosocial helpline" (<https://www.mohfw.gov.in/>).
- (vi) Online capacity building of health workers by NIMHANS in providing psychosocial support and training through (iGOT)-Diksha platform.

#### **Effect of COVID-19 pandemic on sex workers**

1084. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study to gauge the impact of COVID-19 on sex workers in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the steps taken by Government to provide affordable and accessible healthcare to sex workers amidst the pandemic; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to reduce stigmatisation of sex workers so as to enable them to access relief aid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) has not conducted any study to gauge the impact of COVID 19 on sex workers in the country.

NACO's research mandate is limited to Operational Research studies relating to HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI).

(d) National AIDS Control Organization issued guidance notes to all State AIDS Control Societies (SACS) and Union Territories (UTs) to ensure continuity of HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment services to all communities inclusive of sex workers. These instructions are regularly reviewed and reiterated.

(e) NACO conducts regular community consultations where representatives from sex workers communities also participate. Capacity building training programmes for programme managers and service providers include sessions on reducing stigma for High Risk Group populations and persons living with HIV AIDS. Through communications to SACS, the programme functionaries at district and State level, directions are issued to create and enhance access to social protection schemes. NACO has also directed SACS and reached out to other line ministries like Social Justice and Empowerment, Women and Child development, etc to support such communities to access relief aid.

**Repurposing and availability of medicines for treatment of COVID-19**

1085. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the drugs and injectables repurposed and approved for treatment of COVID-19;

(b) the steps taken to ensure their uninterrupted availability for COVID-19 patients;

(c) whether Government is aware of lack of availability of Remdesivir and Tocilizumab in the market and black marketing of these medicines;

(d) if so, the steps Government has taken to check black marketing and ensure availability of these and other repurposed medicines at affordable market price for COVID-19 patients; and

(e) whether a fast-track approval process is in place to ensure that novel palliative drugs for COVID-19 are made available safely and rapidly to the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has approved Itolizumab injection for manufacturing and marketing which have been repurposed and approved for the treatment of COVID-19.

In addition, Lopinavir/Ritonavir combination therapy in COVID-19 has been approved for restricted public health emergency use.

Hydroxychloroquine has been repurposed for treatment and prophylactic use.

CDSCO has approved for manufacture / marketing of two new drugs for Restricted Emergency Use in the country for treatment of COVID-19 infection:

(i) Remdesivir Injectable formulations

(ii) Favipiravir tablets

(b) CDSCO had taken up the matter with all State Drugs Controllers and Pharma Industry Associations requesting to take all proactive steps to ensure the availability of critical drugs.

(c) and (d) Both the drugs are currently available in the country. However, initially, after approval of Remdesivir in the Month of June, 2020, due to supply by one firm only, there were certain reports of black marketing and illegal sale of the drug. CDSCO requested all the State Drugs Controllers to keep a strict vigil on the illegal sale to prevent black marketing along with other measures.

Subsequently, with increase in supply of the drug from more number of manufacturers, the situation has improved.

Due to report of shortage and illegal sale of Tocilizumab, CDSCO had requested all the State Drugs Controllers to keep a strict vigil on the illegal sale and to prevent black marketing along with other measures.

(e) Considering emergency and unmet need, COVID-19 related New Drugs and Clinical trial applications received in CDSCO are being processed on priority/ accelerated approval process as per the provisions of New Drugs and Clinical trial Rules, 2019.

**Vaccine distribution network for COVID-19 vaccine**

1086. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress towards development of vaccine for COVID-19 and the expected time frame of its approval upon completion of trials for safety and efficacy;

(b) whether a pan-India network for distribution of a vaccine against COVID-19 has been identified as and when it is available;

(c) the details of vaccine distribution frameworks for border areas, rural areas and for Below Poverty Line persons;

(d) the details of vaccination administration framework for vulnerable segments of the population including health care workers and senior citizens; and

(e) the details of distribution and oversight of administration of such a vaccine to and within States/ Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has informed that it has granted test license permission for manufacture of COVID-19 Vaccine for preclinical test, examination and analysis to the following manufacturers in India:—

1. M/s Serum Institute of India Pvt., Ltd., Pune
2. M/s Cadila Healthcare Ltd., Ahmadabad
3. M/s Bharat Biotech International Ltd., Hyderabad
4. Biological E Ltd., Hyderabad

5. M/s Reliance Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai
6. M/s Aurbindo Pharma Limited, Hyderabad
7. M/s Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Limited, Pune

The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), an autonomous organisation under the Department of Health Research, has informed that it is facilitating the following studies related to COVID-19 vaccines:—

- (i) An inactivated whole virion candidate vaccine (BBV152) for SARS-CoV-2 has been developed by Bharat Biotech International Ltd. (BBIL) using the virus isolate (NIV-2020-770) provided by ICMR-National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune. Characterization of the vaccine candidate has been undertaken at ICMR-NIV followed by safety and tolerability studies in small animals like rats, mice and rabbits. Status of clinical trials is as follows:
  - Phase I clinical trials alongwith parallel studies in hamsters and rhesus macaques have been completed. The trial has revealed excellent safety of the candidate vaccine. Immunogenicity testing is in progress.
  - Phase II clinical trials are ongoing.
- (ii) A DNA vaccine (ZyCov-D) has been developed by Cadila Healthcare Ltd. Pre-clinical toxicity studies were conducted in small animals: mice, rats, rabbits and guinea pigs. The vaccine has been found to be safe and immunogenic. Cadila has partnered with ICMR for conduct of parallel pre-clinical studies in rhesus macaques. Status of clinical trials is as follows:—
  - Phase I clinical trials have been completed. The trial has revealed excellent safety of the candidate vaccine. Immunogenicity testing is in progress.
  - Phase II clinical trials are ongoing.
- (iii) Serum Institute of India (SII) and ICMR have partnered for clinical development of two global vaccine candidates:—
  - ChAdOx1-S, which is a non-replicating viral vector vaccine developed by University of Oxford/AstraZeneca. This vaccine is undergoing phase III clinical trials in Brazil. Phase II/III bridging studies have been initiated by ICMR at 14 clinical trial sites. ICMR-National Institute for Research in Tuberculosis (NIRT), Chennai is the lead institution.

ICMR and SII have also partnered for clinical development of a glycoprotein subunit nanoparticle adjuvanted vaccine developed by Novavax from USA. The trial will be initiated in second half of October after the vaccine is manufactured by SII. The trial is led by ICMR-National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune.

As per details provided by Department of Biotechnology (DBT)/Department of Science and Technology (DST), more than 30 vaccine candidates have been supported which are in different stages of development.

While the Government and Industry are trying their best to make available a safe and effective vaccine for COVID-19 at the earliest, it is difficult to comment on the exact timelines in view of various complex pathways involved in vaccine development.

(b) to (e) Presently, under Universal Immunization Program (UIP) vaccine distribution is based on Electronic Vaccine Intelligence Network (eVIN) system. eVIN is an internet based digital system to track routine immunization, vaccine stocks, storage temperature in about 25,000 dedicated cold chain storage points across the country as well as movement of vaccine. The vaccine is distributed to health facilities and outreach station sites, so as to reach in all areas. eVIN system is regularly monitored by health authorities at state and district level. eVIN system is being enhanced to address the needs for distribution and tracking of COVID 19 vaccine, when it becomes available.

Further, a National Expert Group on COVID 19 vaccine has been constituted to guide the Government on:-

- Prioritization of population groups for vaccination.
- Selection of COVID 19 vaccine candidates.
- Inventory management and delivery mechanism of the vaccine including making of vaccination process.
- Selection of delivery platforms.
- Cold chain and associated infrastructure for roll-out of COVID 19 vaccination etc.

#### **HIV/AIDS patients**

1087. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of HIV/AIDS patients in India;



- (b) the trend of the disease as to whether it is in ascending or descending order;
- (c) the main causes of the spread of AIDS in India;
- (d) how many hospitals are dedicated to the treatment of HIV/AIDS patients;
- (e) the details of AIDS patients between 2018-20, State-wise; and
- (f) how many deaths took place due to AIDS between 2015 to 2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per the latest HIV estimates report (2019) of the Government, India is estimated to have around 23.49 lakh people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) in 2019. The HIV epidemic has an overall decreasing trend in country with estimated annual New HIV infections declining by 37% between 2010 and 2019.

(c) HIV infection in India is mainly caused by engagement in high risk behaviours. The main high-risk behaviours identified for HIV infection in India includes unprotected heterosexual behaviour, unprotected homosexual behaviour, and unsafe injecting drug use behaviour.

(d) There are no dedicated hospitals for the treatment of HIV/AIDS patients. However, under the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) of the Government, as on July 2020, there are 570 Anti-retroviral treatment (ART) Centers and 1264 Link ART Centers.

(e) State/UT-wise details of people living with HIV/AIDS in 2018 and 2019 as per the latest HIV estimates report (2019) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(f) Infections with HIV causes progressive deterioration of immune system leading to immunodeficiency syndrome and making the HIV/AIDS people susceptible to many opportunistic infections like Tuberculosis, Pneumonia and HIV- associated malignancies such as Kaposi Sarcoma. Deaths among PLHIV is mostly because of these AIDS-related opportunistic infections. As per latest HIV estimates report (2019), between 2015 and 2019, there were around 3.95 lakh AIDS-related deaths.

***Statement***

*State/UT-wise details of people living with HIV/AIDS in  
2018 and 2019 (In lakh)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2018	2019
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.28	3.14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0.01
3.	Assam	0.21	0.21
4.	Bihar	1.31	1.34
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.42	0.43
6.	Delhi	0.66	0.68
7.	Goa	0.05	0.05
8.	Gujarat	1.04	1.04
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.07	0.07
10.	Haryana	0.45	0.45
11.	Jharkhand	0.22	0.23
12.	Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	0.06	0.06
13.	Karnataka	2.80	2.69
14.	Kerala	0.24	0.24
15.	Meghalaya	0.11	0.11
16.	Maharashtra	4.05	3.96
17.	Manipur	0.29	0.29
18.	Madhya Pradesh	0.59	0.59
19.	Mizoram	0.20	0.20
20.	Nagaland	0.22	0.23
21.	Odisha	0.50	0.49

Sl. No.	State/UT	2018	2019
22.	Punjab	0.66	0.66
23.	Rajasthan	0.62	0.63
24.	Sikkim	0.003	0.003
25.	Tamil Nadu	1.59	1.55
26.	Tripura	0.02	0.03
27.	Uttarakhand	0.11	0.11
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1.61	1.61
29.	West Bengal	0.73	0.74
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.005	0.005
31.	Chandigarh	0.02	0.02
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01	0.01
33.	Daman and Diu	0.005	0.005
34.	Puducherry	0.05	0.05
35.	Telangana	1.60	1.58
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		23.81	23.49

Source: India HIV Estimates 2019 report.

#### Universal immunisation programme impacted by lockdown

1088. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lockdown has caused disruption in the implementation of the universal immunisation programme;

(b) if so, how many children have been adversely affected by this, State-wise details from January to August 2020;

(c) the details of vaccinations which have seen major disruptions; and

(d) the steps which Government is taking to speed up the process of immunisation of children and pregnant women who have missed out on their vaccines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The utilization of immunization services slowed down at the beginning of COVID-19 pandemic in April 2020, but coverage has improved subsequently because of series of measures been taken as outlined in part (d) of the reply.

(b) The State/UTs wise full immunization coverage for the period from January to August 2020 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The utilization of all vaccines under the immunization programme slowed down at the beginning of COVID-19 pandemic in April 20.

(d) To ensure universal immunization, following steps have been taken by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) during the current COVID-19 situation:—

- (i) States/ UTs have been provided with a series of guidelines for delivering immunization services as well as Reproductive, Maternal, New born, Child, Adolescent Health Plus Nutrition (RMNCAH+N) services in the midst of COVID 19 pandemic. The same have also been reiterated in video conferences with the States/ UTs. Guidelines are also uploaded on Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) website for wider dissemination.
- (ii) After each immunization session, due list of beneficiaries is prepared to track and trace individuals who have missed their regular vaccine including individual, who have missed vaccination due to COVID-19 pandemic
- (iii) Regular reviews are being held with the States/ UTs to discuss challenges being faced during the pandemic and the necessary measures taken to ensure immunization services.
- (iv) Appropriate communication material has been developed and shared with the States and UTs for addressing vaccine hesitancy and strengthening routine immunization during COVID-19 pandemic.
- (v) Supply chain of vaccines and other logistics has been ensured during COVID-19 pandemic.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise details of Full Immunization Coverage from  
January - August 2020*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Children	Percentage coverage
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1085	34.6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	358333	65.3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9138	51.9
4.	Assam	311762	66.5
5.	Bihar	1381762	68.2
6.	Chandigarh	7955	68.2
7.	Chhattisgarh	360399	86.1
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3607	43.4
9.	Daman and Diu	2417	44.8
10.	Delhi	116879	57.4
11.	Goa	9501	70.6
12.	Gujarat	541679	61.8
13.	Haryana	246860	64.4
14.	Himachal Pradesh	55135	72.8
15.	Jammu and Kashmir (including Ladakh)	135059	98.3
16.	Jharkhand	264249	47.8
17.	Karnataka	554184	74.2
18.	Kerala	219048	67.0
19.	Lakshadweep	535	77.1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	925222	70.9
21.	Maharashtra	903534	71.1
22.	Manipur	15947	53.4

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Children	Percentage coverage
23.	Meghalaya	42131	89.7
24.	Mizoram	8950	75.4
25.	Nagaland	7627	40.2
26.	Odisha	385464	72.9
27.	Puducherry	8478	58.9
28.	Punjab	188830	64.6
29.	Rajasthan	732134	60.7
30.	Sikkim	3601	49.7
31.	Tamil Nadu	497534	67.5
32.	Telangana	363026	87.7
33.	Tripura	26492	77.7
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2779623	73.8
35.	Uttarakhand	101346	82.0
36.	West Bengal	487542	50.6
ALL INDIA		12,057,068	68.5

The data entry in HMIS also slowed down as workers were also involved in other COVID related activities.

*Data Source:* HMIS as on 4th September 2020.

#### **New medical colleges in Odisha**

1089. SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is going to improve the healthcare system in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that a number of districts in Odisha do not have a medical college;

- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government has a plan to set up medical colleges in aspirational districts, in particular, Rayagada in Odisha; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) To address the healthcare challenges, particularly in rural areas, the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in 2005 to supplement the efforts of the State/UT Governments to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare to all those who access public health facilities. Currently, NRHM is a sub-mission of National Health Mission (NHM).

NHM support is provided to States/UTs for setting up of new facilities as per norms and upgradation of existing facilities for bridging the infrastructure gaps and to fill up the vacancies of Human Resource on contractual basis based on the requirement posed by them.

NHM support is also provided for provision of a host of free services related to maternal health, child health, adolescent health, family planning, universal immunisation programme, and for major diseases such as Tuberculosis, vector borne diseases like Malaria, Dengue and Kala Azar, Leprosy etc.

Other major initiatives supported under NHM include Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) (under which free drugs, free diagnostics, free blood and diet, free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home is provided), Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) (which provides newborn and child health screening and early interventions services free of cost for birth defects, diseases, deficiencies and developmental delays to improve the quality of survival), implementation of Free Drugs and Free Diagnostics Service Initiatives, PM National Dialysis Programme and implementation of National Quality Assurance Framework in all public health facilities including in rural areas.

Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) and Telemedicine are also being implemented with NHM support to improve healthcare access particularly in rural areas.

As part of Ayushman Bharat, the Government is supporting the States for transformation of Sub-Health Centres and Primary Health Centres into 1.5 lakh Health and Wellness Centres across the country by December, 2022 for provision of comprehensive primary care that includes preventive healthcare and health promotion at the community level with continuum of care approach. Further Ayushman Bharat, Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) provides health coverage up to ₹ 5 lakh per family per year to around 1074 crore poor and vulnerable families as per Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC).

(c) and (d) In the State of Odisha, presently there are 12 Medical Colleges (8 Government Colleges; and 4 Private Colleges) located in the districts of Khordha, Sambalpur, Ganjam, Balangir, Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Koraput and Sundargarh. In the remaining districts, there is no Medical College.

(e) and (f) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for 'Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals'. Extension of this Scheme to Phase-III has been approved by the Union Cabinet on 28.08.2019 wherein 75 more medical colleges are being established in underserved areas of the country with preference to aspirational districts. The State/UT Governments have been requested to send their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for consideration of this Ministry. So far, no DPR to setup a new Medical College in District Rayagada of Odisha has been received from State Government of Odisha.

#### **Report on efficacy of lockdown**

1090. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Council of Medical Research had produced a report that estimated that the lockdown would only help reduce the spread of COVID-19 by 20-25 per cent;

(b) if so, whether Government took cognizance of the report;

(c) whether Government holds that the lockdown has had an impact of reducing the spread of COVID-19; and

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



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The Indian Council of Medical Research has informed that it has not released any such report.

(c) and (d) Yes. The Government holds that by imposing country-wide lockdown, India successfully blunted the aggressive progression of COVID-19. It has been estimated that this decision prevented approximately 14-29 lakh cases and 37-78 thousand deaths. Further, these four months were utilized to create additional health infrastructure, enhance human resource and produce within India critical elements such as PPEs, N-95 masks and ventilators, etc.

#### **Purchase of medical ventilators**

1091. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ventilators purchased by the Ministry from the company named Jyoti CNC Ltd. since January, 2020 till August, 2020, month-wise;

(b) the cost per ventilator purchased from the afore-mentioned company;

(c) whether it is a fact that ventilators supplied by this company were being supplied to hospitals before quality checks had been cleared including review being undertaken by a technical committee set up by the Directorate General of Health Services;

(d) the date by when all necessary approvals had been completed; and

(e) the date when supply of ventilators manufactured by the afore-mentioned company to hospitals was started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Purchase Order dated 17.04.20 has been placed by M/s HLL Lifecare Ltd. (Central procurement agency appointed by Government) on M/s Jyoti CNC Automation Ltd., Rajkot for supply of 5000 number of Ventilators (Model Dhaman III).

(b) Delivery cost per Ventilator (Model Dhaman III) from M/s Jyoti CNC Automation Ltd., Rajkot is ₹ 2,41,920/- (Rupees two lakh forty one thousand nine hundred and twenty only).

(c) and (d) No. Based on clinical trials, Director General of Health Services has approved the clinical use of these ventilators on patients on 25.08.2020.

(e) The supplies of these ventilators to hospitals has not yet started.

**Medical college in Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal**

1092. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned opening of a new Government medical college by upgrading the Jalpaiguri district hospital in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of funds allocated and proposed timeline by which the college will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The Ministry has sanctioned opening of a new Government medical college at Jalpaiguri in West Bengal by upgrading the district hospital. The college has been approved in January, 2020 under Phase III of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals" at an approved cost of ₹ 325 crore, to be shared between the Centre and State Government in the ratio of 60:40 with allocation of Central Share of ₹ 195 crores. No funds have yet been released for the medical colleges as the State Government is yet to sign the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in respect of this project. The State Government of West Bengal is the implementing agency for the project.

**Unwillingness by private hospitals to accept Government fixed rates**

1093. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the prices of medical services to be given to people are very less and are negligible in comparison with present day rates, and private hospitals have expressed their unwillingness to accept such low rates; and

(b) if so, the steps Government has taken in order to overcome the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) No. As far as the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 (CE Act, 2010) is concerned, no prices of medical services have been issued. However, in pursuance to the CE Act, 2010 and Rules thereunder, National Council for Clinical Establishments has approved a list of medical procedures and a template of costing (*i.e.* standardized healthcare services costing template), which have been shared with the States/Union Territories (UTs) wherever the CE Act, 2010 is applicable, for them to work out the standard cost of procedure and services, taking into account all pertinent factors including local ones.

Health being a State subject, implementation of provisions of the CE Act, 2010 is within the remit of the respective State/UT Government.

Under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), the empaneled hospitals agree to CGHS rates and sign memorandum of agreement for empanelment under CGHS.

Under Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY), secondary and tertiary hospitalization care is provided to entitled beneficiaries through pre-defined Health benefit packages (HBPs). As of 17.09.2020, 23,334 hospitals have been empaneled under the scheme of which over 10,500 hospitals belong to the private sector. The private sector accounts for over 50% of the hospital admissions that have been authorized under the AB-PMJAY.

After the launch of AB-PMJAY, feedback from various stakeholders on different aspects of AB-PMJAY including Health Benefit Packages (HBPs) was received. Accordingly, the HBPs were rationalized in consultation with subject experts as HBP 2.0.

#### **Schemes for promotion of solar energy**

1094. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any scheme for promotion of solar energy in the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) the details of amount that has been allocated for the purpose during the last two years and amount spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The details of major existing schemes to promote solar energy in the country are as follows:—

- Solar Park Scheme for setting up solar parks with a target of 40,000 MW of solar power projects. Under this scheme, support of ₹ 20 lakhs per MW is provided.
- Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) Scheme Phase-II (Government Producer Scheme) for setting up 12,000 MW grid-connected Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Power Projects by Government Producers with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support, for self-use or use by Government/Government entities, either directly or through Distribution Companies (DISCOMS).
- PM-KUSUM Scheme to promote small scale Grid Connected Renewable Energy Power Plants, stand-alone solar powered agricultural pumps and solarisation of grid connected agricultural pumps. The scheme is not only beneficial to the farmers but also States and DISCOMs. States save on subsidy being provided for electricity to agriculture consumers and DISCOMs get cheaper solar power at tail end saving transmission and distribution losses.
- Phase II of scheme for grid connected solar rooftop power plants. Under this scheme, subsidy is provided for residential sector and performance linked incentive to DISCOMs for achieving capacity addition in rooftop solar.
- Promotion of Off-Grid/Distributed and Decentralized Solar power application such as Solar Lighting Systems, Solar study lamps, Solar Power Packs, etc. Under this scheme, subsidy of 90% is provided to North Eastern States and 30% for other States.

These schemes are being implemented in all the States of the country.

(b) The details of amount allocated and expenditure made during the last two years under grid connected and off-grid solar programmes are as under:

(₹ in crores)

Year	Revised Estimates	Actual expenditure
2018-19	2970.25	2524.65
2019-20	2280.51	1985.12

**National Biogas Manure Management Programme (NBMMP)**

1095. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to State:

- (a) the number of biogas plants that have been established under the NBMMP scheme in each State;
- (b) the districts which have the highest number of biogas plants in India; and
- (c) the total fund allocated to each State during the last two years and the current year for National Biogas Manure Management Programme (NBMMP)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The NBMMP scheme started in 1981-82. The State/UT-wise number of biogas plants that have been established under the NBMMP scheme are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The State-wise districts which have installed the highest number of biogas plants in India under the NBMMP Scheme are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The details of total fund allocated to each State during the last two years and the current year for National Biogas Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) are given in the Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise total number of biogas plants established from 1981-82 to 2020-21 (up to 30.06.2020) under the National Biogas Manure Management Programme*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Cumulative achievement upto 30.06.2020 (Nos. of biogas plants)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	558962
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3609
3.	Assam	138483
4.	Bihar	129925
5.	Chhattisgarh	59850
6.	Goa	4226

1	2	3
7.	Gujarat	435272
8.	Haryana	63433
9.	Himachal Pradesh	47706
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3200
11.	Jharkhand	7823
12.	Karnataka	510916
13.	Kerala	153203
14.	Madhya Pradesh	376558
15.	Maharashtra	924111
16.	Manipur	2128
17.	Meghalaya	10659
18.	Mizoram	5856
19.	Nagaland	7953
20.	Odisha	271809
21.	Punjab	185998
22.	Rajasthan	72446
23.	Sikkim	9044
24.	Tamil Nadu	223894
25.	Telangana	19702
26.	Tripura	3710
27.	Uttar Pradesh	440930
28.	Uttarakhand	364582
29.	West Bengal	1105
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	97
31.	Chandigarh	169
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	681
33.	Delhi/New Delhi	578
34.	Puducherry	17541
TOTAL		50,56,159

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise districts which have the most biogas plants in India under the NBMMP scheme*

Sl. No.	State	Name of districts which the highest number of biogas plants in India under the NBMMP Scheme
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam, Krishna
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar, Lohit
3.	Assam	Kamroop
4.	Bihar	Aurangabad, Arwal, Samastipur
5.	Chhattisgarh	Surajpur
6.	Gujarat	Mahisagar, Dahod, Valsad
7.	Haryana	Sirsa, Hissar, Fatehabad
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu, Sambha
10.	Jharkhand	Deoghar, Dumka
11.	Karnataka	Belagavi, Uttara Kannada
12.	Kerala	Trivendrum
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat, Chindwara
14.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur, Ahmednagar, Bhandara
15.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills, Ribhoi
16.	Mizoram	Aizawl
17.	Nagaland	Dimapur
18.	Odisha	Jagatsinghpur, Cuttack
19.	Punjab	Sangrur, Ludhiana, Bathinda
20.	Rajasthan	Sikar, Banswada

1	2	3
21.	Sikkim	East Sikkim
22.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul, Vellupuram, Selam
23.	Telangana	Khammam, Chittur
24.	Tripura	Khowai, West Tripura
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit
26.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar, Haridwar, Nainital
27.	West Bengal	South 24 Parganas

***Statement-III***

*The status of total fund allocated to each State during the last two years and the current year for National Biogas Manure Management Programme (NBMMP)*

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	State	Financial Year 2018-19	Financial Year 2019-20	Financial Year 2020-21 (as on 31.08.2020)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36019890	37350338	27901400
2.	Chhattisgarh	24473397	24917666	0
3.	Gujarat (NDDB)	0	24000000	12000000
4.	Haryana	6600000	0	0
5.	Karnataka	106269050	36684000	42000000
6.	Kerala	2393812	14631994	0
7.	Madhya Pradesh	46128729	39907500	39952500
8.	Maharashtra	42000000	54000000	0
9.	Meghalaya	1250000	0	0
10.	Odisha	8267000	4800000	972000



1	2	3	4	5
11.	Punjab	38159298	33487208	21099000
12.	Rajasthan	14700000	0	0
13.	Tripura	2203150	3365000	0
14.	Uttar Pradesh	4740100	0	0
15.	Uttarakhand	3600000	1,82,60,000	0
16.	KVIC, Mumbai	60626136	30736748	0
TOTAL		39,74,30,562/-	32,21,40,454/-	14,39,24,900/-

#### Contribution of renewable energy sector in power generation

†1096. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of solar geothermal and wind energy in terms of percentage towards total power generation, during last two years; and

(b) whether Government is planning to increase the outlay in these sectors to promote technical research and development, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The percentage of solar and wind energy in the total power generation during the last two years *i.e.* 2018-19 and 2019-20 is given below:—

Year	Total Gen	Gen Solar (% of total gen)	Gen Wind (% of total gen)
2018-19	1376.09 BU	39.27 BU (2.85%)	62.04 BU (3.60%)
2019-20	1390.93 BU	50.10 BU (4.51%)	64.64 BU (4.65%)

Presently, geothermal energy is at research and development stage and no geothermal power project has been set up in the country.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Under the R&D scheme, proposals for research and development are invited from R&D institutes/ Universities/IITs/NITs/ Industry in the R&D thrust area identified by the Ministry including solar, geothermal and wind energy. An amount of 20 crore has been allocated during FY 2020-21 for promoting technical research and development in renewable energy sector.

#### **Future plans for floating solar projects**

1097. SHRI SUJEET KUMAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the future plans for floating solar projects and overall non-solar projects in Odisha by 2022; and

(b) the time by when the Ministry is targeting to have 100GW of solar and 75GW of non-solar projects across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited (SECI) has received in-principle approval from the Government of Odisha for setting up of 40 MW floating solar projects at Chiplima power channel pond. A proposal for setting up another 500 MW floating solar projects at Hirakud reservoir has also been submitted by SECI to Government of Odisha.

Also, Green Energy Development Corporation of Odisha Limited (GEDCOL) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with NHPC Limited for setting up 500 MW floating solar projects on different reservoirs of Odisha.

As per the Odisha Renewable Energy Policy, 2016, the following targets have been set for addition of renewable energy capacity in the State of Odisha by the year 2022:—

- Solar: 2,200 MW
- Wind: 200 MW
- Small Hydro: 150 MW
- Biomass: 180MW
- Waste to Energy: 20 MW
- Total: 2750 MW

(b) The Ministry has set a target to have 100 GW of solar power and 75GW of non-solar renewable power by end of year 2022.

**Establishment of energy generation plants based on plastic**

1098. DR. FAUZIA KHAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government proposes to set up energy generation plants based on plastic;

(b) if so, the details along with the location thereof; and

(c) the time by which the energy is likely to be generated therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of New & Renewable Energy is implementing a "Programme on Energy from Urban, Industrial, Agricultural Wastes/Residues and Municipal Solid Waste" to set up Waste-to-Energy plants for recovery of energy in the form of Biogas or Bio-CNG or Power from Urban, Industrial and Agricultural Waste/Residues.

This includes Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) or Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) based power generation projects where MSW/RDF fed into incinerator is mixed waste which includes non-biodegradable, non-recyclable, non-reusable, non-hazardous solid waste and may also include non-chlorinated plastic having minimum calorific value exceeding 1500 kcal/kg as per Solid Waste Management Rules-2016.

Under aforementioned Scheme, no project has been commissioned till 31.03.2020. However, under the Ministry's earlier scheme "Programme on Energy from Urban, Industrial, Agricultural Wastes/Residues" *vide* OM No. 1011/2013-U&I dated 12.09.2013, one MSW/RDF based Waste to Energy plant was commissioned at Old NDMC Compost Plant, Okhla, New Delhi by M/s Timarpur Okhla Waste Management Company Ltd. (TOWMCL). List of total MSW/RDF based Waste-to-Energy plants as on 31.03.2020, is given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Details of locations of MSW/RDF based Waste-to-Energy plants installed in the country, as on 31.03.2020 (as per data from Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs)*

Sl. No.	State	Project Developer	Location of Plant	Power (MW)
1.	Delhi	M/s Timarpur Okhla Waste Management Company Ltd. (TOWMCL)	Old NDMC Compost Plant, Okhla, New Delhi	16.00
2.	Delhi	M/s East Delhi Waste processing, Barakhamba, New Delhi	Ghazipur, New Delhi	12.00
3.	Delhi	M/s Delhi MSW Solutions Ltd. (Ramky Group)	Narela, Delhi	24.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh	M/s Essel Infraprojects Ltd.	Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	11.50

**Renewable purchase obligations for round the clock renewable energy**

1099. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes offering of Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPOs) for Round the Clock (RTC) renewable energy;

(b) if so, the manner in which open access consumers and captive users may purchase RPOs;

(c) the specific forms of renewable energy projects that will be incorporated into the RPO sales market; and

(d) whether Government intends to collaborate with the Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises in the long-term to promote the usage of various forms of renewable energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Renewable energy procured from Round-the Clock power projects is eligible to be counted towards Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) compliance.

(b) and (c) Open access consumers and captive consumers having renewable purchase obligation have flexibility to meet the obligation by directly procuring energy from renewable energy projects; buying equivalent Renewable Energy Certificates; or buying renewable energy from the Indian Energy Exchange Limited.

Energy generated from all kinds of renewable energy projects that are connected to the electricity grid can be counted towards RPO compliance.

(d) The Government has been promoting use of various forms of renewable energy in consultation with all stakeholders.

**Increase in use of renewable energy sources in PSUs like  
NTPC and and NHPC**

†1100. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to increase the use of renewable energy sources in Public Sector power generation units like NTPC and NHPC, if so, the details of said schemes;

(b) the details of the target set with respect to total investment, employment opportunities and power generation in this new project;

(c) the difficulties being faced in terms of enhancing the level of power generation in the sector in which NTPC/ NHPC have attained the expertise in power generation by using required resources; and

(d) whether the potential of power generation from these resources has-been declined?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The Government, through Ministry of New & Renewable Energy, is implementing a scheme, viz. CPSU Scheme Phase-II (Government Producer Scheme), for setting up of solar photovoltaic (PV) power projects by Government

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

producers including Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) like NTPC Limited and NHPC Limited. In this scheme, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support is provided to Government producers, including CPSUs like NTPC Limited and NHPC Limited, for setting up of solar PV power projects using domestically manufactured solar PV cells and modules for generating solar power, either for self use or use by other Government entities.

(b) The scheme targets setting up of 12,000 MW grid-connected solar photovoltaic (PV) power plants, with an investment of around Rs. 48,000 crore, thereby providing direct employment to around 60,000 persons for about one year in pre-commissioning activities/ construction phase and around 18,000 persons for about 25 years in the operation and maintenance period and generating about 20 - 25 billion units of electricity per year.

(c) and (d) The details submitted by NTPC Limited and NHPC Limited are given in the Statement.

#### ***Statement***

##### *The details submitted by NTPC and NHPC*

A. **Submissions by NTPC Limited:** No difficulties are being faced by NTPC Limited in terms of enhancing the level of power generation. NTPC Limited generates power as per the requirement of the grid. However, with larger contribution of renewables to the grid, the thermal power stations have to go for cyclic operation and Plant Load Factor (PLF) of NTPC Limited's stations has reduced.

Further, thermal generation will continue to play an important role in meeting the base and peak load of the grid, and balancing the grid.

A. **Submissions by NHPC Limited:** The difficulties faced by NHPC Limited in development of hydro projects mainly are as under:—

(i) Environment & Forest Clearances

Scrutiny of proposals at multiple levels/locations/offices and also by different committees to get Environment Clearance and Forest Clearance, Clearance from National Board for Wild Life (wherever applicable) leads to delay in obtaining respective clearances to the hydro projects.

## (ii) Land Acquisition

The process of land acquisition for infrastructure works as well as for project's components including submergence is quite cumbersome and time consuming.

## (iii) Geological Uncertainties

Geological surprises are the biggest and most unpredictable of all obstacles encountered during/ after execution of projects specifically in younger Himalaya regions having fragile rock geology in North & North East of the Country. Even after the in-depth and extensive Survey and Investigations done before start of the project, various adverse site condition are encountered in underground components like Head Race Tunnel, Underground Powerhouse, Pressure Shaft, and Surge Shaft.

## (iv) Natural Calamities

Most of Hydro projects are being executed in hilly terrains. As such landslides, hill slope collapses, road blocks, flood, and cloud bursts etc. are a cause of severe setbacks in construction schedules.

## (v) Availability of Funds

Hydro power projects are Capital-intensive with long gestation period. Also, availability of funds has been viewed as a major constraint for exploitation of vast hydro power potential available in the Country.

## (vi) Local Agitation

Further, there has been an increased tendency in the past few years to obstruct the works of construction projects, which are nearing completion, by various vested interest groups, local people over downstream issues, employment demands etc.

The Hydro Power potential of the Country remains the same and is being harnessed in the best possible manner amid various constraints. As per reassessment study conducted by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), India has huge hydro potential of 145320 MW (above 25 MW capacity). The total hydro installed capacity of the country as on 31.08.2020 is 40913.60 MW (as per website of CEA). Hydropower potential already developed is only about 28.15 % and that under development is about 7.84%. Thus the bulk of Hydropower potential amounting to 64.01% remains yet to be developed.

**Assessment of un-electrified rural households**

1101. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any assessment of un-electrified rural households in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the extent to which achievements have been made, and the number of villages that have been left un-electrified till 30 August, 2020; and
- (d) the target date of Government to cover all rural households in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) As reported by the State Government, all inhabited census villages across the country stood electrified on 28.04.2018. Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana - Saubhagya in October, 2017 with the objective of providing universal access to power by providing electricity connections to all willing un-electrified households in rural areas and to all poor households in urban areas across the country, by March, 2019.

All States have declared electrification of all households, except 18,734 households in Left Wing Extremist (LWE) affected areas of Chhattisgarh, on the Saubhagya portal as on 31.03.2019. Since the launch of Saubhagya scheme, 2.63 crore households were electrified across the country up to 31.03.2019. The State-wise number of electrified households is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

Subsequently, seven States reported 19.09 lakh un-electrified households, which were identified before 31.03.2019 but were un-willing earlier to take connection, but later expressed their willingness to get electricity connection. States have been asked to electrify these households under Saubhagya. Out of these, 15.65 lakh households have been electrified up to 31.08.2020. The State-wise status of electrification of these households is given in the Statement-II.



**Statement-I**

*State-wise households electrified under Saubhagya since launch of the scheme i.e. 11.10.2017 to 31.03.2019*

Sl. No.	State	Number of households electrified
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,81,930
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	47,089
3.	Assam	17,45,149
4.	Bihar	32,59,041
5.	Chhattisgarh	7,49,397
6.	Gujarat	41,317
7.	Haryana	54,681
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12,891
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,77,045
10.	Jharkhand	15,30,708
11.	Karnataka	3,56,974
12.	Ladakh	10,456
13.	Madhya Pradesh	19,84,264
14.	Maharashtra	15,17,922
15.	Manipur	1,02,748
16.	Meghalaya	1,99,839
17.	Mizoram	27,970
18.	Nagaland	1,32,507
19.	Odisha	24,52,444
20.	Puducherry	912
21.	Punjab	3,477
22.	Rajasthan	18,62,736

Sl. No.	State	Number of households electrified
23.	Sikkim	14,900
24.	Tamil Nadu	2,170
25.	Telangana	5,15,084
26.	Tripura	1,39,090
27.	Uttar Pradesh	79,80,568
28.	Uttarakhand	2,48,751
29.	West Bengal	7,32,290
TOTAL		2,62,84,350

***Statement-II***

*State-wise willing un-electrified households identified before  
31st March, 2019 under Saubhagya Scheme*

Sl. No.	State	Un-electrified HHs (un-willing earlier)	Households electrified			Balance un-electrified HHs to be electrified (as on 31.08.2020)
			During 01.04.2019 to 31.03.2020	During 01.04.2020 to 31.08.2020	Total	
1.	Assam	2,00,000	1,97,807	0	1,97,807	2,193
2.	Chhattisgarh	40,394	29,534	7,341	36,875	3,519
3.	Jharkhand	2,00,000	1,31,880	7,195	1,39,075	60,925
4.	Karnataka*	39,738	26,824	0	26,824	0
5.	Manipur*	1,141	5,367	0	5,367	0
6.	Rajasthan*	2,28,403	2,12,786	0	2,12,786	0
7.	Uttar Pradesh	12,00,003	7,88,083	1,58,135	9,46,218	2,53,785
TOTAL		19,09,679	13,92,281	1,72,671	15,64,952	3,20,422

\* Karnataka, Manipur & Rajasthan States have confirmed 100% household electrification and balance actual HHs to be electrified is NIL.

**Liquidity grants for DISCOMSs under Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Package**

1102. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Rs.90,000 crores liquidity injection proposed for DISCOMS by Government under Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Package;
- (b) the conditions put in to avail this liquidity injection;
- (c) whether it is not a fact that Central Power Generating companies are giving concessions to DISCOMS but they are not being passed to the final consumer; and
- (d) if so, the manner in which the Ministry will ensure this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Government of India is infusing liquidity in the power sector through Power Finance Corporation (PFC) Ltd. and Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) Ltd. to enable the sector to maintain power supplies as cash flows had plummeted during lockdown imposed to contain the spread of COVID-19. Under this intervention, REC and PFC are extending special long term transition loans upto 10 years to Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMS) for liquidating their outstanding dues of Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) Generation (Genco) & Transmission Companies (Transcos), Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and Renewable Energy (RE) generators as existing on 30.06.2020. As against Rs.90000 crore of liquidity infusion package announced by the Government, ₹ 70,590 crore worth of loans have been sanctioned and ₹ 24,742 crore has already been disbursed/released till 16-09-2020.

(b) The conditions imposed for availing this liquidity injection are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) In order to ensure that the benefits of the concessions/rebates given by power sector CPSUs (Gencos and Transcos), are passed on to the final consumers, Ministry of Power has requested all States/UTs on 10th June, 2020, to give a detailed statement along with timelines during which State Governments envisage to pass on the benefits of this special rebate to the final consumers.

***Statement***

*Conditions for availing loans under ₹ 90000 crore liquidity infusion package announced by the Government under Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan*

The funding under the liquidity infusion package would be done in 2 tranches of ₹ 45,000 crores each.

- (i) For sanction and release of tranche 1 the following undertaking will be taken from respective entities:
  - (a) DISCOMs to enable digital payments of electricity bills.
  - (b) DISCOMs to enable self-assessment by consumers (make provision for the consumer to send meter reading by picture of the meter or sms to facilitate provisional billing). The bills will be settled and accounted once the meter is read. The amounts paid by consumers will be set off.
  - (c) The respective state governments to provide an undertaking to liquidate the payments due to DISCOMs on account of electricity dues of government departments/attached offices in three annual instalments, and also install smart prepaid or prepaid meters in government departments/attached offices etc. so that in future the electricity dues of DISCOMs are paid regularly. The State Governments will also undertake to clear the dues of subsidies and put in place a system so that bills for subsidies are raised by DISCOMs and paid upfront every quarter. The above undertaking will be required prior to the release of the first instalment.
- (ii) For availing of tranche 2 the DISCOMs will have to submit details of implementation of the undertakings given at the time of tranche 1 and will have to give the following:

A plan, endorsed by the State Government to bring down their losses over the next three or four years. This will involve steps to reduce theft, and for bringing down the Annual Cost of Supply (ACS) - Annual Revenue Realized (ARR) gaps.

**Estimation of expected electricity load after implementation  
of Saubhagya Yojana**

†1103. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has estimated State-wise expected electricity load at the time of maximum demand of electricity after complete implementation of 'Saubhagya Yojana';

(b) if so, the details of estimated electricity load at the time of maximum demand of electricity, State-wise;

(c) whether the capacity of power grid will be sufficient to accommodate the estimated electricity load, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether Government has made a plan to enhance the quantum of power generation and Grid capacity accordingly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The state wise estimation of the electricity demand as projected in the 19th Electric Power Survey (EPS) published by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is given in the Statement (*See* below). The impact of increase in demand due to Saubhagya Yojana has also been considered in this assessment.

(c) and (d) The power generation and inter-state transmission capacity of power grid are sufficient to meet the electricity demand. This is also reflected as we have single price most of the time throughout the country in the power exchanges as there is no congestion in the electricity Grid. Further, the National Electricity Plans (NEP) have been published by CEA to take care of the future requirements of power generation and the transmission.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*(A) State-wise demand as projected by the 19th EPS (published in January 2017) for the year 2018-19 to 2026-27*

(Figures in MU)

State/UT	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
Delhi	34201	35380	36573	37778	38997	40224	41557	42904	44267
Haryana	54062	57083	60336	63618	66747	70333	75110	80239	85743
Himachal Pradesh	10523	10949	11394	11866	12360	12876	13417	13983	14576
Jammu and Kashmir	16283	17109	18017	18819	19963	21161	22433	23795	25254
Punjab	61076	64730	68502	72392	76826	81369	86027	90789	95658
Rajasthan	79485	83168	87051	91216	95782	101200	108808	117219	126290
Uttar Pradesh	123951	132476	141426	150797	159412	167731	176477	185674	195323
Uttarakhand	15880	17007	18181	19406	20687	22029	23438	24920	26480
Chandigarh	2070	2145	2223	2304	2388	2475	2566	2659	2756
Northern Region	397530	420047	443704	468196	493162	519399	549833	582182	616345
Goa	4802	5068	5332	5593	5855	6120	6389	6660	6932
Gujarat	113187	120693	128368	136159	144186	152475	160989	169732	178693

Chhattisgarh	31383	33463	35559	37840	40155	42661	45315	48146	51088	Written Answers to
Madhya Pradesh	81732	88022	94301	99871	104772	109727	114765	120027	125394	
Maharashtra	161926	171313	180338	189983	200288	211307	223171	235949	249628	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7653	8210	8775	9343	9920	10513	11120	11741	12373	
Daman and Diu	2327	2449	2577	2712	2855	3006	3166	3337	3517	
Western Region	403010	429217	455250	481501	508032	535810	564915	595591	627624	[20 September, 2020]
Andhra Pradesh	63290	68034	73090	78540	84429	90794	97181	104072	111485	
Telangana	67680	75164	80700	84603	88130	91836	95776	99945	104345	
Karnataka	73636	77532	81622	85932	90381	95042	99916	105017	110368	
Kerala	27184	28535	29924	31371	32861	34393	35964	37582	39357	
Tamil Nadu	117505	123724	130189	136643	144145	152357	161349	170822	180989	Unstarred Questions
Puducherry	3254	3387	3521	3664	3809	3959	4114	4279	4448	
Southern Region	352549	376376	399047	420753	443754	468380	494301	521717	550992	
Bihar	28637	31017	35152	38416	41208	43926	46735	50717	54363	
Jharkhand	25880	27488	29052	30649	32209	33850	35544	37354	39252	

State/UT	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	356
Odisha	29124	30302	31224	32164	33172	34163	35219	36326	37453	Written Answers to  [RAJYA SABHA]
West Bengal	61485	63979	66634	69361	72222	75264	78463	81915	85590	
Sikkim	548	577	607	638	669	702	737	773	810	
Eastern Region	145674	153363	162669	171228	179480	187906	196698	207085	217468	
Assam	10831	11894	12959	14051	15164	16355	17631	18998	20462	
Manipur	1592	1769	1925	2103	2300	2515	2760	3020	3300	
Meghalaya	2242	2378	2470	2566	2667	2771	2900	3036	3177	
Nagaland	930	992	1059	1129	1200	1275	1356	1441	1524	
Tripura	1394	1456	1525	1595	1661	1731	1796	1866	1930	
Arunachal Pradesh	1089	1210	1345	1498	1669	1863	2081	2326	2601	
Mizoram	681	737	799	866	937	1013	1095	1181	1307	Unstarred Questions
North East Region	18758	20437	22083	23809	25598	27523	29619	31869	34301	
Andaman and Nicobar	385	414	446	475	504	535	566	598	632	
Lakshadweep	55	57	59	62	64	66	68	70	73	
ALL INDIA	1317962	1399913	1483257	1566023	1650594	1739618	1836001	1939111	2047434	



(B) State-wise peak demand as projected by the 19th EPS (published in January 2017) for the year 2018-19 to 2026-27

(Figures in MW)

State/UT	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
Delhi	6764	6997	7233	7471	7712	7954	8217	8482	8751
Haryana	10397	10975	11596	12222	12819	13501	14415	15398	16451
Himachal Pradesh	1683	1751	1822	1898	1977	2059	2146	2236	2331
Jammu and Kashmir	2565	2733	2920	3095	3332	3585	3859	4157	4482
Punjab	12914	13559	14216	14886	15654	16431	17217	18009	18809
Rajasthan	12540	13133	13761	14435	15176	16048	17282	18651	20131
Uttar Pradesh	18821	20334	21948	23664	25331	26658	28053	29522	31064
Uttarakhand	2536	2739	2953	3180	3420	3675	3945	4232	4538
Chandigarh	441	457	474	491	509	527	546	566	587
Northern Region	62279	65919	69766	73770	77929	82017	86776	91835	97182
Goa	721	767	813	858	904	951	999	1047	1096
Gujarat	17734	18937	20172	21429	22730	24079	25471	26908	28387
Chhattisgarh	5080	5442	5809	6208	6613	7050	7513	8006	8518
Madhya Pradesh	12829	13816	14802	15676^	16445	17223	18014	18840	19682

Written Answers to

[20 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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State/UT	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	358
Maharashtra	23953	25544	27148	28866	30725	32717	34911	37269	39828	Written Answers to  [RAJYA SABHA]
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1026	1112	1201	1291	1385	1483	1584	1689	1798	
Daman and Diu	366	385	405	426	449	473	498	525	553	
Western Region	58654	62728	66847	71020	75275	79748	84502	89528	94825	
Andhra Pradesh	9544	10259	11021	11843	12731	13690	14656	15698	16820	
Telangana	11262	12712	13757	14499	15338	16086	16885	17738	18653	
Karnataka	12169	12834	13534	14271	15033	15834	16674	17554	18481	
Kerala	4561	4788	5021	5263	5513	5770	6034	6305	6603	
Tamil Nadu	17230	18213	19240	20273	21471	22784	24225	25750	27392	
Puducherry	518	539	561	583	606	630	655	681	708	
Southern Region	52171	56007	59581	62975	66710	70579	74666	79002	83652	Unstarred Questions
Bihar	4904	5308	6016	6576	7054	7521	8003	8681	9308	
Jharkhand	4378	4656	4915	5193	5450	5733	6013	6326	6626	
Odisha	4816	5016	5176	5340	5517	5691	5878	6073	6273	

West Bengal	11267	11724	12191	12688	13318	13873	14435	15065	15680
Sikkim	146	154	162	170	179	187	197	206	216
Eastern Region	23868	25130	26633	28046	29500	30895	32319	34031	35674
Assam	2091	2297	2502	2713	2979	3271	3590	3868	4166
Manipur	303	339	372	410	453	499	553	611	667
Meghalaya	427	453	470	488	508	528	552	578	605
Nagaland	191	204	219	234	250	266	284	303	322
Tripura	333	351	371	391	411	432	452	474	495
Arunachal Pradesh	202	224	249	278	309	345	386	431	482
Mizoram	137	148	159	171	185	199	213	229	252
North Eastern Region	3537	3856	4170	4499	4891	5319	5790	6235	6710
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	78	84	91	97	103	109	115	122	129
Lakshadweep	10	11	11	11	12	12	13	13	13
ALL INDIA	188360	200696	213244	225751	238899	252288	266844	282418	298774

*Written Answers to*

*[20 September, 2020]*

*Unstarred Questions*

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**Reforms in the power sector**

1104. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken a decision to bring power reforms in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the State Governments have been consulted in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details of suggestions put before the Union Government by the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Reforms are a continuous process. The latest proposed reforms pertain to amendments in the Electricity Act, 2003 and the Tariff Policy. The details of these reforms are still in a draft stage and no final decision on the details has been taken.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The suggestions given by the State Governments pertain to various provisions of the Tariff Policy and Amendment Bill including those relating to consumer satisfaction, renewable energy, distribution franchise, selection process of Chairperson and Members of Electricity Regulatory Commissions, powers of National Dispatch Centre, contract enforcement mechanism, subsidy, open access, etc. The Tariff Policy and Amendment Bill will be finalised after taking into consideration the suggestions made by the State Governments.

**Electrification of villages under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana**

1105. DR. FAUZIA KHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of villages covered under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana in each State till date;
- (b) the total funds released by Government during the period and spent by each State;
- (c) whether any difficulty is being faced in carrying out the electrification work in the States since most of the villages fall under forest areas;

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government for addressing the said difficulty; and

(e) the number of districts/villages targeted to be electrified during 2020-2021, particularly in the State of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (e) Government of India had launched Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in December, 2014 for various rural electrification works across the country, including electrification of villages. Under this scheme, all the un-electrified villages proposed by the States were covered for electrification, including those in difficult, forest and remote areas. States have informed that all the inhabited un-electrified census villages across the country including Maharashtra stand electrified on 28.04.2018. In all, 19,779 un-electrified census villages were reported to be electrified from 2014-15 till 28.04.2018. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (See below).

Under DDUGJY (including RE projects and additional infra), Government of India have disbursed ₹ 48,342 crore, as grant, to the States for various rural electrification works including electrification of villages from 2014-15 till 31.08.2020 against which a sum of ₹ 47,274 crore has been spent. The State-wise details of funds released and spent as on 31.08.2020 are given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise electrification of inhabited census villages under DDUGJY from 2014-15 till 28.04.2018*

Sl. No.	State	Number of villages electrified
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,590
2.	Assam	2,922
3.	Bihar	3,247
4.	Chhattisgarh	1,145
5.	Himachal Pradesh	34
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	138
7.	Jharkhand	2,744
8.	Karnataka	39

Sl. No.	State	Number of villages electrified
9.	Madhya Pradesh	508
10.	Maharashtra	80
11.	Manipur	558
12.	Meghalaya	1,094
13.	Mizoram	101
14.	Nagaland	88
15.	Odisha	3,294
16.	Rajasthan	497
17.	Tripura	26
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1,557
19.	Uttarakhand	95
20.	West Bengal	22
TOTAL		19,779

***Statement-II***

*State-wise Grant disbursed under DDUGJY (including RE projects and additional infra), Unspent balance and fund spent by States (till 31.08.2020)*

Sl. No.	State	Fund Released during 2014-15 to 2020-21 (till 31.08.2020) (₹ in crore)	Fund spent (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	534	534
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	502	470
3.	Assam	3,236	3,116
4.	Bihar	7,565	7,565
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,202	1,195
6.	Gujarat	505	505

1	2	3	4
7.	Haryana	107	107
8.	Himachal Pradesh	83	83
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	671	613
10.	Jharkhand	3,274	3,246
11.	Karnataka	1,153	1,151
12.	Kerala	301	301
13.	Ladakh	47	47
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3,228	3,182
15.	Maharashtra	1,223	1,114
16.	Manipur	266	248
17.	Meghalaya	409	395
18.	Mizoram	130	120
19.	Nagaland	177	153
20.	Odisha	3,721	3,502
21.	Punjab	172	153
22.	Rajasthan	2,927	2,876
23.	Sikkim	67	56
24.	Tamil Nadu	489	489
25.	Telangana	232	232
26.	Tripura	444	409
27.	Uttar Pradesh	12,490	12,337
28.	Uttarakhand	661	563
29.	West Bengal	2,507	2,493
30.	Goa	10	10
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1
32.	Puducherry	7	6
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	3
TOTAL		48,342	47,274

**Charging stations for electric cars**

1106. SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the action that has been taken by Government to set up charging stations for electric cars;
- (b) the number of charging stations that have been set up all across India; and
- (c) the target for the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Government of India have taken the following actions for facilitation of Charging Stations for Electric Vehicles:—

- (i) No requirement of license for setting up of charging stations for Electric Vehicles: Ministry of Power on 13.04.2018, has issued a clarification that no license is required for setting up of Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles (EVs) with reference to the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003.
- (ii) Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles - Revised Guidelines and Standards: Ministry of Power, after extensive consultations with State Governments, different departments/agencies of Central Government and the stakeholders, issued "Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles—Guidelines and Standards" dated 14.12.2018, which was revised on 01.10.2019 and a further amendment to it was issued on 08.06.2020 to roll out EV Public Charging Infrastructure as a national priority.
- (iii) Grid Connectivity and Safety regulations for charging stations for electric vehicles: Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has issued amendments to following regulations of CEA with reference to facilitation for charging stations:—
  - (a) Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Distributed Generation Resources) Amendment Regulations, 2019.
  - (b) Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Amendment Regulations, 2019.



- (iv) Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) is administering Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India (FAME India) Scheme for promoting adoption of electric/hybrid vehicles (xEVs) in India since 01st April, 2015. Phase-I of the Scheme was available upto 31st March, 2019. Phase-II of FAME India Scheme is being implemented for a period of 3 years w.e.f. 01st April, 2019. This phase mainly focuses on supporting electrification of public and shared transportation and aims to support, through demand incentive, approx. 7000 e-Buses, 5 lakh e-3 Wheelers, 55000 e-4 Wheeler Passenger Cars and 10 lakh e-2 Wheelers. In addition, creation of charging infrastructure is also supported to address range anxiety among users of electric vehicles. An amount of ₹ 1000 crore is allocated for establishment of Charging Infrastructure under the Scheme.
- (v) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has issued following amendments to building by-laws and Urban and Regional Development Plan Formulation for facilitation of Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles:—
- (a) Amendments in Model Building Bye-Laws (MBBL - 2016) for Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure.
- (b) Amendments in Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation Guidelines (URDPFI - 2014) for Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure.

(b) and (c) Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) and NTPC Ltd. under Ministry of Power have been engaged in installation of Public Charging Stations (PCSs) in the country. NTPC has installed 90 PCS, EESL has installed 97 PCS and PGCIL has installed 13 PCS across India, so far. In addition, various Central Public Sector - Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have installed 120 Charging Stations and 22 Battery Swapping Stations across the country. Further, Under Phase-I of FAME-India Scheme, Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) sanctioned about 500 Charging Stations/Infrastructure for ₹ 43 crore (approx.) in cities like Bengaluru, Chandigarh, Jaipur and National Capital Region of Delhi. DHI has also sanctioned 2636 Electric Vehicles (EVs) Charging Stations to 62 cities across 24 States/UTs on pan India basis under FAME India (Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles in India) scheme Phase II. As per available data, a total of 887 Charging Stations have been installed by various entities across India.

As per "Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles - Guidelines and Standards" issued on 01.10.2019, rollout of EV Public Charging Infrastructure has been planned in a phased manner as detailed below:—

**Phase I (1-3 Years)**

All mega cities with a Population of 4 million plus (as per Census 2011), all existing expressways connected to these mega cities and important Highways connecting with each of these Mega Cities as per the list below.

A. List of 4 million plus cities:

- (i) Mumbai
- (ii) Delhi
- (iii) Bengaluru
- (iv) Hyderabad
- (v) Ahmedabad
- (vi) Chennai
- (vii) Kolkata
- (viii) Surat
- (ix) Pune

B. List of Corridors

- (i) Mumbai-Pune Expressway
- (ii) Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway
- (iii) Delhi-Agra Yamuna Expressway
- (iv) Delhi-Jaipur
- (v) Bengaluru-Mysuru
- (vi) Bengaluru-Chennai
- (vii) Surat-Mumbai Expressway
- (viii) Agra-Lucknow Expressway

- (ix) Eastern Peripheral Expressway
- (x) Delhi-Agra NH2 Expressway
- (xi) Hyderabad ORR Expressway
- (xii) 5 Connected highways to each megacity

**Phase II (3-5 Years):**

Big Cities like State capitals, UT headquarters are also planned to be covered for distributed and demonstrative effect. Further, important Highways connected with each mega city are planned to be taken up for coverage.

**Upgradation of thermal power and hydro power generation plants**

1107. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the efficiency of Government controlled thermal and hydro power plants has reduced substantially because of lack of proper maintenance and timely upgradation of machines and tools resulting in static or reduced power generation;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor with respect to each of the power plants under the control of Government;
- (c) whether Government has formulated any programme to upgrade such thermal and hydro power plants; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The efficiency of thermal and hydro power plants in the Central Sector has not reduced.

(c) and (d) The power generating utilities undertake Renovation and Modernisation (R&M)/Upgradation works from time to time as required. It is a continuous exercise, as a cost effective option for optimization of energy resources through improvement in efficiency, better plant availability and also augmentation of capacity.

During 2017-22, Renovation and Modernisation (R&M)/Life Extension (LE) works of 71 units of 14929 MW thermal power stations (7 units of 224 MW for R&M in Central Sector and 34 units of 7570 MW for L.E. and 30 units of 7135 MW for R&M in State

sector) have been identified. List of these Thermal Power Stations is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Out of these, R&M/LE works of 6 thermal power stations for an aggregate capacity of 887 MW (2 Central Sector *i.e.* Unit No. 3 and 6 of Kathalguri CCGT and 4 State Sector *i.e.* Unit No. 4 of Ukai, Unit No. 3 of Wanakabori, Unit No. 6 of Koradi and Unit No. 12 of Obra Thermal Power Stations) have been completed. R&M/L.E. works for the remaining units are under various stages such as, preparation of DPR, Remnant Life Assessment (RLA)/feasibility study and bid/NIT award etc. Currently, the R&M/LE works are undergoing for 410 MW capacity at 3 thermal power station (Unit No. 7 and 13 of Obra and Unit 6 of Barauni Thermal Power Stations).

During 2017-22, an aggregate capacity of 9294.25 MW at 47 Hydro Electric Power (HEP) Stations (9 in Central Sector and 38 in State Sector) is programmed for R&M through Life Extension and Uprating. List of these HEP Stations is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). Out of the 47 schemes, three schemes (Ganguwal and Kotla and Dehar Power House (Unit-6) and Salal HEP) in Central Sector and two schemes (Sholayar-I and Bhadra River Bed) in State Sector with an aggregate installed capacity of about 882.4 MW have been completed till June, 2020.

***Statement-I***

*Status of units where Life Extension/Renovation and Modernization works have been taken up for implementation during 2017-22*

(As on 30.06.2020)

Sl. No.	State	Name of Station	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)
State sector LE Works				
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Obra	12	200
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Obra	13	200
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Anpara TPS	1	210
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Anpara TPS	2	210
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Anpara TPS	3	210
6.	Gujarat	Ukai	3	200
7.	Gujarat	Ukai	4	200
8.	Gujarat	Ukai	5	200
9.	Gujarat	Wanakbori	1	210

Sl. No.	State	Name of Station	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)
10.	Gujarat	Wanakbori	2	210
11.	Gujarat	Wanakbori	3	210
12.	Maharashtra	Koradi	6	210
13.	Maharashtra	Koradi	7	210
14.	Maharashtra	Bhusawal	2	210
15.	Maharashtra	Bhusawal	3	210
16.	Maharashtra	Nashik	3	210
17.	Maharashtra	Nashik	4	210
18.	Maharashtra	Nashik	5	210
19.	Maharashtra	Parli	4	210
20.	Maharashtra	Parli	5	210
21.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	3	210
22.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	4	210
23.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	5	500
24.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	6	500
25.	Maharashtra	Khaperkheda	1	210
26.	Maharashtra	Khaperkheda	2	210
27.	Bihar	Barauni	6	110
28.	West Bengal	Kolaghat	1	210
29.	West Bengal	Kolaghat	2	210
30.	West Bengal	Kolaghat	3	210
31.	West Bengal	Kolaghat	5	210
32.	Karnataka	Raichur	1	210
33.	Karnataka	Raichur	2	210
34.	Karnataka	Raichur	3	210
SUB TOTAL STATE SECTOR (LE)				7570

Sl. No.	State	Name of Station	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)
State sector (R&M Programme)				
35.	Uttar Pradesh	Obra	7	100
36.	Uttar Pradesh	Anpara 'B'	4	500
37.	Uttar Pradesh	Anpara 'B'	5	500
38.	Punjab	Ropar	1	210
39.	Punjab	Ropar	2	210
40.	Punjab	Ropar	5	210
41.	Punjab	Ropar	6	210
42.	Punjab	GH TPS (Leh. Moh.)	1	210
43.	Punjab	GH TPS (Leh. Moh.)	2	210
44.	Rajasthan	Kota	3	210
45.	Rajasthan	Kota	4	210
46.	Rajasthan	Kota	5	195
47.	Rajasthan	Suratgarh TPS	1	250
48.	Rajasthan	Suratgarh TPS	2	250
49.	Rajasthan	Suratgarh TPS	3	250
50.	Rajasthan	Suratgarh TPS	4	250
51.	Chhattisgarh	Korba (West)	1	210
52.	Chhattisgarh	Korba (West)	2	210
53.	Chhattisgarh	Korba (West)	3	210
54.	Chhattisgarh	Korba (West)	4	210
55.	Madhya Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi	1	210
56.	Madhya Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi	2	210
57.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	7	500
58.	Maharashtra	Khaperkheda	3	210

Sl. No.	State	Name of Station	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)
59.	Maharashtra	Khaperkheda	4	210
60.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin TPS	1	210
61.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin TPS	2	210
62.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin TPS	3	210
63.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin TPS	4	210
64.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin TPS	5	210
Sub Total State Sector (R&M)				7135
Total State Sector (LE+R&M)				14705
Central Sector R&M (Gas Based)				
NEEPCO				
65.		Kathalguri CCGT	GT-1	33.50
66.		Kathalguri CCGT	GT-2	33.50
67.		Kathalguri CCGT	GT-3	33.50
68.		Kathalguri CCGT	GT-6	33.5
69.		Kathalguri CCGT	ST-1	30.00
70.		Kathalguri CCGT	ST-2	30.00
71.		Kathalguri CCGT	ST-3	30.00
TOTAL [Central Sector- Gas (R&M)]			224	
TOTAL [R&M/LE (State+ Centre)]			71	14929

**Statement-II**

*State-wise list of Hydro RMU&LE schemes programmed  
for completion during 2017-22*

Sl. No.	Name of Project, Agency Inst. Cap. (No. x MW)	Central Sector (CS)/ State Sector(SS)	Capacity Covered Under RMU & LE (No.x MW)	Category
1	2	3	4	5
<b>A. Completed Schemes</b>				
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>				
1.	Ganguwal (1x29.25+2x24.2) & Kotla (1x29.25+2x24.2), BBMB	CS	1x24.2 (U-2) 1x24.2 (U-3)	RM&LE
2.	Dehar Power House (Unit-6), BBMB (6x165)	CS	1x165	R&M
3.	Salal, NHPC (6x115)	CS	5x115	R&M
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>				
4.	Sholayar-I, TANGEDCO (2x35)	SS	2x35	RMU&LE
<b>Karnataka</b>				
5.	Bhadra River Bed units, KPCL (2x12)	SS	2x12	R&M
SUB TOTAL (A)			882.40	
<b>B. Ongoing Schemes - Under Implementation</b>				
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>				
6.	Ganguwal & Kotla Power House, BBMB (4x24.2)	CS	4x24.2	R&M
7.	BhakraLB, BBMB (5x108)	CS	5x108	RMU&LE
8.	BhakraRB, BBMB (5x1157)	CS	5x157	R&M
9.	Baira Siul, NHPC (3x60)	CS	3x60	RM&LE



1	2	3	4	5
10.	Bhabha Power House, HPSEB (3x40)	SS	3x40	RM&LE
11.	Dehar Power House (Unit-3), BBMB (1x165)	CS	1x165	R&M
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>				
12.	Chenani, J&KSPDC (5x4.66)	SS	5x4.66	RM&LE
13.	Ganderbal, J&KSPDC (2x3+2x4.5)	SS	2x4.5	RM&LE
<b>Uttarakhand</b>				
14.	Tiloth, UJVNL (3x30)	SS	3x30	RM&LE
15.	Dhalipur, UJVNL (3x17)	SS	3x17	RM&LE
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>				
16.	Rihand, UPJVNL (6x50)	SS	6x50	RM&LE
17.	Obra, UPJVNL (3x33)	SS	3x33	RM&LE
<b>Gujarat</b>				
18.	Ukai, GSECL (4x75)	SS	3x75(U-1,2,&4)	R&M
19.	Kadana PSS, GSECL (4x60)	SS	4x60	R&M
<b>Telangana</b>				
20.	Nagarjuna Sagar Ph-II works, TSGENCO (1x110+7x100.8)	SS	1x110+7x100.8	R&M
21.	Nagarjuna Sagar Left Canal Power House, TSGENCO (2x30.6)	SS	2x30.6	R&M
<b>Karnataka</b>				
22.	Munirabad Dam Power House, KPCL (2x9+1x10)	SS	2x9 + 1x10	R&M
23.	Nagjhari KPCL (3x150)	SS	3x150 (U-1 to 3)	R&M
24.	Shivasamudram, KPCL (6x3+4x6)	SS	6x3+4x6.	RM&LE

1	2	3	4	5
Kerala				
25.	Sholayar, KSEB (3x18)	SS	3x18	RM&LE
26.	Idukki 1st stage, KSEB (3x130)	SS	3x130	R&M
27.	Kuttiyadi, KSEB (3x25)	SS	3x25	RMU&LE
Madhya Pradesh				
28.	Bargi, MPPGCL (2x45)	SS	2x45	R&M
29.	Pench, MPPGCL (2x80)	SS	2x80	R&M
30.	Bansagar Ton-I, MPPGCL (3x105)	SS	3x105	R&M
Odisha				
31.	Hirakud-I OHPC (2x37.5)	SS	2x37.5 (U5&6)	RMU&LE
32.	Hirakud-II (Chiplima), OHPC (3x24)	SS	1x24 (U-3)	RM&LE
33.	Balimela, OHPC (6x60)	SS	6x60	RM&LE
SUB TOTAL (B)		5863.90		
C. Ongoing Schemes - Under Tendering				
Himachal Pradesh				
34.	Giri, HPSEB (2x30)	SS	2x30	RM&LE
Punjab				
35.	Mukerian St. I, St. II, St. III & St.IV, PSPCL (3x15, 3x15, 3x19.5&3x19.5)	SS	3x15, 3x15, 3x19.5 & 3x19.5	R&M
36.	Shanan HEP, PSPCL (1 x50+4x 15)	SS	1x50+ 4x15	R&M
Uttarakhand				
37.	Ramganaga, UJVNL (3x66)	SS	3x66	RM&LE
38.	Dhakrani, UJVNL (3x11.25)	SS	3x11.25	RM&LE
Karnataka				
39.	Kadra Dam Power House, KPCL(3x50)	SS	3x50	RM&LE

1	2	3	4	5
40.	Kodasalli Dam Power House, KPCL (3x40)	SS	3x40	RM&LE
41.	Linganamakki Dam Power House, KPCL (2x27.5)	SS	2x27.5	RM&LE
42.	Gerusoppa Dam Power House (Sharavathy Tail Race), KPCL (4x60)	SS	4x60	RM&LE
<b>Jharkhand</b>				
43.	Panchet, DVC (2x40)	CS	1x40 (U-1)	RMU&LE
<b>Meghalaya</b>				
44.	Umium St.III, (Kyrdekulai) MePGCL (2x30)	SS	2x30	RMU&LE
SUB TOTAL (C)			1273.75	
<b>D. Ongoing Schemes - Under DPR Preparation/ Finalisation/ Approval</b>				
<b>Karnataka</b>				
45.	MGHE, KPCL (4x21.6+4x13.2)	SS	4x21.6+ 4x13.2	RM&LE
46.	Supa Dam Power House, KPCL (2x50)	SS	2x50	RM&LE
47.	Sharavathy Generating Station, KPCL (10x103.5)	SS	10x103.5	RM&LE
SUB TOTAL (D)			1274.20	
TOTAL (A+B+C+D)			9294.25	

**Avenues and opportunities to Indian researchers  
residing in foreign countries**

1108. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated schemes to provide attractive avenues and opportunities to Indian researchers who are residing in foreign countries to work in Indian Institutes and Universities; and

(b) whether Government keeps track or estimates the number of Indian scientists, who leave India to work in other countries; and the steps taken to prevent brain drain?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) Yes, The Ministry of Science and Technology has formulated following schemes to provide attractive avenues and opportunities to Indian researchers who are residing in foreign countries to work in Indian Institutes and Universities.

- (i) Visiting Advanced Joint Research (VAJRA) Faculty Scheme: This Scheme is to bring overseas scientists and academicians including Non-resident Indians (NRI) and Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) to India to work in public funded Institutions and Universities for a specific period of time. The scheme offers adjunct / visiting faculty assignments to overseas scientists including Indian researchers to undertake high quality collaborative research in cutting edge areas of science and technology with one or more Indian collaborators.
- (ii) Ramanujan Fellowship: This Fellowship provides attractive avenues and opportunities to Indian researchers of high calibre, who are residing abroad, to work in Indian Institutes/Universities in all areas of Science, Engineering and Medicine. It is directed to scientists and engineers below the age of 40 years, who want to return to India from abroad.
- (iii) Ramalingaswami Re-entry Fellowship: The programme is to encourage scientists (Indian Nationals) working outside the country, who would like to return to the home country to pursue their research interests in Life Sciences, Modern Biology, Biotechnology, and other related areas.
- (iv) Biomedical Research Career Programme (BRCP): This program provides opportunity to early, intermediate and senior level researchers to establish their research and academic career in Basic biomedical or Clinical & Public Health in India. These fellowships are open to all eligible researchers who wish to relocate or continue to work in India.
- (v) Scientists/ Technologists of Indian Origin (STIO) in Indian research Laboratory: There is a provision to appoint Scientists/ Technologists of Indian Origin (STIO) on a contractual basis at Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) laboratories to nurture a research field in their area of expertise.

(vi) Senior Research Associateship (SRA) (Scientist's Pool Scheme): This scheme is primarily meant to provide temporary placement to highly qualified Indian scientists, engineers, technologists, and medical personnel returning from abroad, who are not holding any employment in India. The Senior Research Associateship is not a regular appointment, but is a temporary facility to enable the Associate to do research/teaching in India while looking for a regular position.

(b) Ministry of Science and technology does not keep track or estimates the number of Indian scientists, who leave India to work in other countries. However, to avoid brain drain Ministry of Science and Technology is promoting global level of research through implementation of various competitive schemes / programmes such as Core Research Grant, Research fellowships such as JC Bose and Swarnajayanti fellowship etc. There are some special schemes for young scientists e.g. Start-up Research Grant, National Postdoctoral Fellowship etc. for making them independent and motivate them to remain in the country. Towards gaining global competitiveness Ministry of Science is also connecting Indian Research with Global research through International bilateral and multilateral S & T cooperation with about 80 countries and various multilateral organizations/agencies.

### **Achievements of Indian Science Congress**

1109. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has held any Indian Science Congress in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the achievements made through organising such Indian Science Congress;
- (c) the number of foreign and Indian delegates who participated and various issues deliberated in the said Congress along with the outcome thereof;
- (d) whether Government has taken any action on the outcomes/decisions of the preceding Indian Science Congress; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the other steps taken by Government for translational science towards promoting affordable sustainable innovation?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) Yes Sir. Annual Indian Science Congress has been held every year ever since 1914. This year, 107th Indian Science Congress was held at University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK Campus, Bangalore, Karnataka from 3-7th January, 2020 with the Focal Theme - Science and Technology: Rural Development.

(b) Through this process, the Indian Science Congress Association has been contributing to the development of Science in general and National Science Policy, in particular. The Children Science Congress, Women Science Congress, Farmer-centric Science Congress, Science Exhibition and Science Communicators' Meet were also organized during the above period. Proceedings of the conference, journals, reports and other materials were circulated among the participants to popularize science and to create a scientific temper among the people of India.

(c) About 15,000 participants, including Nobel Laureates, Scientists, intellectuals, academicians, policy makers, researchers, students and delegates from different institutions participated in the 107th Indian Science Congress. 14 Sectional meetings on subjects of Agriculture and Forestry Sciences, Animal, Veterinary and Fishery Sciences, Anthropological and Behavioral Sciences (Including Archaeology, Psychology, Education and Military Sciences), Chemical Sciences, Earth System Sciences, Engineering Sciences, Environmental Sciences, Information and Communication Science & Technology (Including Computer Sciences), Materials Science, Mathematical Sciences (Including Statistics), Medical Sciences (Including Physiology), New Biology (Including Biochemistry, Biophysics, Molecular Biology and Biotechnology), Physical Sciences and Plant Sciences, were held during the congress. The recommendations of these meetings as an outcome of the Congress were circulated among the participants for sensitizing the rural and student communities.

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) The recommendations of the 14 sectional meetings of 107th ISC, were circulated to 28 Indian Science Congress Association (ISCA) regional chapters. These chapters envisage constructive work for the popularization and advancement of science throughout the year. Ministry of Science and Technology has taken several steps for translational science and promotion of affordable and sustainable innovations. Some major initiatives in this direction are as follows:—

- (i) Department of Science and Technology (DST) has established five Technical Research Centres (TRCs) in the existing autonomous institutions of the department to reinforce translational research.
- (ii) DST has also collaborated with Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) in Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT) Project. The initiative expands the catchment of implementing institutions by adopting a more demand- driven strategy of solution development and incorporates specific externalities of the states of India so as to make end-user translation and technology adoption easier.
- (iii) Department of Biotechnology (DBT) promotes innovative Research and Development activities in the field of Biotechnology through research institution, scientific organizations and universities. The department also promotes translational research through its public sector undertaking Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC). BIRAC has been supporting innovative research and development activities in the area of biotechnology through various programs. The support is provided across all stages of product development including ideation, proof of concept, prototyping, pilot scale development, validation and product development.
- (iv) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) is pursuing cutting edge science and developing technologies, products and knowledge based services in diverse areas such as Aerospace, Electronics and Instrumentation and Strategic Sector; Civil Infrastructure and Engineering; Mining, Minerals, Metals and Materials; Chemicals (including leather) and Petrochemicals; Energy (conventional and non-conventional); Energy Devices; Ecology, Environment, Earth Sciences and Water; Agri, Nutrition and Biotechnology; and Healthcare. Taking further steps for giving more emphasis on translational research, CSIR is implementing two types of projects, viz. Fast Track Translational Projects and Mission Mode Projects.

**Research institutes functioning in the field of science  
and technology in Maharashtra**

1110. DR. FAUZIA KHAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of research institutes functioning in the field of Science and Technology in Maharashtra;

(b) the subjects on which research is being undertaken during the year by each institute; and

(c) the details of budgetary allocations towards each project?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) and (b) The details of research institutes under Ministry of Science and Technology in the state of Maharashtra along with the subjects on which research is being undertaken are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Details of budgetary allocations with respect to major projects running in these research institutes are given in the Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*The details of research institutes under the Ministry in the State of Maharashtra*

Sl. No.	Name and Address of research institute in Maharashtra	Name of concerned Department / Organization	Subjects on which research is being undertaken
1	2	3	4
1	MACS-Agharkar Research Institute, Gopal Ganesh Agarkar Road, Pune 411004.	Department of Science and Technology	Biodiversity and Palaeobiology, Bioenergy, Bioprospecting, Developmental Biology, Genetics and Plant Breeding, Nanobioscience. The overall subjects covered include Botany, Chemistry, Development of crop varieties (wheat, soybean, grapes), Geology, Microbiology, Mycology, Nanobioscience.
2	National Centre for Cell Science (NCCS), Savitribai Phule Pune University Campus, Ganeshkhind Road, Pune-411007	Department of Biotechnology	Biology of Cancer, Cell Organization and Function, Stems Cells and Regenerative Medicine, Regulatory RNAs and Gene Expression, Neuroscience, Pathogenesis



1	2	3	4
			and Cellular Response, Macromolecular Structure and Cell Function, Proteomics and Metabolomics, Metabolic and Chronic Diseases, Microbiomics
3	CSIR-National Chemical Laboratory (CSIR-NCL), Pune	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	Analytical Chemistry and Materials Characterization, Chemical Engineering, Material Science and Engineering, Bio-chemical and biological sciences, Energy and Environmental Engineering, Mathematical and Computational Modelling
4	CSIR-National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (CSIR-NEERI), Nagpur	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	Environmental science and engineering, water supply, sewage disposal, communicable diseases, industrial pollution and occupational diseases
5	CSIR- Unit for Research and Development of Information Products (CSIR-URDIP), Pune	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	Scientific Informatics (ChemBio informatics / Patent Informatics / Phytoinformatics /Toxinformatics) and related software development

**Statement-II**

*The details of budgetary allocation with respect to major projects running in the research institutes*

Sl. No.	Project Title	Project Code / Reference No.	Total Approved Cost (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4
<b>MACS-Agharkar Research Institute, Pune</b>			
1	"Crispr- Cas9 based genome-editing approach to explore functions of Actin Binding Proteins in zebrafish: Unravelling F-actin regulation underlying behaviour of cells, tissues and animals"	BT/PR26241 /GET/119/244/2017 Dated 02.05.2019	40.99
2	"Production, nano-delivery and validation of viral vaccine against nodavirus of fish"	BT/PR28250/AAQ/3/910/2018 dated 24.09.2019	40.28
3	All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Soybean	--	70.01
4	All India Co-ordinated Fruit Improvement Project	--	31.60
5	All India Co-ordinated Wheat Improvement Project	--	92.78
6	"Exploration of pro-regenerative secreted molecules and their mechanistic details in heart regeneration using zebrafish as a model organism"	IA/I/18/2/504016 dated 23.09.2019	128.36
7	Sale of Soybean Breeder Seeds (SP-033)	--	51.45
<b>National Centre for Cell Science (NCCS), Pune</b>			
1	DBT City/Regional clusters for Covid-19 Testing	IED/4/2020-MED-DBT	324.00

1	2	3	4
2	Characterization of inter-cellular transport of Ran GTPase	BT/PR32331/BRB/10/1774/2019	79.87
<b>CSIR-National Chemical Laboratory (CSIR-NCL), Pune</b>			
1	Bulk Chemicals	HCP 0028	503.48
2	Healthcare Diagnostic Vertical	MLP 037326	33.00
3	Development of Processes for Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients towards COVID 19	HCP 0029	75.00
4	To Develop Scale-up guidelines for continuous flow solvent free synthesis platforms using Mechanochemistry	MLP 100926	30.46
5	Exploiting Frustration in Activation of N <sub>2</sub> & CO <sub>2</sub>	MLP 101026	37.94
<b>CSIR-National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (CSIR-NEERI), Nagpur</b>			
1	COVID 19 related projects	MLP 0158	100.00
<b>CSIR- Unit for Research and Development of Information Products (CSIR-URDIP), Pune</b>			
1	Bulk Chemicals	HCP 0028	37.97

#### **Production of eco-friendly Lithium Sulfur batteries**

1111. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the report about the researchers of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Bombay and Shiv Nadar University who claim to have developed a technology for production of eco-friendly Lithium-Sulfur (Li-S) batteries which will be three times more energy-efficient and cost-effective than the Li-S batteries currently in use;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto;

(c) whether Government has further studied and endorsed this claim/innovation; and

(d) if so, the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken for commercialisation of this innovation by manufacturing of Lithium-Sulfur batteries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) Yes Sir. Government has taken a note of recent report published in newspapers about the researchers of IIT Bombay and Shiv Nadar University having developed a technology for production of eco-friendly Lithium-Sulfur (Li-S) batteries.

(b) The news is based on small lab scale Li-S coin-cell. There are significant challenges to further develop them to the large-format cell technology required for electric vehicles.

(c) Experts in National Labs have examined the claim. This technology is still at nascent stage.

(d) In view of (c), more work is necessary for this technology.

**Tourist circuits connecting religious places**

1112. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to open more tourist circuits including important religious places and modernise the existing ones so that tourist are not inconvenienced, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government proposes to allocate more funds for this purpose in coming years, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Development of tourist places is primarily the responsibility of concerned State Government/ Union Territory Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism under 'Swadesh Darshan' and 'National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' schemes provides financial assistance to State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations/ Central Agencies for development of tourism infrastructure. Submission of project proposals by the State Governments/ Union Territory (UT) Administrations under the schemes is a continuous process. The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned projects under Swadesh Darshan Scheme with the objective of holistic tourism development covering 'Spiritual', 'Ramayana', 'Krishna', 'Buddhist' and 'Tirthankar' themes, which includes religious places. Objective of PRASHAD scheme is holistic development of identified pilgrimage and heritage destinations.

A list of Swadesh Darshan Projects covering 'Spiritual', 'Ramayana', 'Krishna', 'Buddhist' and 'Tirthankar' themes and the details of the projects sanctioned under PRASHAD scheme are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*(A) List of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme covering 'Spiritual', 'Ramayana', 'Krishna', 'Buddhist' and 'Tirthankar' themes*

Sl. No.	State	Name of Circuit and Sanction Year	Project Name	Amt. Sanctioned (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99
2.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri BijoyGovindajee Temple - Shri Gopinath Temple - Shri Bungshibodon Temple - Shri Kaina Temple.	53.80
3.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Sree Padmanabha Temple, Aranmula-Sabrimala	92.22
4.	Bihar	Spiritual circuit (2016-17)	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj-Mojma- Banka.	52.35
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Spiritual Circuit-I(Shahjahanpur-Allahabad-Basti- Ahar-Aligharh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mlirzapur-Gorakpur-Kairana- Doamriyagunj-Bagpat-Barabanki- Azamgarh)	65.61

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1	2	3	4	5
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Bijnor- Meerut- Kanpur-Kanpur Dehat- Banda- Ghazipur- Salempur-Ghosi- Balia- Ambedkar Nagar- Aligarh-Fatehpur- Deoria- Mahoba- Sonbhadra- Chandauli- Mishrikh- Bhadohi	67.51
7.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Churu (Salasar Balaji)- Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghat ke Balaji, Bandhe ke Balaji)- Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)- Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)- Bharatpur (Kaman Region)-Dholpur (Muchkund) - MehandipurBalaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji)	93.90
8.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit(2017-18)	Development of Karaikal, Yanam and Puducherry	40.68
9.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit(2017-18)	Development of Mandar Hill and Ang Pradesh.	47.52
10	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit(2018-19)	Development of Waki- Adasa- Dhapewada-Paradsingha- Chota Taj Bagh- Telankhandi-Girad	54.01
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit(2018-19)	Development of Jewar-Dadri-Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda	12.03
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit (2018-19)	Development of Gorakhnath Temple(Gorakhpur), Devipattan Temple (Balrampur) and Vatvashni Temple(Domariyaganj)	15.76

13.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit (2018-19)	Development SivagiriSree Narayana Guru Ashram-Arruvipuram-KunnumparaSreeSubrahmania-ChembazhanthiSree Narayana Gurukulam	69.47
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur	69.45
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit (2017-18)	Development of Ayodhya	127.21
16.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit(2016-17)	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at Brahmsarovar, SanhitSarovar, Narkatari, Jyotisar in Kurukshetra.	97.35
17.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit(2016-17)	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand).	75.80
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar.	74.02
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Srawasti, Kushinagar, and Kapilvastu.	99.97
20.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit (2016-17)	Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya	98.73
21.	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit (2017-18)	Development of Junagadh- Gir- Somnath-Bharuch-Kutch-Bhavnagar- Rajkot- Mehsana	28.67
22.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit (2017-18)	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda- Bavikonda- Bojjanakonda-Amravati-Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	52.34
23.	Bihar	Tirthankar Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Vaishali- Arrah- Masad- Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri- Champapuri.	52.39

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*Details of the projects sanctioned under PRASHAD scheme*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Project Nos.	Name of the Project	Year of Sanction	Approved cost (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	2015-16	27.77
		2.	Development of Srisailam Temple	2017-18	47.45
2.	Assam	3.	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	2015-16	30.71
3.	Bihar	4.	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	2014-15	4.27
		5.	Development at Patna Sahib	2015-16	41.54
		6.	Development of Dwarka	2016-17	13.08
4.	Gujarat	7.	Pilgrimage Amenities at Somnath	2016-17	45.36
		8.	Development of Promenade at Somnath under PRASHAD Scheme	2018-19	44.59
5.	Haryana	9.	Development of Nada Saheb Gurudwara and Mata Mansha Devi Temple in Panchkula District	2019-20	49.52

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6.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.	Development at Hazratbal	2016-17	40.46
7.	Jharkhand	11.	Development of Baidyanathji Dham, Deoghar	2018-19	39.13
8.	Kerala	12.	Development at Guruvayur Temple	2016-17	46.14
9.	Madhya Pradesh	13.	Development of Omkareshwar	2017-18	44.83
10.	Maharashtra	14.	Development of Trimbakeshwar	2017-18	37.81
11.	Nagaland	15.	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure in Nagaland	2018-19	25.26
12.	Odisha	16.	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham -Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	2014-15	50.00
13.	Punjab	17.	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	2015-16	6.40
14.	Rajasthan	18.	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	2015-16	32.64
15.	Tamil Nadu	19.	Development of Kanchipuram	2016-17	13.99
		20.	Development of Vellankani	2016-17	4.86
16.	Uttarakhand	21.	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	2015-16	34.78
		22.	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham (Uttarakhand) under PRASHAD Scheme	2018-19	39.24

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1	2	3	4	5
17.	Uttar Pradesh	23.	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	2014-15 14.93
		24.	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	2014-15 9.36
		25.	Development of Varanasi	2015-16 20.40
		26.	Cruse Tourism in River Ganga, Varanasi	2017-18 10.72
		27.	Development of Varanasi Under Prashad Scheme -Phase II	2017-18 44.60
		28.	Development of Infrastructure facilities at Govardhan, Mathura, UP	2018-19 39.74
18.	West Bengal	29.	Development of Belur	2016-17 30.03
19.	Meghalaya	30.	Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation in Meghalaya	2020-21 29.32

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**Loss incurred to the tourism industry due to COVID-19**

1113. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of estimated loss to the tourism industry due to COVID-19;
- (b) whether Government has taken any steps to mitigate the loss to the tourism industry during COVID-19, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government has held consultations with the stakeholders from the Tourism industry to form a plan of action for COVID-19, if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) No formal study has been instituted for assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on the Tourism sector, tax revenue loss and job losses. However, several rounds of discussions and brainstorming sessions with industry stakeholders indicate massive loss of revenue, foreign exchange and jobs. In view of the highly unorganized nature of the sector, the impact in numerical terms can only be ascertained in due course.

(b) The stimulus packages announced by the various agencies and ministries of Government of India to revive the economy and industry are given in the Statement-I (See below).

In addition to the above, the Central Government has announced Atmanirbhar Bharat package *vide* which ₹ 3 lakh crore collateral free automatic loan has been made available for MSMEs. Under this package the definition of MSME was revised by which the differentiation between manufacturing and services sector MSMEs has been removed. This will benefit the tourism sector, as 70%-80% of the units in this sector fall under MSME.

(c) The Ministry is regularly interacting with stakeholders on issues related to post COVID revival of the Tourism sector and has issued operational recommendations for different segments of the travel and hospitality industries for safe resumption of business. The Ministry has also had consultations with industry representatives for reviewing the guidelines of the Market Development Assistance Scheme so as to increase the scope and reach of the scheme.

In addition to that, the Ministry of Tourism has constituted a Task Force under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Tourism to meet the challenge posed by the outbreak of COVID-19 and make appropriate recommendations/plan of action for the revival of the tourism sector in the country. The Task Force will include State Tourism Ministers, Joint Secretary level officers of the concerned Central Ministries and representatives from associations like FICCI, CII, ASSOCHAM, WTCII as well as heads of tourism and hospitality associations.

Further Steps that have been taken by Ministry of Tourism to overcome the crisis caused by Covid-19 pandemic in the tourism sector are given in the Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Packages announced by the various agencies and Ministries  
of Government of India*

- RBI has extended moratorium on term loans till 31st August 2020.
- The government has further announced Atmanirbhar Bharat Package *vide* which ₹ 3 lakh crore collateral free automatic loan has been made available for MSMEs. The loan will have 4-year tenure and will have 12-month moratorium.
- The Government waived off PF contribution for three months for organizations with less than 100 pax and 90% employees having salary below ₹ 15000. Under Atmanirbhar Bharat package, PF contribution of both employer and employee has been reduced to 10% each from existing 12% each for all establishments covered by EPFO for the next three months *i.e.* up to September 2020.
- Deferment of TCS upto October 2020.
- Return filing deferred for three months with no penal interest for companies upto ₹ 5 Crore, rest @ 9% penal interest.
- The Central government has also given relief from various regulatory compliances under Income Tax Act, companies Act and GST Act for varying period in the wake of COVID-19 crisis to ensure business continuity and survival.

**Statement-II**

*The steps that have been taken by Ministry of Tourism to overcome the crisis caused by Covid-19 pandemic in the tourism sector*

- (i) Detailed operational guidelines for Covid safety and hygiene has been prepared in order to create awareness, training and assessment of compliance of the guidelines. The program is aimed at building the capacity of the Hospitality industry particularly small and medium units to restart and grow their business.
- (ii) A robust information system/comprehensive data base of various accommodation units throughout the country has been created for coordinating and ensuring registration of all unclassified accommodation units.
- (iii) Operational recommendations for hotels, restaurants, B&Bs/ Home stays and Tourism Service Providers have been formulated and issued on 08.06.2020 to facilitate smooth resumption of business.
- (iv) Validity of approval or certifications of hotels and other accommodation units whose project approval/re-approval and classification/re-classification have expired/were likely to expire, has been extended upto 30th September, 2020.
- (v) The Ministry, in collaboration with QCI, has developed an initiative called SAATHI (System for Assessment, Awareness and Training for Hospitality Industry), for effective implementation of Guidelines/SOPs issued with reference to COVID 19 and beyond for safe operations of Hotels, Restaurants, B&Bs and other units.

**Impact of COVID-19 on the tourism and hospitality sector in India**

1114. SHRI SUJEET KUMAR:

DR. SASMIT PATRA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the impact of COVID-19 on the tourism sector in India, especially relating to revenue, footfalls, closure of tourist companies and hospitality sector; and
- (b) the steps taken by Government to help the hospitality sector aligned with the Tourism sector to recover from the adverse impact of COVID-19?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) No formal study has been instituted for assessment of the impact

on the Tourism sector relating to revenue, footfalls, closure of tourist companies and hospitality sector. However, several rounds of discussions and brainstorming sessions with industry stakeholders indicate massive loss of revenue, foreign exchange and jobs. In view of the highly unorganized nature of the sector, the impact in numerical terms can only be ascertained in due course.

(b) The stimulus packages announced by the various agencies and ministries of Government of India are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Further steps which have been taken to overcome the crisis caused by Covid-19 pandemic in the tourism sector are given in the Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Packages announced by the various agencies and Ministries of  
Government of India*

- RBI has extended moratorium on term loans till 31st August 2020.
- The government has further announced Atmanirbhar Bharat Package *vide* which ₹ 3 lakh crore collateral free automatic loan has been made available for MSMEs. The loan will have 4-year tenure and will have 12-month moratorium.
- The Government waived off PF contribution for three months for organizations with less than 100 pax and 90% employees having salary below ₹ 15000. Under Atmanirbhar Bharat package, PF contribution of both employer and employee has been reduced to 10% each from existing 12% each for all establishments covered by EPFO for the next three months *i.e.* up to September 2020.
- Deferment of TCS upto October 2020.
- Return filing deferred for three months with no penal interest for companies upto ₹ 5 Crore, rest @ 9% penal interest.
- The Central government has also given relief from various regulatory compliance under Income Tax Act, companies Act and GST Act for varying period in the wake of COVID-19 crisis to ensure business continuity and survival.

***Statement-II***

*The steps that have been taken by Ministry of Tourism to overcome the crisis  
caused by Covid-19 pandemic in the tourism sector*

- (i) Detailed operational guidelines for Covid safety and hygiene has been prepared in order to create awareness, training and assessment of compliance

of the guidelines. The program is aimed at building the capacity of the Hospitality industry particularly small and medium units to restart and grow their business.

- (ii) A robust information system/comprehensive data base of various accommodation units throughout the country has been created for coordinating and ensuring registration of all unclassified accommodation units.
- (iii) Operational recommendations for hotels, restaurants, B&Bs/Home stays and Tourism Service Providers have been formulated and issued on 08.06.2020 to facilitate smooth resumption of business.
- (iv) Validity of approval or certifications of hotels and other accommodation units whose project approval/re-approval and classification/re-classification have expired/were likely to expire, has been extended upto 30th September, 2020.
- (v) The Ministry, in collaboration with QCI, has developed an initiative called SAATHI (System for Assessment, Awareness and Training for Hospitality Industry), for effective implementation of Guidelines/SOPs issued with reference to COVID 19 and beyond for safe operations of Hotels, Restaurants, B&Bs and other units.

#### **Development of river tourism in Odisha**

1115. SHRI SUJEET KUMAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the action taken by Government to develop river tourism in the country; and
- (b) the specific plan for Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Development and promotion of tourism, including river tourism, is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for projects identified by them under their jurisdiction, subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, availability of funds and submission of certificate of utilisation of funds released earlier.

For development of tourism infrastructure in the country, the Ministry of Tourism has introduced the 'National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive' (PRASHAD), the 'Swadesh Darshan - Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits' and 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development' schemes. These schemes includes, *inter alia*, development of tourist spots on river banks in the identified circuits/ pilgrimage destinations.

Ministry of Shipping has informed that the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) has awarded a study for preparation of an Action Plan and detailed Road Map for development of River Cruise Tourism in India.

(b) Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, has sanctioned an amount of ₹ 50.00 crore in 2014-15 for Infrastructure Development in Odisha at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi - Prachi River front at Deuli under PRASHAD Scheme.

The Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha, has informed that they have undertaken following major steps to develop and promote River Tourism in Odisha:-

- (i) Tied up with Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI), who has completed technical studies and has proposed following routes based on technical feasibility for operations of river cruises:
  - (a) National Waterway 5 (Cruise route - Paradeep - Hukitola bay - Rajnagar -Managalajodi - Bhitarkanika - Chandbali) covering approx. - 95kms
  - (b) National Waterway 64 (Cruise route - Badmul-Muduligadia-Tikarpada-Daruha) -30kms
  - (c) National Waterway 14 (Cruise route - Chandbali-Bhitarkanika-Aradi)
  - (d) Other route - Jobra-Dhabaleswar
- (ii) State Government with support from IWAI, planning for operationalising river cruises, interventions like development/upgradation of shore infrastructure and support facilities like jetties (permanent/floating), storage facilities, visitor amenities, and charting of routes and their maintenance, etc.
- (iii) Private sector cruise operators are being encouraged to operate their cruises for which Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha, will offer necessary facilitation support.
- (iv) Single Window approval has been accorded for water sports in Mahanadi river and Hirakud dam.
- (v) Entered into technical collaboration with Kerala State Inland Navigation Corporation (KSINC) - a Government of Kerala PSU experienced in the area of planning and development of river recreation.

#### **Status of Ramayana and Buddhist circuits**

1116. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:



- (a) the status of Ramayana and Buddhist Circuits during 2017-2018, 2018-2019 and 2019-2020;
- (b) the details of budgetary allocation and actual utilisation to enhance the tourism sector and create employment through domestic and overseas tourism;
- (c) the shortfalls in target achievement if any and delay in implementation schedule during last three years; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) The Ministry of Tourism under Swadesh Darshan Scheme has sanctioned projects related to infrastructure development covering various themes including 'Ramayana' and 'Buddhist'. The details of the projects sanctioned under Ramayana and Buddhist circuits including projects sanctioned during the period 2017-2018, 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 are given in the Statement (*See below*). The projects are under various stages of implementation.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism plays a crucial role by providing financial assistance to the States/Union Territory Administrations (UTs) for development of tourism infrastructure undertaking promotional and marketing efforts in domestic and international markets and by creating trained manpower resources through its various schemes. Allocation and utilization of budget and target achieved under different schemes is dependent on several factors including past performance, the stages of formulation/implementation of various schemes, the institutional capacity of the implementing agencies to implement the scheme as scheduled, the quantum of Government assistance lying with the recipients unutilized etc.

The details of the revised estimate (RE) and actual expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism undertaken on implementation of various schemes/activities during the last 3 years is as under:-

(₹ in crore)		
Financial Year	Revised Estimate (RE)	Actual Expenditure
2017-18	1693.77	1689.55
2018-19	1984.79	1987.42
2019-20	1286.81	1285.31

**Statement**

*The details of the projects sanctioned under Ramayana and Buddhist circuits under Swadesh Darshan Scheme*

(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Circuit & Year	Project Name	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur	69.45	64.09
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit (2017-18)	Development of Ayodhya	127.21	106.64
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar.	74.02	62.33
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Srawasti, Kushinagar, & Kapilvastu.	99.97	72.56
5.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit (2016-17)	Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya	98.73	48.69
6.	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit (2017-18)	Development of Junagadh-Gir Somnath- Bharuch- Kutch-Bhavnagar-Rajkot-Mehsana	28.67	17.40
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit (2017-18)	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam- Thotlakonda- Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda- Amravati- Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	52.34	26.17

398 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

**Development of tourist circuits in North East India**

1117. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of tourist spots in the north eastern States;
- (b) whether Government will create a circuit of these spots;
- (c) the steps taken to promote tourism in these states particularly Meghalaya, Manipur, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh; and
- (d) the number of spots that the Ministry has identified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (d) Identification and development of tourism sites is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, has sanctioned various theme based circuits including projects in North-East of India covering various destinations. The details of the projects sanctioned in North-East of India are given in the Statement (*See* below).

The Ministry of Tourism undertakes various activities for holistic promotion of North East Region including the destinations located in the States of Meghalaya, Manipur, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. These activities include release of campaigns, production of publicity material and television commercials/films, participation/support to the events related to promotion of North-East of India, support to the State Governments for organizing fairs and festivals and tourism related events which have potential to promote tourism to the region; providing participation opportunity to the State Governments of North East in the events organized by the Ministry of Tourism etc.. In addition, the Ministry of Tourism organizes International Tourism Mart (ITM) annually on rotation basis in one of the North Eastern State, with the objective of highlighting tourism potential of the North East region in the domestic and international markets and to provide a business opportunity to the entrepreneurs from the eight North Eastern States to interact with the buyers attending the mart. The 8th edition of ITM was held in Imphal, Manipur from 23rd to 25th November, 2019: which witnessed participation of 35 foreign buyers from over 18 countries, 32 domestic stakeholders from other parts of India and 79 sellers from the North Eastern States.

**Statement**

*The details of the projects sanctioned in North-East of India under Swadesh Darshan Scheme*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Circuit & Year	Project Name	Amt. Sanctioned
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit (2014-15)	Development of Circuit at Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang.	49.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit (2015-16)	Integrated Development of Jirigaon, Nafra, Seppa, Pappu, Pasa, Pakke Valleys, Lumdung, Lafang, Sohung Lake, Taro Yar, New Sagalee, Ziro, Yomcha	96.72
3.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit (2015-16)	Development of Manas- Pobitora-Nameri-Kaziranga- Dibru- Saikhowa.	94.68
4.	Assam	Heritage Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Tezpur - Majuli -Sibsagar	90.98
5.	Manipur	North-East Circuit (2015-16)	Development of Circuit at Imphal-Khongjom	72.23
6.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple - Shri Gopinath Temple - Shri Bungshibodon Temple - Shri Kaina Temple.	53.80
7.	Sikkim	North-East Circuit (2015-16)	Development of Circuit linking Rangpo (entry) -	98.05

400 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

			Rorathang- Aritar- Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo- Gangtok-Phodong- Mangan- Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen- Thangu-Gurudongmer- Mangan-Gangtok-TuminLingee- Singtam (exit).	
8.	Sikkim	North- East circuit (2016-17)	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Lingmoo-Lingee- Maka- Temi-BermoikNamchi- Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin- Melli (Exit)	95.32
9.	Mizoram	North EastCircuit (2015-16)	Integrated Development of Thenzawl& South Zote, Districts Serchhip and Reiek	92.26
10.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit at Aizawl-Rawpuichhip - Khawhphawp -Lengpui - Durtlang-Chatlang Sakawrhmutuaitlang - Muthee-Beratlawng -Tuirial Airfield - Hmuifang	99.07
11.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit (2015-16)	Development of Circuit at Peren- Kohima-Wokha	97.36
12.	Nagaland	Tribal circuit (2016-17)	Development of Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon	99.67
13.	Tripura	North- East Circuit (2015-16)	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala - Sipahijala - Melaghar - Udaipur - Amarpur-Tirthamukh- Mandirghat-Dumboor- Narikel Kunja-Gandachara-Ambassa	82.85

Written Answers to

[20 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

401

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Circuit & Year	Project Name	Amt. Sanctioned
14.	Tripura	North- East circuit (2018-19)	Development of SurmaCherra- Unakoti-Jampui Hills- Gunabati-Bhunaneshwari-Matabari- Neermahal- Boxanagar-Chottakhola- Pilak- Avangchaarra	65.00
15.	Meghalaya	North -East Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng-Mawdiangdiang -Orchid Lake Resort.	99.13
16.	Meghalaya	North EastCircuit (2018-19)	Development of West Khasi Hills (Nongkhlaw-KremTiro - Khudoi&Kohmang Fal ls - Khri River- Mawthadraishan, Shillong ), Jaintia Hills (Krang Suri Falls- Shyrmang- Iooksi), Garo Hills (Nokrek Reserve, K attaBeel, Siju Caves)	84.97

402 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

**Promotion of tourism at protected forts of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj in  
Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu**

1118. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any direct or indirect initiative for promotion of tourism at forts of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj located in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has made any attempt to offer fort tourism to the people in packaged format clubbing other places of heritage and religious places of attraction falling on a particular route; and
- (d) if not, whether Government would consider to do so in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination under the Incredible India brand-line. As part of its on-going activities, the Ministry releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country including Forts, Palaces and places of tourism attraction.

Further Govt. of Maharashtra informed that it has taken several initiatives for the promotion of forts which are associated with Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj in Maharashtra including promotion through its tourism website wherein various details along with pictures such forts are prominently displayed. Govt. of Maharashtra also conducted a Photography & Videography Fort Competition in January 2020.

Govt of Tamil Nadu informed that the Gingee Fort associated with Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj with is located in Villupuram district, situated at a distance of 160 kms from Chennai is prominently promoted through Tamilnadu Tourism website wherein details and pictures of the same is prominently displayed.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination under the Incredible India brand-line. As part of its on-going activities, the Ministry releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country including forts and other heritage and religious places of attraction.

Further, the information related to various forts and places of heritage and religious places of attraction is prominently displayed on the Ministry of Tourism's website: [www.incredibleindia.org](http://www.incredibleindia.org).

**Safety and security of genuine domestic and international tourists**

1119. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the main reasons for country in not achieving the status of one of the most attractive tourist attractions globally are the safety, insecurity, cheating by shopkeepers, drivers of hired vehicles, unfriendly behavior of local people, lack of quality facilities, economic exploitation, etc;

(b) if so, whether Government has undertaken any detailed fact-finding study in the last three years for each of the States to identify the negative factors for sluggish growth in domestic and international tourism sector; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not the action which Government proposes to initiate in consultation with States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) Details of Domestic Tourist Visits and International Tourist Arrivals in the country during the last three years are given below:—

Sl. No.	Parameter	2017	2018	2019(P)
1.	Number of Domestic Tourist Visits (million)	1657.6 (2.6%)*	1854.9 (11.9%)*	2321.98 (25.3%)*
2.	International Tourist Arrivals (ITAs) in India (million)	16.81 (11.8%)*	17.42 (3.7%)*	17.91 (2.8%)*

P: Provisional

\* Figures in bracket shows Annual growth.

As may be seen there has been a steady growth of tourists in the country.

The Ministry of Tourism has taken various measures to address issues relating to safety of tourists, cheating etc. as detailed below:—

(i) 'Public Order' and 'Police' and prevention of crime including safety & security of Tourists are State subjects. However, with efforts of Ministry of Tourism, the State Governments/Union Territory Administration of Delhi, Goa, Himachal



Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Sikkim have deployed tourist police, in one form or the other for the safety and security of Tourists.

- (ii) The Bureau of Police Research and Development, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India, has constituted a Committee with Ministry of Tourism as a member for the purpose of setting up of Dedicated Call Centres with Police Personnel at important tourist destinations with high footfalls. The Ministry of Home Affairs has also addressed letters to Chief Secretaries/ Administrators of States / Union Territories for implementation of pilot projects on Tourist Police at important tourist places.
- (iii) The Ministry of Tourism has launched the 24x7 Multi-Lingual Tourist Info-Helpline on the toll free number 1800111363 or onashortcode 1363 in 12 Languages including 10 international language, Hindi & English in February 2016, for domestic and foreign tourists to provide support service in terms of information relating to Travel in India and also offers appropriate guidance to tourists in distress while travelling in India.
- (iv) The Ministry of Tourism along with all stakeholders, including the Tourism Departments of all States and UTs, have adopted the 'Code of Conduct for Safe & Honourable Tourism' which is a set of guidelines to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect for basic right like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents in particular, women and children.

#### **Job creation through tourist sites**

1120. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of large-scale scope for creation of employment at tourist destinations and has undertaken a serious home work to exploit the resource;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the names of tourist destinations where the local people have really been benefitted out of the initiative taken by Government; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to identify new tourist destinations in each State of the country which could be promoted and developed as potential tourist destinations with basic tourism facilities based upon specially drawn-up master plans in the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Ministry of Tourism started the Destination Based Skill Development training programme at 7 Iconic Sites *i.e.* Taj Mahal at Agra, Humayun Tomb, Red Fort, Qutub Minar at Delhi, Mahabodhi Temple at Bihar, Colva Beach at Goa and Kaziranga at Assam from 2019-20 to train, upgrade and sensitize the local people residing near these tourism sites and destinations.

This programme is continued in FY 2020-21 at more than 150 new destinations. The state-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Development of tourism spots, is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/ Union Territory Administration. However, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India under its schemes of Swadesh Darshan, PRASHAD and Assistance to Central Agencies, provides central financial assistance to State Governments/ Union Territories/ Central Agencies for development of tourism related infrastructure and facilities to provide an enriching tourism experience to visitors. The projects under the schemes are identified for development in consultation with State Governments/ UT Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

#### ***Statement***

*State-wise number of destinations where skill development activities to be conducted in FY 2020-21*

Sl. No.	State	No. of sites/destinations
1.	Tamil Nadu	6
2.	Uttar Pradesh	9
3.	Karnataka	6
4.	Andhra Pradesh	7
5.	Maharashtra	9
6.	Telangana	5
7.	West Bengal	5

Sl. No.	State	No. of sites/destinations
8.	Madhya Pradesh	11
9.	Gujarat	7
10.	Rajasthan	7
11.	Punjab	5
12.	Uttarakhand	8
13.	Jharkhand	4
14.	Bihar	4
15.	Delhi	5
16.	Chhattisgarh	4
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	7
18.	Himachal Pradesh	7
19.	Kerala	4
20.	Odisha	10
21.	Goa	2
22.	Assam	5
23.	Haryana	5
24.	Sikkim	5
25.	Meghalaya	2
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	4
27.	Tripura	3
28.	Manipur	2
29.	Nagaland	2
30.	Mizoram	6
31.	Chandigarh	2
32.	Puducherry	2
33.	Ladakh	5
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	2
35.	Lakshadweep	2
36.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4
TOTAL		183

**MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION****Need for a School Fees Control Act to protect the poor parents and students**

**श्री राजमणि पटेल** (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं फीस नियंत्रण अधिनियम बनाए जाने के संबंध में सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। सर, सरकारी स्कूलों में गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा के अभाव के कारण गरीब अभिभावक अपने बच्चों को प्राइवेट स्कूलों में पढ़ाने के लिए मजबूर होते हैं और वहां फीस का कोई नियम कायदा-कानून नहीं है। गरीब अभिभावकों से फीस के नाम पर करोड़ों रुपये की वसूली की जाती है। किताब, कॉपी और ड्रेस के लिए भी स्कूलों द्वारा दुकानें निर्धारित की गई हैं, जहां करोड़ों रुपये के कमीशन का खेल होता है। माननीय सभापति महोदय, छुट्टी के दिनों में भी जब स्कूल बंद होते हैं, तो उस समय की भी फीस वसूल की जाती है। इस तरह से भारत में अरबों रुपये का खेल हो रहा है। एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी और कमजोर वर्ग के करोड़ों अभिभावक और छात्र-छात्राएं लुट रहे हैं। गरीबों द्वारा कार्यवाही की शिकायत करने से बच्चों को फेल करने का और स्कूल से निकाल देने का डर बताया जाता है। जब उनकी शिकायत की जाती है, तो कोई ठोस नियम कायदा-कानून न होने से उन पर कोई कार्यवाही भी नहीं हो पाती है। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार फीस नियंत्रण अधिनियम बनाए और गरीबों को लुटने से बचाए।

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

**श्री सुजीत कुमार** (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**डा. सस्मित पात्रा** (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

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

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

**Impact of floods in the midst of Corona in the State of Bihar**

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान कोरोना और बाढ़ की तरफ आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। कोरोना और बाढ़ ने दोहरी आपदा के रूप में पूरे बिहार की लगभग एक बड़ी आबादी को प्रभावित कर रखा है। सर, कोरोना कहता है कि दैहिक दूरी होनी चाहिए और बाढ़ उन तमाम संभावनाओं को खत्म कर देती है। बिहार के लिए बहुत आपदा का क्षण है। एक पोलिटिकल इकोनॉमी भी फ्लड की होती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि बाढ़ प्राकृतिक आपदा है और वह इस बार कोरोना काल में आई है और साथ ही साथ कभी मानव जनित, मानव निर्मित या मानव द्वारा की गई भूल की वजह से बाढ़ आती नहीं है, लाई भी जाती है। महोदय, मेरा सिर्फ आपके माध्यम से यह कहना है कि हम सब मिलकर एक स्थायी समाधान ढूँढ़ें। इसमें एक पक्ष नेपाल का भी है। मैं केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि एक स्थायी समाधान जब तक नहीं होगा, बिहार अक्सर बाढ़ की इस आपदा से और खासकर इस बार कोरोना काल में भी जूझ रहा है। मैं इसलिए भी ध्यान आकृष्ट करता हूँ, क्योंकि कई अन्य कारणों से बिहार अभी सामूहिक चिंता का विषय है। मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि बिहार को सख्त और फौरी तौर पर पहल करने की आवश्यकता है, ताकि लोगों के अंदर जो डर है कि दैहिक दूरी कैसे हो और दूसरी ओर बाढ़ को भी झेलना है। रिलीफ कैंपों की हालत आपको बता देती है कि हालात क्या हैं? सर, बस मैं इतना ही कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। जय हिन्द।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Jha, you are proving that professors also can be crisp.

डा. सस्मित पात्रा (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. अमर पटनायक (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. फौजिया खान (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

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

श्री भास्कर राव नेक्कांति (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**Need for development of strategic infrastructure in Arunachal Pradesh and  
Northern part of Assam as per security requirements**

**श्री बिस्वजीत दैमारी** (असम): सर, जो अरुणाचल प्रदेश है, वहां भी लद्दाख में चीन के aggression को लेकर जो तनाव हो रहा है, तो अरुणाचल भी एक ऐसा राज्य है, ऐसी एक जगह है, जहां चीन हर समय लोगों को तकलीफ देता रहता है। सर, कुछ दिन पहले अरुणाचल के पांच लड़कों को चीन की आर्मी के लोग लेकर गए थे और उसके बाद बारह तारीख को उनको रिलीज़ कर दिया। सर, अभी वे लोग हर समय क्लेम करते रहते हैं। महोदय, अरुणाचल के लोगों को भारतीय होते हुए भी हर समय बोलना पड़ता है कि हम भारतीय हैं। हमारा राज्य भारत का अंग है। इस तरह की situation वहां पर है और वे लोग भी tension में हैं और इसके साथ नॉर्थ ईस्ट के सारे राज्य इससे जुड़े हुए हैं। सर, अभी उनकी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था के लिए जो external threat होता है, उसकी सुरक्षा के लिए वहां पर हमारी आर्मी की गतिविधि होती रहनी चाहिए और इसके लिए जो रास्ता वगैरह है, उसको डेवलप करना चाहिए। सर, मिसामारी आर्मी कैम्प बहुत बड़ा बेस कैम्प है, लेकिन वहां पर अगर आर्म्स, ammunition, राशन और आर्मी भेजनी है, तो रास्ता नहीं है। अगर आर्मी का मूवमेंट चलता है, तो सारा रास्ता ब्लॉक हो जाता है और रास्ते की क्वालिटी इतनी खराब है कि रास्ता टूट जाता है। अरुणाचल, ईटानगर तक, तवांग तक पहुंचने की जरूरत है। इस बात पर डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री द्वारा ध्यान दिया जाए और इस सारे रास्ते के संबंध में एक strategy बनायी जाए, ताकि तवांग तक अच्छी तरह से मूव किया जा सके, आगे से रिट्रीट न करना पड़े। जब चीन यहां पर आएगा, तब वह बम बारिश नहीं करेगा, क्योंकि वे लोग बोलते रहते हैं कि अरुणाचल उनका है, तो उनके लैंड में वह बम-बारिश नहीं करेगा, ज़मीन से ही आएगा। अगर ज़मीन से ही आएगा तो हम लोगों को भी ज़मीन से ही वहां पर जाकर उन लोगों की रक्षा करनी होगी, हमारे देश की ज़मीन की रक्षा करनी है, धन्यवाद।

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

**SHRI SUJEET KUMAR** (Odisha): 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.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Very good, Biswajit ji. श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह। माननीय सदस्य अनुपस्थित। सुश्री सरोज पाण्डेय।

**Need to implement the Ayushman Bharat Yojana in the State of Chhattisgarh**

**सुश्री सरोज पाण्डेय** (छत्तीसगढ़): धन्यवाद माननीय सभापति महोदय, "आयुष्मान भारत योजना" जो हम सब लोगों के लिए एक बेहद संवेदनशील योजना थी और इस देश के लिए बेहद महत्वपूर्ण थी, जिसके अंतर्गत अभी तक करीब 2 करोड़ लोगों को लाभ मिला है और भारत सरकार का लक्ष्य 50 करोड़ के करीब का है। यह एक बेहतर योजना है और कोविड-49 के समय पर यह योजना बेहद महत्वपूर्ण रही है। लेकिन माननीय महोदय, मैं इस विषय को कहना चाहती हूँ कि छत्तीसगढ़ प्रदेश में "आयुष्मान भारत योजना" पूरे तौर पर लागू नहीं की गयी है और यह योजना राजनीति का शिकार हो गयी है। वहां पर "मुख्य मंत्री विशेष स्वास्थ्य सहायता योजना" लागू की गयी, लेकिन न वह योजना धरातल पर उतर रही है और न ही "आयुष्मान भारत योजना" लागू हो पा रही है। कोविड के कारण छत्तीसगढ़ की स्थिति बहुत खराब है और वहां की सरकार ने जिस प्रकार की ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** प्लीज़, मैं हूँ न। सरकार की कोई आलोचना नहीं होनी चाहिए, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**एक माननीय सदस्य:** यह आलोचना नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)** ..

**सुश्री सरोज पाण्डेय:** यह आलोचना नहीं है।

**श्री सभापति:** आलोचना है। आप argument मत करिए, केवल विषय बताइए। What is your suggestion? आपका सुझाव क्या है?

**सुश्री सरोज पाण्डेय:** मैं इस बात को कहना चाहती हूँ कि छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार "आयुष्मान भारत योजना" को भी धरातल पर नहीं उतार रही है और "मुख्य मंत्री विशेष स्वास्थ्य सहायता योजना" को भी धरातल पर नहीं उतार रही है।

**श्री सभापति:** ठीक है, उनका अधिकार है।

**सुश्री सरोज पाण्डेय:** महोदय, जो गरीब लोग हैं, उन्हें स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से पैसे की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। कोविड-19 के समय पर इसकी बेहद आवश्यकता है, उस पर सरकार पूरी तौर पर असफल है।

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I 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.

**श्री सभापति:** असफल नहीं कहिए। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप लोग क्यों विषय के साथ अन्याय करते हैं? यह "आयुष्मान भारत योजना" या "मुख्य मंत्री विशेष स्वास्थ्य सहायता योजना" को वहां लागू करना जरूरी है, आप ऐसा भी कह सकती थीं। Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar. He will speak in Telugu.

**Harming of the sanctity of Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanam and  
infringement of its decades old tradition**

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): \* Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanam (TTD) is a hill shrine in the State of Andhra Pradesh. This shrine is visited by devotees from the length and breadth of this country and also from other countries. Sir, if non-Hindus visit the temple, the rule says that they should submit a declaration form, declaring their faith in the presiding deity Lord Venkateswara. These rules have been prevailing for decades. Former President Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam and AICC President Smt. Sonia Gandhi have adhered to these rules and submitted their respective declaration forms during their visits to the hill shrine. Yesterday, Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanam (TTD) Chairman made a controversial statement that non-Hindus visiting the shrine need not submit the declaration form to enter the temple; whoever has faith towards the deity and the shrine can visit the shrine without submitting the declaration form. This controversial statement has hurt the sentiments of Hindus and people have expressed their discontent. Even after protests, Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanam (TTD) is trying to continue the new order. Sir, this will hurt the sentiments of Hindus. Moreover, temples in Andhra Pradesh are being attacked. Hindu temples in Antarvedi and Kanaka Durga temple in Vijayawada have been attacked. During the past ten months, incidents like burning of Chariots, theft of idols etc., are taking place in temples across Andhra Pradesh and such incidents are hurting the sentiments of Hindus. All religions should be given equal importance. As the State Government is not taking any action in this regard, the Central Government should intervene and safeguard the interests and sentiments of Hindus. Sir, through you, I request the Central Government to intervene and safeguard the sanctity of the shrines and temples in Andhra Pradesh respecting the sentiments of Hindus and also the sentiments of people from other religions. Thank you, Sir.

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



SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I 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.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: His point is that the people who go to Balaji darshan at Tirupati, they have to file a declaration that they believe in Balaji and they have respect for that. That has been the tradition. Now some statement has been made which gives doubts that anybody can enter it without making that declaration. Earlier, former President and former AICC President also made a declaration. The same thing should be followed. That is the suggestion.

#### **Need to change the schedule of UGC NET exams**

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI (West Bengal): Sir, my submission deals with education. I request the Ministry of Education and the Government to change the exam dates of NEET conducted by the National Testing Agency on behalf of UGC.

Sir, this time it starts from 1st up to 23rd October. Now, what happens is that 21st, 22nd and 23rd happen to be Maha Panchmi, Maha Shashthi and Maha Saptami, which are the most important days not only in West Bengal but all over the country. My request is, kindly prepone or postpone this test. That's it. Sir, I rest my case here. Thank you.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I 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.

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): 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.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prakashji, please convey to the Minister about the dates. Now, Shri Rajeev Satav.

**Need to compensate the victims of banking frauds by the concerned  
banks within a stipulated time**

**श्री राजीव सातव** (महाराष्ट्र): सभापति महोदय, वर्ष 2019-20 के दौरान scheduled commercial bank और financial institutions में, 4.85 लाख करोड़ रुपये के करीब 85 हजार मामले पूरे देश में फाइनेंशियल फ्रॉड के रिपोर्ट हुए हैं और इससे आम खातेदारों को बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है। इस नुकसान की भरपाई करने के बारे में सरकार द्वारा पहल करने की जरूरत है। नेशनल सिक्योरिटी एडवाइज़र ने यह कहा था कि ऑनलाइन बैंकिंग की वजह से यह हो रहा है। एक तरफ ऑनलाइन बैंकिंग को सपोर्ट किया जा रहा है और दूसरी तरफ इस प्रकार के बयान आ रहे हैं। सभापति महोदय, मैं सरकार द्वारा आम खातेदारों को भरपाई के लिए बैंक के ऊपर निश्चित समयावधि तय करने की मांग करता हूँ।

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I 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.

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

SHRI N.R. ELANGO (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.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

**श्री सभापति:** क्या श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह जी आए हैं? अब आपको समय पर पहुंचना है। अब आप बोलिए।

### **Need to tackle overcrowding of inmates in the jails of Bihar**

**श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह** (बिहार): महोदय, कोरोना महामारी ने जहां एक तरफ पूरे जनजीवन को अस्त-व्यस्त कर रखा है, वहीं बिहार में इससे एक नई समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है। कोरोना महामारी के कारण बिहार के विभिन्न न्यायालय पिछले कुछ महीनों से अपनी पूरी क्षमता से कार्य नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, जिसके चलते जमानत के मामलों की सुनवाई प्रभावित हुई है। इससे बिहार के जिलों में कैदियों की संख्या में भारी वृद्धि हो गई है। बिहार के कुल 59 जिलों में कोविड महामारी के पूर्व लगभग 40 हजार कैदी थे, मगर आज इनमें बंद कैदियों की संख्या लगभग 50 हजार हो चुकी है। महोदय, ऐसे समय में जब दुनिया भर में कोरोना से बचने के लिए सामाजिक दूरी को सबसे कारगर हथियार बताया जा रहा है, बिहार के जिलों में कैदियों की बढ़ती भीड़ के गंभीर दुष्परिणाम हो सकते हैं। वैसे भी बिहार में आगामी विधान सभा चुनावों के मद्देनजर कोरोना संक्रमण रोकने के लिए सभी स्तरों पर काफी सतर्कता बरतने की जरूरत है। इसलिए मेरा केंद्र सरकार और चुनाव आयोग से यह अनुरोध होगा कि आगामी विधान सभा चुनावों के मद्देनजर बिहार के जिलों में भारी भीड़ की समस्या की अपने स्तर पर समीक्षा कर यथाशीघ्र समुचित कार्यवाही करें।

**डा. सस्मित पात्रा** (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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### **SPECIAL MENTIONS**

#### **Demand for bus services in North Eastern States**

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Now, Special Mentions. You have to read the subject and lay it on the Table.

SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA (Assam): Sir, the most urgent system, which requires intensive Government interference, especially, in North East India, is bus network transportation. Bus communication is the primary network in North East India and it requires proper network between Assam-Nagaland, Assam-Meghalaya, Assam-Manipur, Assam-Mizoram and Assam-Arunachal Pradesh. May I propose for 100 numbers of modern equipped buses for both these States as it would not only develop the economy, it would also fill up the communication gap of these States, which was once together after independence of India. The Ministry of Road Transport may grant the permission and the Minister of DoNER or North East Council (NEC) should provide the buses with due permission from State Governments. It is more important to run the buses between Assam-Nagaland with proper security system, than other State inter-linkages. The bus service is urgent as the railway communication is impossible or would take long time for laying construction due to difference in terrains.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I wish to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I too wish to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**Demand to provide 90% subsidy for construction of polyhouses  
for marginal farmers and Scheduled Tribes**

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): भारतवर्ष की अर्थव्यवस्था एक नाजुक दौर से गुजर रही है। कोविड-19 के कारण ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आर्थिक क्रियाओं को बड़ा धक्का लगा है। इस दौर में छोटी जोत वाले किसानों की आमदनी लगभग समाप्त हो गई है और उनकी जमा पूंजी टूटने लगी है। इन परिस्थितियों में छोटी जोत वाले किसानों को खेती का परम्परागत ढर्रा बदलने की आवश्यकता पड़ गई है। भारत सरकार से अनुरोध है कि सीमांत किसानों के लिए Polyhouse निर्माण हेतु 90% सब्सिडी दिलाने पर विचार करें, ताकि सीमांत किसान तथा जनजातियों के कृषक अपनी आमदनी बढ़ा सकें। इन किसानों को इस हेतु विशेष प्रशिक्षण दिलाने की व्यवस्था करें, ताकि छोटे किसान एवं जनजातियों के लोग आत्मनिर्भर हो सकें।

**डा. सस्मित पात्रा** (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

**डा. फौजिया खान** (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्री भास्कर राव नेक्कांति** (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

**डा. अमर पटनायक** (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**Demand for withdrawal of the decision regarding recovery  
of loans (NPAs) from Self Help Groups**

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, this is with reference to the decision taken by the Ministry of Rural Development regarding collections of 'NPAs' of the Self Help Groups. The issue of NPAs in bank loans to SHGs which comes under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission, under which the Government provides support to SHGs, including bank linkages was reviewed without taking into account the unprecedented economic devastation faced by the SHG women in the country.

According to newspaper reports, the outstanding bank loans, to about 54.57 lakh SHGs across the country, amounted to about Rs 91,130 crore at the end of March, of which Rs. 2,168 crore or only 2.37% were NPAs.

No steps were taken to provide livelihood opportunities during the pandemic and lockdown. SHG women are barely surviving and managing to keep the home fires burning.

At a time when the government is giving various concessions to the corporate sector, which include writing off some amounts of their huge NPAs, the Government should have in fact waived the loans taken before the pandemic and provided new collateral and interest free loans to the SHG women.

[Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya]

This decision will lead to tremendous harassment of the SHG women not only by the banks but also the MFIs. Hence, I request that this decision be immediately withdrawn and a moratorium be applied on the payment of loans and interest till the situation normalizes.

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

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

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

**Demand for inclusion of Backward Castes in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Uttar Pradesh**

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश की अनुसूचित जाति संविधान सूची में, 1950 की सूची में दर्ज क्रम संख्या 18 में बेलदार के साथ बिंद, क्रम संख्या 36 में गोंड के साथ कहार, कश्यप, बाथम, रैकवार, क्रम संख्या 53 मझवार के साथ मल्लाह, केवट, मांझी, निषाद, क्रम संख्या 66 में तुरैहा के साथ तुरहा, धीवर, धीमर, क्रम संख्या 59 में पासी, तरमाली के साथ भर, राजभर, क्रम संख्या 65 में शिल्पकार के साथ कुम्हार, प्रजापति की पर्यायवाची जातियों को परिभाषित किया जाना है। इनकी समनामी पुकारू उपजातियां हैं, जिनका रोटी-बेटी का रिश्ता है।

महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति संशोधन एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, लखनऊ ने उपरोक्त जातियों का विस्तृत अध्ययन कराकर भारत सरकार को अपनी संस्तुति के साथ 17 पिछड़ी जातियों की उपजातियां अनुसूचित जाति में परिभाषित किए जाने के लिए भेजी हैं, जो कि सभी पात्रताएं और अर्हताएं और योग्यताएं रखती हैं। उन्होंने इसे विस्तृत नृजातीय अध्ययन रिपोर्ट सहित सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार को भेजा था।

महोदय, देश में रोजगार की कमी होने के कारण देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में उक्त समुदाय के लोग निवास कर रहे हैं। 2021 की प्रस्तावित जनगणना में जातिवार जनगणना कराकर इनकी सामाजिक, आर्थिक स्थिति के आधार पर पूर्व से विद्यमान अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति की सूची में जोड़ा जाना आवश्यक है।

महोदय, मेरी सदन के माध्यम से मांग है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की जातियां कहार, कश्यप, केवट, मल्लाह, निषाद, कुम्हार, प्रजापति, धीवर, बिंद, धीमर, रैकवार, बाथम, तुरहा, मांझी, भर व राजभर उपजातियों को उनकी मूल जातियों में, जो उत्तर प्रदेश की अनुसूचित जाति में हैं, परिभाषित कराने हेतु संविधान में संशोधन कराने संबंधी निर्देश सरकार को देने की कृपा करें।

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

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

**डा. अमर पटनायक** (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**डा. सस्मित पात्रा**: महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

#### **Need to upscale manufacturing processes using Artificial Intelligence and Machine learning to achieve Aatma Nirbhar Bharat**

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI (Nominated): Sir, the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi announced a special economic package of Rs. 20 lakh crores (equivalent to 10 per cent of India's GDP) with the aim of making the country independent against the tough competition in the global supply chain and to help in empowering the poor, labourers, migrants, who have been adversely affected by COVID. It is also a fact that a very large number of our country's active work force is employed in the MSME Sector. An equal employer would be the country's construction industry. Aatmanirbar Bharat or Self Reliant India can be envisioned only if the manufacturing processes are at par with the best with the World, if not the best. While the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship is engaged in ensuring fundamental level of skilling in various sectors, to achieve Aatmanirbar Bharat, it will also be necessary to acquire cutting edge skills be it in artificial intelligence or machine learning or big data usage. These are no longer the buzz words but drivers of all manufacturing processes. The Government of India will have to put in place suitable schemes with support infrastructure for training and skilling of both employers and employees, through structured knowledge

[Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati]

modules, so that the required up-scaling in technology, production and quality control can be achieved. Ideally, institutions of higher learning such as the IITs, IIITs and NITs should be actively involved in the imparting of required training and skilling. I urge upon the Government to take steps towards this.

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

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (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.

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

**Demand to apprise the status of IIT Consortium Report on Ganga River basin management plan and steps being taken to ensure Aviral Ganga**

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): In June 2010, a seven-IIT consortium had been set up by the Ministry of Environment and Forests to prepare a comprehensive and integrated Ganga River Basin Management Plan. This was a path-breaking initiative taken as part of Mission Clean Ganga which had both Nirmal Ganga and Aviral Ganga as its twin, inter-related objectives. The consortium was coordinated by IIT Kanpur. It did a lot of work and submitted three detailed volumes in 2015. It also submitted a draft law to be passed by Parliament to give effect to its recommendations. Five years have passed. Mission Clean Ganga was renamed Namami Gange. A new Ministry of Ganga Rejuvenation was set up but last year it got merged with yet another new Ministry of Jal Shakti. The Gangetic Dolphin that had been declared as the national aquatic animal in 2009 was suddenly rediscovered a few months back and a Project Dolphin launched. However, nothing much has been heard about implementation of the reports prepared by the seven IIT consortium or the fate of the legislation proposed by it. Many sewage control projects have been announced but there has been silence on how minimum environmental flow in the Ganga and its tributaries especially in Uttarakhand will be maintained at all times. Sir, I request the Minister of Jal Shakti to inform the House on (i) the status of implementation of the IIT consortium report and draft law; and (ii) steps being taken to ensure Aviral Ganga including desilting in the Farakka Barrage.



SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): 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.

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

**Demand for early passage of the Bill regarding inclusion of six communities of Assam in the list of Scheduled Tribes**

SHRI AJIT KUMAR BHUYAN (Assam): Sir, six communities of Assam, namely, Tai Ahom, Koch-Rajbongshi, Moran, Mottok, Chutia and Adivasi (Tea) Tribes, have been demanding for their inclusion in the Scheduled Tribe list of Assam for many decades.

Prior to introduction of Citizenship Amendment Bill in Parliament, BJP-led NDA Government introduced 'The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2019' in Rajya Sabha on 9th January, 2019 for the inclusion of six communities in the Scheduled Tribes list of Assam. CAB became CAA, but, the said Bill for Scheduled Tribes is yet to be passed.

Sir, according to information received through RTI from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs constituted a Committee on 29.02.2016, which has recommended that Government may grant in-principle approval of ST status to six communities; the Office of the Registrar General of India also supports the proposal for inclusion of above six communities in the S.T. list of Assam; the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) also concluded that these six communities possess characteristics of Scheduled Tribes and qualify to be included in the list of STs of Assam and supported the proposal of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

[Shri Ajit Kumar Bhuyan]

So, Sir, will the Government take action for early passage of the Bill for the inclusion of above mentioned six communities of Assam?

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

**Demand for reinstatement of core concepts removed from the CBSE syllabus**

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, the Central Board of Secondary Education has revised and reduced the curriculum for students between Classes 9 and 12 for the academic year 2020-21. But within the featured syllabus many chapters do not feature that are important to understand the social and democratic fabric of the country and the very ethos of secularism set forth by our Constitution. Such topics, under the ambit of Political Science which have been removed, include Democracy and Diversity, Citizenship, Nationalism, Secularism. Further, topics like Challenges to Democracy, Gender, Religion and Caste, India's Relations with its Neighbours: Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Myanmar, Social and New Social Movements in India have been omitted. Moreover, under Social Science, important subjects like Constitutional Design, Democratic Rights and Food Security in India have been deleted. Also, such important financial concepts which have shaped the economic discourse of the country like the Goods and Services Tax, and Demonetization, have been removed. Has the Government considered the impact of such deletions on the students' preparation of competitive examinations, which have topics as integral to their syllabus? These topics are also important for the all-round development and awareness of our students. Reducing workload of students cannot be an excuse for removing such concepts. The government should have consulted more stakeholders including a wide pool of teachers and academic experts. I urge the Education Ministry and the government not to weaken the academic foundation of students and take a holistic approach towards their learning process. Thank you.

DR. SASMIT PARTA (Odisha): I associate myself with the Special Mention by Ms. Dola Sen.

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NIKKANTI (Odisha): I also associate myself with the Special Mention by Ms. Dola Sen.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): I also associate myself with the Special Mention by Ms. Dola Sen.

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD (Uttar Pradesh): I also associate myself with the Special Mention by Ms. Dola Sen.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Prashanta Nanda. The other day when I called you, you had gone out. I was told, you had gone to washroom. So, I am permitting you. Otherwise, if you are absent, you would not get a chance.

**Demand to enhance the rate of assistance for Post-Harvest Management  
under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture  
(MIDH) in the State of Odisha**

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): Sir, I request you to permit me to mention the following matter of urgent public importance in the House on 16.09.2020. If permitted, I will make the statement as follows:

The existing pattern of assistance under post harvest management is very low in comparison to norm of other activities. Most of the farmers of Odisha are of small and marginal category. So, they are unable to derive the benefits under these components. Hence the pattern of assistance may be enhanced in PHM activities particularly, in cold-chain components. In case of protected cultivation, assistance should be provided for raising hybrid/high value vegetables in shade net house. Unit cost for creation of water resources under MIDH has been fixed at Rs. 125 per cu.m as per guidelines of MIDH 2014. In the meanwhile, there has been revision of labour rate in the State. I would like to request the hon. Minister to please consider enhancing the rate of assistance under the post-harvest management under MIDH (NHM).

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Prashanta Nanda.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Prashanta Nanda.

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Prashanta Nanda.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Prashanta Nanda.

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**STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS**

**\*Disapproving the Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Ordinance, 2020 (No.10 of 2020);**

**And**

**\*Disapproving the Farmers (Empowerment and protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Ordinance, 2020**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Statutory Resolution, the Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Ordinance, 2020 and another Statutory Resolution, the Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Ordinance, 2020, and the Bills would be discussed together. The time has been allotted. Accordingly, every Party has to follow the time, please. Leaders have to ensure that. Shri K.K. Ragesh, Shri Elamaram Kareem, Shri Binoy Viswam. ...(Interruptions) I am just alerting to see you are there or not, I am not calling. I would call you. Then, Shri M.V. Shreyams Kumar, Shri K.C. Venugopal, Shri Derk O'Brien and Shri Digvijaya Singh.

Now, Shri K.K. Ragesh, please move the Resolution.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (KERALA): Sir, I move the following Resolution —

"That this House disapproves the Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Ordinance, 2020 (No.10 of 2020) promulgated by the President of India on 5th June, 2020."

Sir, I also move the following Resolution:—

"That this House disapproves the Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Ordinance, 2020 (No.11 of 2020) promulgated by the President of India on 5th June, 2020."

Sir, I request you to give me five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not five minutes but please say whatever you want to say. Please say briefly; say in short.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Both of these Bills are very important; so, please permit me.

Sir, immediately after the promulgation of the Ordinance, we have been witnessing a massive agitation throughout the country. I am also a part of All India Kisan Sabha, which is one of the constituents of All India Kisan Co-ordination Committee. It has got

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\*Discussed together.

more than 200 kisan organizations and all these organisations are organising a lot of agitations throughout the country.

At the very outset, I am requesting the hon. Minister and also the Government to look into the wrath of the farmers and withdraw these Ordinances and the Bills.

Secondly, three Ordinances were promulgated as a COVID package for farmers. I do not find any package for farmers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please confine to the subject.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, it is a package for corporates. Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is very clear that it is a package for \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please, that will not go on record. That is not the subject. Then, I have to stop you, Rageshji. You are capable of presenting the issue. Why are you making allegations?

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: I am moving towards my second point. The second thing is that this is a State subject. Agriculture is a State subject. How can the Centre snap the powers of the States? It is because agriculture falls under State subject under our Constitution. Hence, it is the federal principle. So, we are talking a lot on co-operative federalism. I am asking the Government whether this is the kind of co-operative federalism that you are propagating. How can it be a Covid package? If it is a Covid package, it could have been a package for farmers for loan waiver. It could have been an intervention.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right Rageshji, thank you. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Resolution moved. Please. Now, Shri Narendra Singh Tomar to move a Motion for consideration.

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## GOVERNMENT BILLS

**\*\*The Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce  
(Promotion and Facilitation) Bill, 2020;**

**And**

**\*\*The Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on  
Price Assurance and Farm Services Bill, 2020**

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री; ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री; पंचायती राज मंत्री; तथा खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

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\*Not Recorded

\*\*Discussed together

[श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर]

"कि ऐसे पारिस्थितिक तंत्र के सृजन का वहां, जहां कृषक और व्यापारी, ऐसी कृषि उपज के, विक्रय और क्रय संबंधी चयन की स्वतंत्रता का उपभोग करते हैं, जो प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक वैकल्पिक व्यापारिक चैनलों के माध्यम से लाभकारी कीमतों को सुकर बनाता है, का उपबंध करने के लिए; बाजारों के भौतिक परिसर या विभिन्न राज्य कृषि उपज बाजार संबंधी विधानों के अधीन अधिसूचित समझे गए बाजारों के बाहर कृषक उपज का दक्ष, पारदर्शी और निर्बाध अंतराज्यिक और अंतःराज्यिक व्यापार और वाणिज्य के संवर्धन के लिए; इलेक्ट्रॉनिक व्यापार के लिए सुसाध्य ढांच का और उससे संबंधित या उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने के लिए विधेयक पर, लोक सभा द्वारा पारित रूप में, विचार किया जाए।"

MR. CHAIRMAN: First, he has moved a Motion for consideration of the Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Bill, 2020. Motion moved. मंत्री जी, यदि आप कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं तो बोलिएगा, लेकिन अभी एक और है, उसको भी मूव करने दीजिए, उसके बाद बिल पर बोलें।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप दूसरा मूव करने के बाद एक साथ बोल सकते हैं, लेकिन अभी एक Resolution और है, Shri K.K. Ragesh, Shri Elamaram Kareem, Shri Binoy Viswam, Shri M.V. Shreyams Kumar, Shri K.C. Venugopal, Shri Derek O' Brien and Shri Digvijaya Singh. Now, Shri K.K. Ragesh.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala) : On the Second Resolution, I am saying one point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please say. बोलिए। please say it.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: So, the Government is unfortunately throwing the farmers of our country at the mercy of the corporates. This is not the farmers' freedom, as our hon. Prime Minister was saying. This is the corporates' freedom to loot the farmers of our country. How can we assume that the farmers of our country can go for a contract with corporates and they have got the bargaining power? Bargaining power is always lying with the corporates and it is not with the farmers. Hence, they are compelled to sell their produce according to the dictate of the corporates. So, I am requesting the Government to re-consider the decision and save the farmers of our country. Thank you, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Resolution moved. No, you get an opportunity when your turn comes. On the Resolution, Venugopalji, the procedure is that only the first

man will move the Resolution and say a few words, and afterwards when discussion takes place, you will also be called. Now, Shri Narendra Singh Tomar to move a motion for the Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Bill, 2020. Mr. Minister, you move the second one also. आपको दूसरे प्रस्ताव को भी consideration के लिए मूव करना है।

**श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर:** महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

"कि ऐसे कृषि करारों पर जो निष्पक्ष और पारदर्शी रीति में पारस्परिक रूप से सहमत लाभकारी कीमत रूपरेखा पर कृषि सेवाओं और भावी कृषि उत्पादों के विक्रय के लिए कृषि कारबार फर्मी, प्रोसेसरों, थोक विक्रेताओं, निर्यातकों या बड़ी संख्या में फुटकर विक्रेताओं के साथ कृषकों का संरक्षण और उनको सशक्त करते हैं, राष्ट्रीय रूपरेखा का तथा उससे संबंधित या उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने के लिए विधेयक पर, लोक सभा द्वारा पारित रूप में, विचार किया जाए।"

**श्री सभापति:** ये दोनों मोशन, पहले वाला और दूसरे वाला कृषि से संबंधित हैं और मंत्री जी भी एक ही हैं, इसलिए हम दोनों को एक साथ मिलाकर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने दोनों प्रस्ताव सभा कक्ष में रखे हैं। मंत्री जी, आप कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं? Do you want to say something?

**श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, ये दोनों बिल, जो लोक सभा से पारित होकर आज राज्य सभा में विचार के लिए आए हैं, ऐतिहासिक बिल हैं और किसानों के जीवन में क्रांतिकारी बदलाव लाने वाले हैं। इस बिल के माध्यम से किसान को अपनी फसल किसी भी स्थान से किसी भी स्थान पर मनचाही कीमत पर बेचने की स्वतंत्रता होगी। इन विधेयकों से किसान को महँगी फसलों की पैदावार करने का अवसर मिलेगा। ये विधेयक इस बात का भी प्रावधान करते हैं कि बुवाई के समय ही जो करार होगा, उसमें किसान को कीमत का आश्वासन मिल जाएगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: From the gallery, somebody is speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर:** किसान की संरक्षा हो सके, किसान की भूमि के साथ किसी भी प्रकार से छेड़छाड़ न हो सके, इसका प्रावधान भी इन विधेयकों में किया गया है।

माननीय सभापति जी, जो कृषि उपज के व्यापार से सम्बन्धित विषय है, हम सब जानते हैं कि देश का किसान देश का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादनकर्ता है, लेकिन इस उत्पादनकर्ता को अपनी फसल मनचाही कीमत पर बेचने की स्वतंत्रता नहीं थी, मनचाहे स्थान और मनचाहे व्यक्ति को भी बेचने की स्वतंत्रता नहीं थी। एक लंबे कालखंड से कृषि के क्षेत्र में विचार करने वाले चिंतक, वैज्ञानिक और हमारे तमाम नेतागण लगातार इस बात की ओर संकेत करते रहे हैं कि जो APMC है, वह किसानों के साथ न्याय नहीं कर पा रही है, APMC की कार्यप्रणाली में पारदर्शिता नहीं है और किसान के पास APMC के अलावा कोई दूसरा विकल्प भी होना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ

[श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर]

कि यह वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था इन विधेयकों के माध्यम से हो रही है। इससे बाजार में प्रतिस्पर्धा बढ़ेगी और किसान को उसके उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य मिलेगा। ये विधेयक कृषि के क्षेत्र में जो फसल बेची जाएगी, उसका तीन दिन में किसान को भुगतान हो, यह भी प्रावधान करते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, इन विधेयकों के मामले में अनेक प्रकार की धारणाएँ बनाई जा रही हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को भी और देश के किसानों को भी यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि ये विधेयक MSP से सम्बन्धित नहीं हैं। MSP सरकार का प्रशासकीय निर्णय है। मैंने भी लोक सभा में आश्वस्त किया है और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी MSP के बारे में अपनी बात कही है। MSP जारी थी, जारी है और आने वाले कल में भी जारी रहेगी। UPA सरकार के समय माननीय मनमोहन सिंह जी भी प्रधान मंत्री थे और अनेक अवसरों पर जब भी उनको बात रखने का मौका दिया गया, तब उन्होंने इस प्रकार के reform के बारे में अपनी राय व्यक्त की है। सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन से यह आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि इन विधेयकों के माध्यम से किसानों के जीवन में एक अभूतपूर्व बदलाव आएगा, इसलिए इन विधेयकों पर विचार किया जाए और इनको समर्थन मिले।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are three Amendments by Shri K.K. Ragesh, Shri Derek O'Brien and Shri Tiruchi Siva for reference of the Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Bill, 2020, as passed by Lok Sabha, to a Select Committee of Rajya Sabha. The Members may move the Amendments. Shri K.K. Ragesh, are you moving the Amendment?

Amendments for reference of the Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Bill, 2020, as passed by Lok Sabha, to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to provide for the creation of an ecosystem where the farmers and traders enjoy the freedom of choice relating to sale and purchase of farmers' produce which facilitates remunerative prices through competitive alternative trading channels; to promote efficient, transparent and barrier-free inter-State and intra-State trade and commerce of farmers' produce outside the physical premises of markets or deemed markets notified under various State agricultural produce market legislations; to provide a facilitative framework for electronic trading and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha, consisting of the following Members:-



1. Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha
2. Shri K.K. Ragesh
3. Shri M.V. Shreyams Kumar
4. Shri Sanjay Singh
5. Shri Tiruchi Siva
6. Shri Binoy Viswam

with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next Session (253rd) of the Rajya Sabha".

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment moved.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, when there is Resolution or Motion, there are Rule Nos. 154 and 157. सर, रूल 157 में 'conditions of admissibility' है। It says, "it shall raise substantially one definite issue." इसलिए एक मेम्बर दो Motion move नहीं कर सकता है। रागेश जी ने पहले Motion को move किया कि बिल को dismiss किया जाए और वे दूसरा Motion move कर रहे हैं कि इसको Select Committee को भेजा जाए। जब definite issue है, तो एक मेम्बर एक ही Motion move कर सकता है। चूँकि वे एक Motion already move कर चुके हैं, तो अब दूसरा Motion move करना उनका right नहीं है, वह reject किया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have permitted. They are on two different issues. Okay. Shri Derek O'Brien, are you moving the Amendment?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Yes, Sir. I am moving the Amendment to send these two Bills to a Select Committee and I hope you will also give me little time to explain the reason for this.

Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to provide for the creation of an ecosystem where the farmers and traders enjoy the freedom of choice relating to sale and purchase of farmers' produce which facilitates remunerative prices through competitive alternative trading channels; to promote efficient, transparent and barrier-free inter-State and intra-State trade and commerce of farmers' produce outside the physical premises

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

of markets or deemed markets notified under various State agricultural produce market legislations; to provide a facilitative framework for electronic trading and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha, consisting of the following Members:-

1. Shri K. C. Venugopal
2. Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav
3. Shri Tiruchi Siva
4. Dr. K. Keshava Rao
5. Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha
6. Shri Sanjay Singh
7. Shri Sanjay Raut
8. Shri Praful Patel
9. Shri Elamaram Kareem
10. Shri Derek O'Brien

with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next Session (253rd) of the Rajya Sabha".

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right, but you have not given the names of Members to the Committee.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, Sir. The names are here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to provide for the creation of an ecosystem where the farmers and traders enjoy the freedom of choice relating to sale and purchase of farmers' produce which facilitates remunerative prices through competitive alternative trading channels; to promote efficient, transparent and barrier-free inter-State and intra-State trade and commerce of farmers' produce outside the physical premises of markets or deemed markets notified under various State agricultural produce market legislations; to provide a facilitative framework for electronic trading and

for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha, consisting of the following Members:-

1. Shri Partap Singh Bajwa
2. Shrimati Vandana Chavan
3. Shri T.K.S. Elangovan
4. Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha
5. Shri Elamaram Kareem
6. Shri Sanjay Raut
7. Shri Sanjay Singh
8. Shri Tiruchi Siva
9. Shri Dinesh Trivedi
10. Shri Binoy Viswam
11. Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav

with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next Session (253rd) of the Rajya Sabha".

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have moved the motion to send it to Select Committee. Now, there are four Amendments by Shri K. K. Ragesh, Shri Derek O'Brien, Shri Tiruchi Siva and Shri K.C. Venugopal for reference of the Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Bill, 2020 as passed by Lok Sabha to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha. Members may move Amendment at stage without any speech. Shri Ragesh, are you moving your Amendment?

Amendments for reference of the Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Bill, 2020, as passed by Lok Sabha, to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to provide for a national framework on farming agreements that protects and empowers farmers to engage with agri-business firms, processors, wholesalers, exporters or large retailers for farm services and sale of future farming

[Shri K.K. Ragesh]

produce at a mutually agreed remunerative price framework in a fair and transparent manner and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha, consisting of the following Members:-

1. Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha
2. Shri K.K. Ragesh
3. Shri M.V. Shreyams Kumar
4. Shri Sanjay Singh
5. Shri Tiruchi Siva
6. Shri Binoy Viswam

with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next session (253rd) of the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I just want to say one sentence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have been given time and you now just move the Amendment. Now, Shri Derek O'Brien. Are you moving the Amendment?

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to provide for a national framework on farming agreements that protects and empowers farmers to engage with agri-business firms, processors, wholesalers, exporters or large retailers for farm services and sale of future farming produce at a mutually agreed remunerative price framework in a fair and transparent manner and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha, consisting of the following Members:-

1. Shri K. C. Venugopal
2. Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav
3. Shri Tiruchi Siva
4. Dr. K. Keshava Rao
5. Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha

6. Shri Sanjay Singh
7. Shri Sanjay Raut
8. Shri Praful Patel
9. Shri Elamaram Kareem
10. Shri Derek O'Brien

with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next Session of the Rajya Sabha".

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please, no argument, no counter argument. Shri Tiruchi Siva, are you moving the Amendment?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to provide for a national framework on farming agreements that protects and empowers farmers to engage with agri-business firms, processors, wholesalers, exporters or large retailers for farm services and sale of future farming produce at a mutually agreed remunerative price framework in a fair and transparent manner and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha, consisting of the following Members:-

1. Shrimati Vandana Chavan
2. Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah
3. Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha
4. Shri K.K. Ragesh
5. Shri Sanjay Raut
6. Shri M. Shanmugam
7. Shri Sanjay Singh
8. Shri Tiruchi Siva
9. Shri Dinesh Trivedi
10. Shri K.T.S. Tulsi
11. Shri Binoy Viswam
12. Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav

with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next Session of the Rajya Sabha".

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri K.C. Venugopal, are you moving your Amendment?

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Rajasthan): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to provide for a national framework on farming agreements that protects and empowers farmers to engage with agri-business firms, processors, wholesalers, exporters or large retailers for farm services and sale of future farming produce at a mutually agreed remunerative price framework in a fair and transparent manner and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha, consisting of the following Members:-

1. Shrimati Vandana Chavan
2. Shri Neeraj Dangi
3. Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha
4. Shri Mallikarjun Kharge
5. Shri Derek O' Brien
6. Shri Jairam Ramesh
7. Shri Tiruchi Siva
8. Shri Binoy Viswam

with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next Session of the Rajya Sabha".

The questions were proposed

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Statutory Resolutions, Motions for consideration of the Bills and the Amendments moved thereto, are open for discussion. Any Member, desiring to speak, have already given the names. We will start with the discussion and then before conclusion, we will take up the exact proposal and then finally move ahead. अब इस पर बहस शुरू हो रही है। इसमें दो तरीके हो सकते हैं, एक, अभी मोशन मूव करके वोटिंग करवाई जाए या दूसरा, मेरे ख्याल से बहस होने के बाद ही वोटिंग करवाना बेहतर होगा। अब श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा, आप बोलें। बाजवा जी, आपकी पार्टी ने आपको 43 मिनट का टाइम दिया है। कृपया उसको फॉलो करिएगा।

**श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा** (पंजाब): चेयरमैन सर, बहुत मेहरबानी। सबसे पहले मैं अपनी पार्टी, Indian National Congress की leadership का मशकूर हूँ कि उन्होंने पंजाब से एक किसान

के बेटे को मौका दिया है कि हिन्दुस्तान और विशेष तौर पर पंजाब और हरियाणा के किसानों की बात में आपके सामने रख सकूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Once again my appeal is, please follow the time.

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: सर,

*"सरकारें तमाम उम्र यही भूल करती रहीं।  
धूल उनके चेहरे पे थे, वे आईना ही साफ करती रहीं।।"*

*(उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)*

सर, यह जो बिल आया है, जिसको तोमर साहब लेकर आए हैं और जिसको आप पास करवाना चाहते हैं, जितना भी किसान जगत है और विशेष तौर पर जो पंजाब और हरियाणा के किसान हैं, वे यह समझते हैं कि यह किसानों की आत्मा पर एक बहुत बड़ा अटैक है। सर, जिस्म पर घाव हो जाएं, वे तो भर जाते हैं, लेकिन अगर आत्मा पर घाव हों, तो उनको भरने में बहुत वक्त लगता है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये जितने बिल आज आप लेकर आए हैं, ये completely ill conceived हैं, ill times हैं और कांग्रेस पार्टी इनको सीधे रूप से reject करती है।

सर, ये जो बिल हैं, ये हिन्दुस्तान और विशेष तौर पर पंजाब, हरियाणा और वेस्टर्न यूपी के ज़मींदारों के खिलाफ हैं। एक किसान का बेटा होने के नाते मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम किसानों के इन detach warrants पर किसी भी हाल में साइन करने को तैयार नहीं हैं।

सर, एग्रीकल्चर और मार्केट, Schedule VII of the Constitution के अनुसार, स्टेट सब्जेक्ट्स हैं। जो present Ordinance and Bills हैं, ये हमारे federal cooperative spirit के खिलाफ हैं। फर्दर हम यह बिल्कुल नहीं चाहते कि APMC और Minimum Support Price को tinker किया जाए। मैं आज आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ, मुझे हैरानी हुई कि इस वक्त पर इन बिल्स को लाने की जरूरत क्या थी? आज हर रोज़ एक लाख हिन्दुस्तानी कोरोना से जूझ रहे हैं। एक तरफ बॉर्डर पर चीन, it is breathing down your neck, ऐसे में यह हैरानी की बात है कि 73 साल तक जहां इन बिल्स की जरूरत नहीं पड़ी और अब जब Parliament was not in operation, तब इनको लाने की जरूरत क्या थी? तोमर साहब, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ, आपने बहुत दलील दी और अपील की, हम आपकी बहुत कद्र करते हैं, आप एक नेक आदमी हैं। हम प्रधान मंत्री जी की भी बहुत इज्जत और कद्र करते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक दफ़ा भी पार्लियामेंट में आकर यह स्टेटमेंट नहीं दिया कि जो किसानों की समस्याएं हैं, मैं उनको दूर करूंगा। आपने प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह स्टेटमेंट तब दिलाई, जब आपके खुद के एलायन्स पार्टनर, जो सबसे पुराने एलायन्स पार्टनर अकाली दल वाले हैं, जो किसी समय किसानों की पार्टी थी, अब नहीं है, जब उन्होंने बाहर आकर यह बात कही और फ्लोर ऑफ़ दि हाउस लोक सभा

[श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा]

मैं श्री सुखबीर सिंह बादल ने कहा कि तीन महीने से हम इनकी वकालत करते रहे और यह सरकार हमारी बात सुनने को तैयार नहीं है और श्रीमती हरसिमरत कौर सिंह बादल ने इस्तीफा दे दिया, आप बतायें किसान आपकी बात कैसे मानेंगे? हम मानने को तैयार ही नहीं हैं और जिनको आप यह फायदा देना चाहते हो, वे हाथ खड़े करके आपके आगे-आगे भाग रहे हैं कि हमने यह फायदा नहीं लेना। आप धक्के से कह रहे हो कि आपको आइस्क्रीम खिलानी है और वे कह रहे हैं कि इस आइस्क्रीम के खाने से हमारा गला खराब हो जाएगा। पंजाब, हरियाणा के किसान आपसे यह फायदा लेना नहीं चाहते, लेकिन आप कहते हैं कि हमने धक्के से फायदा देना है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** बाजवा जी, कृपया आप मास्क पहन लें। माननीय चेयरमैन साहब ने कह रखा है, प्लीज़ यह सबके लिए है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा:** चलिये सर, अभी बहस का टाइम नहीं है, मैं कर लूंगा। बात यह है कि किसानों के दिलो-दिमाग में यह बात फंस चुकी है। हिन्दुस्तान का किसान अब अनपढ़ नहीं रहा, पढ़ा-लिखा है, उसके बच्चे पढ़े-लिखे हैं। वे यह जानते हैं कि यह जो बिल आया है, इसकी बेसिक वजह क्या है, वजह एक ही है। 2015 में इनके मुख्य मंत्री, श्री शान्ता कुमार जी थे, वे हिमाचल प्रदेश में बीजेपी पार्टी के चीफ मिनिस्टर रहे हैं। वह नड्डा साहब की स्टेट है। वह जो कमिटी बनी, उसमें यह बात कही गई कि यह जो फूड कॉरपोरेशन ऑफ इण्डिया है, बहुत बड़े घाटे में जा रहा है। इसका क्या किया जाए, इस घाटे को हम कैसे पूरा करें? हर साल तकरीबन 35 से 40 हजार करोड़ रुपये का घाटा है। फूड कॉरपोरेशन बेसिकली टेलर-मेड बना है। 56 साल से यह पंजाब, हरियाणा और पश्चिमी यूपी को मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस देकर हिन्दुस्तान के सेन्ट्रल पूल में चावल और कनक लेने के लिए एफसीआई बेसिकली बनी हुई है। शान्ता कुमार जी की जो रिपोर्ट आई, उन्होंने यह बात कही, जो एमएसपी है, यह हिन्दुस्तान के 6 परसेन्ट किसानों को फायदा पहुंचाता है। यह बेसिकली पंजाब, हरियाणा और पश्चिमी यूपी के किसानों को फायदा पहुंचाता है। आप इसको वाइन्ड अप कीजिए। अब एफसीआई का चार लाख करोड़ रुपये का घाटा है, यानी 40 हजार करोड़ रुपये का हर साल का घाटा है। बेसिकली ये सारी स्ट्रेटेजी जो अब एडॉप्ट हुई है, इसको जैसे मर्जी आप पैकेजिंग कर लें, पैकेजिंग में आप बाहर हैं, सरकार बाहर है और मैं यह समझता हूं कि जो इनका कम्युनिकेशन है, जितना बेहतरीन कम्युनिकेशन इस सरकार का है, 73 सालों में किसी सरकार का नहीं रहा। इसके अलावा भी कोई किसान आपकी बात मानने को तैयार नहीं है। श्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल, जो सबसे बड़े किसान लीडर हैं, उन्होंने वकालत की, श्रीमती हरसिमरत कौर बादल ने भी वकालत की। तीन महीने बिना फीस लिये हुए सरदार सुखबीर सिंह बादल ने वकालत की, लेकिन फिर भी किसान नहीं माना और न वह मानने वाला है, क्योंकि किसान को पता है कि बेसिकली यह मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस खत्म करने का एक मनसूबा है। आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता यह सरकार बाहर निकलेगी, फिर अम्बानी और अडाणी बड़े कॉरपोरेट हाउसेज़ अंदर आएंगे। यही हाल अमेरिका में हुआ। आज जहां आप



30 परसेन्ट कॉन्ट्रैक्ट की बात करते हो, 30 परसेन्ट किसानों की जमीनें अमेरिका में ये कॉरपोरेट हाउसेज़ ले गए। जिस दिन हमने पंजाब, हरियाणा और बाकी जगहों पर अलार्न कर दिया, अडाणी ऑलरेडी सौ एकड़ जगह लेकर अपने साइलो मोगा में आ गया है, जैसे ईस्ट इण्डिया कम्पनी किसी समय आई थी। ईस्ट इण्डिया कम्पनी ट्रेडिंग हाउस था, वह पहले वहां आई और फिर हिन्दुस्तान पर काबिज़ हुई। ऐसे ही गोवा में पोर्चुगीज़ ट्रेडिंग करने के लिए आए, बाद में गोवा पर कब्जा कर लिया। ऐसे ही डच कॉलोनीज़, फ्रेंच कॉलोनीज़, जर्मन कॉलोनीज़ वर्ल्डओवर ट्रेडिंग के हिसाब से निकलीं और ऐसे ही पैकेजिंग की। जिन्हें आप फायदा पहुंचाना चाहते हो, वे हाथ जोड़ रहे हैं, लाखों की तादाद में सड़कों पर निकले हुए हैं। मैं तोमर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने 245 स्टैकहोल्डर्स, जिनसे किसान सीधे जुड़े हुए हैं, क्या कभी उनसे बात की? आपने बस अपने alliance partner से बात की। आपके alliance partner कैसे हैं? जब आपकी मदद करने का मौका आया, वे तो बोरिया-बिस्तर उठा कर भाग गये। मैं गुजरािश करना चाहता हूँ कि ये सारे 73 साल wait करते रहे। अगर आपको कहीं contract basis पर करना है, तो पंजाब-हरियाणा नहीं चाहते। आप एक कृपा कीजिए कि पहले खुद आपका सूबा गुजरात है, वहाँ से ही शुरू करवा कर देख लीजिए। पाँच साल wait करते हैं, अगर वहाँ कामयाब हो जाते हैं, corporate world कामयाब होता है, ये वहाँ की रूप-रेखा बदल देते हैं, तो आप कृपा करके वहाँ ले जाइए और फिर सारा देश भी उसको adopt कर लेगा।

सर, हम जो कनक और राइस central pool में देते हैं, इसका हमें 4,000 करोड़ रुपया cess मिलता है। आप हर दफ़ा यह कहते हैं कि प्राइवेट मंडियों वाले आर्येंगे और cess हटा देंगे। तोमर साहब, मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब मोदी साहब गुजरात के चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, क्या आप गुजरात वाले ONGC से royalty लेते हैं या नहीं, गुजरात में जो तेल मिलता है, आप उसकी royalty लेते हैं, त्रिपुरा वाले लेते हैं, असम वाले लेते हैं। पंजाब अपना पानी इसमें लगाता है। सर, हम हर साल यह जो चावल हिन्दुस्तान के लिए उगाते हैं और बाहर भेजते हैं, एक सतलुज दरिया हर साल अपना पंजाब तबाह करता है। क्या पानी की कीमत नहीं है? आज के टाइम में पानी के बिना गुजारा नहीं हो सकता, तेल के बिना तो गुजारा हो सकता है। आगे जंग जो होगी, बड़ी महा जंग, वह पानी पर होगी, तेल पर नहीं होगी। यह हमारी गुजरािश है कि हमें मत मारिए।

सर, पंजाब के 15 लाख किसान हैं, हमारे 15 लाख खेत मजदूर हैं, हमारे 32,000 कमीशन एजेंट्स हैं, हमारी 4 लाख लेबर मंडियों में काम करती है, 1 लाख हमारे ट्रक यूनिशन वाले हैं। पंजाब और हरियाणा की complete economy जो है, वह तो इसी cess पर based है। 4,000 करोड़ से हमारी जो 75,000 किलोमीटर सड़कें हैं, हर 6 साल के बाद हम उनकी black topping करते हैं। सारी नयी मंडियाँ वहाँ से बनाते हैं। सारी पुरानी मंडियों की देख-रेख वहाँ से करते हैं। हमारे पंजाब के गाँवों की जितनी भी प्रोग्रेस हुई है, यह Rural Development Fund से होती है। आप कहते हैं कि corporate houses आर्येंगे और आपको fees नहीं देंगे। हमें fees नहीं

[श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा]

देंगे। 6,500 करोड़ रुपये हम हर साल किसानों को बिजली पर subsidy देते हैं, पानी हमारा जा रहा है और आप ऐसा कहते हैं। क्या हम फ्री में लगे हुए हैं? पंजाब की धरती कोई धर्मशाला तो है नहीं। हमने अपना पानी खत्म कर लिया।

सर, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ, एक मिनट इंतज़ार कीजिए। हमारे पंजाब के जो टोटल ब्लॉक्स हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, हमारे पंजाब में पानी के तकरीबन 134 ब्लॉक्स हैं। 105 ब्लॉक्स में जो मीठा पानी था, पंजाब का सबसे बेहतरीन पानी देश भर में था, 105 में वह bleckish हो गया। मैं सारे हाउस को बताना चाहता हूँ, देश को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इतनी बड़ी कीमत पंजाब के किसानों ने दी है, तो हम मालवा में जो कॉटन का क्रॉप लगाते हैं, जहाँ से बादल साहब आते हैं, वहाँ एक cotton crop पर 15 बार spray होता है। बीबी हरसिमरत कौर की कांस्टीट्यूएंसी भटिंडा से बीकानेर के लिए एक ट्रेन चलती है, 326 किलोमीटर चलती है, उस ट्रेन का नाम 'कैंसर एक्सप्रेस' है। हम जो pesticides इस्तेमाल करते हैं, तो हमारी हेल्थ गयी, हमारा पानी गया, हमारी soil का texture खत्म हो गया और आप कहते हैं कि हमें ये प्राइवेट एदारे ले आने हैं, वे आपको cess नहीं देंगे। पंजाब गवर्नमेंट कहाँ जाएगी? मैं यह बात हाउस को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब देश की आज़ादी होने वाली थी, अंग्रेजों की कोशिश थी कि सिख जो हैं, ये पाकिस्तान के साथ, उस मुस्लिम स्टेट के साथ चले जाएँ, लेकिन मास्टर तारा सिंह ने पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी के assurance पर कि हम आपका religious interest, आपका economic interest और आपका political interest और ये सारा कुछ safe रखेंगे, आप हिन्दुस्तान में आयें। हमने सभी जमीनें बेच कर--

**श्री उपसभापति:** बाजवा जी, कृपया conclude कीजिए।

**श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा:** एक मिनट, डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब। जो वेस्टर्न पंजाब है, जो आज पाकिस्तान का पंजाब है, वहाँ सिखों की population 14 परसेंट थी, हमारी 44 परसेंट जमीनें थीं। आबाद जमीनें छोड़ कर हम बेआबाद जमीनों में, इस पंजाब में, ईस्ट पंजाब में आये। हमने इनको आबाद किया और अब फिर आप हमें बरबाद करने पर तुले हुए हैं। हर साल पंजाब के 1 लाख 50 हजार बच्चों में से कोई कनाडा, कोई अमेरिका, कोई यूरोपियन यूनियन, कोई आस्ट्रेलिया, तो कोई न्यूजीलैंड में जा रहा है। हमारी पंजाबी युनिवर्सिटी ने एक स्टडी करवाई है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** बाजवा जी, कृपया conclude करें।

**श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा:** 25 हजार करोड़ पिछले साल हिन्दुस्तान का जो पैसा है, पंजाब का है, हमारे लोग जमीनें बेच कर, घर बेच कर बाहरी मुल्कों में जा रहे हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति:** बाजवा जी, आपका समय खत्म हो रहा है, इसलिए आप conclude कीजिए।

**श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा:** आप चाहते हो कि दूसरी दफा पंजाब का किसान और हमारे जितने बच्चे हैं, ये हिन्दुस्तान छोड़ कर दूसरे मुल्कों में चले जाएँ। आप इस तरह के हालात पैदा करना

चाहते हैं, यह बिल्कुल नहीं होगा। तोमर साहब, मैं गुजारिश करूँगा कि आप इस बिल को जाने दीजिए। आपके खुद का जो जागरण मंत्र है आरएसएस का, वह आपको सपोर्ट नहीं कर रहा है। आपके खुद के alliance partners सपोर्ट नहीं कर रहे हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति:** कृपया conclude करें। माननीय बाजवा जी, कृपया conclude करें। आपका समय खत्म हो गया।

**श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा:** सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर ने प्रधान मंत्री जी को चिट्ठी लिखी है और स्टेट असेम्बली ने Resolution move किया। All parties Resolution move हुआ कि यह किसानों के खिलाफ इतना बड़ा....

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद, बाजवा जी, अब मैं दूसरे स्पीकर को बुला रहा हूँ। माननीय श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव जी।

**श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा:** सर, लोगों को मौका दिया जाए ...(व्यवधान)... इन बिलों को dustbin of history में फेंका जाए, यह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति:** भूपेन्द्र यादव जी, कृपया आप बोलिए, आपकी ही बात रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी।

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव:** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं बाजवा साहब को बड़ी गंभीरता से सुन रहा था। वे पंजाब से आते हैं और मैं मूलतः हरियाणा से आता हूँ। 70 के दशक में ये सूबे एक थे और एक भाषण हुआ करता था और वह भाषण ऐसा होता था, जब भाखड़ा नांगल डैम बना, तो कुछ नेताओं ने भाषण देना शुरू किया कि पानी में से बिजली ऐसे निकाल ली जाएगी, जैसे दूध और दही में से मक्खन निकाल लिया जाता है और बिना ताकत का पानी किसानों को चला जाएगा। आज न वे नेता रहे, न उनके विषय रहे, देश आगे बढ़ गया है। बाजवा साहब आप भी समझिए कि यह देश आगे चल रहा है, कहीं आपके भाषण वही पुराने 70 के दशक के भाषण न रह जाएँ। मैं कहता हूँ कि आज हम ये जो तीन बिल्स लेकर आए हैं, दो बिल्स अभी चल रहे हैं और एक और बिल आने वाला है Essential Commodities Act. इनको लाने से पहले की परिस्थिति पर विचार करना चाहिए। हम बार-बार कहते हैं कि 50 से 60 सालों तक देश में आपने शासन किया, देश को जब आज़ादी मिली, तो हिन्दुस्तान के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और शहरी क्षेत्र के आय का अनुपात 2:1 था। अगर शहर वाले आदमी को दो रुपए मिलते थे, तो गाँव वाले आदमी को एक रुपया मिलता था, लेकिन 60 साल में, जो आप किसान-किसान चिल्ला रहे हैं, आपकी पार्टी जो नीतियाँ लेकर आई है, आज दुर्भाग्य से वह बढ़ कर 7:1 हो गया है। यह ग्रामीण आय कम क्यों हुई है? आप इसका जवाब दीजिए।

मैं आपसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के कमेरे और मेहनतकश किसान ने हिन्दुस्तान को अन्न की दृष्टि से आत्मनिर्भर बनाया, पर किसान की आमदनी क्यों नहीं बढ़ी? मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि के क्षेत्र में विकास हुआ, लेकिन किसान की आमदनी के स्तर में किस प्रकार

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

से बढ़ा जाए, उस पर आपने क्या किया? इसलिए आज मैं इस उच्च सदन से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो दो महत्वपूर्ण बिल्स अभी सदन के सामने आए हैं और एक और बिल आने वाला है, इन पर गंभीरता से विचार कीजिए, क्योंकि 70 सालों से किसान जिस न्याय के लिए तरस रहा है, ये उसको न्याय देने का काम और देश का सबसे बड़ा एग्रीकल्चर रिफॉर्म करने का काम करने जा रहे हैं। इस अवसर पर हमें आगे बढ़ना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश के कृषि क्षेत्र की समस्या क्या है। हमारी जो policy shift है, वह हमें basically processing area में, value addition area में, मार्केटिंग एरिया और ट्रेड एरिया में अब करने की जरूरत है। हम हिन्दुस्तान को डिजिटल बनाने जा रहे हैं। बाजवा साहब भी किसान परिवार से आते हैं और हम भी किसान परिवार से आते हैं। हम किसान के बेटे को कह रहे हैं कि कंप्यूटर तो खरीद लो, लेकिन इस कंप्यूटर के द्वारा तुम एग्री मार्केटिंग नहीं कर सकते। हमें एक चीज देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन हमारे हाथ को बाँधना चाहते हैं। यह सरकार इस बिल के माध्यम से डिजिटल ताकत किसान के बेटे को देना चाहती है। हम नई पीढ़ी के किसानों के लिए यह New Age Agriculture का बिल लेकर आए हैं। इसलिए आज हमें एक बात समझना चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान में 16 agro-economic zones हैं, एक हजार से ज्यादा bio-diversity, agro-diversity के spots हैं। हिन्दुस्तान एक ऐसी ताकत है, जो दुनिया में कोई ऐसी फसल, कोई ऐसा फल, कोई ऐसा अन्न नहीं है, जो हिन्दुस्तान में उपजाने की क्षमता न हो। बिहार से हमारे आम, सी. पी. सिंह जी बैठे हैं। जब बिहार में आम का दौर आना शुरू होता है, तब जर्दा आता है, जर्दालु आता है, मालदा आता है, मुम्बइया आता है, एक ही समय में आठ सीज़न की फसल के आम बिहार से निकलकर आते हैं। हमारे यहाँ राजभोग केला आता है, लीची आती है। जब एक प्रदेश में इतने biodiversity spots हैं, तो पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में कितने agro economic spots होंगे। हमें यह सोचना चाहिए कि दुनिया के विकसित देशों में खाद्यान्न का 50 परसेंट प्रोसेसिंग है, लेकिन इतना ज्यादा उत्पादन होने के बाद भी हमारे यहाँ केवल पाँच परसेंट प्रोसेसिंग है और फूड प्रोसेसिंग में तो हम पाँच परसेंट से भी नीचे हैं। हमारे किसान ने कृषि उत्पादन तो बढ़ाया है, लेकिन आज आवश्यकता है कि उसके कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ, उसके ट्रेड, उसके मार्केट, उसके value addition, उसके एक्सपोर्ट और new age agriculture को आगे बढ़ाया जाए, इसलिए हम यह बिल लेकर आए हैं। सर, इस सरकार ने आने के बाद fisheries के लिए, live stock के लिए बोर्ड बनाकर नया काम करना शुरू किया। हम यह जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा जनसंख्या आज भी सीधे खेती पर निर्भर है। देश की जीडीपी में उसका 12 प्रतिशत योगदान है। यह तो हमारी सरकार है, जिसने इस विषय को पहचानकर आज एक लाख करोड़ रुपए का कृषि में निवेश करने का न केवल लक्ष्य किया है, बल्कि उसे पूरा करने के लिए भी आगे बढ़ी है। आज सरकार ने लंबे समय से पड़ी सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को पूरा किया है। सरकार ने क्वालिटी, कॉस्ट और इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर, सबको पूरा करने का काम किया है। सर, दुनिया में खेती की जीडीपी पाँच ट्रिलियन है; उसका आठ

**म. प. 10.00 बजे**

प्रतिशत, यानी 425 बिलियन का योगदान इस हिन्दुस्तान का एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर करता है। लेकिन कारण क्या है? क्यों हम परंपरागत तरीके से लगे हुए हैं कि दुनिया के व्यापार में हमारा हिस्सा केवल दो परसेंट है? अगर आज भारत को आगे बढ़ाना है, अगर आज भारत को आत्मनिर्भर भारत के रास्ते पर आगे बढ़ाना है, तो भारत का जो समृद्ध कृषि क्षेत्र है, भारत का जो समृद्ध किसान है, भारत के किसान का जो नौजवान बेटा है, उसकी ताकत को बढ़ाते हुए दुनिया के व्यापार में हम अपने कृषि क्षेत्र के हिस्से को दो परसेंट से बढ़ाकर जितना हमारा उत्पादन है, उतना कर सकते हैं; इसके लिए नए *policy intervention* की आवश्यकता है, इसलिए यह बिल हम लेकर आए हैं। किसान के लिए मुक्त बाजार, उसके अपेक्षित स्तर पर निर्यात कराने के लिए, उसको बढ़ावा देने के लक्ष्य से हम यह बिल लेकर आए हैं, तो आपको परेशानी क्या हो रही है? मुझे बाजवा साहब की बात ध्यान में आई। मैं भी मानता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो बड़े किसान नेता रहे हैं, *legend* किसान नेता रहे हैं, वे सरदार प्रकाश सिंह बादल हैं, शरद पवार जी हैं। ये बड़े किसान नेता हैं, लेकिन मैं आपको यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 200 में जब मनमोहन सिंह जी प्रधान मंत्री थे, तब वर्किंग ग्रुप ऑफ एग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन बना और उसके चेयरमैन आपके ही काँग्रेस के मुख्य मंत्री भूपेन्द्र सिंह हुड्डा जी रहे। वे बड़े किसान नेता हैं। उसके सदस्य सरदार प्रकाश सिंह बादल रहे, वे पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री थे। उसके सदस्य असीम दासमुप्ता, *Minister of Finance and Excise, Government of West Bengal* रहे। उन्होंने एक रिपोर्ट दी और रिपोर्ट देने का फोटो भी कहीं नहीं है, नेट पर उपलब्ध है। प्रधान मंत्री मनमोहन सिंह जी के *archives* में उपलब्ध है। उस रिपोर्ट को पंजाब के उस समय के कृषि मंत्री, सुच्चा सिंह लंगाह पंजाब की तरफ से देने आए थे। शरद पवार जी कृषि मंत्री के रूप में थे। मैं उस रिपोर्ट का चैप्टर नं. पाँच पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। मैं केवल दो पैराग्राफ पढ़ूँगा। चैप्टर नं. पाँच *marketing and credit reforms* के बारे में है। इस रिपोर्ट का 5.1 यह कहता है "It is surprising but true that the farmers have hardly any choice in marketing their produce. Unlike other producer, farmers have to bring their produce to regulated agriculture mandis which effectively means going to mandis near their farms/villages. These regulated mandis virtually act as monopoly institutions for sale of farm produce." तो एकाधिकारवाद किसका था? ये तो मंडीज़ का है, यह आपकी रिपोर्ट कह रही है। "In the absence of credit and storage facilities, farmers are forced to go to distress sale of their produce. Thus, a suitable change in this system is required." ये रिकमंडेशंस किसकी हैं? इसके बाद, इस रिपोर्ट का जो *concluding part 5.13* है, उसमें कहते हैं, "The market for agricultural produce must be immediately freed of all sorts of restriction on movement, trading, stocking, finance, exports, etc. No monopoly including that of APMC or corporate licences should be allowed to restrict the market." *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Has the Government implemented those recommendations? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: "The concept of farmers' markets where farmers can freely sell to consume directly must be promoted. The use of Essential Commodities Act should be made only in times of emergency and it must be decided in consultation with the State Government."

मुझे बताइए, यह रिपोर्ट आपकी है, ये conclusion आपके हैं, तो आज आप देश के साथ राजनीति क्यों कर रहे हैं? वेणुगोपाल जी अब कह रहे हैं कि आपने implement किया? जब Citizenship Amendment Bill आया था, तो आपके ही मनमोहन सिंह जी ने यहाँ खड़े होकर कहा था कि शरणार्थियों के लिए कानून बनना चाहिए। आप अपने प्रधान मंत्री की नहीं मानते, आप दुनिया की क्या मानेंगे? आज आप देश के किसानों के साथ इतना बड़ा अन्याय करने जा रहे हैं, केवल अपनी राजनीति के लिए! केवल राजनीति के लिए आप किसान के बेटे को रोकना चाह रहे हैं। आज देश के किसानों के नौजवान यह जानते हैं कि हम डिजिटल ताकत से आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। वह आपके यहाँ नौकरी करने आ सकता है, लेकिन आप उसको स्वयं अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने नहीं देना चाहते। देश इस राजनीति को समझता है। यह रिपोर्ट आपके यहाँ 10 साल तक रही, आपने क्यों नहीं इसको endorse किया? आप देश को चलाने की बात करते हैं। सन् 1960 में इस देश में लॉ कमीशन ने bankruptcy के लिए रिपोर्ट दी थी, वर्ष 2016 में हम bankruptcy कानून लाए। आपके लोग देश के बैंकों को खाकर, देश के बैंकों को दिवालिया करके चले गए। चीजों को बनाने का, योजना को implement करने का अगर किसी में मादा है, तो वह प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में यह हमारी सरकार ने किया है। इसलिए, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हम इस बिल के माध्यम से किसानों को उत्पादन करने के अपने सर्वोत्तम प्रयासों के साथ अपना योगदान दे रहे हैं। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि आपकी जिस रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया कि बाज़ार में एकाधिकारवादी प्रवृत्तियाँ हैं, आप इससे आज अपनी जिम्मेदारी से इनकार कैसे कर सकते हैं? महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा जो विपक्ष है, दुर्भाग्य से वह केवल नकारात्मकता को देखता है। हिन्दुस्तान के एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर में किसान को प्रोड्यूस करने की तो क्षमता है ही, हिन्दुस्तान के इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को हम कहाँ ले जा सकते हैं, उसके बारे में भी आप विचार कीजिए।

महोदय, आज ICAR जैसा हमारे पास दुनिया का विश्वस्तरीय वैज्ञानिक इंस्टिट्यूशन है। आज हमारे देश के पास 80 एग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं। आज हमारे देश में एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर में 150 रिसर्च इंस्टिट्यूट्स हैं। हम इस ताकत को लेकर दुनिया में अपने व्यापार को बढ़ाने के लिए, एग्रीकल्चर को बढ़ाने के लिए, मार्केटिंग को बढ़ाने के लिए, प्रोड्यूसेज़ को बढ़ाने के लिए काम क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं? यह इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर हमारे किसान को दुनिया के बाज़ार में किसी भी प्रकार का मुकाबला करने का एक अवसर प्रदान करता है और इस अवसर को लेने के लिए,

इस बुनियादी ढाँचे को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए आज जो लोग सवाल उठा रहे हैं, क्या वे बताएँगे कि आपने अपने समय में सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी को कितना बढ़ावा दिया? हमारे कृषि क्षेत्र को जितनी जरूरत थी, आपने शायद उतना करने का प्रयास नहीं किया। इसीलिए, कम पूँजी निर्माण और निजी क्षेत्र के निवेश की कमी के परिणामस्वरूप, कृषि क्षेत्र में आपके समय में सार्वजनिक निवेश 5 प्रतिशत से भी नीचे हो गया। इस जिम्मेदारी से आप कैसे भागेंगे? आप किसान को बरगला नहीं सकते। आपको उससे आगे आकर एक नई ताकत के साथ किसानों को नये तरीके से अपनी जिम्मेदारियों को बताना होगा। आपको यह बताना होगा कि कृषि क्षेत्र का बुनियादी ढाँचा आपके समय से कमजोर क्यों रहा? जब हम अपनी कृषि और किसानों को लाभान्वित करने के लिए, उनको अधिक निवेश देने के लिए, उनकी भागीदारी को बढ़ाने के लिए और उनके जो वस्तु और उत्पाद हैं, उनका मूल्य संवर्धन करने के लिए ये तीन बिल लेकर आए हैं, तो आप इनका विरोध क्यों कर रहे हैं? क्या आप इसलिए विरोध कर रहे हैं कि कृषि क्षेत्र में किसान के हाथ में पूँजी की ताकत नहीं आनी चाहिए?

महोदय, इस देश के किसान और इस देश के कृषि क्षेत्र की सबसे बड़ी समस्या क्या रही? इस देश के कृषि क्षेत्र की सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह रही कि हमारे यहाँ प्रॉपर बजट का आवंटन नहीं हुआ। यह मैं बड़े विश्वास के साथ आपसे कह रहा हूँ कि वर्ष 2009 से 2014 के दौरान, कृषि क्षेत्र के बजट में आपके समय में केवल 8.5 परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई थी, जबकि वर्ष 2014 से 2019 में हमारी सरकार ने कृषि क्षेत्र में 38.8 परसेंट की वृद्धि करके कृषि क्षेत्र को ताकत बनाने का काम किया है। यह हमारी सरकार का कमिटमेंट है। इसलिए इस कमिटमेंट पर हम आगे बढ़ने का काम कर रहे हैं। महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज कृषि क्षेत्र को एक नए तरीके से आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। अभी बाजवा साहब कॉन्ट्रेक्ट खेती के बारे में कह रहे थे। कॉन्ट्रेक्ट खेती सबसे पहले तो पंजाब में आयी, आज भी आपके यहां कॉन्ट्रेक्ट खेती है। कॉन्ट्रेक्ट खेती हरियाणा में हुड्डा साहब के समय में आयी, आज भी आप मना नहीं कर सकते, आपके यहां कॉन्ट्रेक्ट खेती है और कॉन्ट्रेक्ट खेती का जो ऑर्डिनेंस है, वह तमिलनाडु और ओडिशा में भी है। हम कोई किसान की ज़मीन नहीं दे रहे। हम उसका व्यापार, उसकी सेवा, उसकी ताकत आदि में पूँजी निवेश को बढ़ाने की बात कर रहे हैं। इसलिए कृषि क्षेत्र और किसानों को सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए आज उच्च टेक्नोलॉजी की आवश्यकता है। आज डिजिटल के कारण, चाहे मौसम की बात हो, चाहे ज़मीन की आर्द्रता, उसकी नमी को नापने का विषय हो, आज किसान को डिजिटल उपकरण उपलब्ध कराना, किसान को उद्यमी बनाना और किसान संगठनों को आगे बढ़ाने की बहुत आवश्यकता थी। मैं हमारे कृषि मंत्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर जी और हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के विज़नरी आइडिये के लिए इस सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि इस सरकार ने दस हज़ार Farmer's Produce Organizations बनाए हैं। आखिर ये जो दस हज़ार FPO बनाए हैं, उनमें दो हज़ार से ज्यादा तो अब सक्रिय हो गए हैं। आप नासिक के एक FPO का उदाहरण सुनकर आइए। आपको पता लगेगा कि हम अपने FPO के माध्यम से अपने एक्सपोर्ट को कैसे बढ़ा सकते हैं। मैं सरकार को इस बात की भी बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि क्षेत्र से जहां पलायन

[Shri Bhupender Yadav]

जारी था, इस सरकार के आने के बाद आज युवा स्नातक एक हजार से ज्यादा एग्रो स्टार्टअप्स बनाए गए हैं, जो इस सरकार ने कृषि के क्षेत्र में नए निवेश और रोजगार को बढ़ाने के लिए काम किया है। आखिर हम ये FPOs बना रहे हैं, एग्रो स्टार्टअप्स बना रहे हैं और हम किसान को बांध कर रखना चाहते हैं। आपको केवल बड़े लोग दिखते हैं, आपको वे नौजवान नहीं दिखते जो आईआईटी, आईआईएम करके वापस अपने गाँवों में अपने किसान को, अपनी ताकत को डिजिटल चीज़ से जोड़कर अपनी किसानी को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। आप कृषि क्षेत्र में किसी भी प्रकार के नए अविष्कार, नए परिवर्तन, नई संकल्पना, नई सोच और नई ताकत की बात नहीं कर सकते? आपके लिए किसान केवल एक वोट बैंक है। आप सबको वोट बैंक के रूप में देखते हैं। हमारे लिए किसान इस देश को आगे बढ़ाने वाला स्वाभिमानि समाज है, जिसको ताकत देना और डिजिटल से जोड़ना ही हमारी ताकत है। आप इस बिल का पूरा अध्ययन कीजिए। आप यह कहते हैं कि एमएसपी खत्म हो जाएगा। बाजवा साहब, आप वर्ष 2022 तक हैं। अभी मॉनसून सेशन है, इसके बाद विंटर सेशन आएगा। खरीफ की फसल आयी हुई है, मैंने कल अपने गाँव में फोन किया तो मालूम हुआ कि बाजरा तैयार है, बाजरा आने वाला है, अक्टूबर में इसको एमएसपी मिलेगा और हम विंटर सेशन में बताएंगे कि आपने कितना असत्य बोला। मैं नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर जी से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि इस सदन में जो प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है, वह केवल एक दिन के लिए मांगा जाता है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अगर रूल में कोई प्रोविज़न होता तो मैं आपसे प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर चार साल के लिए मांगता, क्योंकि वर्ष 2024 तक हम सरकार में हैं और आठ बार रबी और खरीफ की फसल आनी है। हर फसल के समय हम इस सदन में आकर बताएंगे कि सरकार ने एमएसपी पर खरीदी है और हर बार आपका असत्य बेनकाब होगा। यह वही असत्य है जो आप राफेल पर बोला करते थे, यह वही असत्य है जो आप सीएए पर बोला करते थे, यह वही असत्य है जो आप किसानों के ऊपर बोला करते हैं। अभी हम कहीं जाने वाले नहीं हैं। वर्ष 2024 के बाद भी यह जनता, चूंकि हम सच के साथ हैं इसलिए हमको जनता आशीर्वाद देती है। यह एक बार उजागर नहीं होगा, मैं आज देश के किसानों को कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों की एमएसपी कहीं नहीं गई है। वर्ष 2024 तक आठ बार एमएसपी का इश्यु आने वाला है और आठों बार इस सरकार की सच्चाई लोगों के सामने आने वाली है और आपका असत्य बेनकाब होने वाला है। इसलिए मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि एमएसपी का इश्यु पूरी तरह असत्य के साथ बोला गया है। इसलिए आज इस बात से कौन इनकार कर सकता है कि भारतीय कृषि को अधिक निवेश, बेहतर बाज़ार संरचना, प्रोसेसिंग और निर्यात की आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए नीतिगत समर्थन है ताकि कृषि स्टार्टअप, Farmers' Produce Organizations, technology, market, मूल्य संवर्द्धन के साथ किसानों को बहुत अधिक आवश्यक सेवाएं और सहायता प्रदान कर सकें। इसलिए विपक्ष को इस मुद्दे पर राजनीति करना और किसानों को गुमराह करना बंद करना चाहिए, जबकि हम ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था में सुधार करने के लिए एक काफी बड़ा सुधार लेकर आए हैं।



महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो बिल इस सरकार के माध्यम से किसानों की स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए आया है, वह value addition है। जो वर्तमान व्यवस्था है, उसमें एक नया value और एक नया option दिया है। अगर हम किसी को दो option दे रहे हैं, तो उस option को अपनाने में कमी कहाँ आ रही है? हम उस option के द्वारा देश में नए विकास की संभावनाओं को अगर तलाशना चाह रहे हैं, तो विपक्ष उसको क्यों रोकना चाहता है? मैं यह बात पुनः कहना चाहूँगा कि 2010 में भी जो Agriculture Working Committee की रिपोर्ट थी, वह political consensus के साथ थी। हम देश में अपनी राजनीति के लिए गुमराह की राजनीति न करें, इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो दो नए कृषि कानून आए हैं, ये देश में एक नए परिवर्तन को लेकर आए हैं, जो हमारे देश की एक नई agriculture की ताकत है, उसके आधार पर देश को आगे बढ़ने के लिए आए हैं। हम ये कानून भारत के किसान को विश्व के बाजार में प्रतिस्पर्द्धा करने के लिए और उसको आगे बढ़ाने के लिए लेकर आए हैं। हम देश के नौजवान किसानों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए यह बिल लेकर आए हैं, इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप एक बार अपने आपको 1970 के उन भाषणों से अलग करिए, जो भाषण 1970 में भाखड़ा नांगल पर हुआ करते थे। यह आधुनिक भारत है, यह 21वीं सदी का भारत है। आप इसमें नई सोच, नई technology से और नए विचार से विकास करिए। आप इन पुराने रटे हुए भाषणों को छोड़िए। देश का किसान एक नए रास्ते और अपनी नई मंज़िल का इंतजार कर रहा है। यह उच्च सदन, किसानों के लिए जो नया रास्ता खुला है, उसको अपना पूर्ण समर्थन दे और इन दोनों बिलों को पास करके, भारत के किसानों को विश्व में एक अच्छा स्थान देने का काम करे और इस बिल का पूरा समर्थन करे, धन्यवाद।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, how qualified am I to speak on this Bill? I belong to a party called the All India Trinamool Congress. Let me take you back to the year 2006. The Chairperson of this Party, for the sake of farmers, the kisan, put her life at risk on a historic 26-day hunger strike, fighting for the rights of farmers. How qualified is the Trinamool Congress to speak on these Bills? Seven years ago, on 4th September, 2013, we had the Land Acquisition Bill. On this side was the BJP, on that side, the Others and we were in the middle. We opposed that Bill. We got just 13 votes, but we opposed the Land Acquisition Bill, upholding the rights of farmers. We were only 13 then, but in 2016, the Supreme Court ordered, upholding the rights of farmers, that their land would be given back. But then, they say that is history. आज तो आधुनिक भारत है, चलो आधुनिक भारत। How is Bengal doing? How qualified are we to speak as a Government on these Bills, from Bengal? In the last six years, the Krishi Karman Award, given by the Central Government, has been given to West Bengal. If you compare the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Scheme with the Krishak Bandhu Scheme, which is funded by the West Bengal Government, and compare the benefits given to farmers, you would find that

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

the Bengal Scheme is better. Talking about the Kisan Credit Card Scheme in West Bengal, the coverage is 92 per cent with 55 lakh farmers covered under the Scheme. Talking about crop insurance for farmers, under the *Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana*, 25 per cent is the Central Government's contribution now. उसके आगे 50 परसेंट देता था। अभी कम कर दिया है। Please tell me, Agriculture Minister, in your Scheme, how much does the farmer pay for the insurance premium? In my State, at all four stages, from pre-sowing to pre-harvest, the premium is paid by the State; farmer has to pay nothing. Now you come to how qualified you are. We had big speeches, 26-minute speeches. Now, let me ask you this. Yesterday Pradhan Mantri said, Opposition is trying to mislead the farmers.

Let us see what credibility you have to make these speeches. You promise to double farmer's income by 2022. आपने बोला double farmer's income. At current rates, farmer's income will not be doubled before 2028. I can also give big talk. But, in Bengal, from Rs.90,000 in 2011, farmers' income has not just doubled; ट्रिपल हो गई। It became Rs.2,90,000. There was no promise delivered by Ms. Mamata Banerjee in Bengal. So, don't give us lectures. On *Note Bandi* also, you gave us a big lecture. What happened to that? After fifty minutes of announcement of *Note Bandi* Ms. Mamata Banerjee tweeted. Let me read the tweet from Ms. Mamata Banerjee: "Withdraw this draconian decision." हमने बोला, लेकिन आपने नहीं सुना। It is 'Digital India', but in राज्य सभा, लोक सभा, कुछ भी पूछते हैं you say, data is not available; no data is available. All these are promises. Another promise: Two crore jobs every year. Now, you have the highest unemployment. So, I can go on and on. Your credibility is low to make promises. By the way, one headline comes that we are opposing this MSP. Please understand. If food security system were the body, MSP is only one of the four —heart, lungs, kidney and brain. We are opposing the entire thing. Why? There are other things like State's role, MSP, PDS and public procurement. So, don't bring this debate down to MSP only. Have you consulted the States? You are reading about 2010 or 2011 when you last wrote to the West Bengal Government. It was about Draft Agricultural Produce and Livestock Contract Farming and the Bengal Government opposed this Bill. Contract Farming Bill is anti-constitutional. It does not give the Central Government the right to legislate in the States. Sir, on APMC, farmers are not protected. For States, the issue is federalism. States will not be able to ensure farmers' interest; States will not be able to ensure that only licensed traders are buying at MSP. What chance does the farmer

have? What chance does he have to take the big voice to court to negotiate with the private purchasers? Who are they trying to fool? One headline: "MSP". No. We need to look at it very deeply. For the consumers also, what is the protection? What is the protection against hoarding, profiteering or price rise? But, in all these, there is a bigger picture. There is a much bigger picture and we can debate this Bill in great detail. The bigger picture is, if you ask the BJP, they will tell you: "We have the numbers; you oppose this." This is where we own the farmers. I want the young people of India to understand what is going on in Parliament. These Bills have to be discussed and debated. We are the only one of three countries in the world who do not have to call Parliament to pass a Bill! These Bills have to be discussed; they have to be scrutinised; they have to be legislated. You cannot do this in six minutes or eight minutes. The young people of India are watching. There are other parties like us in the opposition. We will keep fighting for our democratic rights in Parliament. You have the right; you have the numbers to have your way. We have the right to have our say and to keep you on track of a parliamentary democracy. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have got time. I know that there is another speaker. Sir, this is a very, very dangerous trend we are following and I am going to tell you when I get a chance to intervene as to why we want this Bill to go to a Select Committee. Select Committee is not a one-hand brake; Select Committee is there to contribute. I want to leave the BJP; I am going to move the Select Committee. How many BJP MPs —you needn't answer this; think about it —have studied these two Bills? Thank you.

श्री नरेश गुजराल (पंजाब): सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. गुजराल साहब, जब आपकी टर्न आएगी, तब आप अपनी बात कहिएगा। Shri S.R. Balasubramoniyam. ...(*Interruptions*)... जब आपकी टर्न आएगी, तब आप बोलिएगा।

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will not go on record. आपका समय आएगा, आपका नाम है, तब आप बोलिएगा। जब आपकी पार्टी बोलेगी, तब आप बोलिएगा।

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (Tamil Nadu): Before I start, I wish to ask one question. What are the exigencies and urgency in promulgating the Ordinances? Is it because of the COVID-19 lockdown? I would like to say that farmers are the least

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\*Not recorded.

[Shri S.R. Balasubramoniyam]

affected due to COVID pandemic, as they are the people who continue to perform their work in spite of the Government imposing lockdown on 24th March, 2020. The Bills have been passed in Lok Sabha and are required to be passed in this august House.

A majority of the farmers are small and marginal farmers. The contract farming worldwide has proved to be a failure. There is an apprehension in the minds of people and peasant communities all over India that the Government is using COVID-19 pandemic situation to bulldoze agriculture sector reforms through Ordinances.

The Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Ordinance, 2020, or FAPAFS Ordinance has been enacted to make contract farming legitimate so that big businesses and companies can cultivate vast swaths of land on contract. This is like disinvestment of Indian farming sector and selling it to big corporates and MNCs.

Giving legal sanctity to contract farming would help corporates enter the agricultural sector in a very big way. This will certainly increase the productivity, but at what cost, and at whose loss? The farmers will be reduced to farm workers to toil in their own strip of land leased or purchased by corporate companies.

There was peaceful co-existence of a farmer and his big family having few cows and sheep, hen and dogs by holding just one acre or few acres of land. Nothing could give them more satisfaction than having his food, by sweating in his own farm.

There is an elaborate dispute resolution mechanism. But how would the farmers access it when they are pitted against big companies? The Agricultural Produce and Market Committee (APMC), a statutory body of the State Government, is helping the farmers to procure the agricultural commodities directly from the farmers after paying the price so that the small and marginal farmers do not have the headache to market their produce. Abolishing the APMC, will only encourage and permit the corporate sector to enter and replace the APMC.

In the long run, farmers will be at the mercy of the corporate contractors without any bargaining power. Secondly, the Bill is silent about the Minimum Support Price (MSP) which is essential for the survival of farmers. The Government should stipulate mandatory rules for the Minimum Support Price. That is more important for the farmers than anything else.

Sir, more than 60 per cent people of this country are poor and thrive because of agriculture. The effect of the Bill is that big corporate companies through middlemen will entice the poor, illiterate, marginal farmers to enter into an agreement or forcibly, by using money and muscle.

Therefore, the effect of the agreement/contract employed in different provisions of the Bill will be an agreement between two unequal parties. The Government should not pave way to something like the Champaran Satyagraha, India's first Civil Disobedient Movement in 1917 during British Raj.

Once the Bills are passed, the State Governments will not have any power to control hoarding, black-marketing and profiteering because in an indirect manner, the power of the State, under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, is sought to be taken away. The State has to remain a mute spectator.

Though the Government assures that this Bill empowers the farmers to engage with investors of their choice and the private investment, remunerative price, electronic trading platform and dispute resolution mechanism will surely help the farmers, there are still many doubts and fears in the minds of the poor farmers. The Government should address this issue and win the confidence of the poor farmers who are not literates like us. The Government should first allay the fears in their minds and convince them first before passing this Bill.

This agricultural reform will bring benefits to both farmers and consumers and will attract more private, foreign investment for establishment of modern warehouse facilities and creation of cold storage infrastructure which would increase income of the farmers as well as reduce the wastage of perishable commodities.

In Tamil Nadu, the State Government is taking adequate, progressive and proactive steps to bridge the gap between the farmers and the end users. The farm produce can be sold farm fresh for good prices.

Both farmers and customers are very happy. It should not be disturbed at any cost. Sir, the dispute resolution mechanism will be complicated for the small farmers. It is a fact that the farmers are spending lot of money and energy on foodgrains and pulses production but the Minimum Support Price is low for almost all the seasonal crops. Farmers are producing more than 100-plus agricultural products whereas they are

[Shri S.R. Balasubramoniyam]

assured Minimum Support Price of just 14 products, which is very less. I hope that the Government will consider implementing the M.S. Swaminathan Commission's recommendations *in toto* to realise the goal of doubling the income of farmers by 2022.

In India, eighty per cent of the population is directly or indirectly attached to agriculture to feed our entire population and fill the granaries with surplus foodgrains. The Government in the name of agreements should not create animosity and disinterest, which drive them out from agriculture. I only wish the Government be more cautious and ensure that every farmer gets adequate price. They should not get cheated by exploiters using the very own laws of the land.

Sir, if a drought hits a State, agriculture is the first casualty. If floods occur, agriculture is the first casualty. But even then Tamil Nadu has been performing well in food production. It is because the Government of Tamil Nadu has put in a lot of efforts in providing all necessary facilities to the farmers. This is our wealth and should not be mortgaged or sold to corporate companies.

Sir, before I conclude, I would like to urge the Union Government to establish a Central regulatory authority, The Indian Agriculture Regulatory Authority, on the lines of Central Electricity Regulatory Authority to provide better support to farmers of the country during all the periods and acts of agriculture, pre-farming, farming, harvesting, post-harvesting and marketing to ensure that they get better prices and their income is doubled. Thank you.

श्री उपसभापति: प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हमारे पास बोलने के लिए कितना समय है?

श्री उपसभापति: आपके पास सात मिनट का समय है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, दो बिल हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: चार घंटे बहस होनी है।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, इसका मतलब यह है कि छोटी पार्टी के जो लोग हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: टाइम बंटने की शुरु से जो परंपरा है, उसी के अनुसार पार्टियों की strength के हिसाब से टाइम मिलता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** मैं सब जानता हूँ कि आप सब परंपरावादी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** कृपया बैठकर न बोलें।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** सर, क्या खड़े हो कर बोलें?

**श्री उपसभापति:** नहीं, मैं आपको नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं अन्य माननीय सदस्यों से कह रहा हूँ। आप तो बैठकर ही बोलें।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने कांग्रेस के श्री बाजवा को सुना, भूपेन्द्र जी को सुना, श्री देरेक ओब्राइन और हमारे अन्ना डीएमके के मित्र को भी सुना। मैं बहुत जोर से तो नहीं बोल सकता, लेकिन कई बार मुझे यह लगता है कि कोई न कोई ऐसा compulsion है, जिसकी वजह से सत्ताधारी दल न डिबेट करना चाहता है और न डिस्कस करना चाहता है। They are rushing through the Bills. ये इतने महत्वपूर्ण बिल्स हैं। क्या यह पार्लियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी में उचित नहीं होगा कि देश के 60 फीसदी से ज्यादा लोगों को रोज़ी-रोटी देने वाले सैक्टर के बारे में जब आप बिल लाएं, तो विपक्ष के नेताओं से भी बात करें और देश के तमाम किसान संगठनों से बात करें? आपने कोरोना के नाम पर ये सब अध्यादेश जारी कर दिए और बिल ले आए। किसी से कुछ नहीं पूछा। आपका जो बीजेपी का है, भारतीय मजदूर संघ, उससे ही डिस्कशन कर लिया होता। आपने उनसे भी नहीं पूछा। आखिर क्या compulsion है, क्या मजबूरी है? भूपेन्द्र जी बोल रहे थे कि देश की जीडीपी में एग्रीकल्चर का 12 परसेंट हिस्सा है। जब हम आजाद हुए थे, तो यह 50 परसेंट था। 2014 में लगभग 17-18 परसेंट था। 2014 से तो आपकी सरकार है, तो फिर जीडीपी में यह 5-6 परसेंट हिस्सा कम कैसे हो गया? मैं जानता हूँ कि जब तोमर साहब बात करेंगे, तो ऐसा लगेगा कि इन बिल्स के माध्यम से पृथ्वी पर स्वर्ग उतारना चाहते हैं, लेकिन यह वास्तविकता नहीं है।

**(उपसभाध्यक्ष, डा. एल. हनुमंतय्या पीठासीन हुए)**

आप डिजिटल इंडिया कहते हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि डिजिटल इंडिया के रहते हजारों करोड़ रुपया लोग बैंकों से लेकर चले गए, आप किसान की तो बात छोड़िए। जिस दिन किसान डिजिटल से व्यापार करने लगेगा, उसे पैसा नहीं मिलेगा, वह कहां पर अंबानी, अडाणी को ढूँढ़ता फिरेगा? आपको मालूम है कि 84 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा किसान मॉर्गिनल है, उसके पास तीन एकड़ से कम ज़मीन है। वह कहां पर अपनी फसल को बेचने जाएगा? यह बड़ी अजीब स्थिति है, पता नहीं आप किस तरह की बात करते हैं! देश में समानांतर मंडियां हो जाएंगी। आप यह बताइए कि जो अभी मंडी शुल्क से राज्यों को पैसा मिलता है, वह जब कम हो जाएगा, तो उसकी क्षतिपूर्ति आप कैसे करेंगे? क्या आपके पास इसके लिए कोई मैकेनिज्म है? आपके पास कोई मैकेनिज्म नहीं है।

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

आपने अपने भाषण के शुरू में ही कहा था कि किसान कहीं पर मनचाही कीमतों पर अपनी फसल को बेच सकेगा। क्या आप इसकी गारंटी देते हैं कि किसान को मनचाही कीमतों पर मूल्य मिलेगा? मनचाही कीमतों पर इस शब्द पर जोर दीजिएगा, यह आपने शुरू में ही कहा था, जब इन बिलों को इंट्रोड्यूस कर रहे थे। ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है। आपको मालूम है कि क्या स्थिति होगी? जैसे बड़े-बड़े लोगों की समानांतर मंडियां आ जाएंगी और हमारी existing मंडियां हैं, तो उनके सामने हमारी मंडियों का दम घुट जाएगा। ये उनका मुकाबला नहीं कर सकती हैं। उसी तरह से जैसे जियो के सामने हमारा बीएसएनएल दम तोड़ रहा है। दम तोड़ रहा है या नहीं तोड़ रहा है? उसको बेचने की स्थिति में हो या नहीं हो?

मंत्री जी, आप तो किसान के परिवार से आते हैं। अगर अदरवाइज़ न लें, बुरा मत मानना मेरी मंशा खराब नहीं है, लेकिन मेरे मन में ऐसा है कि यह लगता ही नहीं है कि यह बिल आपने बनाया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई किसान का बेटा इस तरह का बिल नहीं ला सकता है। इससे आगे की बात मैं नहीं कहना चाहूंगा। तोमर साहब, आप चम्बल के किनारे के रहने वाले हो। मैं इन बिलों की technicalities पर नहीं जाना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि जो कुछ है, वह सब किसान विरोधी है, मैं सारे लोगों से यह कहना चाहता हूं। हमारी चम्बल की घाटी में इधर इटावा है, उधर भिंड और ग्वालियर है, जहां से हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी आते हैं। वहां पर एक बड़े कवि शिशुपाल सिंह 'शिशु' जी हुए हैं। वे चम्बल के किनारे जाते थे, तो एक तरफ पनघट था, क्योंकि चम्बल का पानी बहुत शुद्ध था। इतना शुद्ध पानी कहीं हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं था। वहीं से पानी भरकर महिलाएं लाती थीं और एक तरफ मरघट था। उन्होंने चम्बल घाटी पर पूरा काव्य ग्रंथ "चंबल घाटी" लिखा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH): There is one minute left.

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** सर, एक मिनट। उन्होंने मरघट खण्ड में जो लिखा, वह सारे लोगों पर लागू होता है, वह हमारे ऊपर भी लागू होता है, उसकी चार लाइनें मैं कहना चाहता हूं,

*"स्वर्ण भस्म को खाने वाले, इसी घाट पर आये।*

*दाना बीन चबाने वाले, इसी घाट पर आये।*

*गगन ध्वजा फहराने वाले इसी घाट पर आये।*

*बिना कफन मर जाने वाले इसी घाट पर आये?"*

आप इस सत्य को, जीवन के इस मर्म को समझिए। सत्ता में न भी रहें और रहें भी, तब भी 10 साल बाद आप गांव के खेतों की मेंडों पर जाएंगे, तो टूटी हुई मेंडें आपसे पूछेंगी कि जब हमारा गला काटा जा रहा था, तब आप संसद में क्या कर रहे थे? उदास लड़के गांव के ये पूछेंगे, जिन लड़कों के चेहरे अभी खिले रहते हैं, उनके मुरझाये चेहरे आपसे ये पूछेंगे कि जब हमारा डैथ वॉरंट संसद के जरिए से निकाला जा रहा था, तो आप संसद में क्या कर



रहे थे? आप क्या जवाब देंगे? हम जवाब देने लायक नहीं होंगे। मैं इससे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूँ, लेकिन आप जीवन के मर्म को समझिए। यह हम सब पर लागू होता है, इसलिए ऐसे काम कीजिए कि आने वाली पीढ़ी आपको कभी दोषी न ठहराए।

महोदय, आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH): Shri T.K.S. Elangovan. You have two speakers and six minutes.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Bill seeks to provide for the creation of an ecosystem where farmers and traders enjoy the freedom of choice relating to sale and purchase of farmers' produce. When I bought this pen, I did not sit with its manufacturer to discuss the price. I had to purchase this pen at the cost fixed by its manufacturer or producer. Here, farmers are left to discuss sale of their produce with traders and fix the price. I don't know why farmers are put into such trouble. This is an insult to farmers. This Bill itself is an insult to farmers.

The Bill seeks to repeal the Ordinance in this regard. This Bill also seeks to repeal the promise made by this Government to follow M.S. Swaminathan Committee Report in toto. This Bill is not at all a necessity. The subject being a State subject, this Government has no right to bring this Bill. There are simple things. In Tamil Nadu, we had a farmers' market when the DMK was in power. Farmers would bring their produce there and buyers would come there. There would be a Government agent to fix the rate and the sale would go smoothly. Here, it says, '..where farmers and traders enjoy the freedom of choice..'. Now farmers are agitating and traders are enjoying. When both should enjoy the freedom of choice, you have left the farmers to agitate. They are on the streets. They have called for an agitation. It means that they are not enjoying it. When they are not enjoying it, why this Bill? Throw this Bill out. This Bill has no say in this country, because this Bill affects the interests of farmers.

Sir, I don't want to take much time because my colleague will also speak on this subject. I can only close my speech by saying that this Bill is not for the sale of farm produce. This Bill will ultimately be used for sale of farmers themselves as slaves to big industrial houses. Otherwise, this Bill has no other thing to offer. You are putting all the farmers as slaves like what has happened in the U.S. when people from Africa went there. Still they are being treated as slaves. The farmers, who contribute at least

[Shri T.K.S. Elangovan]

20 per cent to the total GDP of this country, will be made slaves by this Bill. This Bill will not help farmers. The ultimate result will be that this Bill will affect farmers and kill them and make them a commodity. Thank you, Sir.

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I am speaking with a deep sense of anguish. I don't understand, what is happening in this country, is known to you for the last three months. Your calm, composed speeches are now punctured by Mr. Elangovan. While somebody can sell his pen because he is a producer, the producer here has to depend on the dictates of whoever dealer it is.

Before I speak on the subject, let me refer to what the Minister has said. The Minister says that it is a historic Bill. Why historic? It is a revolutionary Bill. You have changed the very character of this country. A country whose culture is agriculture is now being sold to a corporate. You have made an agriculture country into a corporate country. Now that is a revolutionary thing. You have undone history. Sir, you are saying that freedom to sell is given to farmers. The freedom to sell is given, freedom to fix the price, as Mr. Elangovan said, is not given to farmers. Please understand the conditions and realities of farmers in this country. For centuries, farmers are poor, still pleading and saying, "*Sarkar, Dora*" and what not. Do you think that he will go and sit with traders on equal terms and will have same level-playing field as corporate in fixing up the prices? No, this is the only thing I want to tell you. As Yadavji said, this is a new age Agriculture Bill. If this is the new age, we are totally against this new age kind because the issue of rich versus poor has been ignited. It has been as old as the tradition itself. Now, you are pitting the poor farmers against rich corporate. Whatever it is, I would like to say one thing. It is very ironical. The Government has set out to kill the golden goose. Agriculture is the only sector that could beat the pandemic in the April-June quarter. GDP shrank to 23.9 per cent in general terms but agriculture remained positive. Today, in Telangana, our production is 1.11 crore metric tonnes. This is how agriculture is being supported by the State Government. We are elected by the people as you think you are. You think that you have a right to bring forward this Bill. If you think that you have a right to bring forward this Bill because you have been elected, so are we, and the Constitution says that this subject, particularly agriculture, belongs to us and not to you. Only because the Concurrent List gives you a scope, it only enables you to intervene whenever you want. Enabling clause should not come

and replace main party. This is a constitutional provision. All right! Did you at least talk to us? Did you consult the farmers? I will tell you that Punjab is popular because it is an agricultural State. As compared to Telangana it is small. Today, we have something like 69 lakh farmers whom we give Rs.10,000 every year under Rythu Bandhu scheme. Why are we giving this money? We want to support our farmers; we want to build their economy; we want to build up our State. That is how we are involved in it. Yadavji said that now we have the Farmers' Producer organisation. We have already got those things. Very recently, we have developed our own thing known as Samanvaya Samitis. We are dividing the State into clusters and today there are thousands of clusters. An area of 5,000 acres becomes a cluster under the charge of an Agriculture Extension Officer. We have 1,65,000 members in these clusters. Why I am saying this is not because of the Bill. I want the Minister and the Central Government to know that we know about agriculture as much as you do, if not more. Since we know about it, we are fending for that sector and we are doing whatever it needs. And we are being sustained by that. Sir, what is the time allotted to me?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH): Six minutes.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Okay, Sir. Ever since our Government is formed in Telangana, this has been our concern. This year, the total crop production is very good even during this critical period of Covid. You mentioned about free power. You are not giving free power; you are not giving anything to us. You don't fund us. Even the fund, to which are entitled, that is, GST, is not yet given and you are trying to tell us as to how we should manage finance.

Sir, as I have already said, I would treat this Bill as a direct brutal assault on the rights of States and the Constitution as such. It not only assaults but also violates the very spirit of our Constitution and cooperative federalism by creating extra zone of Centre. Now, what exactly is your Bill trying to do? Sir, you are creating an extra zone in the geographical field. They have already APMCs. We know that still people can buy outside the APMC. But the regulated body being there gives some kind of a protection and some kind of a psychological backing to the farmer that whenever he needs the price, whenever he needs a protection, he goes back to the Market Committee or regulated zone and gets MSP money. Now, you have kept the entire thing open. Anybody with a PAN can start an electronic trading thing. Do you think the farmers in our country are that smart.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH): Please conclude. Time is over.

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Sir, by diluting APMC doing this, you have taken away our fees. Now, we have around 191 APMCs with 6,166 traders; 4,613 commission agents, each of whom would have 100 assistants. Besides 2,099 Millers, directly under APMCs are managing in Telangana. Perhaps, you do not know this situation. What would happen to all these things when the Bill comes? Now, we have 314 ginning mills registered with us. What would happen to their existence? The total employees are around 4,000, who will now be thrown out. I would say one thing to the Minister because he said that. The Minister has gone on record trying to sell his Bill with the hope of corporate built infrastructure. Experience shows that investment only happens in ancillary areas like hospitality and food processing, not farming.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH): Mr. Rao, please. Time is over.

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Hence, the vision of aggregation of supplier sold by the Government is a flawed one. Aggregation has two way benefits when happening at the production site in the form of farmer cooperatives that this Bill undoubtedly hurts. What would this Bill do? It would turn the farmer into a landless labour through the agreement that he enters into. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I, on behalf of Y.S.R. Congress Party, rise to support this Bill. The previous framework —I am showing my hand towards this side —left the farmers at the mercy of the middlemen, that is, *dalals*, who wanted to increase their own margins. Now, there are some positive aspects in this Bill. A farmer, who toils day and night in his fields, faces two problems. Problem number one is, whether he would be able to get the right price for his produce. Secondly, would he be able to sell at a reasonable rate and at what rate? A farmer is facing these two problems. By allowing contract farming, the farmer is assured of the sale price for his produce at a predetermined price, this is one advantage. The risk, therefore, is transferred from the farmer to the buyer. Secondly, the Bill free farmers from the coercion of the licensed middlemen as the farmers could till now sell only to the licensed middlemen and the middlemen found it easy to form cartels and control these markets and offer low prices to the farmers. This would be prevented by passing this Bill. This ends the

monopoly of APMC system. A farmer in a market area is compelled by law to sell his own produce in the designated APMC market and he is prohibited from going even to the next APMC in the next district even though it is much nearer to the farmer. This can be avoided by passing this Bill. There are some concerns also and because of paucity of time I am not bringing it to your notice. One important issue, which I would like to bring to your notice, is that this Bill does not cover the tobacco. Why? Clause 2 of the Farmers' Assurances defines farming produce to include all the food stuffs, edible oil, cotton, poultry products but leaves out tobacco. I request the hon. Minister that this can be included and there is nothing wrong in allowing the contract farming even in the case of tobacco for export purposes. Sir, two more minutes. In Andhra Pradesh, in YSR Congress, 'R' stands for Rythu or farmers. Historical decisions have been taken by the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister, Shri Y.S. Jaganmohan Reddy Garu. Under the Rythu Bharosa-PM Kisan Scheme, 49 lakh or about 10 per cent of the State population of Andhra get Rs. 13,500 as financial assistance. Point number two is this. Sir, this is the highest in any State in India. There is another factor which can be followed by the other States also. Price Stabilization Fund of Rs. 3,000 crores to protect the farmers' interest has been created by the State of Andhra Pradesh by the Chief Minister. The third point is, the State, which is not anywhere in this country, Andhra Pradesh assured MSP for six crops such as chilli, turmeric, onion, minor millets, banana and sweet orange. I request the hon. Minister to include as many as possible under MSP. Next is, decentralized procurement centres for each village for all the crops. A total of 10,671 procurement centres have been planned and being established in Andhra Pradesh by the hon. Chief Minister. Sir, these Rythu Bharosa Kendras to provide all agricultural input series such as fertilizer and seeds to help the farmers.

Lastly, I wish to bring to your kind notice the hypocrisy of the Congress Party which is very important to be known to all the Members. I would like to show the Congress Manifesto to you. This is the Congress Manifesto which has been disclosed and released to the public. In this Congress Manifesto, their President's photo is also there. That symbol is also there. I draw your attention to Item Nos. 11 & 12 of the Manifesto under the head: Agriculture, Farmers and Farm Labour. What did they say? Why are they changing their stand now? Is it not a hypocrisy?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH): Please conclude.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, Point No. 11 says, "Congress will repeal the Agricultural Produce Market Committees Act and make trade in agriculture produce—including exports and inter-State trade—free from all restrictions." This is the Manifesto which they have released. Point No. 12 says, "We will establish farmers' markets with adequate infrastructure and support in large villages..." This is what exactly the Government is doing now. What is this hypocrisy? Why are they opposing this Bill? There is no reason for Congress Party to oppose this Bill. Their objective is only one.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH): Reddyji, your time is over.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: \* and today all those who support the Bills are pro-farmers and those against it are pro-middlemen. They are pro-middlemen.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH): Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... The next speaker is Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: These Congress Members are well-versed with....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH): Next speaker is, Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh. ...(*Interruptions*)... We will go to the next speaker; Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Let them learn Indian farming.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I have a strong objection to this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH): Next is, Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh, please start. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please start. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE LEADER OF OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir,...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No; no. I have a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have a point of order. ... (*Interruptions*)... My point of order is about the Rules of this House, the conduct of a Member and the expression of a Member while speaking on a Bill. The Rules forbid a Member from making expressions which are accusatory and abusive. I want the Member, who has spoken just now, to retract and apologize to this House for the kind of language that has been used against the Congress Party; the

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\* Expunged as ordered by the chair.

party which fought for India's freedom and the party that made India what it is. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your conduct? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your character? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: He should be. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH): We will definitely take it up. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: I don't want Congress Members to teach me rules and regulations.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We will teach you the history. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will teach you history. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH): Anand Sharmaji, if there is anything objectionable, we will take that out from the record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Anything objectionable will be taken out from the records. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, it will be taken out from the records, if there is anything objectionable. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, ask him to apologise...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Not retaliate for...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You are born out of ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH): Ram Chandra Prasad Singhji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: You don't know the ...*(Interruptions)*... of our leader. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH): Now, Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Who has been jailed for corruption. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We will teach you history. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: He has not been bailed out. ...(Interruptions)... He has not been bailed out. ...(Interruptions)... Billions and billions. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We will put you in a place. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH): I will examine. It will be examined and taken out of the records. ...(Interruptions)... It will be done. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We know the reason why you are supporting. ...(Interruptions)... We know the reason why they are supporting the BJP. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH): It will be done. ...(Interruptions)... Please.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Shame on you. ...(Interruptions)... Shame on your party. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH): Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singhji, please start. ...(Interruptions)... I will check the records and it will be done. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It has to be. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH): It will be. ...(Interruptions)... Please start. ...(Interruptions)... Ram Chandraji, please start your speech. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रामचन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)... उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)... मैं दोनों विधेयकों का समर्थन करता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... अभी मैं देख रहा हूँ कि हाउस में जिस प्रकार का माहौल है ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH): Please. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Ram Chandra Prasad will be speaking. Only that will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Ram Chandra Prasad Singhji. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह: महोदय, आज हम लोग कृषि पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... सब लोग ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: \*



THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH): Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ram Chandra Prasad Singhji, you please start. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only your part will go on record, nothing else will go on record. Please ...*(Interruptions)*... Reddy.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: \*

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: \*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH): Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already told. It will be examined. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will be taken out of the records. It will be done. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, allow the House to run. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh, please start. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ram Chandra Prasad Singhy, please carry on. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please start your speech. Nothing will go on record. Please start your speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please start. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह:** बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, वाइस चेयरमैन महोदय। मेरा जो समय बरबाद हुआ है, वह दे दीजिएगा।

महोदय, मैं दोनों विधेयकों का समर्थन करता हूँ। अभी किसानों पर जो चर्चा हो रही है, तो यह ज़रा याद रखना चाहिए कि सब लोग चर्चा कर रहे हैं, लेकिन इस देश में पहली बार कृषि पर नीति कब आयी? जब स्वर्गीय अटल जी प्रधान मंत्री थे और हमारे मुख्य मंत्री नीतीश बाबू कृषि मंत्री थे, तब जाकर 1999-2000 में पहली बार कृषि की नीति आयी। कृषि की नीति भी यहाँ नहीं बनी थी। 1991 में इंडस्ट्री में कितना बड़ा रिफॉर्म हुआ? उस समय एक मौका था कि इस देश के एग्रीकल्चर में भी रिफॉर्म लाते। हम लोग उसको miss कर गये। उस समय भी कितनी चर्चा थी, जब revolution हो रहा था, उसके पक्ष-विपक्ष दोनों थे। आज सब लोग कहते हैं कि वह अच्छा निर्णय था।

महोदय, अभी मैं सुन रहा था। जो पहला एक्ट है, सब लोगों की apprehension है, APMC वाली जो बात है, तो मैं आपको बताना चाहूँगा कि बिहार हमारा पहला प्रदेश है, जब 2005 में वहाँ हमारी सरकार बनी, तो 2006 में ही हम लोगों ने वहाँ APMC Act को समाप्त कर दिया। क्यों समाप्त किया? चूँकि वहाँ पर क्या था, जितने आड़तिये थे, जितने और लोग थे, जितने कमेटी में कर्मचारी लगे रहते थे, सब जगह भ्रष्टाचार था। मैं सुन रहा था कि APMC खत्म हो जाएगा,

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\*Not recorded.

म. प. 11.00 बजे

[श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह]

तो MSP का क्या होगा, production का क्या होगा, productivity का क्या होगा, तो मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ APMC खत्म हुआ और आज आप ज़रा इस बात को देख लीजिए कि बिहार में जहाँ पहले कोई procurement 2005 में बहुत nominal होता था, आज 15 लाख मीट्रिक टन से ज्यादा धान और गेहूँ का procurement होता है और किसानों को MSP मिल रहा है। इसलिए APMC खत्म होने से किसानों का MSP समाप्त नहीं होता है।

दूसरी बात, ज़रा agriculture production को देख लीजिए। जिस बिहार में 2005 में मात्र 81 million tonnes अन्न का उत्पादन होता था, आज यह 186 million tonnes है।

आप productivity के संदर्भ में देख लीजिए। बिहार धान, गेहूँ और आलू की productivity में नंबर एक पर रहा। इस प्रकार से हम जो एपीएमसी के बारे में बार-बार चर्चा कर रहे हैं, इस संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके रहने से निश्चित रूप से एक vested interest रहता है और पूरा का पूरा agriculture का मार्केट clogged रहता है, लेकिन इसके आ जाने से किसानों को पूरी आज़ादी मिल जाएगी। इससे हमारे गाँव के किसान के पास ऑप्शन्स होंगे और जब ऑप्शन्स आते हैं, तो उनमें तरह-तरह के इन्वेस्टमेंट्स आते हैं। सबसे जरूरी यह है कि हमारा जो एग्रीकल्चर है, rural economy है, उसमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा इन्वेस्टमेंट आए। आज ग्रामीण इलाकों में आबादी बढ़ गई है, इसके कारण लैंड होल्डिंग छोटी होती जा रही है। लोग उसमें इन्वेस्टमेंट नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इसमें contract farming की भी बात है। मैं आपको फिर बता देना चाहता हूँ कि अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के जमाने में जो पॉलिसी आई थी, उसमें भी contract farming का जिक्र था। उस समय भी उस पर बहुत चर्चा हुई थी। अगर यह उस समय लागू हो गया होता, तो आज हमारी स्थिति दूसरी होती।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH): Sir, last minute remaining.

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह: महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि ये दोनों बहुत अच्छे कानून हैं, इनमें कृषि को बहुत फायदा होगा, लेकिन मेरा एक अनुरोध है कि किसानों की आमदनी और कैसे बढ़े, किसानों को एक हेक्टेयर के लिए मिनिमम आमदनी कितनी हो, इसके लिए हमारी जितनी पॉलिसीज़ हैं, जितनी स्कीम्स चल रहे हैं, उन सब का एक बार अध्ययन करके सबको इस प्रकार से align किया जाए कि किसान इस बात के लिए आश्वस्त हो कि हमें साल भर में प्रति हेक्टेयर कम से कम इतनी आमदनी की गारंटी मिलेगी, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH): Now, Shri Ragesh. Rageshji, you have for minutes to speak.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, during the last six years, we are all hearing the rhetorical statements of our Prime Minister and the various Ministers regarding the doubling of farmers' income by 2020. This is that year. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether farmers' income has already been doubled. No, Sir. But, suicides of farmers have got doubled. Now, we know that the Government has found out a shortcut to prevent suicide. How? Since 2016, the data regarding farmers' suicide is not getting published. This is the kind of Modi model of preventing farmers' suicide. Why are the farmers distressed? The Government has to consider that. Sir, input prices are rising. Why? Because there is no subsidy provided on input prices and at the same time, farmers are not getting even remunerative prices and that is why farmers are committing suicides. How to address this issue? Only, by ensuring Government intervention in the form of providing subsidy on input prices and also ensuring MSP and Government procurement. All these are important interventions on the part of the Government. But, unfortunately, both the Bills presented here, this is, in fact, the other way round and it is giving an unfettered disease, something of an unfettered liberalization of Indian agriculture. And, through that, the Government is simply abdicating its responsibility on agriculture and the Government is throwing the farmers of our country at the mercy of the corporate. And, Sir, regarding our mandi system, yes, there are lot many limitations. But, those limitations in mandi system needs to be addressed and rectified. I agree with that. But, at the same time, the mandi system provides a kind of competitiveness and that ensures at least some sort of remunerative prices to our farmers. Through this Bill, the Government is simply slow-poisoning the mandi system and that will ultimately lead to the killing of the mandi system of our country which is being formed through various States Acts. Hence, it is an encroachment on the powers of the State. And, Sir,...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH): Last minute, Rageshji.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: And, after mandi system is being vanished, what will happen? The corporate will take all the opportunities to squeeze the farmers. You cannot expect corporates to provide remunerative prices to our farmers. They all are profit-mongers. They will squeeze our farmers. So, I am requesting the hon. Minister...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI L. HANUMANTHAIAH): Please conclude.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Just one minute, Sir. I am requesting the hon. Minister to declare a MSP. There should be a provision in the Bill itself for declaring MSP for all

[Shri K.K. Ragesh]

the agricultural produce. Also, Sir, make a provision that when a corporate company purchases or procures any agricultural produce, it may be through contract or some other means. They should procure by providing at least the MSP, and if they are not providing the MSP, there should be a provision through which criminal and legal liabilities should be ensured. Sir, I will again request the hon. Minister to see the wrath which is going on throughout the country. All the farmers are agitating. On 25th of this month, a hartal is being called by the All India Kisan Sangarsh Coordination Committee. I am requesting the hon. Minister to listen to the wrath of the people to withdraw the Bill.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI L. HANUMANTHAIAH): Thank you, Rageshji.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Otherwise, you will be withdrawn by the people of our country. Thank you, Sir.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Thank you, hon. Vice Chairman, Sir. My compliments to you, it is your maiden day.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI L. HANUMANTHAIAH): Thank you.

**प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा:** माननीय वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रेमचंद के गोदान के जो गोबर और धनिया थे, अब वे उतने कमजोर नहीं हैं। ऐसा नहीं है कि उनको समझ नहीं आ रहा है कि उनके साथ क्या हो रहा है। अभी अचानक से बिहार सभी की बड़ी चिंता में आ गया है। मैं इसकी वजह जानता हूँ। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बिहार में संबोधित करते हुए कहा कि गुमराह कर रहे हैं। साहब, आपने तो राहें गुम कर दीं, तो कोई क्या गुमराह करेगा?

महोदय, आज मैं बिल पर बोलूँ, इससे पहले मैं तमाम दिलों से अपील करता हूँ और यह हृदय विदारक अपील है कि दिलों के दायरे से ऊपर बढ़िए, क्योंकि किसानों ने व्हिप जारी कर दिया है। आपको यह तय करना है कि दिल के इतिहास में रहना है या किसानों के दिल के इतिहास में रहना है? मैं आपको कह रहा हूँ कि कॉन्ट्रैक्ट फार्मिंग, यह निर्बलीकरण का जरिया है। किसान की समझ आखिर क्या है? मुझे तो कई दफा लगता है, मैं माफी के साथ कहता हूँ; हमारे मंत्री महोदय संजीदा व्यक्ति हैं, लेकिन क्या किसानों की संकल्पना हॉलीवुड की फिल्मों से लेकर आ रहे हैं? आप हिन्दुस्तान के छोटी-मझली जोत के किसान को समझते हैं? मैं एक बिहार के परिवार से आता हूँ। कल्पना करिए कि बिहार में, उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी इलाके में चार कट्ठा, पाँच कट्ठा, छः कट्ठा, एक बीघा, consumption से थोड़ा ऊपर, उसके उत्पाद की खरीद के लिए वहाँ शार्क आएगी? मैं समझता हूँ कि थोड़ा चिंतन, थोड़ी संजीदगी होनी चाहिए। मेजॉरिटी

बहुत tendency प्रोड्यूस करती है। मैंने पहले भी कहा कि इस तरह के low-hanging fruit से ज़रा बचना चाहिए। मैं मानता हूँ कि एपीएमसी में करप्शन के इश्यूज हैं, लेकिन आप ऐसा तो नहीं कर सकते हैं कि you throw the baby out with the bath water. शांता कुमार कमिटी ने आपसे पहले कहा था, उसके कुछ सुझाव थे। शांता कुमार जी तो विपक्ष के नहीं थे, आपकी पार्टी के हैं; उनको सुन लेते। आप जमाखोरों, बिचौलियों को खत्म करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन जब मैं आपके बिल का अध्ययन करता हूँ, तो आप रोहू, कतला को हटाकर शार्क को ला रहे हैं। कमाल कर रहे हैं साहब, कमाल कर रहे हैं। हमारा अनुभव यह भी बताता है कि कॉन्ट्रैक्ट फार्मिंग मूलतः cash crops के इर्द-गिर्द घूमती है। वैसी फसलों का क्या होगा, खाद्य की फसलों क्या होगा, उस पर आपका क्या नज़रिया है? मैं बिहार को लेकर कह सकता हूँ कि आपकी मक्के के लिए कुछ एमएसपी निर्धारित है। सर, 700 रुपये नीचे खरीद होती है। क्योंकि किसान की संकल्पना करनी होगी; मेरे पास पाँच कट्ठा जमीन है, मैंने प्याज उपजाया है, प्याज को निपटाकर अगली फसल लगाऊँगा। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसान के बारे में, उसकी संपूर्णता में सोचिए कि वह किसान आपसे क्या चाह रहा है? मैं एक चीज़ और भी कहना चाहूँगा कि मैं बीते दिनों में आपके तमाम बिल्स और एक्ट्स देख रहा हूँ। आप रेडियो, टेलिविज़न पर सहकारी संघवाद कहते हो, लेकिन अहंकारी संघवाद के हिसाब से काम करते हो। राज्यों के दायरे में घुसते जा रहे हैं, तो मैं तो अपील करूँगा कि एक झटके में राज्यों को खत्म कर दीजिए। "न रहेगा बाँस, बजेगी बाँसुरी।" महोदय, आखिरी टिप्पणी करने से पहले मैं आपके माध्यम से यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज भारत का किसान आपकी ओर देख रहा है, सदन की ओर देख रहा है। मैं बार-बार दोहराऊँगा कि भारत का किसान आज यह अपेक्षा कर रहा है कि आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं? ऐसा न हो कि वह ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी टाइप हालात हो जाएँ, वैसे भी हम धीरे-धीरे पूँजी की गिरफ्त में जा रहे हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि पूँजी कुछ लोगों को बहुत आराम देती है। वह कुछ को तो आराम देती है, लेकिन बाकी की जिन्दगी में कोहराम मचा देती है। यह तय कीजिए और उसके बाद आगे बढ़िए। आखिरी टिप्पणी करने से पहले मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. एल. हनुमंतय्या):** प्रोफेसर जी, आपका लास्ट मिनट है।

**प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा:** सर, मैं जानता हूँ। मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि उस कुर्सी में ही कुछ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, एक चीज़, जो मैं आखिरी टिप्पणी से पहले कहना चाहूँगा, वह यह कि जब आप मँझोले-छोटी जोत के किसान की बात करते हैं, तो आप कहते हैं कि आप उनकी इनकम डबल करेंगे। सर, कहाँ? क्या आप उसको कब्र में लिटाकर उसके ऊपर इनकम लगा देंगे? वह बचेगा ही नहीं! उसके खात्मे की इबारत आप लिख रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह सदन आज यह बिल पास करता है, तो आप इंडियन फार्मिंग कम्युनिटी की, भारतीय किसानों की obituary लिख रहे हैं। लेकिन हाँ, जैसा मैंने पहले कहा, किसानों ने व्हिप जारी कर दिया है। यह कहानी हरियाणा-पंजाब तक नहीं रहेगी, यह बिहार तक जाएगी, क्योंकि यह नहीं हो सकता। मैं मानता हूँ कि भाजपा के भी हमारे मित्र, वे भी एक बार सोचें कि आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं। सर, आखिरी बात।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. एल. हनुमंतय्या): थैंक यू।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: बस सर, इकबाल कह गए थे, वह "जय हिन्द" बोलने दीजिए न!

"जिस खेत से दहक़ाँ को मयस्सर नहीं रोज़ी,

उस खेत के हर ख़ोशा-ए-गंदुम को जला दो।"

जय हिन्द, जय किसान।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH): Thank you, Prof. Jha. The next speaker is Dr. Amar Patnaik.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Thank you so much, Sir, and congratulations to you because it is your first day in the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, how many minutes I have? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH): You have eight minutes.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Sir, we all know so far there have been several revolutions in the field of agriculture in this country. The first was the Green Revolution. It was on the farm and we had self-sufficiency in foodgrains because of the Green Revolution. Then there was the White Revolution and that was in the dairy sector. We had Amul and in the entire sector we were self-sufficient, not only self-sufficient, we were able to get into processing. That was a big change. That was a big benefit to the milk producers and people who are involved in this. So, what was required and long overdue was a revolution in the markets, in the agricultural markets. So, these two Bills which the Government says will change the ecosystem of the agricultural marketing, that is, on the fields, I would say they are largely good on intent but completely or probably largely again ignore the implementation aspects. Why did it have to be this way? We have to evaluate the agricultural sector or the agricultural marketing sector where these Bills have been brought in from a point of view as to who are the stakeholders. The stakeholders are the farmers, the traders, the buyers, including Government agencies and the intermediaries. We can think about the reduction in the cost of the intermediation. But can we completely change them? Can you completely remove them from the system? What we are bringing in is whether it is an indirect method of getting intermediaries into the system as a part of the contract-sponsor or as a part of the trader. We have to think about that. We have to think whether a farmer, a small and

marginal farmer is in a position to speak about or know about grading, grading in produce, so as to be in a position to sign a contract. There are structural issues in the Indian agriculture where about 63 per cent farmers are small and marginal; 86 per of the landholdings are with small and marginal farmers. That is why we had the KALIA scheme in Odisha and the Prime Minister Kisan Nidhi. So, it is an established fact that Indian agriculture cannot be thought of without thinking about the small and the marginal farmers. We cannot think about Indian agriculture or the marketing sector without thinking about the sharecroppers and tenure farmers. Who will take care of them? We had a scheme of Balaram recently in Odisha where we gave joint liability partnership agreements to take care of these people. Now, these are structural issues. There is a structural issue of distress sale. Often small and marginal farmers are facing distress sale. So, when we design a scheme, we have to think whether the playing field is level, whether there is unequal kind of power centres or power asymmetries between the buyers and sellers in which case no market can function. There will be a market capture. The buyers are key to the agricultural market. We have to get the buyers. I always say that when we ring up over telephone to Khan Market to get butter chicken, you are not using any market place. You are using the telephone. That is the infrastructure, and you are creating a transaction. So, we need to have buyers and currently, I am not sure if the Bill is going to bring buyers into the market which anyway is not happening and therefore, there is a possibility of cartelisation. It is very important to remove information asymmetry which is again currently inadequate and the Bill fortunately talks about a price information system which is a good thing about the Bill. But the most important thing, which I said because of all these aspects of the small and marginal farmers, remunerative prices cannot be solely guaranteed by the market. There is going to be market failure, in which case, who is going to take care of it? There is going to be market capture as it probably happens now. So, we have the minimum support price. There is a misconception or even if it is conjured up, I do not know. The communication with the farmers is not there at all. There is a feeling that the minimum support price is set to go and the distress might set in once again. It is very important that the M. S. Swaminathan Report of the C2 costs and 50 per cent more than that has to be implemented. Without thinking about these things, just to get into the contract between contract farming or the trade or freeing the trade may not give the desired results. We have to think about the farmer's insurance scheme. It is an income support scheme. We have to go away from the weather-based system or a crop cutting experiment

[Dr. Amar Patnaik]

system to an assurance system. Only then the farmers will be in a position to bargain with the big corporate players. The pre-harvest and post-harvest issues are two different things and unfortunately, they have been conflated in these two Bills. The post-harvest infrastructure at the farm gate level requires to be augmented. There has to be investment in that by these two Bills. Is it going to happen? Will the contract sponsor be investing in this or as we have seen in Bihar where APMC Act was repealed, there was no investment in the existing market. It was leading to the deterioration of even the existing structures. Sir, I am not getting into the details of the Bill, but I can only say that there are things like apiary, the bees, the niger, the maize etc. which are not included as agricultural produce, where contract farming is possible and we have seen in Odisha that it is possible. In the entire two Bills, when the levy of fees has been removed, I really do not understand, how is the market development going to take place in the post-harvest infrastructure scenario? How is the intermediation, aggregation and storage going to improve? You had a Warehousing Receipt Scheme. The entire marketing structure fails if the Warehousing Receipt Scheme doesn't work properly. Has it been evaluated? We have a situation in which the small and marginal farmers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH): Dr. Patnaik, this is your last minute.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: The small and marginal farmers do not even have the opportunity to get a minimum support price. So, is the Bill only for the big traders? It is a commerce and trade oriented Bill? Is it moving towards the dilution of the Minimum Support Price? There is a huge miscommunication in the field, particularly in the farmer's procurement areas. So, I would strongly urge the Government and the hon. Minister to consider sending these two Bills to the Select Committee for further examination and clarification and fine tuning some of these provisions to take care of the structural issues in Indian agriculture, particularly the small and marginal farmers. Thank you very much.

श्री नरेश गुजराल: मैं पंजाब दे लोकां नू दसना चाहनां कि हिन्दुस्तान दी पार्लियामेंट त्वाड़ी आवाज़ उठान लई, अज अकाली दल नू केवल दो मिनट दे रही है और दो मिनट सानु इस वास्ते मिल रहे ने, क्योंकि त्वाड़े हकां दी रक्षा करन लई असी मंत्री मंडल तों इस्तीफा दे दिता। Sir, I want to remind this nation of the 60s when India was going around with a begging



bowl. It was a matter of shame for every Indian, and today, if India is self-sufficient in food, if you are exporting food, it is thanks to the farmer of Punjab who feels threatened today by these Bills that you are about to pass in this Parliament. He feels that his interests are being sold to corporates and big business houses. Sir, at the same time, it is ironical that in the last six years what the NDA Government has done for the farmer the Congress never did in its ten years tenure. The MSP in the last six years went up, in terms of percentage, much higher than what had happened in the ten-year period of UPA. The fact is, today, the Government is also giving DBT of ₹ 6,000 to every farmer. Yet, why is it that farmer feels aggrieved? Why is it that the farmer feels that his voice is not being heard? It is because there is trust deficit or communication gap. That is why, we are telling this party, again and again, to please send this Bill to a Select Committee, so that all stakeholders can be heard. सर, मैं एक बात कहना चाहूंगा कि पंजाबी की एक कविता है,

*"ऐ दुनिया मन्ने ज़ोरां नू, लख लानत है कमज़ोरां नूं।  
ऐ जीभ दंदां विच रेंदी है, पर हिलदे दंदां नू कैदी है,  
परांहट नहीं है लोड़ तेरी, ए जगह नहीं कमज़ोरां दी।"*

आप पंजाब के farmer को कमज़ोर मत समझिए। हर पंजाबी गुरुओं की औलाद है, गुरुओं की सन्तान हैं। हमने अपने गुरुओं से सीखा है, गुरु अर्जुन देव महाराज से सीखा है और गुरु तेग बहादुर जी से भी सीखा है कि कुर्बानी का क्या मतबल होता है। हमने गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह जी से सीखा है कि ज़ुल्म का सामना करो। हमने मुगलों का सामना किया, हमने ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य का सामना किया और हमने कांग्रेस के ज़ुल्म भी सहे। अगर पंजाब में ज़ुल्म होंगे, क्योंकि आज farmer की यह perception है कि उसके ऊपर ज़ुल्म हो रहा है, तो अकाली दल हमेशा उसके साथ खड़ा रहेगा, जितना भी संघर्ष करना पड़ेगा, हम करेंगे।

माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं अंत में आप से एक ही निवेदन करूंगा कि जो चिंगारी आज पंजाब और हरियाणा में लगी है, इसे आग में मत बदलने दीजिए, इसे रोकिए। कहीं यह न हो कि इतिहास के पन्नों में यह लिखा जाए,

*"लम्हों ने ख़ता की थी,  
सदियों ने सज़ा पाई।"*

SHRI M. V. SHREYAMS KUMAR (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, in reality farmer receives as little as 1-4 per cent of what the consumer pays when corporation control the food system through deregulated commerce, and Governments stops playing their role as guardians of public good.

Shri M. V. Shreyams Kumar

In a contractual relationship, farmers cannot negotiate or bargain on equal terms with corporate. They are unequal in bargaining. These proposed legislations only result in unequal bargaining.

The Bill makes radical changes in India's time tested agriculture policies —from 'food first' to 'trade first' and from 'farmers first' to 'corporate first.'

Coming to the second Bill, the subject matter of this Bill pertains to Entry 14 (Agriculture) of List-II of the State List. The slogan 'One-India-One-Agriculture-Market' which is the basis of the Bill is totally flawed. Each State and each crop has its unique characteristics and nuances which cannot be homogenized. That is why, our founding fathers in their wisdom had included 'agriculture' in the State List. The Centre is taking shelter under the Residuary Powers claiming that this Bill deals with inter-State trade of agriculture produce. This is nothing but a wolf in sheep's clothing. It is nothing but Centre's encroachment into the sphere of the States. This is the direst warning to the States and the most brazen form of attack on federalism. This means, anybody can be a sponsor. This will bring in fly-by-night operators dictating price and terms to the farmers.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH): Please conclude.

SHRI M. V. SHREYAMS KUMAR: To protect farmer's interests, it is necessary that sponsors must be credible, long-standing and with sufficient net worth. The real intent is to do away with MSP. The Government will exit and the corporate will step in. So, I urge the House to send these Bills to a Select Committee. Thank you.

SHRI G. K. VASAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, ours is primarily an agrarian economy where agriculture contributes a major chunk of our GDP. It becomes imperative upon the Governments, both the Centre and the State, to ensure that the farmers overcome their difficulties. The objective of this important Bill is to provide protection and prosperity to farmers. At the same time, we all know that farmers are facing a lot of problems and restrictions while selling their produce outside the Agricultural Produce Market Committee and also in going only to registered licence holders. There are restrictions on inter-State flow of agricultural produce too. This Bill, we feel, empowers to engage the investors of their choice. At the same time, I will be failing in my duty, as a person who comes from the agricultural community, if I do not say that it seeks to enhance the apprehension

of the farmers. There are a few apprehensions like how much benefits will be derived by farmers when this Bill comes into force. So, I kindly request our hon. Agriculture Minister that he should address the apprehensions and clear the doubts further, if any, in the minds of the farming community in any State, which is very important. To conclude, we all need to respect the farmers and ensure that they get suitable price for their produce so that their livelihoods are safeguarded and the quality of their life improves. The Tamil Manila Congress Party supports this Bill. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH): Thank you, very much. The next speaker is Shri Abdul Wahab.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB (Kerala): Sir, I myself and on behalf of my Party, totally oppose this Bill because basically it is against Article 246 and the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. So, even if this Bill is passed with a majority vote in Kerala itself, we will go to the Supreme Court. One more thing, I am very sad that though the SAD Minister has resigned, still they are supporting the NDA Government. If they are sincere, let them withdraw their support from the NDA and agitate. Before concluding, I would say, please send this Bill for further discussion and negotiation to a select committee. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH): Thank you. The next speaker is Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I thank you for having given me this opportunity. Farmers have serious concerns about this Bill. Firstly, it prohibits the State Governments from collecting the market fee, cess or levy for trade outside notified APMC *mandis*, removes inter-State trade barriers and provides framework for electronic trading directly between a buyer and a farmer. In simple words, it breaks the States' control over farmers enabling them to choose whom they want to sell to.

As per the Bill, without paying the market fee, the corporate sector will purchase agriculture produce outside the market through brokers according to the price fixed by them and required quantity. The AAPMC system will be collapsed. Farmers will have to depend on the mercy of the corporate sector.

Then, another concern is that it allows farmers to get into contract with private corporates at a mutually agreed price. It is also their concern that this would do away with minimum selling price or MSP leading to exploitation of farmers. The Government has to clarify this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH): Shri Ravindra Kumar, please wear the mask.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Since there is no restriction to store the agricultural products, the corporate sector may store the entire stock, they can control the demand and supply system and may seek more profits. Ultimately, the consumer has to pay more price whereas the farmers may not get even the Minimum Support Price.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH): Thank you.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Finally, Sir, when there are less agricultural products, there is no provision to safeguard the interest of the farmers. We have to prevent the suicides of the farmers all over the country in general and the State of Andhra Pradesh in particular since the Andhra Pradesh Government is working totally against the farmers. The number of suicide cases is more in Andhra Pradesh due to the policies of the Andhra Pradesh Government. On the question of dispute resolution mechanism, I would like to submit that ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH): Thank you Ravindra Kumarji. Your time is over.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Ultimately the Government has to clarify all these issues and give assurance to the farmers. I request the hon. Minister to clarify all these things in these Bills.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH): The next speaker is, Shri Praful Patel.

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल (महाराष्ट्र): धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश की आज़ादी के 73 साल के बाद आज भी हमारे देश के अधिकांश लोग गांवों में रहते हैं और कृषि पर अपने जीवन का निर्वाह करते हैं। देश में हमारे किसानों ने जो प्रगति की है, उसका हम जितना भी उल्लेख करें, प्रशंसा करें, वह कम है। एक ज़माने में हम अमेरिका से लाल गेहूं आयात करके हमारे देश की आबादी को अन्न देते थे, जिसे PL-480 का गेहूं कहा जाता था और आज जिस तरह से हमारे देश के किसानों ने प्रगति की है, जिस मात्रा में हम अनाज की और बाकी सभी वस्तुओं की पैदावार कर रहे हैं, उससे आज केवल हमारे देश के लिए ही नहीं, बल्कि विश्व के लिए भी हमारे देश के किसान, देश के ग्रामीण इलाकों में रहने वाले लोग हमारे देश की उन्नति और सम्पत्ति बढ़ाने में कामयाब हुए हैं।

(उपसभाध्यक्ष, श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता पीठासीन हुए।)

महोदय, यहां पर हमारे कई माननीय सदस्यों ने पंजाब और हरियाणा के किसानों की बात की। यह बात सही है कि शुरुआत में पंजाब और हरियाणा के किसानों ने बहुत अधिक मात्रा में अनाज की पैदावार करके हमारे देश को अनाज की पूर्ति की और अब अगर आप इसकी मात्रा देखें तो पूरे देश के किसानों ने - देश के हर सूबे में अगर आप देखेंगे तो किसानों ने बहुत प्रगति की है, हमारे देश की उन्नति में उन्होंने अपना योगदान दिया है। आज हम महाराष्ट्र में भी देखते हैं कि गांव-गांव में किस तरह से किसानों ने उनकी जो परम्परागत पैदावार थी, उससे हटकर नयी पैदावार की ओर जाने की हिम्मत और साहस दिखाया है। केवल महाराष्ट्र में ही नहीं, अगर आप कर्णाटक में, गुजरात में, मध्य प्रदेश में देखें या अन्य राज्यों में भी देखें तो किसानों ने अपनी परम्परागत फसल को बदलकर, जिसमें दो पैसे ज्यादा मिल सकते हैं, उस पैदावार की ओर जाने का प्रयत्न भी किया है। इन सारी चीजों को नियंत्रण देने, इसको आगे बढ़ाने के लिए सबके विचारों के आदान-प्रदान की जरूरत है। आज हमारे देश में जिस तरह से हमारे..

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता): धन्यवाद, अब समाप्त कीजिए। I know this is a very important Bill. We have to hear every Party, every single Party. We have to listen to their views.

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल: सर, अभी श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव जी ने शरद पवार जी का नाम लिया। हमारे देश में शरद पवार जी हैं, बादल साहब हैं, जो किसानों के बहुत बड़े नेता रहे हैं, जिन्होंने देश के किसानों को दिशा दी है - शरद पवार जी दस साल तक कृषि मंत्री रहे हैं। अगर हम लोग नयी नीति की ओर जाना भी चाहते हैं, उसके लिए अगर ऐसे नेताओं से चर्चा की होती, विचार-विमर्श किया होता तो निश्चित रूप से उसका फायदा हमारे देश के किसानों को होता और सरकार को भी होता।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता): धन्यवाद पटेल साहब।

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल: उनसे विचार किया होता कि किसानों के लिए किस तरह की नीति बनायी जाए। आज हमारी कृषि बाज़ार समितियां हैं, पूरे देश में हैं, उनका भविष्य क्या होगा, इसके बारे में भी विचार और चिंतन करने की जरूरत थी। सर, भूपेन्द्र यादव जी ने अपने भाषण में Farmers Produce Organizations की बात कही। यह बात भी सही है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you, Mr. Patel. Please conclude. Please conclude.

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल: महाराष्ट्र में और पूरे देश में कई Farmers Produce Organizations तैयार हुए हैं जिन्होंने आज किसानों की सोच बदलने का काम किया है। इसीलिए मेरा यही कहना है कि अगर आप क्रांतिकारी बिल लाकर किसानों के भविष्य को बदलने की मंशा रखते हैं..

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता):** धन्यवाद, अब समाप्त करें।

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल:** तो इस संबंध में शरद पवार जी जैसे किसानों के कद्दावर नेताओं से आप चर्चा करते। कृषि के क्षेत्र में माननीय शरद पवार जी की प्रशंसा कई बार स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी की है। अगर आप उनसे बात करके, चर्चा करके फिर यह बिल लाते तो मैं समझता हूँ कि किसानों के लिए बहुत अच्छी बात होती, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA):** The next speaker is Shri Biswajit Daimary.

**श्री बिस्वजीत दैमारी (असम):** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया। सर, हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है, हम कृषि के ऊपर ही निर्भर करते हैं। मैं इस बिल का इसलिए सपोर्ट करता हूँ क्योंकि मैं समझता हूँ कि वर्तमान परिस्थिति को देखते हुए सरकार ने इसके ज़रिए जो कानून बनाने की व्यवस्था की है, वह लाभदायक होगा। कृषि विभाग, जो राज्यों के नियंत्रण में रहे थे, तो जैसी चिंताएं जताई जाती हैं, मैं सोचता हूँ कि इस बिल के बाद भी राज्य सरकारें खुद किसान की सुरक्षा के लिए अपनी व्यवस्था ला सकती हैं, कानून बना सकती हैं। इस तरह से दोनों चीज़ें मिलकर हमारे देश के किसानों के लिए लाभदायक होंगी। हमारी जो कृषि उत्पादित सामग्री है, वह कॉरपोरेट सैक्टर तक जानी चाहिए। वह जब तक वहां नहीं पहुंचेगी, तब तक कृषक जिस तरह आज से 50 साल पहले की स्थिति में था, वह ऐसी ही स्थिति में अगले 50 साल तक रहेगा। अगर किसान को डेवलप करना है, तो इसी तरीके की कुछ व्यवस्था करनी बहुत जरूरी है।

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश):** सर, बहुजन समाज पार्टी की तरफ से मैं बहुत सूक्ष्म में अपनी बात रखूंगा, क्योंकि समय भी कम दिया गया है। सभी जानते हैं कि देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी किसान ही हैं और हम सब उनके ऊपर निर्भर रहते हैं। आज अगर आप यह कहते हैं कि आप यह ऐतिहासिक बिल लाए हैं, इसमें अगर किसानों में एजिटेशन हो रहा है, तो वह क्यों हो रहा है? यह सिर्फ एक बात को लेकर हो रहा है कि ऐसा तो नहीं है कि उनको जो मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस मिलता है, वह मिलना बंद हो जाएगा। माननीय मंत्री ने यह बात कही, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी बात कही है और अभी उनकी तरफ से भूपेन्द्र यादव जी ने भी कहा है कि यह मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस खत्म नहीं होगा। अगर आप यह कह रहे हैं कि यह मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस खत्म नहीं होगा, तो इसका आश्वासन आपने दिया है, इसको अगर रूल्स में या ऐक्ट में ले आए होते, तो शायद आज यह चर्चा दूसरी तरह से हो रही होती। मेरा आपसे यह कहना है कि किस तरह से आप किसानों को यह यकीन दिलाएंगे कि उनको मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस मिलेगा? अगर कॉन्ट्रेक्ट फार्मिंग होगी या अगर वह ट्रेडर्स के थ्रू फार्मिंग होगी, तो उतना मिनिमम प्राइस जो आप डिक्लेयर करेंगे, वह उनको अवश्य मिलना चाहिए।

दूसरा, बिल से यह clear नहीं हो रहा है, जिसको मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी थोड़ा clear कर दें कि फार्मर्स के पास क्या च्वाइस होगी कि अभी जो प्रक्रिया चल रही है, उस प्रक्रिया में वह अपने प्रोड्यूस को जाकर स्टेट की मंडी समिति में दे सकते हैं और वहां पर अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने मिनिमम प्राइस फिक्स किया है, उसमें वे बेच सकते हैं? अगर उनके पास यह alternative है, तो शायद जो अभी दिक्कत हो रही है और जो फार्मर्स के माइंड में आ रहा है कि ऐसा तो नहीं कि कहीं हम जो present situation है, उससे भी खराब situation में चले जाएंगे। यह स्थिति उनको स्पष्ट हो जाएगी।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता):** आपका समय हो चुका है, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा:** सर, आपने दो मिनट दिए हैं, अभी तो एक ही मिनट हुआ है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता):** दो मिनट हो गए हैं।

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा:** सर, आपसे आधा मिनट और लूंगा। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आपने जो प्रोविज़न्स दिए हैं, चूंकि यह सेलेक्ट कमेटी में नहीं गया है, एक चीज़ जरूर देख लें कि आपने फार्मर्स को जो अपील करने के लिए प्रोविज़न दिया है, उस प्रोविज़न में आपने 30 दिन का समय दिया है। लेकिन जहां पर ट्रेडर्स को आपने समय दिया है, उनको 60 दिन का समय दिया है और साथ में उनके लिए यह भी प्रोविज़न किया है कि अगर उतने दिन में नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो उसके बाद भी एक condonation के साथ में further अपील फाइल कर सकते हैं। जबकि फार्मर्स के लिए 30 दिन की लिमिटेशन रखी गई है और उसे नहीं बढ़ाया गया है। उसमें कोई प्रोविज़न नहीं रखा गया है कि वह उसके बाद भी अपनी अपील फाइल कर सकते हैं। इसलिए उनका यह राइट वहां खत्म हो जाएगा। फार्मर्स अनपढ़ होते हैं, परेशान रहते हैं, उनके पास वकीलों की बारात नहीं रहती है, जबकि ट्रेडर्स के पास और जो कॉन्ट्रैक्ट ले रहे हैं, उनके पास होगी। इसलिए या तो आप इस प्रोविज़न को, जो आपने सेक्शन 10 (1) में ट्रेडर्स के लिए दिया है उसके सेक्शन 8 में फार्मर्स के लिए भी इन्क्लूड करें और इसका क्लैरिफिकेशन रूल्स में लाकर इसको clear किया जाए, जिससे कि उनका यह राइट किसी प्रकार कम न हो जाए। इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

**श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र):** सर, आज देश में हमारी 50 परसेंट आबादी और 70 करोड़ लोग खेती से जुड़े हैं। पूरा देश जब लॉकडाउन में घर में बैठा था, तब हमारे किसान थे, वे खेती में खून-पसीना बहा रहे थे और इसलिए हम आज अनाज खा रहे हैं। सरकार बार-बार यह कहती आई है कि किसानों की इनकम डबल करेंगे, लेकिन आज आप जो बिल ला रहे हैं, जिसमें आपने कहा है कि यह किसान के हित में है... क्या आप देश को आश्वस्त कर सकते हैं कि यह जो एग्रीकल्चर रिफॉर्म्स के लिए बिल है, यह मंजूर होने के बाद हमारे किसानों की इनकम सचमुच में डबल हो जाएगी और एक भी किसान इस देश में आत्महत्या नहीं करेगा, उनके बच्चे भूखे नहीं सोयेंगे? अगर आप इस देश के किसानों को इस बारे में आश्वस्त करते हैं, तो

[श्री संजय राउत]

मुझे लगता है कि यह सरकार की सबसे बड़ी उपलब्धि होगी। आज पंजाब और हरियाणा के किसान सड़कों पर आए हुए हैं। अगर यह एग्रीकल्चर रिफॉर्म की बात है, तो किसान प्रोटेस्ट क्यों कर रहे हैं? किसानों के ऊपर लाठियां क्यों चल रही हैं? अगर यह बिल किसान विरोधी है, तो इसका पूरे देश में विरोध क्यों नहीं हो रहा है? इसका मतलब है कि इस बिल के बारे में भ्रम है, थोड़ा कन्फ्यूजन भी है।

कृषि बिल के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि यह किसानों के लिए नई क्रांति है, नई आज़ादी है। एमएसपी और सरकारी खरीद की व्यवस्था खत्म नहीं की जाएगी, यह सिर्फ अफवाह है, तो क्या अकाली दल के मंत्री ने एक अफवाह पर भरोसा करके केबिनेट से इस्तीफा दे दिया? ये इतने कच्चे कान के खिलाड़ी हैं कि सिर्फ अफवाह सुनकर मंत्री पद से इस्तीफा दे देते हैं?

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता):** संजय राउत जी, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री संजय राउत:** सर, अभी तो मैंने शुरू भी नहीं किया और आप खत्म करने की बात कह रहे हैं।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता):** आपके पास बोलने के लिए सिर्फ दो ही मिनट का समय है। आपको उसी में अपनी बात कहनी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हर एक पार्टी को सुनना है।

**श्री संजय राउत:** नहीं, नहीं। हमको मालूम है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता):** आप बाद में बोल लीजिएगा। दूसरे बिल पर बोल लीजिएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस पर हर एक पार्टी की ओपिनियन लेनी है। यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण बिल है।

**श्री संजय राउत:** आप कहते हैं कि यह किसान का ...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता):** कभी बाद में बोल लीजिएगा। लेकिन इस बिल पर दो मिनट का समय है। आपका दो मिनट बोलने का समय हो चुका है। आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री संजय राउत:** आप कहते हो कि एम.एस.पी. की व्यवस्था रहेगी। आप कहते हो कि मंडी की व्यवस्था रहेगी और मंडी के बाहर भी माल बेचा जा सकेगा। आप कहते हैं, "वन नेशन, वन मार्केट", लेकिन आपने तो दो मार्केट बना दिए हैं, एक मंडी के अंदर भी मार्केट है और एक मंडी के बाहर भी मार्केट है। मंडी के बाहर की जो मार्केट है, वह कॉरपोरेट लोगों के हाथ में है, बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियों के हाथ में है, ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी के हाथों में है और धीरे-धीरे ये लोग मंडी में भी जायेंगे और मंडी पर भी कब्जा करेंगे।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता):** अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।



**श्री संजय राउत:** सर, अभी दो मिनट का समय नहीं हुआ है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता):** आपका दो मिनट का समय हो चुका है और आपको दो मिनट से ज्यादा बोलने का समय दिया है। अब आप समाप्त करिए। अब मुझे दूसरे स्पीकर को बुलाना पड़ेगा।

**श्री संजय राउत:** सर, धीरे-धीरे खेती का व्यवसाय, यह खेती भी कॉरपोरेट के हाथों में जा रही है, निजी लोगों के हाथों में जा रही है, इसलिए हमको इसे बचाना पड़ेगा। आप दो-दो मिनट की बात करते हो या दो घंटे की चर्चा की बात करते हो, यह भी किसानों के ऊपर अन्याय है। अगर आप किसानों के हित की बात करते हो, दो या तीन बिल एग्रीकल्चर के रिफॉर्म के लिए लाते हो, तो जो लोग इस बारे में बात करना चाहते हैं, तो उसके लिए पूरे एक दिन की चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता):** धन्यवाद।

**श्री संजय राउत:** एक दिन का विशेष सत्र बुलाना चाहिए, तब इस प्रकार के बिलों पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता):** आपका सजेशन नोट किया गया है, धन्यवाद। श्री बिनोय विस्वम।

**SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala):** Sir, if we listen closely, we can listen to the death knell of Indian farmers. This Bill is meant for that purpose only. Every time the Government come to the House, it says about *Annadata*. You quoted even Thiruvalluvar. What will happen to *Annadata* if the Bills are passed? They will be thrown from the frying pan to the glowing fire; they will be no more. Out of total number of Indian farmers, 86.2 per cent are those who own less than one hectare of farm land. Those poor peasants are now asked by the Government to negotiate with Monsanto and such kinds of Wal-Mart and, of course, Reliance and get their share. I know the Government has studied the experience of Brazil and Mexico where these steps have been taken earlier. What happened there? There, the agriculture has been thrown into the FDI culture, and the same thing will happen in India too. The FDI culture is going to finish the Indian agriculture. That is what is going to happen here.

Many States of the country, including the Government of Kerala, have informed the Central Government about the necessity to consult the States. We say, "This is a federal country. Why was the voice of the States ignored?" The Government of Kerala is very strong that this cannot be allowed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude, Mr. Viswam.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, I will take only one minute more. Kisans are on the work path. This month, on 25th, they will be on the streets questioning the anti-farmer measures. I request the Minister here, if the statement about the MSP is true and sincere, kindly, while responding to the discussion here, he should move an official amendment here, saying that he will add a clause ensuring the MSP for the farmers. In that case, I promise you, even though we oppose you politically, the Communist Party of India will support this Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you very much, Binoy Viswamji. The next speaker is Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa. ਫਿੰਡਸਾ ਜੀ, आपकी आवाज़ नहीं आ रही है। साउंड सिस्टम विभाग वाले, प्लीज़ देखिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य: सर, अभी आवाज़ आ रही है।

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ਫਿੰਡਸਾ (पंजाब): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सबसे पहले तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मैं पंजाबी भाषा में बोल सकता हूँ?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता): जी, बोलिए।

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ਫਿੰਡਸਾ: सर, मेरा कितना टाइम allotted है?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता): आपकी पार्टी के दो मिनट हैं, आप बोलिए।

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ਫਿੰਡਸਾ: सर, थैंक यू। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं इन दोनों बिलों के खिलाफ बोलने वाला हूँ, क्योंकि मेरी पार्टी नई पार्टी बनी है, जो पहले दिन से ही किसानों के साथ खड़ी है। आज लोग सोचते होंगे और ये लोग कह भी रहे हैं कि पंजाब और हरियाणा में किसान सड़कों पर क्यों आए हैं? वे सड़कों पर इसलिए आए हैं, क्योंकि उनके दिल में एक दर्द है। \*I want to tell the Hon. Minister that Mr. Minister, Punjab suffered a lot of pain and agony in 1947. Punjab suffered a lot in 1984 also. Punjab has repeatedly suffered many crises. And the farmers of Punjab in 1965.. there have been two wars with Pakistan and in both the wars, the Punjabis - whose sons' were they? they were the sons of the farmers and therefore, those soldiers being the sons of the farmers, today the farmers are pained. The farmers have this grouse that their sacrifices are not being reciprocated. Regarding the MSP, many hon. Members said that the MSP should be there.

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\*English translation of the Punjabi portion.

I also say that MSP should be there but I want to ask as to whether anyone has given appropriate MSP as per the needs of the farmers till date. Any Government that may have come, neither did they give MSP in tandem with the Price Index as demanded by the farmers nor did they give MSP as per the scientific way suggested by the universities. Like procurement price for Maize is ₹ 1,850/- but it is being lifted/ purchased for less than ₹ 1,000/-per quintal. Can I ask the Hon. Minister as to what is the use of MSP when it is not being given.

So, it is my request that either you refer these Bills to a Select Committee or you constitute a Committee so that the farmers who are agitating on the roads now, they have blocked the roads..

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता):** डिंडसा जी, आप एक मिनट रुकिए। आपने शायद नोटिस नहीं किया है कि आप पंजाबी भाषा में बोलेंगे, इसलिए interpretation में दिक्कत हो रही है। आप जल्दी समाप्त कीजिए।

**सरदार सुखदेव सिंह डिंडसा:** सर, मैं हिन्दी में बोल देता हूँ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता):** जी। आप दो मिनट बोल चुके हैं, आप कृपया समाप्त कीजिए।

**सरदार सुखदेव सिंह डिंडसा:** मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप उन किसानों की सुनिए, जिन किसानों ने उस वक्त अनाज दिया, जब देश को जरूरत थी, जरूरत उस वक्त थी, जब 1960 में हरियाणा और पंजाब इकट्ठे थे, कि आज पंजाब और हरियाणा के किसान क्यों दुखी हैं। इसलिए मैं विनती करना चाहूँगा कि आप इसको या तो सेलेक्ट कमिटी को दीजिए या कोई और कमिटी बना दीजिए, जो किसानों के साथ बैठ कर यह बात करे कि उनके लिए कौन-सी अच्छी चीज है और इसमें क्या हो सकता है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता):** धन्यवाद।

**सरदार सुखदेव सिंह डिंडसा:** सर, मैं एक और बात कहूँगा। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं कर सकते, तो आप इतना ही कर लें कि जिस प्रकार Constitution में 371(A) में कुछ स्टेट्स को exempt किया गया है, आप पंजाब और हरियाणा को exempt कर दें, क्योंकि उनके लिए इतना मंडी सिस्टम है। इससे पंजाब का हर साल 4 हजार करोड़ रुपए का राजस्व खत्म हो जाएगा। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि जो 371(A) है, उसके तहत आप पंजाब और हरियाणा को exempt कर दें।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता):** धन्यवाद, डिंडसा जी।

**सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा:** अगर उनको जरूरत पड़ेगी और अच्छा लगेगा, तो वे उसमें आ जाएँगे। Thank you, Sir.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता):** धन्यवाद, ढिंडसा जी। The next speaker is Shri Sanjay Singh.

**श्री संजय सिंह** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): मान्यवर, मैं इस सरकार के लिए चंद लाइनों से अपनी बात शुरू करूँगा कि-

"झील पर पानी बरसता है हमारे देश में,  
खेत पानी को तरसता है हमारे देश में,  
राजनेता, हाकिमों और पागलों को छोड़ कर,  
तुम बताओ कौन हँसता है हमारे देश में।"

आज आपने इस कानून के जरिए किसानों के साथ विश्वासघात और धोखा करने का काम किया है। आप एक योजना लेकर आए हैं, जिससे आप आगे चल कर सारे कृषि क्षेत्र को पूँजीपतियों के हाथ में देना चाहते हैं। मान्यवर, इसलिए मैं आम आदमी पार्टी की ओर से इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ। यह किसानों के लिए एक काला कानून है, जो यह सरकार लेकर आ रही है। आपकी बात पर यकीन कैसे किया जाए, आपने तो किसानों की आत्महत्या का आँकड़ा भी बताना बंद कर दिया है। मान्यवर, आज किसान देश भर में जो आत्महत्याएँ कर रहे हैं, उसका आपको कोई आँकड़ा नहीं मिल सकता। आपने हमेशा राज्यों के अधिकार को छीनने का काम किया। आप GST लेकर आए, बड़े-बड़े वादे किए, आज आप राज्यों को उनके टैक्स का शेयर नहीं देते। आप Motor Vehicle Act लेकर आए, आपने राज्यों का अधिकार छीना। आप Dam Safety Act लेकर आए, आपने राज्यों का अधिकार छीना। आपने किसानों की आय दोगुना करने की बात कही, आपने किसानों को धोखा देने का काम किया। आपने MSP डेढ़ गुना करने की बात कही, आपने किसानों को धोखा देने का काम किया। आपने दो करोड़ रोजगार देने की बात कही, आपने 12 करोड़ बेरोजगारों की फौज खड़ी कर दी, नौजवानों को धोखा देने का काम किया। आपने देश के लोगों को 15 लाख देने की बात कही, आपने देश की जनता को धोखा देने का काम किया। आपने कहा कि इस देश के अन्दर कई लाख करोड़ रुपए काला धन लाकर हम इस देश में काला धन वापस लाएँगे, आप आज तक एक रुपया काला धन नहीं ला पाए, आपने देश की जनता को धोखा देने का काम किया। आपने 'Digital India' का नारा दिया, आपने 'Startup India' का नारा दिया, आपने 'Make in India' का नारा दिया। आपकी सरकार है, जिसने FDI का जम कर विरोध किया और आज आप कृषि क्षेत्र को पूँजीपतियों के हाथ में गिरवी रखने जा रहे हैं।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता):** अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री संजय सिंह:** देश के किसानों की आत्मा को बेचने जा रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता): धन्यवाद।

श्री संजय सिंह: मान्यवर, पंजाब के किसान विरोध कर रहे हैं, हरियाणा के किसान विरोध कर रहे हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश के किसान विरोध कर रहे हैं। पूरे देश के किसान आज सड़कों पर उतर कर आपका विरोध कर रहे हैं।

अंत में मैं सिर्फ एक बात कह कर अपनी बात को खत्म करूँगा। यहाँ पर माननीय भूपेन्द्र यादव जी कह रहे थे कि 70 के दशक में किसानों को भड़काया गया और यह कहा गया कि पानी से बिजली निकाल कर पानी की ताकत खत्म कर दी जाएगी और आज आधुनिक भारत में क्या हो रहा है, आज के नेता नाले की गैस से चाय बना रहे हैं। हमको वह दुकान बता दीजिए, जहाँ नाले की गैस से चाय मिलती हो, हम वह चाय पीना चाहते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता): धन्यवाद।

श्री संजय सिंह: आप भी उसी तरीके के वादे करके, असत्य वादे करके ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता): धन्यवाद, संजय जी।

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, मैं conclude कर रहा हूँ। असत्य वादे करके आप देश की जनता को, किसान को गुमराह करने का काम कर रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता): आपका समय समाप्त हो चुका है, प्लीज कन्क्लूड करिए।...(व्यवधान) थैंक यू।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह: यह सरकार नया पैकेज लेकर आती है और बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करती है।  
...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता): धन्यवाद, मुझे नेक्स्ट स्पीकर बुलाना पड़ेगा।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह: मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ, सर।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता): आपका समय समाप्त हो चुका है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह: मैं कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूँ, सर।...(व्यवधान).... दिल्ली के मुख्य मंत्री श्री अरविंद केजरीवाल जी ने इस बिल का विरोध करने की बात कही है। हमारी पार्टी पंजाब से लेकर पूरे देश में इस बिल का विरोध करेगी। हमारी सरकार ने दिल्ली में किसान को 2,600 रुपये क्विंटल धान का दाम देने का काम किया है। हम किसानों के हक में हैं, किसानों के साथ हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I am calling the next speaker. The next speaker is Shri Ramdas Athawale.

**सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले):** सर, आज का दिन अपने देश के किसानों को न्याय दिलवाने वाला दिन। आज के ये दो बिल पास होने के बाद किसानों का उत्पादन दुगुना नहीं, तिगुना भी हो सकता है। कृषि उत्पाद बाज़ार समिति में तो उनको अपना सामान बेचने का अधिकार है ही, लेकिन अगर बाहर की मंडी में उनको ज्यादा पैसा मिलता है, तो वहां भी उनको अपना सामान बेचने का अधिकार देने के लिए ही यह बिल लाया गया है। ये जो बिल्स हैं, "कृषक उपज व्यापार और वाणिज्य (संवर्धन और सरलीकरण) विधेयक, 2020" और दूसरा, "कृषक (सशक्तिकरण और संरक्षण) कीमत आश्वासन और कृषि सेवा पर करार विधेयक, 2020", इन बिल्स का मैं रिपब्लिकन पार्टी ऑफ इंडिया की तरफ से समर्थन करता हूँ।

"किसान बिल के कारण आज देश में जिनका है ग्लैमर,  
उनका नाम है श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर।  
यह काम इतना नहीं है आसान,  
माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को करना है मज़बूत किसान।  
कांग्रेस का और विरोधी दलों का हमें नहीं चाहिए हिस्सा।  
किसान की तरफ सरकार का है पूरा ध्यान  
क्योंकि हमें बढ़ानी है किसानों की शान।  
माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी हैं किसानों के फैन?  
किसान के विकास के लिए मोदी जी बढ़ा रहे हैं गति।  
विरोधी दल वालों! क्यों कर रहे हो तुम राजनीति?"  
सर, मेरा टाइम तो दो मिनट का ही है।...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता):** आपका समय समाप्त हो चुका है। आप समाप्त कीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रामदास अठावले:**

"किसान अगर फ़सल नहीं बोएगा।  
तो फिर हम सब क्या खाएगा?  
जब किसान खेत में जाएगा  
तो ही अनाज आपके लिए ले आएगा।  
कांग्रेस वाले इस बिल से डरते हैं  
इसलिए हमसे चुनाव में कांग्रेस वाले हारते हैं।  
हम तो किसानों के न्याय के लिए मरते हैं  
और नरेन्द्र मोदी जी किसानों की हमेशा मदद करते हैं।"

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता):** अठावले जी, आप समाप्त कीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

मध्याह्न 12.00 बजे

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** ये जो बिल हैं, ये बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट बिल हैं और इन बिल्स के कारण किसानों का फायदा होने वाला है। इन बिल्स पर यहां राजनीतिकरण नहीं होना चाहिए। इसमें अगर सभी लोगों का सपोर्ट मिलता तो हमको बहुत आनन्द होता, लेकिन अगर आपका सपोर्ट नहीं भी मिलेगा, तब भी यह बिल पास होने वाला है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता):** धन्यवाद, मैं दूसरे स्पीकर का नाम बुला रहा हूँ।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** पूरे देश में इसके लिए आन्दोलन नहीं है। हरियाणा, पंजाब और यूपी के कुछ भागों में आन्दोलन है, लेकिन हमारे महाराष्ट्र में बिल्कुल नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**... बहुत सारे स्थानों में इसका कोई विरोध नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA):** The next speaker is Shri Sushil Kumar Gupta.

**श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका बहुत धन्यवाद, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ -

*"सड़क से लेकर संसद तक, आम आदमी जिंदा है।  
किसान पिटे हरियाणा में, क्या बीजेपी शर्मिंदा है?"*

आप देश के किसान की बात करते हैं, क्या हरियाणा का किसान, अपनी फसल हरियाणा से लेकर गुजरात में बेचने जाएगा? 'One nation one market', यह सुनने में अच्छा लगता है, परन्तु देश का 86% किसान एक ज़िले से दूसरे ज़िले में अपनी फसल बेचने के लिए नहीं जाता। मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता):** गुप्ता जी, आप बिना मास्क के बोल रहे हैं। कृपया, बोलने के समय भी मास्क लगा लें, यह कम्पल्सरी है। हाउस के अंदर मास्क लगाना कम्पल्सरी है।

**श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता:** जी, मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप किसानों को अपने उद्योगपति मित्रों, अडाणी और अम्बानी जैसे घरानों को बेचना चाहते हैं? आप मंडियों को खत्म करना चाहते हैं, मैं हरियाणा का रहने वाला हूँ, हरियाणा के अंदर 40,000 परिवारों की मंडी है, जिसके अंदर 80,000 मुनीम काम करते हैं और 2,00,000 मज़दूर काम करते हैं।

क्या आपने सोचा है कि उनके भविष्य का क्या होगा? क्या आपने सोचा है कि हरियाणा के किसान, पंजाब के किसान आज सड़कों के ऊपर आ गए हैं, लेकिन उन किसानों को लेकर आपने बात करना भी उचित नहीं समझा। आप कोरोना के दौरान सारी दुनिया से कहते हैं कि अपने घरों के अंदर रहो और किसानों को आपने मज़बूर कर दिया कि वे कोरोना के दौरान सड़कों पर आएँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता): थैंक यू, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता: इसलिए कोरोना के बीच में आपने उनको आन्दोलन करने के लिए मजबूर किया। आप चाहते हैं कि वे बीमारी से ग्रसित हों। आपको इस काले कानून को वापस लेना पड़ेगा। हो सकता है कि जुमलों के दम पर आपकी सरकार आ गई हो, हो सकता है कि संसद में संख्या के बल पर आप इस बिल को पास करा लें। परन्तु मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता): धन्यवाद, अब मैं दूसरे स्पीकर को बुलाता हूँ।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता: हिन्दुस्तान के किसान आपको माफ़ नहीं करेंगे, हिन्दुस्तान के किसान आपकी सरकार को उखाड़कर फेंक देंगे। यह काला कानून आपको वापस लेना होगा, यही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Shri H.D. Devegowda. He is not in the House. Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, this Bill though said to be intended to save the farmers, it is to sell the farmers. Making use of COVID situation, the Government has very hastily promulgated some Ordinances and is passing the Bills without even getting them scrutinized either through a Standing Committee or a Select Committee. We have to read between the lines. What urgency or what imposition is on you to pass this Bill so hastily?

*Saint Thiruvalluvar has said this.*

*"Uzhudhundhu vaazhvaare vaazhvaar,  
marrellam thozhudhundu pinsel pavar"*

Only those who live on agriculture live independently. All others are dependent on them.

But by way of this Bill, it will become *vice versa*. Hereafter, the farmers who are feeding others will be dependents.

Sir, I am wondering why this sudden affection towards the farmers at this moment and that too in the COVID situation. Even when the half-naked farmers were agitating for months together at Jantar Mantar and across the country, they were struggling and they were pleading, but you didn't even give them an audience. You didn't even listen to them. But now you are coming and saying that we are helping the farmers. Your



statement is that you are saving the farmers from the clutches of the traders. It is deregulating. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: You are pledging farmers to corporates.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, only one minute. It is an encroachment upon the States' rights because agriculture comes under the States' rights and the Government has got no right or authority to enact a law like this.

Sir, this country so far has been called an agricultural country, but hereafter, after this Government, it will be called a corporate country. Thank you, Sir.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir, for giving me a chance to speak on the Bills and Resolutions regarding farmers.

Sir, I rise today to vehemently oppose these two farmers' Bills for which Ordinances were brought. These Bills and Resolutions are being discussed in this House. I will briefly make some points today in my mother tongue Bangla on behalf of the All India Trinamool Congress Party.

\*Firstly, in view of the Holy Constitution of Independent India, these Bills are big shock which can be placed in the class of falsehood and fraud. These two Bills abuse the Centre's legal jurisdiction and they are an attack on Federalism according to our constitution.

I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister what is the Centre's legal position on Contract-farming? Have we forgotten what Sarkaria Commission had observed?

Secondly, these Bills are an attack on the farmers. The objective of the Bill reads that these will facilitate protection and empowerment to the farmers and will provide freedom of choice for the farmers and the traders. It is totally false, Sir. Rather, these Bills will take away the power from the hands of the farmers and hand them over directly to the big corporate.

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

[Ms. Dola Sen]

So, Sir, on the one hand Central Government is ruining the interest of the farmers while on the other hand, it is taking away the States' rights to protect the farmers.

These Bills will allow anyone to trade in agricultural produce without obtaining any license. They will not care for Minimum Support Price and will exploit the farmers.

I want to put 2 questions about them:

Firstly, while majority of the people in India is facing crisis of food due to loss of jobs, what is the logic of opening up of India's farm produce to the outside market?

Secondly, while 90% of our farmers have less than 2 hectares of land, how can they get good price from the exporters?

I want to cite some proof of the implementation of "Agricultural Produce Marketing Act." We have seen some positive results of the reforms in our States. Let me cite some examples from our state of West Bengal:

Provision of Kisan Credit Card by the Government so that farmers do not have to borrow money from the money-lenders at high rates;

Provision of Kisan Mandi and Cold storage in every Block so that the farmers get just price and their produce is not damaged;

Crop Insurance through Government aid so that farmers are protected against loss of crops due to drought and flood;

Facility to disburse financial help of ₹ 2500 per acre in 2 installments of agricultural land totaling ₹ 5000 for 2 acre every year;

Compensation of ₹ 2 lakh by the Government in case of any natural or accidental death of a farmer; and

Pension of ₹ 1000 for the farmers, farm labourers, share croppers and cultivators who have crossed the age of 60 years.

It is seen that since 2014, "Sufal Bengal" has facilitated direct purchase of agricultural produce from the farmers and sell them directly to the customers, thus eliminating the middlemen. In this way, the profit share of the farmers increases. All these steps are being implemented religiously through the noble efforts of Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee in West Bengal.

The call of the Time, Sir, is to strengthen the security of our farmer friends —it is our duty and responsibility. The State should not attack the Acts which favour agriculture and farmers and those Acts should not be withdrawn. To bring this Ordinance is a big irony of the legal process recognized by the Constitution.

The Centre is not listening to the farmers, to the people and the stakeholders. They are not even heeding to the recommendations and suggestions of the Parliamentary Committee. They are not listening to the States.

I would request the Hon'ble Minister to withdraw this Ordinance. This Ordinance does not have any place in our country, Sir, where more than half of the work-force is engaged and is dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. The Central Government wants to make changes in Agricultural policy, the result of which will be dangerous.

India plans to export to other countries and at the same time, our own agricultural market is to be subjected to high rates of duty —how can it be possible? What will happen to the 60 per cent of the country's people who are directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture for livelihood? How will their livelihood be protected? Government should think about it. The Central Government should also think about food security. The Central government is selling away the nation's assets including Rail to BHEL, SAIL to BSNL. At the same time, they are bringing out this kind of Bill or Ordinance in the field of agriculture. These are against the people, against the industry, against the labourers and against the farmers and against the country.

MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN (Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita): Thank you, time is over.

SHRIMATI. DOLA SEN: We do not abide by them and we condemn them with all our strength. So, it should be referred to the Select Committee for discussion. Thank you.

**श्री शक्तिसिंह गोहिल** (गुजरात): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक छोटे से गाँव में मेरा जन्म हुआ है और मेरे पुरखों से मेरे पास खेती की जमीन है। उसके साथ जुड़े रहते हुए मैंने लॉ में मास्टर्स किया है। ओरिजिनल डिग्री दिखा सकूँ, ऐसा LLM किया है। एक हाथ में खेत और खलिहान तथा दूसरे हाथ में लॉ में मास्टर्स की डिग्री, इन दोनों ने इन दोनों बिल्स को समझने में मेरी मदद की है। इनको समझते हुए मैं कहता हूँ कि ये दोनों ही बिल्स किसान को बरबाद करने वाले हैं। इनसे किसान बरबाद होगा।

आपका जो Objects and Reasons का statement है, आपका जो उद्देश्य और कारण है और आपके जो Sections, Sub-Sections और Clauses हैं, उनमें जमीन और आसमान का

[श्री शक्तिसिंह गोहिल]

अन्तर है। आप लफ्जों की कोई भी सजावट कर लीजिए, आखिर में विधेयक कहाँ असर करता है, कानून से असर करता है, Sections, Sub-Sections और Clauses से असर करता है और किसान को बरबाद करने वाला यह कानून आप लेकर आये हैं। आप यहाँ पर यह बात करते हैं कि यह किसान के फायदे की चीज़ है। कैबिनेट तो एक entity है। जब आप अपनी कैबिनेट के साथी को नहीं समझा पाये हैं, तो पूरे देश को, इस सदन को, किसान को कैसे समझाएँगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... अपनी कैबिनेट के मंत्री को आप नहीं समझा पाये कि यह किसान के हित में है।

मुझे यह कहना है कि आप बाज़ार में जाइए। चाहे आप मोबाइल लेने जाइए या जूता लेने जाइए। बेचने वाला तय करता है कि मैं उसे कितने में बेचूँगा। वहीं किसान की हालत देखिए। वह मंडी में जाता है, अपने खून-पसीने का माल लेकर, परन्तु उसका दाम वह तय नहीं कर पाता है। उसे खरीदने वाला आपका आदमी कहता है कि मैं इतने में ही लूँगा। इसीलिए इस देश में MSP नहीं है। महोदय, मैं आपके ज़रिए मंत्री जी को कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप कहते हैं कि आप MSP नहीं हटा रहे हैं, तो क्यों नहीं इसमें आप कानून के साथ यह चीज़ लगाते हैं कि अगर कोई contract होगा और कम पैसे में वह contract sign कोई करवायेगा, तो उसके खिलाफ forgery का क्रिमिनल केस दर्ज करेंगे। इसमें क्यों यह प्रावधान नहीं है? अगर कोई online खरीद करेगा और उसको Minimum Support Price से कम में किया है, तो उसके खिलाफ क्रिमिनल केस होगा, ऐसा प्रावधान आप क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं?

मेरे नेता राहुल गांधी जी कोरोना से लेकर किसान तक सच्ची बात करते हैं, तो आपको अच्छी नहीं लगती, क्योंकि सच्ची बात आपको अच्छी नहीं लगती। महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो खेत में खून-पसीना बहा कर काम करता है, धूप में रह कर काम करता है, उसका दिमाग एसी में रहने वाले से भी तेज होता है। आप उसका मज़ाक क्यों बना रहे हैं? आप कह रहे हैं कि उसे गुमराह किया जा रहा है, उसे भ्रमित किया जा रहा है। भ्रमित और गुमराह सिर्फ वही होता है, जिसका दिमाग तेज नहीं होता है। आप यह कह कर हमारे किसान भाई का अपमान कर रहे हैं कि उसे भ्रमित किया जाता है, गुमराह किया जाता है। इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ट्वीट करके यह किया, उन्हें इस देश के किसानों से माफी माँगनी चाहिए। हमारा किसान दिमागी रूप से तेज है, वह भ्रमित होने वाला नहीं है। वह आज सड़कों पर क्यों निकला है? इस जगत का तात आज सड़कों पर क्यों निकला हुआ है? वह इसलिए निकला हुआ है, क्योंकि वह जानता है, समझता है कि जब यह कानून बन जाएगा, तो मैं बरबाद हो जाऊँगा।

महोदय, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ, आपके ज़रिए सरकार को कहना चाहता हूँ कि कहते हैं न कि यह हिस्टॉरिकल बिल है, हाँ, हिस्टॉरिकल है, पर यह स्वर्ण अक्षरों से लिखा नहीं जाएगा, बल्कि यह काले अक्षरों से लिखा जाएगा। किसानों को मार देने वाला आपका जो यह बिल है, इसको उसी लफ्जों में लिखा जाएगा।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल में जो प्रावधान किए गए हैं, उनके अनुसार सब डिविज़न मैजिस्ट्रेट को पावर दी जा रही है, उसके बाद अपील कलेक्टर के पास की जाएगी। अगर कोई दिक्कत आती है, कहीं contradiction या झगड़ा होता है, तो ऐसी स्थिति में आप उसको सिविल कोर्ट की पावर दे रहे हैं। उसके बाद आप सेक्शन 18 में यह प्रोविज़न करते हैं, "No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie..." किसान minority के खिलाफ अदालत में नहीं जा सकता है, कानूनी कार्रवाई नहीं कर सकता है न स्टेट के खिलाफ, न सेन्टर के खिलाफ। आप यह क्या करने जा रहे हैं? आप किसान को दोनों ओर से मार रहे हैं कि आपको लूट भी लेंगे और तेरी आवाज़ भी नहीं सुनी जाएगी। मैं ही चोर, मैं ही कोतवाल, मैं ही न्यायाधीश। यह आपका किसानों के खिलाफ काम है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता):** गोहिल जी, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री शक्तिसिंह गोहिल:** महोदय, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। 2006 में बिहार में जेडी (यू) और भाजपा की सरकार ने एपीएमसी खत्म किया, आज देखिए मेरे बिहार के किसान की हालत क्या हुई है और जहाँ-जहाँ पर भी यह काम हुआ है, वहाँ पर क्या हालत हो रही है, इसको आप देखिए।...(व्यवधान)...

महोदय, मैं आखिर में सिर्फ इतना ही कहता हूँ कि सज़न रे झूठ मत बोलो, भगवान के घर जाना है, न हाथी है.... वहाँ न हवाई जहाज़ है, वहाँ तो कंधों पर ही जाना है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता):** धन्यवाद, धन्यवाद।

श्री शक्तिसिंह गोहिल: महोदय, इस बात को समझते हुए सरकार इस बिल को सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजे। आप इस पर public opinion लीजिए। आप किसान की आवाज़ सुनिए, उनका दर्द सुनिए और फिर आप इस हाउस में आइए। आप मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस का प्रावधान कीजिए, compulsory provision कीजिए। अगर यह नहीं मिलेगा, तो criminal case का प्रावधान कीजिए। हम इसका सपोर्ट करेंगे। हम किसान के हितैषी हैं। अगर आप अच्छी बात लेकर आते हैं, काँग्रेस का इतिहास रहा है....

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता):** आपका समय समाप्त हो गया। कृपया आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री शक्तिसिंह गोहिल:** आप कहते हैं कि कुछ नहीं किया। जब देश आज़ाद हुआ था, तब PL-480 बाहर से आता था और आज हमारे देश में धान के भंडार भरे पड़े हैं। वह किसानों के लिए काँग्रेस ने किया था, इसलिए यह हुआ है। धन्यवाद, महोदय।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESEWAR KALITA) : The next speaker is Shri Surendra Singh Nagar.

**श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश):** धन्यवाद, उपसभाध्यक्ष जी।

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह** (मध्य प्रदेश): आप सोच-समझ कर बोलिए।

**श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर:** मैं हमेशा सोच-समझ कर ही बोलता हूँ। चूँकि मैं किसान से संबंधित भी हूँ, इसलिए मुझे सोच-समझ कर बोलना ही पड़ेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो फायदे और नफे की बात कर रहे हैं, वे हमारे काँग्रेस के मित्र हैं, पहले वे अपना घोषणापत्र जरूर पढ़ लें। उन्होंने अपने घोषणापत्र में क्या वादा किया था?

महोदय, देश की आज़ादी के बाद लंबे समय तक किसान राजनीति का महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा रहा और किसान को लेकर लंबे समय तक राजनीति होती रही। जब भी चुनाव आए, चुनाव के वक्त, लंबे समय तक जो दल सत्ता में रहे, उन्होंने चुनावी वादे किए। किसानों के लिए वादे किए, लेकिन लंबे समय तक सत्ता में रहने के बावजूद उन वादों को कभी पूरा करने का काम नहीं किया। काँग्रेस पार्टी ने जो घोषणापत्र जारी किया, उस घोषण पत्र में इन दोनों बिल्स से संबंधित जो बातें हैं, उनके संबंध में कहा था कि अगर हम सत्ता में आते हैं, तो इनको लागू करेंगे। यह काँग्रेस पार्टी ने अपने घोषणापत्र में वादा किया था और आज जब सरकार किसानों के हित में इस बिल को लेकर आई है, तो पता नहीं उनका मन क्यों बदल गया है और किसानों के हित में जो यह बड़ा निर्णय होने जा रहा है, जो अमेंडमेंट हम लेकर आए हैं, वे आज उसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। इसमें किसानों को भ्रमित करने का कारण क्या है? कहा जा रहा है कि जो एपीएमसी एक्ट है, उसको खत्म कर दिया जाएगा। मैं काँग्रेस के नेता, जो केरल से जीतकर आते हैं; उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ; यहाँ भी कुछ लोग बैठे हैं; क्या केरल में एपीएमसी एक्ट है? केरल में एपीएमसी एक्ट नहीं है। अगर आपको किसानों की इतनी चिंता है, तो जहाँ से आपके नेता जीतकर आते हैं, सबसे पहले आपको केरल में एपीएमसी एक्ट लागू कराना चाहिए। इस एक्ट में कौन सा ऐसा प्रावधान है, कौन सी ऐसी चीज़ है, जो एपीएमसी एक्ट को खत्म करने की बात कर रही है? यह राज्यों का अधिकार है, इस बिल में लिखा हुआ है कि एपीएमसी एक्ट लागू रहेगा, मंडियाँ खत्म नहीं होंगी। लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि इसकी जरूरत क्यों पड़ी? महोदय, मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ, वह पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में है। हमारे बालियान जी बैठे हैं, वे मुजफ्फरनगर से हैं। वहाँ सबसे ज्यादा कश्यप समाज के लोग backward हैं, जो कोल्हू चलाते हैं, जो गुड़ बनाने का काम करते हैं। अगर उन्हें हरियाणा में better price मिलता है, तो वे अपना गुड़ हरियाणा जाकर नहीं बेच सकते हैं। अगर उन्हें हरियाणा में 200 रुपए क्विंटल ज्यादा मिलता है, तो वे वहाँ नहीं बेच सकते हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें उस मंडी में लाना पड़ेगा, मंडी टैक्स देना पड़ेगा, हरियाणा का टैक्स देना पड़ेगा और किसान को यह आज़ादी नहीं है कि वह हरियाणा में जाकर अपना गुड़ बेच सके।

**(उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)**

इसके अलावा, बिहार से श्री आर. सी. पी. सिंह जी बैठे हैं। आज उत्तर प्रदेश में गुड़ का रेट 3,400 रुपए क्विंटल है और बिहार में 4,100 रुपए क्विंटल है। अगर सरकार किसान

को यह अधिकार दे रही है कि वह अपना 3,400 रुपए क्विंटल गुड़, 4,100 रुपए क्विंटल में बेच सकता है, तो इसमें आपको क्या परेशानी है? इस एक्ट से किसान को यह लाभ मिलेगा कि वह बिहार में जाकर अपना गुड़ बेच पाएगा। साउथ इंडिया से हमारे लोग बैठे हैं। अगर आप गेहूं की price देखेंगे, तो दक्षिण भारत और उत्तर भारत के गेहूं के रेट में 200 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल का फर्क रहता है, लेकिन उत्तर भारत का किसान, पंजाब का किसान, हरियाणा का किसान साउथ इंडिया में जाकर अपना माल नहीं बेच सकता है। यह 200 रुपए क्विंटल का margin है, लेकिन उसका किराया 25 रुपए क्विंटल होगा। उसे 175 रुपए क्विंटल ज्यादा मिलेगा। मैं इस बिल का विरोध करने वालों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या परेशानी है, क्या वे किसान को ज्यादा पैसा नहीं दिलाना चाहते? क्या यह anti farmer है? इसके अलावा, मैं छोटी सी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं बुलंदशहर जिले से आता है। वह दिल्ली के बहुत नजदीक है। अगर आप वहाँ की मंडी की बात करें; वहाँ किसान धान लाता है। उसके पास गाजियाबाद बड़ा शहर है। उपसभापति जी, अगर वह गाजियाबाद में अपना धान बेचना चाहता है, तो 100 रुपए क्विंटल का फर्क है। सौ रुपए क्विंटल का फर्क है और दूरी तीस किलोमीटर है, लेकिन वह सौ रुपए क्विंटल का लाभ नहीं ले सकता है, क्योंकि मंडी वाले उसको बेचने का अधिकार नहीं देते हैं और उसे bound करते हैं। मंडी का एक्ट क्या है? मंडी में एक्ट यह है कि किसान आएगा, अपनी ढेरी होगी, उसकी बोली लगेगी और उसको price मिलेगा। लेकिन क्या हो रहा मंडियों में? मंडियों में हो रहा है कि पहली तीन बोलियाँ में सही दाम पर ढेरियाँ बिकती हैं, लेकिन उसके बाद कहा जाता है कि हमें माल की जरूरत नहीं है और किसान का माल वहाँ अनलोड कर दिया जाता है। इस तरह से, मंडी में किसान का माल औने-पौने दाम पर खरीदा जाता है, क्योंकि उसे बाहर बेचने का अधिकार नहीं है। इस एक्ट से उसे फायदा मिलेगा, उसे अधिकार मिलेगा कि अगर वह मंडी क्षेत्र से बाहर बेचना चाहता है, चाहे वह बिहार में बेचे, चाहे वह गेहूं साउथ इंडिया में बेचे। हमारे बुलंदशहर का किसान गाजियाबाद और हरियाणा में अपना धान बेचना चाहेगा, तो इस एक्ट के माध्यम से, इस कानून के माध्यम वह बेहतर price ले पाएगा। यह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय नागर जी, conclude करें।

**श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर:** सर, मैं बहुत ज्यादा लम्बा विषय नहीं रखना चाहूँगा। इसके अलावा, बहुत-सा असत्य फैलाया जा रहा है कि एमएसपी खत्म हो जाएगी। मैं जब लोक सभा का सदस्य था, तो मैं ऐग्रीकल्चर कमिटी का तीन वर्ष सदस्य रहा। हम लोग कमिटी की मीटिंग में हर बार recommend करते थे। वासुदेव आचार्य जी हमारे चेयरमैन थे। हम मिलकर यह कहते थे कि स्वामीनाथन कमिटी की सिफारिशों को लागू करना चाहिए। मैं लोक सभा में पाँच साल रहा, लेकिन उन पाँच वर्षों में, उन तीन वर्षों में हमारी कमिटी की recommendation एक दिन भी नहीं मानी गई और स्वामीनाथन कमिटी की रिपोर्ट को लागू नहीं किया गया। मैं देश के प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को बधाई और धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने साहसिक निर्णय लिया और किसानों के संबंध में स्वामीनाथन कमिटी की रिपोर्ट को मानकर, उन्हें लाभकारी मूल्य देने का काम किया।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय नागर जी, अब आप कन्क्लूड करें। ...(व्यवधान)... आप कन्क्लूड करें, मैं नेक्स्ट स्पीकर को बुला रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर:** सर, मैं अंत में केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल से किसानों का हित होगा, उनको लाभकारी मूल्य मिलेगा और उनको बिचौलियों से आज़ादी मिलेगी। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि इस बिल के माध्यम से किसानों को निश्चित रूप से बिचौलियों से आज़ादी मिलेगी।

सर, आज start ups की बात होती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं जिस सेक्टर में हूँ, वहाँ IIM के 5-10 लड़कों को जानता हूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय नागर जी, कन्क्लूड करें।

**श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर:** सर, उन्होंने 100-100 गायों की डेयरी पूरे NCR में बनाई है। डेयरी के इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए सरकार ने 15,000 करोड़ रुपये दिए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय नागर जी, कृपया कन्क्लूड करें। आप कन्क्लूड करें।

**श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर:** एक लाख करोड़ रुपये एग्रीकल्चर के इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए दिया है। यह किसी सरकार ने करने का काम किया? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** प्लीज़, कन्क्लूड करें।

**श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर:** यह मोदी जी की सरकार ने करने का काम किया है।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** प्लीज़, कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

**श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर:** मुझे उम्मीद है कि सब मिलकर इसमें सहयोग करेंगे और किसानों के हित में लाए गए इस बिल को पास कराने में समर्थन करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार):** सर, आपका बहुत धन्यवाद। आपको इस कुर्सी पर दोबारा देखकर मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई।

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद, आप बोलें।

**श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह:** मुझे उम्मीद है कि जितना समय निर्धारित है, उससे आप दो मिनट ज्यादा समय देंगे।

**श्री उपसभापति:** समय के बारे में क्षमा करें। हाउस में जो तय हुआ है, मैं उसी का पालन करूँगा।



**श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह:** सर, हम बिहार से हैं। हम लोग बचपन से यह सुना करते थे, हमारे पुरखे हमें यह कहानी सुनाया करते थे कि "उत्तम खेती मध्यम बान, नीच चाकरी भीख निदान", लेकिन आज मोदी जी के राज में सीधा उल्टा हो गया। खेती सबसे नीचे चली गई, किसान सबसे नीचे चला गया और उसी का नतीजा है कि इस तरह का बिल यह सरकार यहाँ लेकर आई है।

जब शुरू में कृषि मंत्री जी की ओपनिंग स्टेटमेंट हो रही थी, तो उसमें उन्होंने मनमोहन सिंह जी का जिक्र किया था। यूपीए वन में संयोग से मैं भी कृषि और खाद्य महकमे का राज्य मंत्री था और मेरे सहयोगी शरद पवार जी थे। उस समय की कुछ बात मैं आपको याद कराना चाहता हूँ। कांग्रेस पार्टी का जो पोलिटिकल विज़न था और जो पोलिटिकल कमिटमेंट था, वह किसानों के लिए है और आपका जो पोलिटिकल डिज़ाइन है, वह हमेशा से किसान-विरोधी रहा है। आज यह कोई नई बात नहीं है, यह देश अच्छी तरह से यह बात समझता है। मैं साफ तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब पहली बार वर्ष 2004 में मनमोहन सिंह जी के नेतृत्व वाली सरकार बनी, तो हम लोग मंत्रिमंडल के सदस्य थे और बजट के पहले देश भर के किसान नेताओं को प्रधान मंत्री निवास में उन्होंने बुलाया था और उनकी कठिनाइयों को जानने की कोशिश की थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय अखिलेश जी, कृपया मास्क लगा लीजिए।

**श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह:** सर, हम तो अपेक्षा कर रहे थे कि मेरे लिए आप ध्यान रखिएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** जो प्रावधान है, आप उसका पालन करें।

**श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह:** सर, मास्क नीचे चला जाता है। इसमें आप मेरा समय क्यों ले रहे हैं? आप थोड़ी उनकी शिकायत सुनिए न!

**श्री उपसभापति:** जो प्रावधान है, उसका सारे सदस्य पालन करें, यह आप सबसे अनुरोध है।

**श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह:** उस समय, स्वर्गीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की सरकार जाने के बाद मनमोहन सिंह जी के नेतृत्व में जो सरकार बनी थी, उस समय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के प्रधान मंत्रित्वकाल में धान का जो न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य था, वह 550 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल था; गेहूँ का 610 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल था, जो कि मुझे आज भी अच्छी तरह से याद है। पहले बजट में मनमोहन सिंह जी ने फैसला किया। पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना से लेकर 10वीं-11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना तक जो काम किसी सरकार ने कभी नहीं किया था, पहले हर बजट में जो 10 रुपये, 20 रुपये और 50 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य बढ़ाने का काम हुआ करता था, उसको मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार ने सीधे 550 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल से 1,100 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल करने

[श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह]

का काम किया था। आज़ादी के बाद किसी सरकार ने वह काम नहीं किया। इसी तरह से, धान, गन्ने आदि सभी चीज़ों का न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य को बढ़ाकर दोगुना करने का काम उन्होंने किया था। बात केवल वहीं नहीं रुकी। कई सहयोगियों और साथियों को अच्छी तरह से याद होगा कि उस समय 8 परसेंट पर गाड़ी खरीदी जाती थी, ऋण मिलता था, ऋण की उपलब्धता बैंक से और बैंकिंग सिस्टम से होती थी। 8 परसेंट पर व्यवसायियों को और किसानों को 10 परसेंट पर ऋण मिलता था। मनमोहन सिंह जी ने फैसला किया कि इस तरह की बेईमानी कांग्रेस की हुकूमत में नहीं चल सकती कि 125 करोड़ लोगों को अन्न देने वाला जो किसान है, उसको ऋण 10 परसेंट पर मिले और गाड़ी खरीदने वाले व्यवसायियों को ऋण 8 परसेंट पर मिले। उन्होंने फैसला किया कि वह जो 10 परसेंट पर ऋण मिलता था, उसको सीधे 8 परसेंट से नीचे लाने का काम किया। कृषि मंत्री जी, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह फैसला मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार ने किया था। उन्होंने 70 हजार करोड़ रुपये की लोन माफी करने का काम किया था, देश भर में जब किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे थे, वह उस सरकार द्वारा फैसला किया गया था। वह फैसला सिर्फ वहीं नहीं रुका। जैसा अभी राम चन्द्र बाबू ने कहा वर्ष 2006 में, जब एनडीए सरकार नीतीश कुमार जी के नेतृत्व में वर्ष 2005 में बनी थी तो एपीएमसी एक्ट को समाप्त किया था, लेकिन 14 साल से एपीएमसी एक्ट को समाप्त करके वहां जो काम हुआ है, उसका मतलब साफ है कि जो न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य और जो उन्होंने 15 लाख टन खरीदगी की बात की... मैं उस समय मंत्री था और एफसीआई ने सीधे बिहार में पहली बार, वह एक रिकॉर्ड है कि 15 लाख मीट्रिक टन धान की खरीदगी मेरे समय में हुई थी। अब तो सब भ्रष्टाचार की भेंट चढ़ जाता है। जिस तरह से बिस्कोमान और दूसरे माध्यम से खरीदगी होती है। हम पूछना चाहते हैं कि आज भी बिहार में 60 से 70 लाख मीट्रिक टन धान का सरप्लस है तो खरीदगी केवल 15 लाख मीट्रिक टन कैसे होती है। यह भारत सरकार को और बिहार को जवाब देना चाहिए, क्यों नहीं 60 से 70 लाख मीट्रिक टन धान की खरीदगी होती है? क्यों नहीं गेहूं की खरीदगी होती है? राम चन्द्र बाबू, आपको शायद मालूम नहीं होगा। मैं भी किसान परिवार से आता हूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय अखिलेश जी, कृपया आप चेंबर को address करें।

**श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह:** भारत सरकार ने गेहूं का न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य 1900 रुपये तय किया है, लेकिन बिहार में आज भी 1400-1500 रुपये प्रति मीट्रिक टन किसानों को मिल रहा है और बाकी पैसा बिचोलियों की जेब में जा रहा है। कांग्रेस सरकार हमेशा किसानों के हितों की प्रतिबद्धता और वकालत करती रही है। उसके बाद जो भी चुनाव हुए, कभी भी राहुल गांधी जी ...(व्यवधान)... राम चन्द्र बाबू, बीच में टोकने की अनुमति नहीं है, आप फंस जाएंगे।

**श्री उपसभापति:** कृपया शांति बनाए रखें।

**श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह:** आपको अच्छी तरह मालूम है, भभुआ के इलाके से, कैमूर के इलाके

से हर साल धान और गेहूं आज भी पंजाब और हरियाणा की मंडी में आता है, क्योंकि वहां मंडी सिस्टम नहीं है। यहां की मंडी में जो ट्रेडर्स हैं, जो पैसा किसानों की जेब में जाना चाहिए था, वह ट्रेडर्स की जेब में जा रहा है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय अखिलेश जी, समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

**श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह:** इसलिए बिहार सबसे ज्यादा बदहाली की स्थिति में है। इस बात को भूलना नहीं चाहिए।

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप conclude कीजिए।

**श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह:** सरकार कहती है कि हम न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य खत्म नहीं करना चाहते हैं। हम मंडी खत्म नहीं करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन एक तरफ जहां मंडी में किसानों को टैक्स देना पड़ेगा, दूसरी तरफ बाहर टैक्स नहीं देना पड़ेगा।

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय अखिलेश जी, कृपया conclude कीजिए।

**श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह:** अगर वहां टैक्स लगेगा तो स्वतः मंडी खत्म हो जाएगी और न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य मिलना बंद हो जाएगा।

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद, आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है।

**श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह:** आज किसान...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद, आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है।

**श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह:** यह बिहार की बात कर रहे हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद, आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है, अब आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है...(व्यवधान)...समय बहुत पहले खत्म हो चुका है, अब आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह:** \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Secretary General, Message from Lok Sabha. सिर्फ वही रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)... आपका समय पहले समाप्त हो चुका है, आपसे गुज़ारिश है कि आप शांत हो जाएं।

**MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA****(I) The Taxation and Other Laws (Relaxation and Amendment of Certain Provisions) Bill, 2020****(II) The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2020**

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

**(I)**

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Taxation and Other Laws (Relaxation and Amendment of Certain Provisions) Bill, 2020, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th September, 2020.

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

**(II)**

"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 Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2020, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th September, 2020."

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

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**GOVERNMENT BILLS—Contd.****\* The Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce  
(Promotion and Facilitation) Bill, 2020;****And****\* The Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on  
Price Assurance and Farm Services Bill, 2020**

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री एच.डी. देवेगौड़ा। सर, प्लीज़, आप बैठकर बोल सकते हैं।

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\* Discussed together

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (Karnataka): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I took oath today morning and on the very same day, I am able to participate in the debate on three Bills which have been brought by the Government about the farmers'. The Government should double the income of the farmers by 2022. This is the main objective and goal of the Prime Minister and also the hon. Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. I have gone through the ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: \*

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्य प्लीज़, आप बैठे-बैठे बीच में न बोलें। ...(*व्यवधान*)... Nothing will go on record.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Sir, the very first day, when I was allowed to take oath, my pet subject is being introduced by the hon. Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, about the farmers. Sir, this is not a new issue for me. In the year 1991, I entered the Parliament for the first time, after three decades of being an MLA and the Leader of Opposition and Minister of Public Works and Irrigation. In 1989, I was defeated and in the year 1991, I came to Lok Sabha. Sir, I am not the only person who is concerned about the farmers. The entire House, whether it is the Ruling Party or the Opposition parties or various Regional parties, all of us are concerned about the farmers; farmers are the backbone of this country. I am not going to elaborate all these things. But, when I came to Parliament, the economic reforms were introduced by Dr. Manmohan Singh, the then Finance Minister.

Sir, when the reforms were introduced, there was some kind of suspicion. Also, Dr. Manmohan Singh, the then Finance Minister was going to withdraw the fertilizer subsidy in a phased manner and ultimately the fertilizer subsidy was removed. Dr. Manmohan Singh had also said about various reforms. Late Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji was the Leader of Opposition at that time. I still remember, he said, 'it is IMF and the World Bank Budget that has been presented by our Finance Minister'. These type of comments and criticisms were made by our former Prime Minister, late Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Why I am initially mentioning all these things because I am a farmer, I am a small tiller. I am really concerned about these issues. For whole of my life I have fought for them. Sir, the point is that in a phased manner they were going to remove the fertilizer subsidy. I was very much agitated. I went to the extent of sitting in the Well of the House for first time in six decades of my life in politics.

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\*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: On that day, Mr. Digvijaya Singh was the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. I took a strong stand. There must be a Committee to examine how the farmers were exploited and how the fertilizer companies were going to be benefited by this type of system. Sir, it has a very long history. Then a Committee was formed by the Government. I was also one of the members. Even there I observed how the farmers were going to be exploited and the producer companies were going to be benefited. This is the exploitation. But, now I am not going into several issues which I have raised during my career as a Member of Lok Sabha and, of course, for a short period, as a Member of Rajya Sabha. ...(*Interruptions*)... Our Chairman also comes from a farmer family. Our hon. Chairman, who has now administered me the oath on my entry in this House, is also one of the persons who fought for the farmers' issues. Sir, you also come from Bihar. You also know much more than me. I am not going to make any issue about it that only we are concerned and not other Members either from BJP or Congress. Everybody is concerned about it. But they have got their own ideas. Now, the point is.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I am concluding, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... The hon. Minister has conducted several meetings with all stakeholders, including corporates and the farmers. All these things I have gone through. I am not suddenly going to jump to a conclusion that hon. Agriculture Minister is not concerned or serious about this issue. My only apprehension is this. One of the central fears of the farmers is that the Ordinances may be a ploy and a precursor to phase out grain procurement at minimum support prices. This they perceive would throw them to the mercy of private players and big corporates.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Maiden speech. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Given the history of reforms in our country, which has hardly been farmer-centric, the suspicions of the farming community may not be misplaced. I would not like to say anything about what has happened in the past.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: This time too, since the Ordinances were brought hurriedly during a raging pandemic, there appears to be widespread doubt. Therefore, it is imperative that the Prime Minister comes forward to spell out the Government's true intent unambiguously. He should explain about why this hurry and why during the pandemic it has been done. He should explain what the three Bills will do to the farming community in the short and long terms and how it would achieve the Government's stated goal of doubling farmers' income by 2022. Sir, even as we discuss the Bills, it is important that we think of a permanent commission for the farming sector, which would continuously look into, and work on their grievances. The Commission should produce a bi-annual socio-economic audit of the farm sector for the Parliament to discuss. Sir, I have the news or recommendations about the NITI Aayog. The NITI Aayog in its 'Strategy for New India at 75' document, released in December 2018, had suggested that the Government should consider replacing the Commission —I only want to quote what the NITI Aayog has said —on Agricultural costs and Prices (CACP) by an agriculture tribunal.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is already over.

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA: It is not me. It is the NITI Aayog which said this and I am going to quote this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA: I do not want to waste my time nor do I want to encroach upon the time of others. I only request you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, please, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Sir.

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA: This is the last leg of my career, most probably. I don't want to go into all these things.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA: Please, Sir. This again strengthens the doubt of farmers that the MSP regime may end sooner than later. A tribunal for farmers may be necessary but that should not be at the cost of replacing the body that determines MSP.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Deve Gowdaji, please conclude. I am moving to the next speaker now.

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA: Interestingly, the Government has proposed a tribunal because it is aware that the reforms they are trying to bring about in the agriculture sector will throw farmers into a whirlpool of disputes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Gowdaji.

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA: With your permission, I can only..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Gowdaji. श्री अहमद पटेल। अब आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनका समय खत्म हो चुका है। आप बोलिए। प्लीज़, आपके पास 6 मिनट का समय है।

श्री अहमद पटेल (गुजरात): आठ मिनट कहा गया था। Then I will have to read out my speech, Sir.

श्री उपसभापति: आपका 6 मिनट का समय है।

श्री अहमद पटेल: उपसभापति महोदय ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: पटेल साहब, सिर्फ आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, he was the former Prime Minister. Let us give him some respect.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, Gowdaji had to finish his speech.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय देरेक ओब्राईन जी, प्लीज़ ...**(व्यवधान)**... Derekji, he has already said that he was concluding. Please take your seat.

श्री अहमद पटेल (गुजरात): उपसभापति महोदय, जब से यह सरकार सत्ता में आयी है, यह सिर्फ दो या तीन चीज़ें जानती है और उनमें माहिर है - packaging करना, marketing करना और मीडिया को manage करना। ये packaging इस तरह से करते हैं कि लगता है कि वह इंसान को ज़िंदा करने के लिए है, जीवित करने के लिए है, लेकिन उसमें अंदर ज़हर होता है।

*"बंद लिफाफे को सजा के यूँ भेजा उसने,  
कि है ज़हर, पर लगे कि ज़िंदा कर जाएगा।"*



महोदय, मैं सिर्फ एक ही मुद्दे पर सीमित रहूंगा कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी के अध्यक्ष ने हमारे manifesto के बारे में जो बात की है, उसमें उन्होंने काफी टाइम लगाया, दिन-रात एक किया - ऐसे तो लिखने-पढ़ने के बारे में ये लोग थोड़ा सा कम जानते हैं, लेकिन पहली बार manifesto में दिन-रात एक करके उसमें से कुछ चीज़ निकाली। अपना जो manifesto या अध्यादेश है, उसके साथ तुलना करने की कोशिश की। हमारा manifesto, जैसे मैं example दूंगा कि वह है - घोड़ा, लेकिन उन्होंने गधे के साथ compare करने की कोशिश की है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह अच्छी बात है, उन्होंने कम से हमारे manifesto का अध्ययन करने की कोशिश की है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**डा. अनिल जैन** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, यह *unparliamentary* है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री अहमद पटेल**: सर, अगर *unparliamentary* है, तो आप ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति**: कृपया शांति रखें। माननीय सदस्य को बोलने दें। प्लीज़...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री अहमद पटेल**: सर, कम एमएसपी और नोटबंदी के कारण किसानों को तबाह होने के बाद 2019 में कांग्रेस पार्टी ने किसानों की आर्थिक बेहतरी के लिए एक व्यापक योजना लाने का वायदा किया था। यह योजना 22 बिंदुओं पर तैयार की गई। भाजपा ने उसके केवल दो बिंदुओं को पढ़ा और 20 अन्य बिंदुओं को पढ़ना भूल गए। मैं उनको 20 अन्य बिंदुओं को पढ़ने की चुनौती देता हूँ और अपनी सुविधा के हिसाब से सिर्फ दो बिंदुओं को न पढ़ने की हिदायत भी देता हूँ, क्योंकि दूसरों को छोड़कर अधूरे मन से केवल एक को लागू करके किसानों का दुख-दर्द दुगुना और चौगुना ही होगा। एपीएमसी को खत्म करने की बात में और बीजेपी के अध्यादेश में क्या अंतर है? हमने कृषि व्यापार को सभी प्रतिबंधों से मुक्त करने के लिए एपीएमसी कानून को खत्म करने की बात की थी, उसका जिक्र किया था, लेकिन हमने किसान के हित में पांच प्रमुख सुरक्षा उपाय प्रदान करने के बाद ही यह सुझाव दिया था।

सबसे पहला जो हमारा सुझाव है, मंडी का मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय औसत क्षेत्र 450 वर्ग किलोमीटर है। हम इसे खत्म करके हर प्रमुख गांव में पर्याप्त बुनियादी ढांचे वाले किसान बाजार की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं। क्या इस अध्यादेश में यह प्रावधान है? नहीं है। दूसरा, हमने किसान हितों की रक्षा के लिए कृषि निर्यात और आयात के लिए पूरी तरह समर्पित नीति बनाने का वायदा किया था। क्या इस अध्यादेश में यह प्रावधान है? नहीं है। इस अध्यादेश का पूरा झुकाव कॉरपोरेट के हितों की रक्षा करने में ही है। तीसरा, एमएसपी की कमियों को दूर करने के लिए हमने मौजूदा कृषि लागत और मूल्य आयोग (सीएसीपी) को खत्म करने और इसकी जगह राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास और योजना आयोग को स्थापित करने की सिफारिश की और हमने यह भी कहा कि एनसीएडीपी में किसान शामिल होंगे और एमएसपी पर उनकी सिफारिश बाध्यकारी होगी। वर्तमान में सीएसीपी की सिफारिश बाध्यकारी नहीं है। क्या इस अध्यादेश में यह प्रावधान है? नहीं है। यह अध्यादेश एमएसपी व्यवस्था को बेकार बनाने का एक तरीका ही है। चौथा, हमारी सबसे महत्वपूर्ण सुरक्षा न्याय योजना है, जिसके तहत हमने देश के 20 प्रतिशत सबसे गरीब परिवारों को हर साल 72,000

[श्री अहमद पटेल]

रुपये देने का वायदा किया था। ये 20 परसेंट गरीब परिवार कौन हैं? छोटे किसान और भूमिहीन किसान हैं। 72,000 रुपये की गारंटी वाली आमदनी कृषि व्यापार खोलते समय किसी भी संभावित शोषण से हमारे किसानों को बचाने का काम करती है। हम भाजपा को चुनौती देते हैं कि वो इस अध्यादेश को लागू करने से पहले न्याय योजना को लागू करे।

पांचवा, यूपीए सरकार के खाद्य सुरक्षा कानून में 70 प्रतिशत आबादी को शामिल किया गया था। इससे यह सुनिश्चित हुआ कि सरकार किसानों से होने वाली खरीद बढ़ाए। बजाय इसके, मोदी सरकार के 2020 के आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण में एनएफएसए का कवरेज 70 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 20 प्रतिशत करने का प्रस्ताव कर दिया है। ऐसा इसलिए किया गया, क्योंकि इस सरकार के पास किसानों से खरीद के लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम को देने के लिए पैसे नहीं हैं। एफसीआई खुद को बचाए रखने के लिए राष्ट्रीय लघु बचत कोष से 8.4 प्रतिशत पर उधार पैसा ले रहा है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** कृपया खत्म करें।

**SHRI AHMED PATEL:** Sir, I will take only one minute. I am finishing. इन पांच प्रमुख सुरक्षा उपायों के अलावा हमने कई और सुरक्षा उपायों का इंतजाम किया था। जैसे कृषि-निवेश कीमतों की समीक्षा करना, किराए पर कृषि मशीनरी की सुविधा स्थापित करना, हर ब्लॉक में गोदामों का निर्माण करना और बिना किसी लाभ-हानि के आधार पर कृषि बीमा योजनाओं का संचालन करना, लेकिन इस अध्यादेश में ऐसे एक भी सुरक्षा उपाय नहीं हैं, जिन्हें कांग्रेस ने प्रस्तावित किया था और इसलिए ऐसा दावा करना दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि यह अध्यादेश हमारे घोषणापत्र का हिस्सा था...

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद, माननीय अहमद पटेल जी। आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री अहमद पटेल:** इसके अलावा 22 जुलाई, 2020 को प्रधान मंत्री अमेरिकी कंपनियों को संबोधित करते हुए उन्हें इन अध्यादेशों के बारे में बता रहे थे और उन्हें यहां आने व निवेश करने के लिए कह रहे थे। क्या यह अध्यादेश कृषि का ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद। प्लीज, आप खत्म करिए। मैं अब दूसरे स्पीकर को बुला रहा हूं।  
...(व्यवधान).... माननीय अहमद पटेल जी, आप अपनी बात खत्म करिए। Please conclude now.

**श्री अहमद पटेल:** सर, मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह अध्यादेश भाजपा के घोषणापत्र के मुताबिक अगले डेढ़ वर्षों में किसान की आमदनी को दोगुना कर देगा? यह नहीं करेगा।

**श्री उपसभापति:** कृपया खत्म करिए। माननीय अहमद पटेल जी, धन्यवाद।

**श्री अहमद पटेल:** क्या यह अध्यादेश कृषि आयात को घटा देगा, जो प्रति वर्ष लगभग 6-7 लाख करोड़ रुपये का है?

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद।

**श्री अहमद पटेल:** सर, यह आखिरी बात है। अगर उन्हें हमारा मैनिफेस्टो इतना ही पसंद आ रहा है, तो मेरी उनसे गुजारिश है कि इस मैनिफेस्टो की तमाम बातों को लागू करें, कृषि व्यवस्था में सुधार करें और देश के किसानों को मज़बूत बनाएं न कि उन्हें कमजोर करने की कोशिश करें।

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद।

**श्री अहमद पटेल:** सर, अगर उनको किसानों की सचमुच चिंता है, तो इस बिल को पार्लियामेंटरी स्कूटनी के लिए कमेटी के पास भेजा जाए, धन्यवाद।

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद। माननीय मंत्री जी का जवाब। अब माननीय मंत्री जी का जवाब होगा।  
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, this is a Statutory Resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*...  
Allow us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, allow us to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, at least give an assurance that we will be allowed to speak. Sir, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री उपसभापति:** अब माननीय मंत्री जी का जवाब होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*.... कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी, माननीय मंत्री जी की बात रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, आज राज्य सभा में कृषि से संबंधित बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिलों पर चर्चा हुई। सभी दल के ज्येष्ठ और श्रेष्ठ सदस्यों ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किए। जब ये बिल लोक सभा से पारित होकर राज्य सभा में आए थे, तब मुझे लगता था कि राज्य सभा में कुछ ऐसे सुझाव आएंगे, जिन पर विचार करना सरकार के लिए बाध्यता होगी। मगर सरकार के लिए तो आसान है किसी भी राजनैतिक भाषण का जवाब देना। सामान्य तौर पर राजनैतिक दृष्टि से ही बहुत सारी बातें हमारे मित्रों ने कही हैं। मैं उन सब मित्रों के प्रति हृदय से बहुत-बहुत आभार प्रकट करता हूँ और उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। साथ ही मैं इस अवसर पर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आम तौर पर खेती का क्षेत्र बहुत विस्तृत है। देश की बड़ी आबादी खेती के क्षेत्र में काम करती है और जीडीपी में भी खेती का योगदान बढ़ा था,

[श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर]

बाद में बहुत सारे क्षेत्र खुल गए, इसलिए आज खेती का योगदान कम दिखाई देता है। प्रतिकूल परिस्थितियों में भी और कोविड के संकट में भी हम देखेंगे कि दुनिया के सारे काम प्रभावित हुए, परन्तु किसान ने खेती को जीवंत रखा। किसानों ने बम्पर पैदावार की, ग्रीष्म ऋतु की बुवाई बढ़कर की, खरीफ की बुवाई की और खेती का काम, खेती की जीडीपी इससे प्रभावित नहीं हुई। इसके लिए मैं देश भर के किसानों का अभिनंदन करना चाहता हूँ और उन्हें बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

सर, जब हम खेती के संदर्भ में विचार करते हैं, तो एकांगी विचार होगा, तो कभी भी न तो किसान का भला होगा और न खेती मुनाफे में आएगी। आप सबको ध्यान होगा कि प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने 2014 में कामकाज संभाला था। उन्होंने उस समय कहा कि किसान की आमदनी दोगुनी करने के लिए उनकी सरकार प्रयत्न करेगी, राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिलकर काम करेगी और किसानों के हित के लिए काम करेगी। किसानों की आमदनी दोगुनी हो, उसके लिए सिर्फ यही बिल कारगर नहीं है, किसानों की आमदनी दोगुनी करने के लिए सिलसिलेवार बहुत सारे प्रयास पिछले छह सालों में किए गए हैं। यहाँ पर हमारे बहुत सारे मित्रों ने न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य की बात कही है। जब लोक सभा में न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य के मामले में चर्चा हो रही थी, तो वहाँ भी हमारे कुछ मित्रों ने इस प्रकार की शंका व्यक्त की थी। मैंने उस समय भी कहा था और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी देश को आश्वस्त किया है कि न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य का इस विधेयक से कुछ लेना-देना नहीं है। न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य पर कल भी खरीद हो रही थी और आने वाले कल में भी खरीद होती रहेगी, इस पर किसी को शंका करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मैं प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की कृषि, किसान और एमएसपी के प्रति जो नीयत है, उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। स्वामीनाथन साहब ने काफी अध्ययन करने के बाद कृषि सुधार की दृष्टि से बहुत सारी recommendations दी थीं। उसमें एक recommendations यह भी थी कि किसान की जो लागत है, उस पर 50 प्रतिशत मुनाफा जोड़कर एमएसपी घोषित की जानी चाहिए। यूपीए सरकार दस सालों तक सत्ता में रही, लेकिन उसने एमएसपी को पचास प्रतिशत मुनाफा जोड़कर स्वीकार नहीं किया। मैं प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह निर्णय लिया। इस निर्णय के परिणामस्वरूप जो परिवर्तन हुआ है, वह मैं आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, 2015-16 में धान का एमएसपी 1,410 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल था, यदि आप 2019-20 का मूल्य देखेंगे, तो यह 1,815 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है। यदि आप गेहूँ का मूल्य देखेंगे, तो यह 2015-16 में 1,525 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल था, लेकिन आज 1,925 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है। 2015-16 में मूँगफली 4,030 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल थी, आज 5,090 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है। सोयाबीन का दाम 2015-16 में 2,600 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल था, लेकिन आज 3,710 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है। चना का दाम 2015-16 में 3,500 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल था, लेकिन आज 4,875 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है। इस

म. प. 1.00 बजे

प्रकार आप पाएंगे कि इस दिशा में लगातार एमएसपी में बढ़ोतरी हो रही है। अभी खरीफ की एमएसपी घोषित हो गई है, इसकी खरीद शुरू होने वाली है और रबी की एमएसपी जल्द ही घोषित होगी।

महोदय, जहाँ तक एमएसपी पर उपार्जन का सवाल है, मैं आपके ध्यान में यह लाना चाहूंगा कि 2009 से 2014 के बीच धान 1,670 लाख मीट्रिक टन खरीदा गया था, जिस पर 2 लाख, 88 हजार, 777 करोड़ रुपये व्यय हुए थे। 2014 से 2019 के बीच के इन छह सालों में धान की खरीद 1,870 लाख मीट्रिक टन हुई है, जिस पर 4 लाख, 34 हजार, 788 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय हुआ है। अगर आप गेहूँ की दृष्टि से देखेंगे, तो आपके ध्यान में आएगा कि 2009-2014 के बीच में 1,395 लाख मीट्रिक टन की खरीद हुई थी और 1 लाख, 68 हजार करोड़ रुपये का व्यय हुआ था। 2014 से 2019 के बीच 1,457 लाख मीट्रिक टन की खरीद हुई थी और उस पर 2 लाख, 27 हजार करोड़ रुपये का व्यय हुआ था। ऐसे ही अगर हम दलहन और तिलहन का देखें, तो मैं आपको 2004 से 2014 का आंकड़ा बताता हूँ। इन दस वर्षों में तिलहन की खरीद 50.05 लाख मीट्रिक टन हुई और 10 हजार, 183 करोड़ रुपये व्यय हुए। अगर आप 2014 से 2020 के बीच का आंकड़ा देखेंगे, तो 56 लाख मीट्रिक टन की खरीद हुई और 25 हजार करोड़ रुपये का व्यय हुआ। अगर हम दलहन का देखेंगे, तो हमारे ध्यान में आएगा कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, एक बज रहा है।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, through you, I would request that the House may be extended till the completion and disposal of this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: क्या इस बिल को dispose of करने तक बैठने के लिए पूरे हाउस की सहमति है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, इस पर सहमति नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: उपसभापति जी, इस पर हाउस की सहमति लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय उपसभापति जी, दलहन को देखेंगे, ...(व्यवधान) तो 5.4 लाख मीट्रिक टन, जिस पर 1,180 करोड़ रुपए खर्च हुए ...(व्यवधान) विगत 6 वर्षों में, 2014-2020 में, 100 लाख मीट्रिक टन की खरीद हुई, जिस पर 49 हजार करोड़ रुपए खर्च हुए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No. Tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it may be taken up tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the sense of the House is by consensus. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the sense of the House is not by majority. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please look into the Rule Book. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, what about the the sense of the House? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: इस पर आम सहमति है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़, प्लीज़ बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बाकी मेम्बर्स भी हैं, हम सब देख रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please, let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... माननीय संजय जी, ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़, प्लीज़। ...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय मंत्री जी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों से MSP के बारे में कह रहा था। जब MSP को 50 प्रतिशत मुनाफा जोड़ कर घोषित किया गया ...*(व्यवधान)*... और लगातार MSP पर खरीद हो रही है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसलिए MSP के बारे में किसी को कोई शंका नहीं होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... 2014 में मोदी जी की सरकार बनी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं कृषि के प्रति उनकी प्रतिबद्धता को आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... 2009-10 में ...*(व्यवधान)*... 2009-10 में ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: बाकी जगहों पर मेम्बर्स हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप अपनी सीट पर जाएँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: कृषि मंत्रालय, जबकि उसमें Animal Husbandry भी शामिल था, ...*(व्यवधान)*... तो ऐसी स्थिति में जो व्यय था, वह सिर्फ 12 हजार करोड़ रुपए का था ...*(व्यवधान)*... और आज जब 2020-21 में देखेंगे, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... I request you to go back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Derek O'Brien is on a point of order. Let him speak first. Please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय उपसभापति जी, हम लोग 2020-21 में देखें, ...(व्यवधान)... तो आज लगभग 1 लाख 24 हजार करोड़ रुपए agriculture के क्षेत्र में, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats. Shri Derek is on a point of order. Please, let him speak. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: यह अपने आप में निश्चित रूप से प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की कृषि के प्रति प्रतिबद्धता को दर्शाता है। ...(व्यवधान)... हम लोग सिर्फ बिल लेकर नहीं आए ...(व्यवधान)... इससे पहले ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... माननीय संजय जी, कृपया अपनी सीट पर जाएँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

†श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, अगर हाउस के समय को बढ़ाना है, तो यह संख्या के आधार पर नहीं बढ़ाया जाता है, बल्कि consensus के आधार पर बढ़ाया जाता है। जो अधिकतर राजनीतिक दल हैं, वे कह रहे हैं कि आज टाइम नहीं बढ़ाया जाए और मंत्री जी कल जवाब दें, तो आज तक हमेशा जो परंपरा रही है, Rules भी provide करते हैं, लेकिन Rules से ज्यादा मैं परंपरा की बात करूँगा, चाहे कोई भी चेयर पर हो, कोई भी सरकार हो, consensus से ही टाइम बढ़ाया जाता है, न कि Ruling Party के नम्बर्स के आधार पर। मेरी request है कि आज टाइम न बढ़ाया जाए और माननीय मंत्री जी कल जवाब दें।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : سر، اگر ہاؤس کے وقت کو بڑھانا ہے، تو یہ تعداد کے آدھار پر نہیں بڑھایا جاتا، بلکہ کنسینس کے آدھار پر بڑھایا جاتا ہے۔ جو زیادہ تر راجنٹیک دل ہیں، وہ کہہ رہے ہیں کہ آج ٹائم نہیں بڑھایا جائے اور منتری جی کل جواب دیں، تو آج تک ہمیشہ جو پرمپرا رہی ہے، رولس بھی provide کرتے ہیں، لیکن رولس سے زیادہ میں پرمپرا کی بات کروں گا، چاہے کوئی بھی چیئر ہو، کوئی بھی سرکار ہو، کنسینس سے ہی ٹائم بڑھایا جاتا ہے، نہ کہ رولنگ پارٹی کے ممبرس کے آدھار پر۔ میری درخواست ہے کہ آج ٹائم نہ بڑھایا جائے اور مائنٹے منتری جی کل جواب دیں۔

श्री उपसभापति: क्या आप कुछ कहना चाहते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... Please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... कृपया अपनी-अपनी जगह वापस जाएँ। ...(व्यवधान)... आप जानते हैं कि हम कोरोना के दौर में मिल रहे हैं, कृपया आप वेल में न आएँ। ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया वेल में न आएँ। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय संजय जी, कृपया ...(व्यवधान)... सिर्फ माननीय मंत्री जी की बात रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी, और कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी।...(व्यवधान)... सिर्फ माननीय मंत्री जी की बात रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी।...(व्यवधान)...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

**श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर:** उपसभापति जी, हमारी सरकार प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में लगातार कृषि के क्षेत्र में सुधार कर रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लगातार इस दिशा में आगे बढ़ रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश में खेती का आंकड़ा बढ़ रहा है, उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है, उत्पादकता बढ़ रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... किसान फायदे की ओर धीरे-धीरे अग्रसर हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसी दृष्टि से प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने देश भर में 10,000 एफपीओ बनाने की घोषणा की है और इस पर काम प्रारम्भ हो चुका है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इससे निश्चित रूप से आने वाले कल में किसानों को फायदा मिलेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह पहली बार हुआ है कि एक लाख करोड़ रुपये का इतना बड़ा पैकेज प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने कृषि के क्षेत्र को दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपसे आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह बिल भ्रष्टाचार को नियंत्रित करेगा और तीन दिन के अंदर किसान का भुगतान सुनिश्चित करेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह जो "कृषक (सशक्तिकरण और संरक्षण) कीमत आश्वासन और कृषि सेवा पर करार विधेयक, 2020" है, यह किसान के लिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** कृपया कोरोना के इस पीरियड में वेल में आकर इस तरह से नारे न लगाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सब अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर वापस जाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सिर्फ माननीय मंत्री जी का रिप्लाय ही रिकॉर्ड पर जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर:** यह बिल किसानों के जीवन स्तर में बदलाव लाने वाला है, धन्यवाद। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall first put the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri K.K. Ragesh to vote. ...**(Interruptions)**... The question is:

"That this House disapproves the Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Ordinance, 2020 (No. 10 of 2020) promulgated by the President of India on 5th June, 2020."

*The motion was negated. ...**(Interruptions)**...*

I shall now put the motion put by Shri K.K. Ragesh for reference of the Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Bill, 2020, as passed by Lok Sabha, to a Select Committee of Rajya Sabha to vote. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**...



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats. ...(*Interruptions*)... You cannot come to the Chair and do this. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please go back to your seats. ...(*Interruptions*)... The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

*The House then adjourned at twenty-six minutes past one of the clock.*

*The House reassembled at forty-one minutes past one of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

श्री उपसभापति: आप लोगों से आग्रह है कि आप अपनी सीट पर जाएँ। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप बैल में रहते हैं और वोटिंग माँगते हैं, तो वह संभव नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप अपनी सीट पर जाएँ, तो आपको जो डिमांड करनी है, वह कर सकते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप प्लीज़ सीट पर जाएँ। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप लोग कृपया सीट पर जाइए और हाउस ऑर्डर में हो, आप बैल में न हों, तभी डिबीजन दे सकते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

I shall first put the motion moved by Shri K.K. Ragesh for reference of the Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Bill, 2020, as passed by Lok Sabha, to a Select Committee of Rajya Sabha to vote.

*The motion was negatived.*

...(*Interruptions*)...

I shall now put the motion moved by Shri Derek O'Brien for reference of the Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Bill, 2020, as passed by Lok Sabha, to a Select Committee of Rajya Sabha to vote.

*The motion was negatived.*

I shall now put the motion moved by Shri Tiruchi Siva for reference of the Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Bill, 2020, as passed by Lok Sabha, to a Select Committee of Rajya Sabha to vote.

*The motion was negatived.*

I shall now put the motion moved by Shri Narendra Singh Tomar for consideration of the Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Bill, 2020 to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to provide for the creation of an ecosystem where the farmers and traders enjoy the freedom of choice relating to sale and purchase of farmers' produce

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

which facilitates remunerative prices through competitive alternative trading channels to promote efficient, transparent and barrier-free inter-State and intra-State trade and commerce of farmers' produce outside the physical premises of markets or deemed markets notified under various State agricultural produce market legislations; to provide a facilitative framework for electronic trading and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted.*

*...(Interruptions)...*

We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. *...(Interruptions)...*  
Now, Clause 2. *...(Interruptions)...* There are two Amendments, Amendment (Nos.1 and 2) by Shri K.K. Ragesh. अपनी सीट पर जाकर बोलें। *...(व्यवधान)...* अपनी सीट पर जाकर बोलें। *...(व्यवधान)...* कृपया सीट पर जाएँ। *...(व्यवधान)...* आप सीट पर नहीं जा रहे हैं, आप वेल में हैं, आप वेल में डिजीजन नहीं माँग सकते। *...(व्यवधान)...* कृपया सीट पर जाएँ। *...(व्यवधान)...*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

Now, Clause 3. *...(Interruptions)...* There are two Amendments, Amendment (No.5) by Shri Ripun Bora and Amendment (No.6) by Shri Binoy Viswam. Are you moving? *...(Interruptions)...* जो मूव करना चाहते हैं, वे अपनी सीट पर जाएँ। *...(व्यवधान)...* आपने मूव नहीं किया। *...(व्यवधान)...* आप सीट पर नहीं गए, आपने मूव नहीं किया। *...(व्यवधान)...*

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 4 was added to the Bill.*

*...(Interruptions)...*

In Clause 5, there are two Amendments, Amendment (No.7) by Shri Binoy Viswam and Amendment (No.10) by Shri Tiruchi Siva. Are you moving? *...(Interruptions)...* प्लीज़ वेल से जाएँ, then you can move. *...(Interruptions)...* Amendments not moved.

*Clause 5 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 6 was added to the Bill.*

In Clause 7, there are six Amendments, Amendments (No.3 and No.4) by Shri K.K. Ragesh, Amendments (No.8 and No.9) by Shri Binoy Viswam. *...(Interruptions)...* किसी ने मूव नहीं किया। *...(Interruptions)...*

*Clause 7 was added to the Bill.*

In Clause 8, there is one Amendment by Shri Tiruchi Siva. Are you moving? ...*(Interruptions)*... No! ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Clause 8 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 9 to 12 were added to the Bill.*

कृपया हाउस के अंदर किसी किसम की रिकॉर्डिंग न करें। In Clause 13, there is one Amendment (No.14) by Shri Tiruchi Siva. ...*(Interruptions)*... Amendment not moved. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Clause 13 was added to the Bill.*

In Clause 14, there is one Amendment (No.15) by Shri Tiruchi Siva. Are you moving? ...*(Interruptions)*... No! ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Clause 14 was added to the Bill.*

In Clause 15, there is one Amendment (No.16) by Shri Tiruchi Siva. Are you moving? ...*(Interruptions)*... No! ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Clause 15 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 16 to 20 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Narendra Singh Tomar to move that the Bill be passed.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

"कि विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।"

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will go to the second Bill. I shall first put the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri K.K. Ragesh to vote. ...*(Interruptions)*... The question is:

"That this House disapproves the Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Ordinance, 2020 (No.11 of 2020) promulgated by the President of India on 5th June, 2020"

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

*The motion was negatived.*

*...(Interruptions)...*

I shall now put the motion moved by Shri K.K. Ragesh for the reference of the Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Bill, 2020, as passed by Lok Sabha, to a Select Committee of Rajya Sabha to vote. *...(Interruptions)...*

*The motion was negatived.*

*...(Interruptions)...*

I shall now put the Motion moved by Shri Derek O'Brien for the reference of The Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Bill, 2020 as passed by Lok Sabha to Select Committee to vote. *...(Interruptions)...*

*The motion was negatived.*

*...(Interruptions)...*

I shall now put the Motion moved by Shri Tiruchi Siva for the reference of The Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Bill, 2020 as passed by Lok Sabha to Select Committee to vote. *...(Interruptions)...*

*The motion was negatived.*

*...(Interruptions)...*

I shall now put the Motion moved by Shri K.C. Venugopal for the reference of The Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Bill, 2020 as passed by Lok Sabha to Select Committee to vote. *...(Interruptions)...*

*The motion was negatived.*

*...(Interruptions)...*

I shall now put the motion moved by Shri Narendra Singh Tomar for consideration of the Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Bill, 2020 to vote. The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for a national framework on farming agreements that protects and empowers farmers to engage with agri-business firms, processors, wholesalers, exporters or large retailers for farm services and sale of future farming produce at a mutually agreed remunerative price framework in a fair and transparent manner and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

...(Interruptions)...

We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. ...(Interruptions)... In Clause 2, there are two Amendments (Nos. 1&2) by Shri K.K. Ragesh. Are you moving it? ...(Interruptions)... No!

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

...(Interruptions)...

In Clause 3, there are four Amendments. Amendment (No.3) by Shri K.K. Ragesh and Amendments (Nos. 7 to 9) by Shri Tiruchi Siva. Are you moving it? ...(Interruptions)... No!

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

...(Interruptions)...

ऑफिशियल कार्यवाही के अलावा कोई और चीज रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान)... In Clause 4, there is one Amendment (No. 10) by Shri Tiruchi Siva. Are you moving it? ...(Interruptions)... Amendment is not moved.

*Clause 4 was added to the Bill.*

...(Interruptions)...

In Clause 5, there are five Amendments. Amendments (Nos. 4 to 6) by Shri K.K. Ragesh; Amendment (No.11) by Shri Tiruchi Siva and Amendment (No. 20) by Shri Rajeev Satav. आप लोग मूव कर रहे हैं, तो कृपया अपनी-अपनी जगह पर जाएं और मूव करें। ...(व्यवधान)... Please go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... जो लोग well में हैं, वे अपनी-अपनी सीटों पर जाएं और मूव करें, मैं इसके लिए तैयार हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... Are you moving it? ...(Interruptions)... No!

*Clause 5 was added to the Bill.*

*...(Interruptions)...*

In Clause 6, there are two Amendments (Nos. 12 & 13) by Shri Tiruchi Siva. Are you moving it? *...(Interruptions)...* Amendments are not moved.

*Clause 6 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 7 to 12 were added to the Bill.*

*...(Interruptions)...*

In Clause 13, there is one Amendment (No. 14) by Shri Tiruchi Siva. Are you moving it? Please go back to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* Please go back to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* आप बोलें। प्लीज़ अपनी सीट पर जाएं। *...(व्यवधान)...* Amendment is not moved.

*Clause 13 was added to the Bill.*

In Clause 14, there is one Amendment (No. 15) by Shri Tiruchi Siva. Are you moving the Amendment? *...(Interruptions)...* You are not replying. *...(Interruptions)...*

*Clause 14 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 15 was added to the Bill.*

In Clause 16, there is one Amendment (No. 16) by Shri Tiruchi Siva. *...(Interruptions)...* Are you moving the Amendment?

*Clause 16-Power of Central Government to give directions*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I move:

(No.16) That at page 7, lines 10 and 11, *for* the words "to the State Governments for effective implementation of the provision of this Act and the State Governments shall comply with such directions", the words "the State Government shall implement the provisions of the Act to the extent to which it is not repugnant to provisions of state laws on agriculture" be *substituted*.

*The question was put and the motion was negatived.*

*Clause 16 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 17 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 18, there is one Amendment (No.17) by Shri Tiruchi Siva. Are you moving the Amendment? ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Clause-18- Protection of Action Taken in Good Faith*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I have been moving from the beginning. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I move:

(No.17) That at page 7, clause 18 be *deleted*.

*The question was put and the motion was negatived.*

*Clause 18 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 19, there is one Amendment (No.18) by Shri Tiruchi Siva. Are you moving the Amendment? ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Clause 19-Bar of Jurisdiction of Civil Court*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I move:

(No. 18) That at page 7, clause 19 be *deleted*.

*The question was put and the motion was negatived.*

*Clause 19 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 20, there is one Amendment (No.19) by Shri Tiruchi Siva. Are you moving the Amendment? ...*(Interruptions)*... Not moved. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Clause 20 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 21-25 were added to the Bill.*

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Narendra Singh Tomar to move that the Bill be passed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

"कि विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।"

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 9.00 a.m. on Monday, the 21st September, 2020.

*The House then adjourned at fifty-eight minutes  
past one of the clock till nine of the clock on  
Monday, the 21st September, 2020.*