

Vol. 246
No. 5



सत्यमेव जयते

Tuesday,
24 July, 2018
2 Shravana, 1940 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Papers laid on the Table (pages 1-13)

Message from Lok Sabha —

The National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2018 – *Laid on the Table* (page 13)

Report of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table – *Presented* (page 13)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour – *Laid on the Table* (page 14)

Statement by Minister—

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs – *Laid on the Table* (page 14)

[P.T.O.]

©
RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

Matters raised with Permission—

- Concern over widespread use of petcoke damaging the environment (pages 14-15)
- Menace of monkeys in Delhi (pages 15-16)
- Reservation for Marathas under the existing arrangements (page 16)
- Need for proper storage of agro products to protect them from rains and seasonal changes (pages 16-17)
- Non-funding of Ghatal Master Plan under Flood Management Programme by the Ministry of Water Resources (pages 17-18)
- Need to enact Anti-lynching law (pages 18-20)
- Fast unto death by Shri G.D. Agrawal for cleanliness of Ganga (pages 20-21)
- Concern over difficulties in the implementation of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (pages 21-22)
- Need to shift Indian Navy's flight operations from Vizag airport to Vijayanagaram air strip (pages 22-23)
- Alleged violation of environmental norms by projects at Thoothukudi district in Tamil Nadu on 22nd May, 2018 (pages 23-25)
- Crisis in the banking sector of the country (pages 25-27)
- Ongoing agitation in Manipur (pages 27-28)
- Non-confirmation of wait-listed railway tickets on the recommendation of the Members of Parliament (pages 28-29)
- Deplorable condition of Mumbai-Goa highway (pages 29-30)
- Concern over flood and drought situation in Uttar Pradesh and other States (page 30)
- Molestation of 40 girls in a girl's hostel run by an NGO in Muzaffarpur (pages 30-32)

Website : <http://rajyasabha.nic.in>
<http://parliamentofindia.nic.in>

E-mail : rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

Plight of students who have taken education loans from Public Sector Banks
(pages 32-33)

Collapse of buildings in Greater Noida and Ghaziabad (pages 33-34)

Situation arising out of continuous rains in the State of Kerala (pages 34-35)

Problems being faced by Indian fishermen lodged in Pakistani jails (pages 35-36)

Promotion in Central Secretariat Service (page 36)

Uranium contamination in ground water (pages 36-37)

Need to restore functional autonomy of North Eastern Council (N.E.C.)
(pages 37-38)

Shortage of drugs for treatment of drug resistant T.B. (pages 38-40)

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 40-64)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 65-89)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 89-372)

Short Duration Discussion—

The non-implementation of the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Re-organization Act,
2014 (pages 373-462)

PUBLISHED UNDER RULE 260 OF RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS
IN THE COUNCIL OF STATES (RAJYA SABHA) AND PRINTED BY PRINTOGRAPH,
KAROL BAGH, NEW DELHI-110005

RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 24th July, 2018/2nd Shravana, 1940 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of the IIPS, Mumbai and related papers

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the International Institute for Population Sciences (HPS), Mumbai, for the year 2016-17, 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. 9240/16/18]

I. Report and Accounts (2016-17) of the NISE, Gurugram and related papers

II. MoUs between the Government of India and various companies and MoU between the NHPC Ltd. and the NHDC Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English to and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- I. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Solar to Energy (NISE), Gurugram, for the year 2016-17, 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 (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9233/16/18]

- II. (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of New and Renewable Energy) and the Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited (SECI), for the year 2018-19.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9230/16/18]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of New and Renewable Energy) and the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA), for the year 2018-19.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9231/16/18]
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the NTPC Limited, for the year 2018-19.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9290/16/18]
- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, (REC), for the year 2018-19.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9228/16/18]
- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the NHPC Limited, for the year 2018-19.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9390/16/18]
- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the NHPC Ltd. and the NHDC Ltd., for the year 2018-19.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9391/16/18]
- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the SJVN Limited, for the year 2018-19.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9232/16/18]
- (viii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the THDC India Limited, for the year 2018-19.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9389/16/18]
- (ix) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO), for the year 2018-19.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9388/16/18]

MoU between the Government of India and SPMCI Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Finance) and the Security Printing and Minting, Corporation of India Limited (SPMCIL), for the year 2018-19.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9249/16/18]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance**II. Report and Accounts (2016-17) of the NHB, New Delhi and related papers**

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ला): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

I. (A) 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. 273 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 274 (E), dated the 31st March, 2003, to substitute certain entries in the original notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9257/16/18]

(2) .S.R. 286 (E), dated the 27th March, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 593 (E), dated the 29th July, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9503/16/18]

(3) S.O. 1402 (E), dated the 28th March, 2018, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9503/16/18]

(4) S.O. 1486 (E), dated the 4th April, 2018, regarding Non-levy of additional duty of customs on import of jute and jute products falling under heading 5310 and 6305 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 when imported from Nepal, during the period from 17th July, 2015 to the 15th December, 2016.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9503/16/18]

- (5) No. 31/2018-Customs (N.T.), dated the 5th April, 2018, regarding revision of Exchange rate for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export certain goods w.e.f. 6th April, 2018.
- (6) G.S.R. 342 (E), dated the 6th April, 2018, amending certain Notifications Nos. G.S.R. 114 (E), G.S.R. 115 (E), G.S.R. 116 (E), and G.S.R. 124 (E) dated the 2nd February, 2018, to substitute certain entries in the all original Notifications.
- (7) S.O. 1598 (E), dated the 13th April, 2018, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) No. 33/2018-Customs (N.T.), dated the 19th April, 2018, regarding revision of Exchange rate for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export certain goods w.e.f. 20th April, 2018.
- (9) S.O. 1779 (E), dated the 27th April, 2018, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (10) No. 35/2018-Customs (N.T.), dated the 3rd May, 2018, regarding revision of Exchange rate for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export certain goods w.e.f. 4th May, 2018.
- (11) G.S.R. 451 (E), dated the 14th May, 2018, publishing the Customs Brokers Licensing Regulations, 2018.
- (12) S.O. 1918 (E), dated the 15th May, 2018, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (13) No. 43/2018-Customs (N.T.), dated the 17th May, 2018, regarding revision of Exchange rate for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export certain goods w.e.f. 18th May, 2018.
- (14) S.O. 2204 (E), dated the 31st May, 2018, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (15) No. 49/2018-Customs (N.T.), dated the 7th June, 2018, regarding revision of Exchange rate for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export certain goods w.e.f. 8th June, 2018.
- (16) S.O. 2425 (E), dated the 14th June, 2018, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (17) No. 54/2018-Customs (N.T.), dated the 19th June, 2018, regarding revision of Exchange rate for conversion of foreign currency into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export certain goods w.e.f. 20 June, 2018.
- (18) No. 55/2018-Customs (N.T.), dated the 21st June, 2018, regarding revision of Exchange rate for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export certain goods w.e.f. 22nd June, 2018.
- (19) S.O. 3148 (E), dated the 29th June, 2018, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (20) G.S.R. 604 (E), dated the 30th June, 2018, seeking to provide the tariff concession for implementation of Fourth Round of Asia Pacific Trade Agreement concessions to the goods of the description specified in column (3) of the Table therein w.e.f. the 1st day of July, 2018.
- (21) No. 60/2018-Customs (N.T.), dated the 5th July, 2018, regarding revision of Exchange rate for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export certain goods w.e.f. 6 July, 2018.

[Placed in Library. For Sl. No. 2 to 21 See No. L.T. 9503/16/18]

- (B) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 343 (E), dated the 6th April, 2018, rescinding Notifications Nos. G.S.R. 110 (E), G.S.R. 111 (E), G.S.R. 122 (E), and G.S.R. 123 (E) all dated the 2nd February, 2018, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962; and sub-section (3) of Section 114 of the Finance Act, 2004, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9503/16/18]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 221 (E), dated the 13th March, 2018, amending Notification No. S.O. 1600 (E), dated the 22nd June, 2015, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) S.O. 1517 (E), dated the 6th April, 2018, publishing the Income-tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 2018.
- (3) G.S.R. 352 (E), dated the 9th April, 2018, publishing the Income-tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2018.
- (4) S.O. 2087 (E), dated the 24th May, 2018, publishing the Income-tax (6th Amendment) Rules, 2018.
- (5) S.O. 2413 (E), dated the 13th June, 2018, amending Notification No. S.O. 1790 (E), dated the 5th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For Sl. No. 1 to 5 *See* No. L.T. 9513/16/18]

(D) IV. 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. 340 (E), dated the 6th April, 2018, amending certain notifications as mentioned therein to substitute certain entries in the original Notifications.
- (2) G.S.R. 341 (E), dated the 6th April, 2018, rescinding Notification Nos. G.S.R. 133 (E) and G.S.R. 134 (E) both dated the 2nd February, 2018.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9510/16/18]

(E) 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 and sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 250 (E), dated the 20th March, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (2) G.S.R. 358 (E), dated the 10th April, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 476 (E), dated the 23rd May, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to omit/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 562 (E), dated the 14th June, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 578 (E), dated the 20th June, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For Sl. No. 1 to 5 See No. L.T. 9503/16/18]

(F) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (3) of Section 7 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 357 (E), dated the 10th April, 2018, seeking to increase the import duty on certain goods in Chapter 4 in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.
- (2) G.S.R. 475 (E), dated the 23rd May, 2018, seeking to increase the import duty on certain goods in Chapters 8 and 21 in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.
- (3) G.S.R. 577 (E), dated the 20th June, 2018, seeking to increase the import duty on certain goods in Chapters 7, 8, 28, 38, 72 and 73 in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

[Placed in Library. For Sl. No. 1 to 3 See No. L.T. 9504/16/18]

(G) 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. 223 (E), dated the 13th March, 2018, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on the imports of "Sulphonated Naphthalene Formaldehyde" originating in or exported from China PR for a period

of five years in pursuance of final findings in sunset review of the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties from the date of publication of the notification.

- (2) G.S.R. 232 (E), dated the 15th March, 2018, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of "Ofloxacin", originating in or exported from China PR at the specified rates for a period of three years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier) in pursuance of final findings in sunset review investigation of the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties from the date of publication of the notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 241 (E), dated the 19th March, 2018, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 754 (E), dated the 8th October, 2012.
- (4) G.S.R. 247 (E), dated the 20th March, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 179 (E), dated the 11th March, 2014, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 248 (E), dated the 20th March, 2018, seeking to order for provisional assessment in the matter of initiation of New Shipper Review under Rule 22 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping duty on dumped articles and for determination of injury) Rules, 1995, for determination of individual dumping margin for exports by M/s. Kuitun Jinjiang Chemical Industries Co. Ltd. (producer) through Fosjhan Kaisino Building Material Co. Ltd. (exporter) in the case of anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of 'Melamine' originating in or exported from China PR.
- (6) G.S.R. 249 (E), dated the 20th March, 2018, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of "Dimethylacetamide, originating in or exported from China PR and Turkey for a period of five years in pursuance of final findings in sunset review investigation of the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties from the date of publication of the notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 259 (E), dated the 21st March, 2018, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of "Resorcinol", originating in or exported from China PR and Japan for a period of three years in pursuance of final findings in sunset review investigation of the Directorate General

of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties from the date of publication of the notification.

- (8) G.S.R. 260 (E), dated the 21st March, 2018, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of "Monoisopropylamine" or MIPA, originating in or exported from China PR for a period of five years in pursuance of final findings in sunset review investigation of the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties from the date of publication of the notification.
- (9) G.S.R. 246 (E), dated the 22nd March, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 194 (E), dated the 26th March, 2013, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (10) G.S.R. 276 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2018, seeking to prescribe provisional assessment of all imports of "jute products *viz* Jute Yarn/ Twine (multiple folded/cabled and single), Hessian fabric and Jute Sacking bags", originating in or exported from Bangladesh and Nepal by M/s. Natural Jute Mill (Producer/Exporter) [Bangladesh] and M/s Kreation Global, LLC, USA (Exporter/Trader) [Bangladesh] into India, without collecting anti-dumping duty already imposed *vide* Notification No. 1/2017- Customs (ADD), dated the 5th January, 2017, subject to furnishing of security or guarantee, pending the outcome of New Shipper Review initiated by Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties.
- (11) G.S.R. 287 (E), dated the 27th March, 2018, seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on "Veneered Engineered Wooden Flooring", originating in or exported from China PR, Malaysia, Indonesia and the European Union for a period of five years from the date of publication of the notification.
- (12) G.S.R. 344 (E), dated the 6th April, 2018, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 249 (E), dated the 15th March, 2017.
- (13) G.S.R. 345 (E), dated the 6th April, 2018, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of "Phosphorus Pentoxide", originating in or exported from China PR for a period of five years in pursuance of final findings in sunset review investigation of the Directorate General

of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties from the date of publication of the notification.

- (14) G.S.R. 359 (E), dated the 10th April, 2018, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of "Fishnet" or "Fishing Net", originating in or exported from China PR and Bangladesh for a period of five years in pursuance of final findings in sunset review investigation of the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties from the date of publication of the notification.
- (15) G.S.R. 377 (E), dated the 17th April, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 258 (E), dated the 18th April, 2013, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (16) G.S.R. 382 (E), dated the 18th April, 2018, seeking to impose definitive Anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Glassware' originating in or exported from China PR and Indonesia.
- (17) G.S.R. 392 (E), dated the 24th April, 2018, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on import of 'Methyl Ethyl Ketone' or MEK originating in or exported from China PR, Japan, South Africa and Taiwan for a period of three years in pursuance of final findings of the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties dated 1st February, 2018.
- (18) G.S.R. 428 (E), dated the 7th May, 2018, seeking to prescribe provisional assessment of all imports of Jute products namely, "Jute Yarn/ Twine (multiple folded/cabled and single), Hessian fabric and Jute Sacking bags", originating in or exported from Bangladesh and Nepal by M/s Roman Jute Mills Ltd. (producer/Exporter) and M/s SMP International, LIC, USA (Exporter/Trader) into India, without line 4 collecting anti-dumping duty already imposed vide Notification No. 1/2017-customs (ADD), dated the 5th January, 2017 subject to furnishing of security or guarantee, pending the outcome of New Shipper Review initiated by Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (19) G.S.R. 442 (E), dated the 10th May, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 287 (E), dated the 27th March, 2018, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (20) G.S.R. 452 (E), dated the 14th May, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 318 (E), dated the 16th May, 2013, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

- (21) G.S.R. 460 (E), dated the 17th May, 2018, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on "Ceramic Rollers" originating in or exported from People's Republic of China and shall be effective for a period of five years from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette.
- (22) G.S.R. 498 (E), dated the 25th May, 2018, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of "Saturated Fatty Alcohols' originating in or exported from Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand at the specified rates for a period of five years in pursuance of final findings of the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties.
- (23) G.S.R. 499 (E), dated the 25th May, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1149 (E), dated the 12th September, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (24) G.S.R. 514 (E), dated the 30th May, 2018, seeking to prescribe provisional assessment of all imports of "Jute products *viz.* Jute Yarn/ Twine (multiple folded/cabled and single). Hessain fabric and Jute Sacking bags", originating in or exported from Bangladesh, or Nepal, M/s Janta Jute Mills Ltd. (producer) into India, without collecting anti-dumping duty already imposed *vide* Notification No. 1/2017-Customs (ADD), dated the 5th January 2017, subject to furnishing of security or guarantee, pending the outcome of New Shipper Review initiated by Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (25) G.S.R. 515 (E), dated the 30th May, 2018, seeking to prescribe provisional assessment of all imports of "Jute products *viz.* Jute Yarn/ Twine (multiple folded/cabled and single), Hessain fabric and Jute Sacking bags" originating in or exported from Bangladesh, or Nepal, by M/s Aman Jute Fibrous Ltd. (Producer) and M/s IB Jute Corporation (Exporter/ Tader) into India without collecting anti-dumping duty already imposed *vide* Notification No. 1/2017 Customs (ADD), dated the 5th January, 2017, subject to furnishing of security or guarantee, pending the outcome of New Shipper Review intitated by Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (26) G.S.R. 522 (E), dated the 1st June, 2018, rescinding notification No. 51/2012-Customs (ADD), dated the 3rd December, 2012, issued *vide* G.S.R. 874 (E), dated the 3rd December, 2012.

(27) G.S.R. 523 (E), dated the 1st June, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 587 (E), dated the 14th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(28) G.S.R. 585 (E), dated the 25th June, 2018, seeking to provide for provisional assessment of new/unused pneumatic tyres originating in or exported from People's Republic of China by M/s Shandong Haohua Tire Co. Ltd. (Haohua) (Producer) and exported through Guangzhou Exceed Industrial Technology Co. Ltd. (exporter) or H.K. Trade Wing Trading Limited (exporter) till the final findings of New Shipper Review in this regard are received.

[Placed in Library. For Sl.No. 1 to 28 *See* No. L.T. 9504/16/18]

(H) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 603 (E), dated the 30th June, 2018, publishing the Rules of Determination of Origin of Goods under the Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement (formerly known as the Bangkok Agreement) Amendment Rules, 2018, under Section 10 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9514/16/18]

(I) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 504 (E), dated the 28th May, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 676 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to insert certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 166 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9506/16/18]

(J) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 505 (E), dated the 28th May, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 713 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to insert certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 24 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9508/16/18]

(K) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 506 (E), dated the 28th May, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 669 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to insert certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 24 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9507/16/18]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Housing Bank (NHB), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under sub-section (5) of Section 40 of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9623/16/18]

MoU between the Government of India and NMDFC

महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र कुमार): महोदय, मैं 2018-19 के वर्ष के लिए भारत सरकार (अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय) और राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक विकास और वित्त निगम (एन.एम.डी.एफ.सी.) के बीच सम्पन्न सहमति ज्ञापन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9371/16/18]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2018

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

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2018, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd July, 2018."

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

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप: महोदय, मैं भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण (एनएचएआई) और पंजाब एंड सिंध बैंक (पी.एंड एसबी) के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन तथा लेखा परीक्षित लेखाओं को सभा पटल पर रखे जाने के संबंध में सभा पटल पर रखे गए पत्रों संबंधी समिति के एक सौ चौवनवें प्रतिवेदन की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में) सभा पटल रखता हूँ।

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित श्रम संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) Thirty-seventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twenty-sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Exempted Organisations / Trusts/ Establishments from EPFO: Performance, Issues and Challenges"; and
- (ii) Thirty-eighth Report on Action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twenty-eighth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Cess funds and their utilisation for Workers' Welfare'.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the One
Hundred and Ninety-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Home Affairs**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on Disaster in Chennai caused by Torrential Rainfall and consequent flooding.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Concern over widespread use of petcoke damaging the environment

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on this subject.

Sir, lately, 'Petcoke' has become an attractive raw material to fuel power and cement plants not only because of its high calorific value but while coal attracts a clean energy levy of ₹ 400 per metric tonne, surprisingly petcoke is exempt.

Sir, consumption of petcoke is increasing manifold. In fact, it has quadrupled in the last five years. Most of petcoke is being imported from the US and Saudi Arabia where itself it has been banned.

Petcoke is a fuel which has disastrous impact on the environment. Its sulphur content is twenty times that of coal, leading to release of harmful sulphur dioxide. This also leads to increase of particulate matter, resulting in deteriorating the air quality with very disastrous effects on human health.

Sir, the Supreme Court has recently banned the use of petcoke in Delhi and the States around Delhi.

Considering that several cities today are facing a major challenge of pollution, I urge the Government to address this issue very seriously and ban petcoke pan India. Thank you.

Menace of monkeys in Delhi

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान दिल्ली में बंदरों की बढ़ती संख्या की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। बंदरों की बढ़ती संख्या ने दिल्लीवासियों को काफी परेशानी में डाल दिया है, जिसके कारण दिल्लीवासी अब अपने आपको असुरक्षित महसूस करने लगे हैं।

सर, बंदरों के कारण अब दिल्लीवासी अपने गीले कपड़ों को बन्द कमरों में सुखाने के लिए मजबूर हैं, क्योंकि अगर वे उन कपड़ों को बाहर डालते हैं, तो बंदर उनको न केवल फाड़ देते हैं, बल्कि वे उन्हें लेकर भाग भी जाते हैं। सर, आज दिल्ली की हवा दूषित हो गई है। दिल्ली की हवा को शुद्ध करने के लिए पेड़-पौधे लगाने जरूरी हो गए हैं, परन्तु यहां इतने बंदर हो गए हैं कि जब भी कोई नया पेड़-पौधा लगाया जाता है, तो वे उसको तोड़ देते हैं और जो पुराने पेड़ लगे हैं, उनको भी वे भारी हानि पहुंचाते हैं। इस तरह, वहां पर जो सेवक या सफाई कर्मचारी होते हैं, उनके बोझ को ये unnecessarily बढ़ाने का काम कर रहे हैं। सर, साउथ एवेन्यू, जो कि दिल्ली का एक वीआईपी क्षेत्र है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: करना क्या है? मेरे घर में भी ऐसा ही है, करना क्या है?

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप: सर, पिछले दिनों हमारे एक एम.पी. महोदय COPLOT कमेटी की मीटिंग में आने में इसलिए लेट हो गए, क्योंकि जब वे घर से तैयार होकर चले, तो बंदरों ने उन पर अटैक कर दिया। वे बंदरों के अटैक से बाल-बाल बचे। उससे पहले उनके लड़के को भी बंदरों ने काटा था। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वह नागरिकों को बंदरों से सुरक्षा दिलाए।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर: सर, पूरे एनसीआर में यह समस्या है।

श्री सभापति: यह समस्या उपराष्ट्रपति निवास में भी है। I hope Manekaji is not here! But some solution needs to be found. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Vijay Goel, some solution has to be found about the issue at item no. 2. You need not reply now, but some solution has to be found about the monkey menace in Delhi. Now, Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati.

Reservation for Marathas under the existing arrangements

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI (Nominated): Thank you, Sir. With your permission, let me speak in Marathi. @

"आदरणीय सभापति जी, आपकी अनुमति से मैं मराठी में बोलना चाहता हूँ। भारत में सर्वप्रथम राजर्षि शाहूजी महाराज ने सन 1902 में बहुजन समाज के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की थी। उनके द्वारा प्रदत्त आरक्षण में अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग एवं सभी जातियों के लोगों को समाविष्ट किया गया था। उस आरक्षण व्यवस्था में मराठा समाज के लोगों को भी प्रमुखता से शामिल किया गया था। स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात मराठा समाज के लोगों को आरक्षण की सुविधा से वंचित रखा गया। इस कारण से मराठा समाज के लोगों में आक्रोश व्याप्त हुआ है। गत वर्ष मराठा समाज के लोगों ने एक बृहद आन्दोलन किया था। यह आन्दोलन इतना व्यापक था कि इससे भारत ही नहीं समग्र विश्व का ध्यान अपनी ओर आकर्षित किया था।

अब दिन-प्रतिदिन मराठा समाज में आक्रोश बढ़ रहा है। परिणामस्वरूप महाराष्ट्र में एक गंभीर स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है। अतः मैं आपको इस विषय में दो सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। महाराष्ट्र के मुख्यमंत्री से मेरा अनुरोध है कि जल्द से जल्द मराठा समाज के सभी घटकों को चर्चा के लिए आमंत्रित किया जाए एवं मराठा समाज की मांगों का हल निकाला जाए। मेरा दूसरा सुझाव है कि दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर एक साथ मिलकर इस विषय पर चर्चा की जाए एवं मराठा समाज की समस्याओं को दूर किया जाए, ताकि जनआक्रोश और अधिक न फैले।

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Request for reservation is understandable. मगर मुख्य मंत्री को मंदिर में नहीं जाने देना, उससे क्या मैसेज जा रहा है, यह सम्मानित लोगों को सोचना चाहिए। Now, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya.

Need for proper storage of agro products to protect them from rains and seasonal changes

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, देश के किसानों ने खाद्यान्न और कृषि उत्पादन के लिए जो निरंतर प्रयास किए और केन्द्र की माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार के सहयोग और सहकार से जो उपाए किए गए हैं, उससे देश आत्मनिर्भर हुआ है। खाद्यान्न की दृष्टि से हमारा खाद्यान्न बढ़ता गया है। मध्य प्रदेश को भी कृषिकर्मण उपाय के रूप में केंद्र सरकार की ओर से 5

@ Hindi translation of the original speech made in Marathi.

वर्षों तक लगातार यह पुरस्कार मिलता रहा है। मेरी चिंता कृषि उत्पादनों के संरक्षण और सुरक्षा के बारे में है। खेतों में जब किसान उत्पादन करता है तो अनाज का उत्पादन करने के लिए पूरा परिश्रम करके दिन-रात, सर्दी, गर्मी और बरसात में उपाय करता है और अपनी फसल लेकर मंडी में आता है। मेरी चिंता यह है कि ऐसे खाद्य उत्पादन को पूरी सुरक्षा और संरक्षण मिलना चाहिए और भंडारण के अभाव में किसी भी प्रकार से उसकी फसल को क्षति न हो, इस प्रकार के उपाय व्यापक रूप से करने चाहिए। निश्चित रूप से खुले में पड़े होने के कारण देश के लिए जरूरी अनाज बेकार हो जाता है, इसलिए इस क्षेत्र में काम करने की आवश्यकता है। मेरा रिसर्च और डेवलपमेंट, विभाग जो कृषि उत्पादनों के लिए है, उससे मेरा आग्रह है कि जो फसलें जल्दी खराब हो जाती हैं, जो फल और सब्जियां खराब हो जाती हैं, जिसमें प्याज है, प्याज बड़ी तादाद में उत्पन्न होता है, पिछले वर्ष प्याज उत्पन्न हुआ था, उसका भाव भी किसानों को नहीं मिला, आलू का उत्पादन भी खूब हुआ, जब उत्पादन किया तो उसका भी भाव नहीं मिला। बाद में उसके भाव बढ़ गए, इसलिए किसानों के हित में व उपभोक्ताओं के हित में यह जरूरी है कि उसके उत्पादन को सुरक्षा और संरक्षण देने के लिए व्यापक तौर पर उपाय किए जाएं, गांवों तक ये उपाय पहुंचे, जिससे कि उनका कृषि उत्पादन सुरक्षित रह सके और समय पर उसको जो कुछ भाव मिलना चाहिए, सरकार की जो नीति है कि वर्ष 2022 तक किसानों की आय को दुगुना करना है, उसको सार्थकता मिल सके, मेरा यह निवेदन है।

Non-funding of Ghatal Master Plan under Flood Management Programme by the Ministry of Water Resources

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I take this opportunity to draw the kind attention of the Minister of Water Resources to one issue which has been perpetually neglected by the Department. In our State, in the districts of Paschim and Purba Medinipur, perpetual, catastrophic and dangerous type of flood is causing unthinkable misery every year to more than ten lakh people in our district. The State Government submitted DPR in 2014-15 and it got the techno-economic viability certificate from the Department, but due to unknown reasons, the sufferings of the people of Ghatal, Daspur-I, Daspur-II, Debra, Panskura-I, Kolaghat, Mayana, Tamluk, Paschim and Purba Medinipur including Ghatal Municipality are not getting the remedial measures because this Master Project did not get approval, financial and technical. My humble submission, through you, Sir, is, kindly give direction to the Minister of Water Resources. I have already raised another issue of Keleghai-Kapaleswari-Baghai Basin Project two days back in this august House. Both the projects are not getting clearance even after the repeated requests by the hon. Chief Minister, Mamata Banerjee, to even the hon. Prime Minister, who drew the attention for sanctioning this project under Flood Management Programme. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly give direction to the hon. Minister of Water Resources to get clearance to ease the sufferings of the people of West Bengal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can't give any direction; I can only advise him. I hope he is hearing it. Shri Ahamed Hassan and Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray have already associated themselves with it. It is already on record.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

Need to enact Anti-lynching Law

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for allowing me to speak. I would like to draw the kind attention, through you, of the concerned Minister to this issue. Yet again there was the cow vigilantes' strike in Alwar. This time the target was a youth. This unabated killing has been going on ever since this Government came into power. Sir, enough precious lives have been lost, in all 88, as per the media reports. Sir, the hon. Supreme Court stated "mobocracy cannot become a new norm". My question to the hon. Minister, through you, is: What are the Government initiatives to prevent any further ruthless killing in the name of cow protection? What preventive measures has the Government taken so far? The Supreme Court has advised the Government to enact anti-lynching law. What is the stand of the Government in this regard? Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The subject admitted is "Demand to enact anti-lynching law". All the people who are interested may send their names. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, a separate discussion is required on this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You give notice; I will look into it. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is on 'Demand for anti-lynching law'. The subject is very important. That is why I allowed it. I hope the Government will take note of it. If you want further discussion, give separate notice.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री मोतीलाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्रीमती झरना दास वैद्य (त्रिपुरा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

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

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

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

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

Fast unto death by Shri G.D. Agrawal for cleanliness of Ganga

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): धन्यवाद महोदय। आपने गंगा जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर मुझे अपनी बात कहने का अवसर दिया है। गंगा आस्था का प्रतीक है और हिन्दू धर्म के अंदर ऐसी मान्यता है कि मरते वक्त भी लोगों को गंगा जल दिया जाता है। गंगा की ऐसी पवित्रता है। इस सरकार ने गंगा को राष्ट्रीय नदी घोषित किया है। यह सरकार समय-समय पर गंगा की स्वच्छता को लेकर अपनी चिंताएं जताती रहती हैं। सरकार के माध्यम से हजारों करोड़ रुपए गंगा की स्वच्छता के लिए आवंटित भी किए गए हैं। मैं बड़े अफसोस के साथ आपके माध्यम से सरकार को बताना चाहता हूं कि 86 वर्षीय प्रो. जी.डी. अग्रवाल, उर्फ स्वामी सानंद, जो मंत्री महोदय उमा भारती जी को अपनी बहन मानते हैं, वे पिछले 32 दिनों से आमरण अनशन पर बैठे हुए हैं। सरकार का कोई भी प्रतिनिधि उनकी पीड़ा सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। उनकी मांग सिर्फ गंगा की निर्मलता और गंगा की अविरलता को लेकर है। लेकिन सरकार का कोई प्रतिनिधि उनसे बातचीत करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। आप गंगा

की मान्यता, गंगा की पवित्रता और गंगा की निर्मलता को बनाने की बात कहते हैं। आप सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट बना रहे हैं। अगर आप उसी गंगा के बीच-बीच में बांध बनाते जाएंगे और जब धारा ही अविरल नहीं रहेगी, नदी खाली हो जाएगी, तो सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट किसी काम का नहीं है। मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करूंगा कि आप कृपा करके स्वामी सानंद जी का जीवन बचा लीजिए। उनकी मांगों पर उनसे बातचीत कीजिए, उन पर विचार कीजिए, उसका निस्तारण कीजिए। गंगा के प्रति इतने समर्पित व्यक्ति का अगर जीवन चला जाएगा, तो आपको कोई माफ नहीं करेगा, इसलिए उनकी ओर ध्यान दीजिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद, संजय सिंह जी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Just take notice. ...**(Interruptions)**... अभी कुछ कहने की जरूरत नहीं है, जो उन्होंने कहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री हुसैन दलवाई जी ...**(व्यवधान)**... हुसैन दलवाई जी नहीं हैं। श्री संजय सेठ।

Concern over difficulties in the implementation of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

श्री संजय सेठ (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, आज देश में प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना और सुलभ शौचालय की योजना बहुत जोर-शोर से चल रही है। इसमें गरीबों को सस्ते मकान बनाकर देने और जगह-जगह पर सुलभ शौचालय बनाने की योजना है। इसके लिए जो रुपया सरकार के द्वारा दिया जाता है, जैसे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में 70 हजार रुपए मकान बनाने के लिए और 12 हजार रुपए सुलभ शौचालय बनाने के लिए सरकार के द्वारा दिए जा रहे हैं, वे बहुत कम पड़ते हैं, क्योंकि सीमेंट, स्टील,

मौरंग, बालू सबकी कीमतें बहुत बढ़ गई हैं। सीमेंट और स्टील के निर्माता उसको cartel बनाकर दामों को बढ़ा रहे हैं। इस वजह से उसकी क्वालिटी गिरती जा रही है। हमारा सरकार से यह अनुरोध है कि वह इसकी कीमतों का पुनः निर्धारण करें और सीमेंट और स्टील के निर्माताओं को इसके ऊपर cartel बनाने से रोके, धन्यवाद।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं 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 नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy. जिन्होंने Associate करने के लिए हाथ उठाया है, उनका नाम नोट कीजिए। आप लोग कृपया स्लिप भेज दीजिए, क्योंकि कभी-कभी मेम्बर ज्यादा होने से इनको नाम नोट करने में दिक्कत होती है।

**Need to shift Indian Navy's flight operations from Vizag airport to
Vijayanagaram air strip**

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Visakhapatnam is the only city in the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh where there is a Domestic Airport which is also an International Airport. Sir, any restriction on the movement of commercial flights, particularly to Visakhapatnam, will definitely retard the growth of Visakhapatnam and also jeopardise tourism and commercial operations of domestic and international flights in Andhra Pradesh. Sir, Vizag Airport is under the Defence. Till now, the commercial operations of the flights are smooth. Recently, Sir, the Indian Navy has decided to have dedicated military slots of five hour per day for five days in a week, besides two additional hours every two days in a week. And, then, there is going to be runway maintenance on weekends from 1st November, 2018, onwards. Sir, subsequently, the Navy has held a joint meeting with the Airports Authority of India on 15th June, 2018, and again proposed to have a mixed flying of civilian and military flights between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. The Navy said that the military flights would be given priority and directed that no new flights could be introduced during these hours. The result of this decision is that Jet Airways has withdrawn its flights. SpiceJet, which had decided to operate Vizag-Bangkok flight, withdrew its decision. Air India, which has been operating here,

has re-scheduled Vizag-Dubai flights. Sri Lankan Airways has also threatened to withdraw its flights.

Sir, the decision of Indian Navy on this issue has really created some confusion and nobody knows as to what is going to happen from 1st November onwards. So, I suggest for consideration of the Navy and request the hon. Defence Minister, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, to direct Navy that it can utilise the air strip being developed in Badangi in Vizianagaram district and also construct a new air strip at Rambilli where Navy has an alternative operating base for its training requirements. This arrangement can be continued till the civilian airport at Bhogapuram is completed. Thank you very much.

Alleged violation of environmental norms by projects at Thoothukudi district in Tamil Nadu on 22nd May, 2018

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, in Thoothukudi, on 22nd May, 2018, the nation was shocked to see that thirteen people were shot and *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't use such words. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, let me finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, they were killed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, they were killed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I do sympathise. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Vijilaji, she is correcting. ...*(Interruptions)*... Vijilaji, please. I have not allowed you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not allowed you. You don't have the liberty of intervening and replying. ...*(Interruptions)*... What you are saying will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: What you are saying will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, these people were shot dead by the police and they fell down dead.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The words ** are removed from the records. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: *

*Not recorded.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, she is wasting my time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have told her that it is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Vijilaji, you have to obey the Chair. Please, you are such a nice woman and you come prepared to the House. You should not intervene like this. You objected and I have already given my advice.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, till today, normalcy has not returned in Thoothukudi. Even today, the Police are harassing the people over there. Midnight searches are going on. Women are harassed; children are harassed; and, people are ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I was there in Thoothukudi a few days ago. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: When you get your turn, you can. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ms. Kanimozhi, please go ahead. What you are saying is going on record.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, I was there a few days ago. ...*(Interruptions)*... People's Inquest, which is a committee of people like retired Judges, IAS officers, retired police officers and renowned journalists, went there to make inquiries about what had happened in Thoothukudi and what was going on. To give an example, the Police did not even allow that report. They threatened all the places which were chosen to have the meeting. The persons in charge of the halls were threatened not to give the place for the meeting for submitting their report. I was there. The venue was changed thrice. ...*(Interruptions)*... A senior leader, Nallakannu, in Tamil Nadu was stopped on the way by the Police and they asked him if he had the permission to go to the venue of the meeting. ...*(Interruptions)*... He was asked. He said this to me personally. ...*(Interruptions)*... Supreme Court Judge, who came to attend the meeting and who was in a protocol vehicle, was videographed and he had...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time is over, please.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: No, Sir, my time is still there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can't help it. ...*(Interruptions)*... We can't help it.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Kanimozhi.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Kanimozhi.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Harivansh. ...*(Interruptions)*... You know this problem between DMK and AIADMK. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no solution in my hands. ...*(Interruptions)*... What Vijilaji has said has not gone on record. I have said it already. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, sit down. Mr. Rangarajan, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): You have to give her time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, I need your protection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Harivansh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Crisis in the Banking Sector of the country

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): माननीय सभापति महोदय, आज बैंक मुसीबत में हैं। इसका गंभीर असर पूरी अर्थव्यवस्था और देश पर हो रहा है। आज सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों की Gross Non-performing Assets लगभग 9 लाख करोड़ रुपए है। इस वित्तीय वर्ष 2018 में ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu):*

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is zero hour and not a general discussion. What she said is not going on record. I have already said it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:*

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, she did not allow me to say what I wanted to say...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री हरिवंश : महोदय, यह एनपीए, टोटल एसेट के अनुपात में लगभग 14.6 फीसदी है। हाल ही में खराब वित्तीय स्थिति का सामना कर रहे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के 11 बैंकों को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने Prompt Corrective Action की सूची में रखा है। ये बैंक तेजी से अपने ATM बन्द कर रहे हैं। दिनांक 22 जुलाई, 2018 की खबर है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंक, विदेश की अपनी एक तिहाई शाखाओं को बंद कर रहे हैं। अपनी कुल 216 विदेशी शाखाओं में से भारतीय बैंक लगभग 70 शाखाएं बंद कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, जैसे-जैसे बैंकों में खराब ऋण बढ़ रहे हैं, वैसे-वैसे बड़े बैंक ऑफिसर्स की गिरफ्तारी भी हो रही है। बैंक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र के पूर्व CEO पुलिस की गिरफ्त में हैं। पिछले चार महीनों में लगभग 50

*Not recorded.

बैंक ऑफिसर्स गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं, जिनमें चेयरमैन और सीएमडी स्तर के अधिकारी हैं। ICICI बैंक अपने सबसे बड़े महिला पदाधिकारी के कारण चर्चा में तो था ही, लेकिन अब यह तथ्य भी सामने आया है कि अपना लाभ दिखाने के लिए इन्होंने अपनी बैलेंसशीट के आंकड़ों में भी हेराफेरी की।

महोदय, आमंत्रित मुसीबतों के भूचाल-तूफान में फंसी भारतीय बैंकिंग व्यवस्था को बचाने-मजबूत करने के लिए सरकार कई सख्त कानून लेकर आई है, जिनमें से एक नया Insolvency कानून है। अब Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018 आ रहा है। सरकार बैंकों को बदतर होने से बचाने के लिए प्रभावी, सख्त और कारगर कदम उठा रही है, परन्तु मूल सवाल है कि इन हालात के लिए दोषी कौन हैं? कैसे अतीत में चेयरमैन और बड़े अधिकारी नियुक्त किए गए, जिनका पहला मकसद बैंक को समृद्ध करना नहीं, बल्कि अपने हित में काम करना था?

महोदय, चार दिनों पहले अविश्वास प्रस्ताव में बहस के दिन माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मेरी दृष्टि में देश-व्यवस्था के लिए जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात कही, जिसका सीधा संबंध भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था व भविष्य से है, वह बैंकों के एनपीए को लेकर है। उनके भाषण से मैं बीच-बीच के कुछ अंश उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि "आज मैं पहली बार देश को बता रहा हूँ कि वर्ष 2008 में इस कहानी की शुरुआत हुई। वर्ष 2009 में चुनाव था.... एक बार जब इसकी आदत लग गई, तो बैंकों की अंडरग्राउंड लूट वर्ष 2009 से वर्ष 2014 तक चलती रही.... एक आंकड़ा सदन के लोगों को चौंका देगा और वह यह कि आजादी के 60 वर्षों के बाद हमारे देश के बैंकों ने लोन के रूप में जो धनराशि दी, वह 18 लाख करोड़ रुपये थी, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आपकी मांग क्या है? कृपया आप समय का ख्याल रखिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री हरिवंश: सभापति जी, मैं आपके समक्ष इन तथ्यों को रख रहा हूँ। उसके बाद मैं अपनी मांग भी बताऊंगा।

श्री सभापति: हां, ठीक है।

श्री हरिवंश: महोदय, लेकिन वर्ष 2008 से 2014 के बीच मात्र 6 साल में यह लोन राशि 18 लाख करोड़ रुपए से बढ़कर 52 लाख करोड़ रुपए हो गई। 60 साल में 18 लाख करोड़ रुपए और 6 साल में 52 लाख करोड़ लोन?

महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी के इस कथन के बाद मैं उम्मीद कर रहा था कि देश का मीडिया, अखबार, टेलीविजन, राजनीतिक विश्लेषक और राजनीतिक दल, सदन में इस पर गम्भीर परामर्श और संवाद करेंगे, लेकिन वैसा मुझे देखने को नहीं मिला। बैंकों के डूबने की स्थिति के बारे, प्रधान मंत्री के शब्दों में तो लेंडमाइन लगाया गया, उस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए थी। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि वह इसकी गंभीरता से जांच कराए कि किन लोगों ने नियमों की खुली, साहसपूर्ण अवहेलना और निर्लज्जतापूर्वक काम किया, जिससे बैंकों के एनपीए की यह स्थिति बनी और जो बैंक सरकार की अर्थव्यवस्था की नब्ज हैं, वे आज खतरे में हैं। इसका भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था पर बुरा असर पड़ रहा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि इस पर गम्भीरता से जांच कराई जाए कि 6 साल में यह लोन 18 लाख करोड़ रुपए से 52 लाख करोड़ रुपए कैसे हुआ, जैसा माननीय प्रधान

मंत्री जी ने कहा उन्होंने 'लैंडमाइन' शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया। उसकी जांच कराई जाए और लैंडमाइन लगाने वालों के खिलाफ ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद। श्री हरिवंश जी, बैठिए। श्री डी. राजा।

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

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

Ongoing agitation in Manipur

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I draw the attention of the Government and of the entire House. I would like to raise the issues related to North-East. Sir, Manipur is very sensitive strategic State. Now, the situation in Manipur is a very tense. The people and the students of Manipur are agitating. They are agitating on very pertinent issues. Firstly, they are worried about the Citizenship Rights Bill which is under discussion. They are also worried about the so-called newly-framed Naga Agreement which has not come to the public domain in full details and they are agitating on the appointment of a Vice Chancellor in the Central University. That is the most urgent issue. All sections of the people, the students and the political parties of Manipur are agitating. They have come here, they have met Ministers concerned in the Government and they have appealed to everybody that the Vice Chancellor of the Central University should not continue in office. There are allegations. Sir, we should understand the sensitivity of the people of Manipur. It is part of North-East and we should not allow people to have sense of alienation that the Parliament is not bothered, the country is not bothered. Such an impression should not be created. That is why, I appeal to the Government to take immediate action in this regard. I want to know what the Government is doing on the demands raised by the people of Manipur, particularly, on the issue of appointment of Vice-chancellor in the Central University. There are allegations and people want him to be removed. Why can't the Government consider it and look into the allegations made by the people?

So, Sir, I sincerely appeal to the Government not to let the situation worsen further. The Government should take immediate action, intervene in the situation, look at their problems and address their concerns. It is part of North-East, North-East is part of India, and when we talk of India, we should understand the feelings of North-East and the people of Manipur.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri K. Bhabananda Singh to associate. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is a Member of Parliament from Manipur.

SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH (Manipur): Sir, I belong to the State of Manipur and, therefore, I know more than what Mr. Raja knows. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't say like that. You say what you know. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Sir, the State Government is taking...
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can anybody know more than 'Raja'? Even if you are a mantrior maha-mantri. ...*(Interruptions)*... Even if you know more, you should not claim that. You don't know what will happen? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Sir, the State Government is already taking action in this regard. The Central Government... ...*(Interruptions)*... A three-member Committee has been constituted to look into this issue.

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

श्री सन्तियुस कुजूर (असम): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Non-confirmation of wait-listed railway tickets on the recommendation of the Members of Parliament

श्री अहमद अशफाक करीम (बिहार): इज्जतमआब जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपका और आपके द्वारा पूरे सदन का ध्यान रेलवे रिजर्वेशन की तरफ आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। मैं सदन का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे रिजर्वेशन के लिए माननीय सांसद द्वारा माननीय रेल मंत्री का अनुशंसा किए जाने के बावजूद भी बीमार व्यक्तियों, पार्टी वर्कर्स एवं जरूरतमंदों को कभी भी रिजर्वेशन उपलब्ध नहीं कराया जाता है। मैं इस विषय पर आपके और माननीय सदन के द्वारा माननीय रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ और पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर क्या कारण है कि माननीय सांसद की अनुशंसा की अनदेखी की जाती है? मैं रेल मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर क्या वजह है कि माननीय सांसद जो भी अनुशंसा करते हैं, उनकी अनदेखी की जाती है और रिजर्वेशन नहीं मिल पाता है?

श्री सभापति: रिजर्वेशन के लिए सांसद अनशन पर बैठे हैं?

श्री अहमद अशफाक करीम: सभापति जी, मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट किसी भी व्यक्ति के लिए, जो बीमार है, जो जरूरतमंद है, जो इलाज कराने दिल्ली आते हैं, उनके लिए रिकोमेन्ड करते हैं।
...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: मेरे ख्याल से अनशन पर नहीं बैठे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अहमद अशाफाक करीम: यह इतना बड़ा इश्यू है कि जब दिल्ली से रिजर्वेशन नहीं मिलता है, तब यह उनके लिए बहुत बड़ा इश्यू बन जाता है, जो व्यक्ति दूर से आता है, जो बीमार व्यक्ति है, जो जरूरतमंद है, उसको रिजर्वेशन नहीं मिलता है और उनको दिल्ली में ठहरना पड़ता है।

श्री सभापति: ओ.के.। क्या आपका इश्यू समाप्त हो गया है? अगर हो गया है, तो धन्यवाद।

Hussain Dalwai ji, आप उस समय नहीं थे, लेकिन मैं आपको as an exceptional केस मौका दे रहा हूँ। आगे से जो यहां रहेंगे, उन्हीं को मौका मिलेगा।

SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I am extremely sorry. सभापति जी, आपने मुझे मौका दिया है, मैं इसके लिए आपका बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूँ। लिंगिंग के बारे में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं। Your Zero-Hour mention is about the deplorable condition of Mumbai-Goa Highway.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: लिंगिंग का लेते ही नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: वह तो हो गया है। आपने जो नोटिस दिया है, आप उस पर बोलिए।

Deplorable condition of Mumbai-Goa highway

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): सभापति जी, मैं चिपलूण, रत्नागिरि डिस्ट्रिक्ट से हूँ और मुझे हमेशा इस रोड से जाना पड़ता है। मैंने वहां पर इस रोड की दुरुस्तगी के लिए, मरम्मत के लिए तीन-चार दफ़ा सत्याग्रह भी किया था। सरकार अभी फ़ोर लेन रोड बनाने की बात कर रही है, कुछ काम चालू भी हुआ है। जिन्हें कांट्रैक्ट दिया गया है, उन्हें इस काम के लिए बोला गया है कि वहां गड्डे नहीं पड़ने चाहिए, उनकी मरम्मत करनी चाहिए, लेकिन यह काम ठीक ढंग से नहीं होता है। आज सारे चैनल्स पर आ गया है कि वहां क्या हालात हैं? इसके बावजूद भी इस पर ठीक ढंग से ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है।

सभापति जी, इसके बारे में यह कहा जाता है, जहां बहुत बारिश होती है, वहां रास्ते खराब होते हैं। यह सही बात नहीं है। यदि ऐसा है तो फिर असम में भी, जहां बर्फ पड़ती है, वहां रास्ते खराब होने चाहिए। यूरोप में भी रास्ते खराब होने चाहिए। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर ठीक material इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता है। जो ऑफिसर्स या इंजीनियर्स वहां पर काम देखने के लिए रहते हैं, उनके ऊपर कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं डाली जाती है, इसलिए यह सब होता है। सर, आज ऐसे हालात हैं कि उस रोड के ऊपर तीन bridges हैं, उनमें से एक bridge गिर गया, उसमें बस गिर गई, वहां पर कई लोग मर गए। उसका कुछ नहीं हुआ, फिर उन्होंने एक नया bridge बनाया। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज मालेगांव, महाड, खेड़ और चिपलून के bridges बिल्कुल खराब हो गए हैं। मैं यह सवाल उठाया है कि मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि आप श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी साहब को यह बात बताएं, उनको इस बात का ज्ञान है, लेकिन मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि हर समय इस बारे में बोलने के बावजूद भी

कुछ नहीं होता है। वहां पर लोग बड़े पैमाने पर जाते हैं, वह slippery होता है। गणपति उत्सव पर बड़े पैमाने पर कोंकणी लोग वहां पर जाते हैं, उन लोगों को हर समय बड़ी तकलीफ का सामना करना होता है। उनको वहां पर 24-24 घण्टे प्रवास करना पड़ता है, एक, दो किलोमीटर चलने के लिए 2-2 घण्टे लग जाते हैं। इस विषय पर आपको देखना चाहिए और नई technique का इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए। वे कुछ बनाते समय सिर्फ खड़ी और मिट्टी डालते हैं, उससे कुछ नहीं होता है, बल्कि उससे टायर burst हो जाते हैं। इसे कैसे ठीक कर सकते हैं, इस बारे में सोचना चाहिए। आज technique बहुत बढ़ गई है। अगर इसे जल्दी से जल्दी ठीक करेंगे, तो हम लोगों के लिए ठीक होगा, कोंकणी लोगों को गणपति उत्सव ठीक होगा। सभापति महोदय, आप इनको आदेश दीजिए। इन्हें अपने स्टेट मिनिस्टर को बोलना चाहिए, लेकिन अभी तक four lane का काम भी ठीक से चलता हुआ दिखाई नहीं देता है।

श्री अमर शंकर सावले (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Concern over flood and drought situation in Uttar Pradesh and other States

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): चेयरमैन सर, मैंने आपसे बाढ़ और सूखे पर अति महत्वपूर्ण लोकमत का प्रश्न उठाने की अनुज्ञा मांगी थी। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि मौसम विज्ञान ने मई-जून में पूरे देश में घोषणा की थी कि अब की बार मानसून में ज्यादा से ज्यादा पानी बरसने की उम्मीद है, लेकिन आप देख रहे हैं कि पूरे देश में कुछ राज्यों में बाढ़ आई है, वहीं कुछ राज्यों में सूखा भी पड़ा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब हर साल बाढ़ आती है, तो सरकार यह व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं करती है कि बाढ़ से जो नुकसान होता है, उसको रोका जाए। ऐसा होना हर साल का धम्धा है। बाढ़ आने के बाद देश का हजारों करोड़ रुपया ज़ाया हो जाता है और बाढ़ के जाने के बाद तमाम तरह की बीमारियां पूरे देश में फैल जाती हैं। जहां-जहां बाढ़ आती है, वहां ऐसा ही होता है। उसकी रोकथाम होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं थोड़ी देर और बोलूंगा। मैं आपसे यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए सरकार को उचित कदम उठाने चाहिए और केन्द्र सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार एवं अन्य राज्य, जहां-जहां सूखा पड़ा है, वहां एक टीम भेजनी चाहिए और उस टीम के द्वारा आकलन किया जाना चाहिए कि कितना नुकसान हुआ है।

महोदय, मैं एक लाइन और कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने किसानों के नुकसान की भरपाई करने के लिए एक बीमा योजना बनाई है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि उसका भुगतान नहीं होता है और उसका गलत उपयोग भी होता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस पर आपका निर्देश आना चाहिए।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Molestation of 40 girls in a girl's hostel run by an NGO in Muzaffarpur

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, मैं एक रोंगटे खड़े कर देने वाली घटना, जिससे आप स्वयं और इस पूरे सदन में तमाम पक्ष के लोग आंदोलित होंगे, उसका जिक्र करना चाहता

हूँ। मैं मुजफ्फरपुर बालिका गृह की घटना के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। सर, एक निर्भया ने इस पूरे देश को आंदोलित किया था, यहां 40 से ज्यादा निर्भयाओं के साथ दुष्कर्म हुआ है। Contract किसी और के नाम से था, जबकि संचालन कोई और कर रहा था। नतीजतन आज यह हुआ है कि हमारे इस मुल्क में, चाहे हम किसी भी राजनीतिक दल में हों, लेकिन हमारी बेटियों के लिए, हमारी बच्चियों के लिए बालिका गृह भी महफूज़ जगह नहीं है। सड़कों के बारे में समझा जा सकता है कि वहां और कोशिशें करनी होंगी, लेकिन बालिका गृह के अन्दर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): सर, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि सरकार इस पर कार्रवाई कर रही है।

श्री सभापति: आपको जवाब देने की जरूरत नहीं है।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, मैंने प्रारम्भ में ही कह दिया था कि इस तरह के मसलों पर मैं राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। Tata Institute of Social Sciences की Social Audit Report है। बहुत दिनों से यह रिपोर्ट थी। उस रिपोर्ट के माध्यम से यह ज़ाहिर हुआ कि यह systematic pattern था। सर, अगर एक प्रणाली के तहत हमारी बच्चियों के साथ दुष्कर्म हो रहा है, तो हम कौन सा मुल्क बना रहे हैं? आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इस पर सदन का एक पूरा का पूरा दृष्टिकोण जाना चाहिए। सर, इस NGO का बड़ा अच्छा नाम है - "सेवा संकल्प"। सर, न सेवा है, न संकल्प। आज परिस्थितियां ये हो गई हैं कि बच्चियां महफूज़ नहीं हैं। बच्चियों के कहने पर उस जगह की खुदाई हो रही है, क्योंकि उन्होंने कहा है कि कुछ बच्चियों की हत्या भी हुई है। सर, मैं हाथ जोड़ कर आपसे विनती करती हूँ, क्योंकि एक-एक घटना जिस प्रकार की हुई है, वह यह बता रही है कि हम कौन से गणतंत्र में जी रहे हैं। अगर बच्चियां महफूज़ नहीं हैं, वे सड़कों पर नहीं चल सकतीं, स्कूल-कॉलेज में महफूज़ नहीं हैं, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि मेरा मंगल यान बेमानी है। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

श्री सभापति: यह विषय गम्भीर है। I hope the concerned agencies will take note of the same. If Members cooperate, I can still go ahead with some more names.

श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

कुमारी शैलजा (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री दिव्जय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI M.C. MARY KOM (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: महोदय, हम भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करते हैं।

Plight of students who have taken education loans from Public Sector Banks

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, since higher education is getting costlier in the country, students not only from economically weaker sections but also the students who are the first-generation graduates and even those who belong to middle class families rely upon education loans from the public sector banks. Of course, the education which they get does not translate into employment. Soon after their education is over, they don't get employment. Even those students, who are very qualified, are not able to get employment. So loan repayment is not easier for many of these students. But the problem is that between the date of getting education loan and the date of repayment, there is interim period, and for that also, the bank is collecting interest. I have with me the details of a case. A student got, in six instalments, Rs.1,76,990 as loan. He repaid Rs.2,82,047 which includes the principal amount of Rs.1,76,990 and Rs.1,05,000 as interest. But apart from that, the bank is asking him to repay interest which is to be collected from the period when it was commenced.

Sir, our demand is very, very simple. The Government should take the responsibility. Before repayment schedule starts, the interest should be borne by the Government or the banks should waive it.

Secondly, time and again, I have been insisting on it. Those students who are not able to repay the loans are brought under NPA category. People who have secured more than Rs.5,000 crore as loan are outside NPAs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Mr. Siva, you have made your point.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, it is very important. A loan of Rs.3,00,000 is also brought under NPA category and thereby the students are brought under CIBIL. It prevents them from getting any loan in future throughout their lives from any bank across the country.

Sir, unemployment is increasing. And when students want to become entrepreneur, the Government should not bring those students who have got education loan under CIBIL category.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Someone has to repay the loan also. Bank money is public money.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Yes, Sir. If the delay is caused or the payment is made as one-time settlement, they are brought under CIBIL category.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That point you have already made.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: It prevents them from getting any loan in future. It must be looked into.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN (Puducherry): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: For the first time the AIADMK is associating with the DMK. I don't know what will happen today.

Collapse of buildings in Greater Noida and Ghaziabad

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): चेयरमैन सर, पिछले सप्ताह 18 जुलाई, 2018 को दिल्ली से सटे हुए ग्रेटर नोएडा में दो इमारतें गिरीं, जिसमें चार लोगों की मौत हुई और कई लोगों के दबे होने की आशंका है। इसके एक दिन के बाद गाज़ियाबाद में भी पांच मंज़िला निर्माणाधीन इमारत गिर गई,

जिसमें एक व्यक्ति की मौत हुई और सात लोग गंभीर रूप से घायल हुए। बताया जाता है कि इन इमारतों को बनाते समय बिल्डरों द्वारा भवन बनाने संबंधी सरकारी मानकों का पालन नहीं किया गया था और ये मकान खराब गुणवत्ता की निर्माण सामग्री से बनाए जा रहे थे। इतने बड़े हादसे के बावजूद प्राधिकरण के कोई भी अधिकारी मौके पर नहीं पहुंचे, जिसके कारण वहां के लोगों में काफी नाराज़गी है। एक व्यक्ति जो अपने जीवन की गाढ़ी कमाई एक घर खरीदने में लगा देता है, अचानक उसे पता चलता है कि उसके द्वारा खरीदा गया अपना आशियाना, मिलने से पहले ही ध्वस्त हो गया। हम समझ सकते हैं कि यह उसके साथ कितना अत्याचार है। इस सदन के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए मैं यह मांग करता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के भवनों का निर्माण करने वाले बिल्डरों तथा सरकारी मानकों के उल्लंघन में शामिल सरकारी कर्मचारियों के ऊपर यथाशीघ्र मुकदमा दर्ज करके उन्हें जेल भेजा जाए, साथ ही भवन में रहने वाले ऐसे परिवार, जिनके लोगों की जान गई, उनके आश्रितों को उचित आर्थिक सहायता दी जाए। ऐसे व्यक्तियों को, जिनका आशियाना मिलने से पहले ही गिर गया, उन्हें भी उचित मुआवज़ा दिया जाए, धन्यवाद।

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

Situation arising out of continuous rains in the State of Kerala

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I want to raise a very serious situation regarding Kerala. Kerala is experiencing heavy rains during the South-West Monsoon, leading to catastrophic loss of life and property in 965 villages.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to be brief because Shri Binoy Viswam also has given his name to speak on this.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: People have been relocated in relief camps all over the State. Heavy coastal sea erosion has left hundreds homeless. As per the reports received from District Collectors, during this monsoon season, 90 lives have been lost; of which 35 deaths were reported in the last two weeks. These are reports of damage to standing crops in 10,000 hectares; 350 houses have been fully damaged and over 9,000 houses are partially damaged. The National Disaster Response Force is currently deployed in the districts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the demand and what is the suggestion?

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Sir, the Union Ministers, Shri Kiren Rijiju and Shri Alphonse, visited the area and they have realised the severe situation there. A meagre

amount has been allotted so far. A substantial financial help is requested for. An all-party delegation met the Prime Minister and put forth their request to him. So, I request the hon. Chairman to advise the Government to properly finance the State in this situation. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is Shri Binoy Viswam here? Not present.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Elamaram Kareem.

Problems being faced by Indian fishermen lodged in Pakistani jails

SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL (Gujarat): Sir, I want to speak in Gujarati.

श्री सभापति: इसके लिए आपने पहले से रिक्वेस्ट नहीं दी थी, इसलिए आज हिन्दी में बोलिए, बाद में देखेंगे। रीजनल लेंग्वेज में बोलने के लिए पहले नोटिस देना पड़ता है।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल: ठीक है, सर, क्या मैं अपनी बात फिर से रिपीट करूं?

श्री सभापति: नहीं, आगे बढ़िए।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल: सर, अर्जुन भाई चौहान, जो वहां के जेल में मर गया था, उसकी लाश को यहां भेजने में भी उन लोगों ने कोई सहायता नहीं की। बाद में उनके परिवार का एक आदमी, जो पाकिस्तान जेल में था, उसने वहां से खत लिखा कि यह आदमी मर गया है और उसकी डेड-बॉडी को यहां रखा गया है। बाद में उसकी पत्नी ने सुषमा जी को खत लिखा, तब सुषमा जी ने पाकिस्तान के साथ बातचीत की और उसके बाद शायद 29 जून को उस आदमी की डेड-बॉडी भारत आई। महोदय, मेरा यही कहना है कि एक आदमी जब पाकिस्तान की जेल में मर जाता है, तो पाकिस्तान के जेल वालों को 4-4 महीने तक डेड बॉडी देने की फुर्सत नहीं मिलती है। महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि गवर्नमेंट को, पाकिस्तान गवर्नमेंट को भी लिखा जाए कि जो आदमी मर जाता है, उसके मरने के बाद उसके साथ कोई पोलिटिक्स नहीं की जाती है, कोई देश विरोधी मामले सम्बन्धी बातें नहीं होती हैं। इसलिए, कोई भी आदमी मर जाता है तो उसके परिवार को तुरन्त जानकारी दे दी जाए, यह मेरी भावना है।

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

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Promotion in Central Secretariat Service

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के विभिन्न पदों की हजारों की संख्या में रिक्तियों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहती हूँ।

आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा अगस्त, 2017 में भी केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के तीसरे काडर पुनर्गठन को मंजूरी प्रदान की गयी थी। इस केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के तीसरे काडर पुनर्गठन की मंजूरी को पहले ही डीओपीटी द्वारा विस्तार से परीक्षण कर वित्त मंत्रालय की सहमति भी ले ली गयी थी। आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के इस निर्णय में केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के 150 निदेशक/उपसचिव, 232 अवर सचिव एवं 463 अनुभाग अधिकारियों के नये पदों को सृजित करना शामिल था।

इस निर्णय के एक वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी इन पदों को सृजित नहीं किया गया। साथ ही, पूर्व से खाली केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के हजारों पदों को भी अब तक नहीं भरा गया है। इससे न केवल केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के अधिकारीगण में भारी रोष एवं निराशा व्याप्त है, बल्कि इससे सरकारी कार्य भी बाधित हो रहा है।

मैं सरकार से मांग करती हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के रिक्त पदों को शीघ्र भरा जाए एवं आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के निर्णय को अविलम्ब लागू किया जाए। साथ ही, अनुभाग अधिकारियों के वर्ष 2015 से बन्द विभागीय परीक्षा को इस वर्ष से पुनः आयोजित करने के लिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को तत्काल निर्देश जारी किये जाएं, ताकि सेक्शन ऑफिसर एवं अन्य रिक्त पदों को जल्द से जल्द भरा जा सके।

महोदय, मैं सरकार से पुनः आग्रह करती हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के तीसरे काडर पुनर्गठन को लागू करने एवं विभाग संबंधी सेक्शन ऑफिसर की परीक्षा को अविलम्ब प्रारम्भ करने के लिए कार्मिक एवं प्रशिक्षण विभाग को आवश्यक निर्देश दिये जाएं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya; not present. Shri Subhasish Chakraborty; not present. Dr. Santanu Sen; not present. Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas.

Uranium contamination in ground water

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, States along the Ganga and Brahmaputra basin are known to have high levels of arsenic contamination in groundwater. However, a recent study has revealed that there is uranium contamination in four States, namely, parts of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab where uranium is being found

in ground water. This calls for a public health emergency since prolonged exposure to uranium can lead to kidney problems. One thing is that unlike arsenic and other toxic metals, for which there is a permissible limit, which is defined as 30 µg/L, which has been suggested by WHO, no such limit is declared for uranium contamination.

Sir, uranium is a naturally-occurring element found in several types of rocks like granite. Human activities like pumping and overuse of aquifers in these States have led to the increased dissolution of uranium, which is further induced by Nitrate pollution prevalent here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your suggestion?

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS: Sir, the suggestion is, since people's access to aquifers is very limited in respect of numbers for drinking water purpose mainly in Rajasthan and Gujarat, and also alternative sources other than ground water are rare, we need to set up monitoring systems to identify high-risk areas and also to explore new ways to prevent and treat uranium contamination and provide access to safe and clean drinking water to the affected population. Thank you, Sir.

Need to restore functional autonomy of North Eastern Council (N.E.C.)

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Thank you, Sir, for allowing me to raise one very important matter of the North-East region. Sir, you know that the North Eastern Council was constituted by the Parliament Act of 1971 and it was in existence from 7th November, 1972. In the Act of Parliament, it was said that the Plenary Council is the highest body of the North Eastern Council. The Act gave some functional autonomy to the North Eastern Council in the departments like irrigation, sports, power, infrastructure development, roads and others. So the N.E.C. was given functional autonomy in respect of these Departments, and the Chief Ministers of all the eight States of North Eastern Council are the members of it. This is the highest body regarding the development of North Eastern Council. But, unfortunately, what happened is that on 28th March, 2018, the Union Cabinet, without consulting the Plenary Council has taken away the autonomy of the North Eastern Council and the functional autonomy of all the Departments has been taken away. With regard to the funds, it is very surprising that during these three years, only ₹ 503 crores have been allotted to the eight States, which comes to an average of ₹ 20 crores per State. My submission to the Government of India is to restore the functional autonomy of the North Eastern Council for the development of the interest of the North Eastern States. Thank you.

SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

Shortage of drugs for treatment of drug resistant T.B.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister Health and Family Welfare that India has 2.8 million new Tuberculosis cases every year, a quarter of all cases worldwide. Of this, 2.8 per cent of the people do not respond to the most used TB drugs. WHO's-2018 Global Tuberculosis Report estimates India's Multi Drug Resistant-TB (MDR-TB) burden at 1,47,000. The drug Delamanid comes as a relief to this group of people who are drug resistant. It is the only drug that has been approved by WHO for drug resistant patients as young as six years old. It is a safe and effective medication. Sir, the Government has announced that 400 doses of Delamanid will be sourced by an Indian pharmaceutical company from its Japanese manufacturer by next month. These 400 doses, though it is a meagre number, will go to the patients in seven States only, which are Punjab, Chandigarh, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Odisha, Kerala and Lakshadweep, across 21 centres under the Government's Revised National TB Control Programme.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your demand?

DR. SANTANU SEN: They will be administered free of cost to the patients. However, States with the highest incidence of MDR-TB do not have access to this life-saving drug. Mumbai with the highest incidence of drug resistant TB patients, is not included in this list. Bedaquiline is another drug which is also used to treat MDR-TB and it is also in short supply. India's ambitious target to reduce TB by 2025 cannot be met if timely access to these essential drugs is not available to most of the TB affected population. So my humble submission...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should have said it in the beginning.

DR. SANTANU SEN: So my humble submission to the Government is that adequate steps should be taken immediately.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: महोदय, यह बहुत गम्भीर समस्या है। इस संबंध में तुरन्त जवाब आना चाहिए कि क्या कार्यवाही हुई। There is a provision where the Minister is supposed to reply to all the Zero Hour mentions...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subsequently. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: But the replies don't come. I think, if you request them or if you tell them that there should be a time-bound period fixed for the reply...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Otherwise, we are just standing here and speaking during Zero Hour without any reaction from the Government. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I agree with you, but the rule and precedent says that the Zero Hour submissions are made in the House and, subsequently, the Ministers have to respond to them through a letter. Whoever is here, I am asking them to respond to the extent possible. But they would send replies to the hon. Members. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister will take note of it and convey to all the Ministers.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, can you make it time-bound? It should not come after six months. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right, Madam. I agree with you. Hon. Members, today, the House, that means, we have taken up 25 Zero Hour submissions. My compliments to all of you. If this is the way, we can do justice to many. Now, Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Before that, Sir, I would like to make one submission. Rule 29 on page 12; it is on List of Business; something very simple, we found a solution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is this your point of order?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: The Motor Vehicles Bill is listed as Number 2 in the List of Business today. The discussion is not complete. Four, five hon. Members still have to speak; the Minister has to reply, and then there are some amendments. Sir, the Minister met us today. There are, at least, ten political parties on this. Even though the Bill is listed, Sir, since we missed you at the morning meeting, so, we thought we should bring....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You missed me. I was there at the meeting. Subsequently, I took that up.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the Minister has informally agreed. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister is also here. There are six, seven amendments to this Bill. We are informally meeting the Minister. So, the informal agreement, which I am sharing with you here, is that this Bill will only be brought up on Monday again. We are agreeing to that because we want to find a solution with the Minister not before Monday.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. This is a suggestion. कृपया आप बैठिए। You cannot ask the Minister.

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): सभापति महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात रखी है, वह ठीक रखी है। चूंकि Motor Vehicles Bill के ऊपर अलग-अलग लोगों का अलग-अलग संशोधन है और मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि वे उनसे बात करेंगे, इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री जी और ये, आपस में बैठ कर यह तय कर लेंगे कि इस डिबेट को कब continue करें।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Question Hour. Question No. 61. Shri Narayan Rane.

मंदिरों को केन्द्रीय धार्मिक स्थल सूची में शामिल किया जाना

***61. श्री नारायण राणे :** क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने कोंकण क्षेत्र में अंजारले में भगवान गणपति मंदिर, अर्थात् "कादयावर्च गणपति" और अंजारले रोड, दोपोली से 7 कि.मी. दूर आसूद गांव स्थित भगवान विष्णु के केशवराज मंदिर और भगवान शिव के व्याघ्रेश्वर मंदिर तथा लाडघर में स्थित तमस तीर्थ और श्री दत्ता मंदिर तथा प्राचीन वेलेश्वर मंदिर एव कोंकण क्षेत्र में वेलनेश्वर शिव मंदिर तथा गोंधले गांव (चिपलुन) से 45 कि.मी. दूर तंबी (ताम्रपाणि) नदी के किनारे स्थित हरिहरेश्वर मंदिर को केन्द्रीय धार्मिक स्थल सूची में

शामिल किए जाने और इन स्थलों पर मूलभूत सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करवाने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं अथवा उठाने का विचार रखती है; और

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

संस्कृति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (डा. महेश शर्मा): (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) जी, नहीं। उक्त स्मारक भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के केन्द्रीय संरक्षण के अंतर्गत नहीं आते हैं। प्राचीन संस्मारक तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थल और अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958 की धारा 2 के अनुसार भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण राष्ट्रीय महत्व के स्मारकों/स्थलों का संरक्षण करता है और धार्मिक स्थलों की अलग से कोई सूची नहीं बनाई गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, फिलहाल इन स्थलों को संरक्षित स्मारकों/स्थलों की सूची में शामिल करने का कोई प्रस्ताव भी प्रस्ताव नहीं किया जा रहा है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Inclusion of temples in Central list of religious places

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

(a) whether Government has taken or proposes to take steps to include Lord Ganpati temple Kadyavarcha Ganpati Anjarle, Konkan region; Keshavraj temple of Lord Vishnu and Vyagreshwar temple of Lord Shiva in Aasood village 7 km. away from Dapoli, Anjarle Road, Tamas pilgrimage and Sri Datta temple and ancient Veleshwar temple situated at Ladghar; Velneshwar Shiva temple in Konkan region and Harihareshwar temple on bank of Tambi (Tamrapani) river situated 45 km. away from Gondhele village (Chiplun), in Central list of religious places and to provide basic amenities at these places; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No, Sir. The said monuments are not under the central protection of Archaeological Survey of India. The ASI protects monuments/sites of national importance as per the Section 2 of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958 and no separate category for list of religious sites is maintained. Further, at present

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

no proposal is also being mooted to include these sites in the list of protected monuments/sites.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री नारायण राणे: माननीय सभापति जी, मुझे इस प्रश्न के माध्यम से सदन में प्रथम बार बोलने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ है, इसके लिए मैं आपका और सदन का हृदय से आभार प्रकट करता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: आप सप्लीमेंटरी पूछिए।

श्री नारायण राणे: महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार रत्नागिरि-सिधुदुर्ग जैसे धार्मिक स्थल, जो प्रमुख पर्यटन केन्द्रों से जुड़े हुए हैं, उनका सर्वे, आकलन करा कर इनको विशेष वरीयता प्रदान करने के लिए केन्द्रीय धार्मिक स्थल की सूची में शामिल किए जाने पर विचार करेगी?

डा. महेश शर्मा: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सांसद की भावनाओं का सम्मान करते हुए यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जिन धार्मिक स्थलों के बारे में माननीय सांसद ने प्रश्न किया है, उनके बारे में वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि Archaeological Survey of India, जो 167 साल पुराना संस्थान है और लगातार इस कार्य में प्रगति पथ पर है, वह 3,386 monuments को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर संरक्षित करता है और प्रदेश स्तर पर भी हर राज्य द्वारा भी कुछ ऐसे monuments और धार्मिक स्थल संरक्षित किए जाते हैं। इस वक्त जो विषय सदन में लाया गया है, ये धार्मिक स्थल अभी इस 3,686 की लिस्ट में नहीं लिए गए हैं। इसके पीछे जो कारण है, वह हमने महाराष्ट्र सरकार से लिया है। उनका जवाब आया है कि ये जो धार्मिक स्थल हैं, the temples, as referred to in the Parliamentary Question, belong mostly to the medieval or late medieval period, and are mostly renovated, leading to loss of their historical architecture and monuments' integrity. Thus, they do not fit to be declared as a State-protected monuments, as per the provisions of the said Act and Rule.

मान्यवर, जो ट्रस्ट इन धार्मिक स्थलों को चलाते हैं, उन्होंने समय-समय पर व्यवस्थाओं, जरूरतों के अनुसार इनमें बदलाव किए हैं, जिसके कारण इन धार्मिक स्थलों की historical importance अब कम हो गई है या खत्म हो गई है, इसलिए इनको संरक्षित नहीं किया जा सकता है।

श्री सभापति: नारायण राणे जी, आप अपना second supplementary पूछिए।

श्री नारायण राणे: महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उक्त स्मारक को भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के केन्द्रीय संरक्षण के अंतर्गत लाने के लिए प्रस्ताव तैयार किया जाएगा?

डा. महेश शर्मा: सभापति महोदय, इसकी क्या प्रक्रिया है, इस प्रक्रिया के तहत अगर ऐसा कोई भी monument जिसकी आयु 100 वर्ष से अधिक हो और वह राष्ट्रीय महत्व के अंतर्गत आता हो, तो इसको गजट ऑफ इंडिया के द्वारा नोटिफाई किया जाता है और इस पर पब्लिक की observations

और आपत्तियां प्राप्त करने के लिए दो माह का समय दिया जाता है। और यदि उस पर कोई आपत्ति न हो तो इनको उस सूची में जोड़ा जाता है। इस वक्त भारत सरकार के सामने ऐसे 23 स्थान हैं, जो इस संरक्षक श्रेणी में आने के लिए निश्चित किए गए हैं और यह प्रक्रिया जारी है। अगर कोई ऐसा विषय सामने आएगा तो Archaeological Survey of India और संस्कृति मंत्रालय इस पर संज्ञान लेंगे।

श्री अनिल देसाई: सर, धर्म और आध्यात्मिकता से विज्ञान के समन्वय से भारत को विश्व गुरु कहा गया है। महाराष्ट्र की सामान्य जनता का अधिक झुकाव धर्म तथा अध्यात्म की ओर ही रहता है। कल आषाढी एकादशी के अवसर पर पंढरपुर में 15 लाख से अधिक भक्तजनों ने विठोबा के दर्शन किए। मीलों तक श्रद्धालु पैदल यात्रा से दिंडी पंढरपुर विठोबा के दर्शन हेतु आते हैं। मेरा सरकार से आग्रहपूर्वक निवेदन है कि प्रतिवर्ष होने वाले भक्ति के इस महाकुंभ में श्रद्धालुओं की सुविधा हेतु पंढरपुर को पवित्र शहर का दर्जा दिया जाए। इसके अतिरिक्त कुंभ मेले के स्तर पर लाखों भाविकाओं की सुविधा हेतु पेय जल, यातायात, यात्री निवास, स्थान गृह और शौचालयों का प्रबंध किया जाए। Archaeological Survey of India में national importance के तहत Archaeological Monuments Act के सेक्शन (2) के तहत जो दर्जा दिया जाता है, think, this has been accorded to Pandharpur. क्या सरकार इस संबंध में कुछ प्रबंध कर रही है?

डा. महेश शर्मा: विश्व भर में Spiritual Tourism अपना महत्व रखता है, चाहे वह वेटिकन सिटी हो, मक्का-मदीना हो, तिरुपति बालाजी मंदिर हो या पंढरपुर की यात्रा हो। भारत सरकार का पर्यटन मंत्रालय अपनी "स्वदेश मंत्रालय का विषय है, अगर ऐसा कोई भी विषय राज्य सरकार के द्वारा भारत सरकार के संज्ञान में लाया जाता है तो संस्कृति मंत्रालय अपने Archaeological Survey of India के संविधान के तहत उसे संरक्षित, पोषित और सवहित करने का काम करता है। पंढरपुर इसी तरह की धार्मिक यात्राओं में से एक है, हम सब का गौरव है और बहुत बड़ी संख्या में धार्मिक श्रद्धालु इसमें शामिल होते हैं। प्रदेश सरकार स्वयं इसमें अपने प्रबंध करती है और उनकी तरफ से अगर ऐसी कोई मांग करती है तो भारत सरकार समय-समय पर उन पर संज्ञान लेकर इंतजाम करती है।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, यह सवाल बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। कोंकण में ऐसे बहुत सारे मंदिर हैं। इसी तरह से दापोली, दाभोल में एक मस्जिद भी है और वह बहुत पुरानी मस्जिद है। वहां नमाज वगैरह नहीं होती है, लेकिन Archaeological Department उसकी कुछ भी देखभाल नहीं करता है। मैं जब वहां गया था, तो वहां गाय बैठी हुई थी। Archaeological Department इसके संबंध में कुछ करेगा और मेरा दूसरा सवाल है...

श्री सभापति: नहीं। आप एक ही सवाल पूछिए। आपने सवाल से हटकर दूसरा सुझाव दिया है।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: महोदय, मैं अभी सवाल पूछता हूं।

श्री सभापति: आपने जो सुझाव दिए हैं, उस सुझाव को मंत्री जी ने नोट किया होगा।

डा. महेश शर्मा: माननीय सदस्य ने इस सदन के सामने बहुत अच्छा संगम रखा है। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि सरकार या आर्कियोलोजिकल सर्वे ऑफ इंडिया हमारे संविधान की भावनाओं का सम्मान

[डा. महेश शर्मा]

करते हुए किसी भी धार्मिक स्थल या सभी धार्मिक स्थलों का, अगर वे आर्कियोलोजिकल सर्वे ऑफ इंडिया के सेक्शन (2) या (4) की कैटेगरी में आते हैं, तो बिना इसके कि वहां मस्जिद है, मंदिर है, गुरुद्वारा है या गिरिजाघर है, उनका संरक्षण नियमानुसार करते हैं। अगर आगे भी ऐसा कोई विषय उनके संज्ञान में लाया जाएगा तो Archaeological Survey of India उस विषय पर कार्रवाई करेगा।

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह: माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय राणे जी ने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न उठाया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से इसी संदर्भ में यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि देश में अनेक ऐसे मठ-मंदिर हैं जिनके साथ उनकी संपत्तियां जुड़ी हुई हैं, लेकिन इन संपत्तियों की लूट हो रही है, जमीनों पर अतिक्रमण हो रहा है। क्या केंद्रीय स्तर पर ऐसे मठ-मंदिरों की देख-रेख के लिए कोई अधिकरण है? अगर नहीं, तो क्या सरकार की अधिकरण बनाने की कोई मंशा है? क्या इन मठ मंदिरों के संचालन के लिए कुछ बनाया जा सकता है?

श्री सभापति: अजय प्रताप सिंह जी, यह question से related नहीं है। आपने महत्वपूर्ण सवाल पूछा है, मगर वह question, इस question से related नहीं है। आप इस संबंध में मंत्री जी को लिखिए। आगे देखते हैं, उसका क्या करना है?

Activities taken under Janani Suraksha Yojana

*62. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the activities and initiatives taken under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for reduction of infant and maternal mortality in the country;

(b) the financial and technical support extended to the States/UTs under JSY during each of the last three years, State/ UT-wise; and

(c) the number of women benefited under the scheme during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) was launched in 2005 with the objective of reducing maternal and neonatal mortality by promoting institutional delivery. The scheme is under implementation in all states and Union Territories (UTs), with a special focus on Low Performing States (LPS).

Cash Assistance to Pregnant women: Under JSY, following cash assistance is provided to pregnant women who opt for institutional delivery in Government hospitals.

	States	Rural Areas (in ₹)	Urban Areas (in ₹)
1	Low Performing States * (All Pregnant women)	1400	1000
2	High Performing States (Pregnant women of BPL, SC and ST)	700	600

* Low Performing States are Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Rajasthan, Odisha and Jammu and Kashmir. The remaining States are named as High Performing States.

Cash Assistance is also provided to BPL/SC/ST women of Low and High Performing states delivering in accredited private institutions

BPL pregnant women, who prefer to deliver at home, are entitled to a cash assistance of ₹ 500 per delivery.

Cash assistance is available to the pregnant women regardless of age and number of children.

Incentive to ASHA under JSY: ASHA gets the following incentive for facilitating institutional delivery of pregnant women as well as ensuring complete ANC.

ASHA Incentives Under JSY

	Rural Areas	Urban Area
For Ensuring Completion of ANC services	300	200
For Facilitating Institutional Delivery	300	200

(b) States/UTs are guided for preparation of proposal under NHM PIP and budgets are approved according to proposals received from the States/UTs.

Details of fund allocation State/UT-wise for last three years are given in the Annexure-I (See below).

(c) Details of beneficiaries State/UT-wise for last three years are given in the Annexure-II (See below).

Annexure-I*Details of fund allocation State/UT-wise for last three years*

Name of States and UTs		2015-16 (₹ in Crores)	2016-17 (₹ in Crores)	2017-18 (₹ in Crores)
1	2	3	4	5
(A) Low Performing States				
1.	Bihar	312.98	343.40	344.15
2.	Chhattisgarh	60.94	69.14	70.26
3.	Himachal Pradesh	3.10	2.66	2.65
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	30.88	24.32	32.36
5.	Jharkhand	94.72	71.43	76.83
6.	Madhya Pradesh	185.66	192.40	202.02
7.	Orissa	1.02.19	95.46	92.98
8.	Rajasthan	201.00	203.59	207.72
9.	Uttar Pradesh	511.85	511.29	529.20
10.	Uttarakhand	21.13	17.41	16.80
SUB TOTAL		1,524.44	1,531.10	1574.95
(B) NE States				
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.31	2.02	2.25
12.	Assam	104.91	71.56	71.19
13.	Manipur	2.34	2.34	2.34
14.	Meghalaya	4.16	4.62	4.25
15.	Mizoram	1.29	1.29	2.56
16.	Nagaland	1.84	1.82	1.75
17.	Sikkim	0.23	0.32	0.32
18.	Tripura	3.19	3.19	3.19
SUB TOTAL		120.27	87.17	87.85

1	2	3	4	5
(C) High Performing States				
19.	Andhra Pradesh	24.95	27.66	27.66
20.	Goa	0.12	0.12	0.10
21.	Gujarat	36.16	28.23	33.81
22.	Haryana	5.35	5.47	5.55
23.	Karnataka	66.23	78.81	50.27
24.	Kerala	13.70	14.99	15.39
25.	Maharashtra	49.82	50.87	53.35
26.	Punjab	11.09	10.82	11.00
27.	Tamil Nadu	39.92	41.34	32.94
28.	Telangana	18.28	21.33	21.18
29.	West Bengal	69.76	56.40	77.59
SUB TOTAL		335.38	336.04	328.83
(D) Small States/UTs				
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.07	0.07	0.07
31.	Chandigarh	0.14	0.10	0.11
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.22	0.53	0.48
33.	Daman and Diu	0.03	0.03	0.03
34.	Delhi	2.01	1.61	1.61
35.	Lakshdweep	0.12	0.12	0.12
36.	Puducherry	0.27	0.27	0.31
SUB TOTAL		2.86	2.73	2.73
GRAND TOTAL		1982.95	1957.04	1994.36

Annexure-II*Number of JSY Beneficiaries*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
(A) Low Performing States				
1.	Assam	427557	434005	314541
2.	Bihar	1526529	1424363	1396203
3.	Chhattisgarh	331753	324593	346003
4.	Jharkhand	245639	300314	422677
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	106260	123181	123518
6.	Madhya Pradesh	954407	1031824	1043310
7.	Odisha	478788	449699	486081
8.	Rajasthan	1031247	1067378	1020259
9.	Uttar Pradesh	2353049	2482562	3119591
10.	Uttarakhand	104307	91970	79893
SUB TOTAL		7559536	7729889	8352076
(B) High Performing States (Big States)				
11.	Andhra Pradesh	264078	295957	272432
12.	Goa	1036	724	516
13.	Gujarat	263023	229896	227613
14.	Haryana	30048	35089	32477
15.	Himachal Pradesh	17497	17017	15130
16.	Karnataka	421777	396708	282087
17.	Kerala	143084	117326	45100
18.	Maharashtra	339251	281027	103958
19.	Punjab	75040	76922	91574
20.	Tamil Nadu	473524	413747	384852
21.	Telangana	149767	170730	203207
22.	West Bengal	540721	578256	619981
SUB TOTAL		2718846	2613399	2278927

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
(C) High Performing States (UTs)				
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	396	350	351
24.	Chandigarh	1123	987	877
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1043	1703	1206
26.	Daman and Diu	88	58	43
27.	Delhi	15968	13938	12409
28.	Lakshadweep	939	496	783
29.	Pondicherry	3361	4242	3137
SUB TOTAL		22918	21774	18806
(D) High Performing States (NE)				
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	14199	13363	15003
31.	Manipur	27599	16921	11383
32.	Meghalaya	29707	24185	19106
33.	Mizoram	6096	16430	5075
34.	Nagaland	15368	14157	11345
35.	Sikkim	2824	2425	1601
36.	Tripura	19071	7004	26113
SUB TOTAL		114864	94485	89626
GRAND TOTAL		10416164	10459547	10739435*

*Data of quarter 4, 2017-18 is currently available only for 29 States/UTs.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: My first supplementary is this. I want to know from the Health and Family Welfare Minister whether it is true that 707 women have not received the amount in the year 2016-17 from the Janani Suraksha Yojana in Roorkee and Dehradun's in Civil Hospital.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I don't have a specific answer to this. She can write to me and I will inquire into accordingly. It is the States who disburse the money. We give it only to the States. So, if a specific case is brought to me, I will certainly look into it.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: My second supplementary is whether it is true that many ASHA workers have not been receiving the funds.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, the procedure is that the Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare under the National Health Mission and otherwise also gives the technical and financial support to the States. There is a procedure that the States come out with their PIP, Programme Implementation Plan. According to the Programme Implementation Plan, which is forwarded by the State to the Central Government, the Central Government approves and accordingly gives the money. As far as the ASHA workers are concerned, it is within that structure itself where the financial part is also taken care of and we disburse the money accordingly.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: After promulgation of the scheme, has the infant mortality rate and the mother mortality rate come down in the country, and which are the States where it has gone up and which are the States where it has come down? Through you, Sir, I want to request the Minister to kindly specify the names of these States.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, if you have the information, you can give, otherwise, you send it to him.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, through this scheme of the Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and by JSY, JSSK, MAA, PMSMA and LaQshya programmes, I am happy to share with the House that our MMR, IMR and our under-five mortality has declined faster than the world pace.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Good.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: This is number one. Number two, if we talk about the MDGs, according to the 2014-15 records, the decline has been 77 per cent while the global decline is 43 per cent. If we see we have declined by 37 points, that is, per lakh live births. Sir, 167 was the mortality, which is now 130. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Are you giving points or percentage?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: I am talking about points. Now it is 130 and this the decline. We have attained the position where we have gone far away than the MDGs. Accordingly if we go, by 2025, we will be able to surpass the the SDG goals also where the target is 2030. As far as the infant mortality rate is concerned, the decline has been from 43,000 lives to 39,000 lives. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is also a decline in it.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: You have not given the names of the States where it has gone up or come down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Practically, in every State. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the national average we have. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has asked you for some specific information, you can send it to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sure.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि ये बजट की जो allocation करते हैं, वह किस आधार पर करते हैं? क्योंकि इन्होंने जो figures दी हैं, उनके अनुसार हिमाचल प्रदेश में वर्ष 2015-16 में वह 3.10 था और वर्ष 2017-18 में वह 2.65 पर आ गया है। इसी तरह अन्य स्टेट्स में भी कम हुआ है। ये किस तरह से बजट कम कर रहे हैं और इनका क्या आधार व पैमाना है, किस नज़रिये को लेकर चल रहे हैं? क्योंकि बजट बहुत कम है। बजट बढ़ाने की बहुत जरूरत है।

श्री सभापति: आपका प्रश्न हो गया।

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, there is always an increase in the Budget, not decrease. As far as Himachal Pradesh is concerned, it was ₹ 200 and odd crores for something in 2014 which is now ₹ 500 crore plus. किसी प्रोग्राम में कम हुआ होगा, लेकिन टोटल बजट का जो एन्वेलप, that is always on the increase. This is number one.

The second point is, it is the States which ask how much fund they needed and under which head. इसमें उन्होंने फण्ड इसलिए कम मांगा होगा, क्योंकि वहां पर इंस्टीट्यूशनल डिलीवरी on its own बढ़ गई होगी, इसलिए वहां पर फण्ड की जरूरत नहीं होगी, उन्होंने ही कम मांगा है। हमारी तरफ से जो बजट two hundred plus now it is ₹ 500 plus crores.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Sir, Janani Suraksha Yojana is a very good scheme. But, we really have a long way to go in terms of lowering the MMR in our country. Under the SDG Goal 3, India's target is to reduce the MMR to less than 70 per one lakh live births by 2030. However, according to the latest available data under Sample Registration Survey on maternal deaths released by the Registrar General of India, MMR in India is as high as 167.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Jadhavji, please ask your supplementary.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: In the light of such a high MMR, I would like to ask, through you, Sir, to the Hon. Minister: What is the basis for fixing cash amount disbursed under the JSY to women in rural and urban areas? Is the amount determined after taking due consideration of expenditure incurred by pregnant women on 'C' Sections, medicines and other medical aid required by women? And, is the amount being reviewed annually and adjusted/revised based on the current rates of availing medical healthcare?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Supplementaries have to be short and replies should also be short and sharp.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, the hon. Member has come out with an outdated data. I shared with the House that 2014-16 data shows that per lakh live births of MMR reached from 167 to 130 and 137 was the Millennium Development Goal. So, we have surpassed the MDG.

As far as Sustainable Development Goal is concerned, it is 70 per lakh live births. According to the speed with which we are declining, by 2025, we will achieve SDG also is what I am saying. This is number one.

The second point is, States like Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu have already reached the Sustainable Development Goal and other States are also following.

Status of health care schemes in the country

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

(a) whether there is a proposal under the active consideration of Government for health care schemes in the country;

(b) if so, whether these schemes have already been introduced;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, by when it is expected to be introduced; and

(d) the details of weaker sections, particularly the minority communities, which would be benefited under these schemes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The Government announced Ayushman Bharat in Budget of 2018-19. The Ayushman Bharat consists of two components. (1) Provision of Comprehensive Primary Healthcare (CPHC) through Health and Wellness Centers (HWCs) and (2) Ayushman Bharat National Health Protection Mission (AB-NHPM).

1. **Ayushman Bharat National Health Protection Mission (AB-NHPM) :**

The Ayushman Bharat National Health Protection Mission (AB-NHPM) was approved by the Cabinet on 21.3.2018. This is to provide health assurance/ insurance of ₹ 5.00 lakh per family to 10.74 crore poor, deprived rural families and identified occupational category of urban workers' families as per the Socio Economic Caste Census(SECC) (approx. 50 crore individuals). The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) beneficiary families which are not in SECC data base will also be eligible for benefit under AB-NHPM. Once implemented, RSBY will be subsumed in AB-NHPM.

2. **Ayushman Bharat-Comprehensive Health care through Health and Wellness Centres. :** Under the initiative, existing government health facilities at the level of the Sub Health Centre (SHC) and Primary Health Centre (PHC) will be strengthened and transformed as Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs).

(d) Under Ayushman Bharat, Comprehensive Primary Health Care will be provided through Health and Wellness Centres. 1.5 lakhs HWCs are targeted to be operationalized by 2022 in phases. It will benefit all communities including the minority communities. Approval of over 20,000 HWCs has already been accorded so far.

Ayushman Bharat National Health Protection Mission (AB-NHPM): The scheme is entitlement based. The beneficiary families under AB-NHPM will be identified based on SECC deprivation criteria (D1 to D5 and D7) and automatically included household in rural areas and defined 11 occupational categories for urban areas in SECC data base. The details of beneficiaries including eligible beneficiaries from minority communities, proposed to be covered State-wise are given in the Annexure.

*Annexure**Target Households under ABNHPM*

Sl. No.	State Name	Number of beneficiaries for ABNHPM
1	2	3
1.	Uttar Pradesh	11,804,647
2.	West Bengal	11,189,146
3.	Bihar	10,895,176
4.	Madhya Pradesh	8,381,782
5.	Maharashtra	8,363,664
6.	Tamil Nadu	7,770,928
7.	Odisha	6,100,086
8.	Rajasthan	5,971,150
9.	Andhra Pradesh	5,530,825
10.	Gujarat	4,485,227
11.	Karnataka	4,131,997
12.	Chhattisgarh	3,729,027
13.	Jharkhand	2,805,753
14.	Assam	2,701,763
15.	Telangana	2,611,423
16.	Kerala	1,858,077
17.	Haryana	1,551,731
18.	Punjab	1,496,029
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	613,648

1	2	3
20.	Delhi (NCT)	588,423
21.	Uttarakhand	537,692
22.	Tripura	494,397
23.	Meghalaya	347,013
24.	Manipur	277,016
25.	Himachal Pradesh	277,005
26.	Nagaland	202,269
27.	Puducherry	103,433
28.	Mizoram	101,879
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	88,928
30.	Chandigarh	71,278
31.	Sikkim	39,791
32.	Goa	36,974
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haweli	32,614
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	21,399
35.	Daman and Diu	10,191
36.	Lakshadweep	1,465
TOTAL		105,223,846
RSBY		2,200,000
TOTAL (NATIONAL)		107,423,846

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, the hon. Minister has said, 'The Government announced Ayushman Bharat in Budget 2018-19. The Ayushman Bharat consists of two components; (1) Provision of Comprehensive Primary Healthcare through Health and Wellness Centres and (2) Ayushman Bharat National Health Protection Mission.'

So, I wanted to know, specifically, how many people are being covered under this scheme and how is the Government trying to bring in more and more people under this scheme?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, as we all know, on 1st of February, while delivering the Budget Speech, the hon. Finance Minister had come out with a scheme, called, the *Aayushman Bharat*. This scheme got the Cabinet's sanction on 21st March, 2018. This scheme has got two components. The first component is the National Health Protection Scheme. According to the socio-economic caste census, 10.74 crore people are covered under the SCCC data. Approximately, 50 to 55 crore people come in the fold of this programme. This is entitlement-based programme. This covers the full family, irrespective of its size. Five lakh rupees, per year, will be given as 'health coverage' under this procedure. In the month of February, we had consultations with the States. And, consultations were done extensively with all States because many States had their own health schemes, protection schemes and insurance schemes. So, consultations were held with them to know whether they wanted to subsume or they wanted to go separately. MoU has been done with the willing States. Now, the empanelment process is on. There were 1350 secondary and tertiary procedures, which are being enrolled in it. According to empanelment, packages have been shared with the States. The IT platform will be developed by July end. The data testing is going on. The beneficiaries have been identified. Eighty per cent of the rural area and sixty per cent of the urban area. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay. Mr. Bhattacharya, please ask your second supplementary.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, all these schemes, including the *Aayushman Bharat*, are confined to urban areas. There is no doubt, it has yielded some results in the urban areas. But, I would like to know as to what is being done for the rural areas.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. What about rural areas?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, procedures are done in hospitals. All Government institutions are deemed to be empanelled. So, all Government institutions will be doing it. In two-tier and three-tier cities, wherever there are facilities, we are empanelling institutions and we will be supporting them.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, some States, like Tamil Nadu, have implemented the National Health Protection Scheme. I would like to know how the Government will support such States because we have already invested in the insurance of our people.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, that's what I am saying. We had consultations with all the States because they had their own insurance schemes. But, there are left-outs also. We have got our own programmes. There are some duplications also. We are going to give support to the SCCC data beneficiaries. They are coming out with a programme and they are going to take out the SCCC data. They will be supported by us.

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर: सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में "आयुष्मान भारत योजना" का जिक्र किया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो "जननी सुरक्षा योजना" है, वह एक महत्वपूर्ण योजना है। उत्तर प्रदेश में जब अखिलेश यादव जी के नेतृत्व में सरकार थी, उस समय...

श्री सभापति: आप क्वेश्चन पूछिए।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर: मेरा उसी से जुड़ा हुआ प्रश्न है। उस समय शिशु मृत्यु दर को कम करने के लिए एक स्कीम थी कि गर्भवती महिला के परिवार से अगर फोन जाता था, तो ambulance वहां जाती थी, उसमें डॉक्टर आता था और फिर वे उसको अस्पताल लेकर जाते थे।

श्री सभापति: आपका क्वेश्चन क्या है?

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर: मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूँ। I am coming to my question.

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, आइए।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर: उसके अंदर गर्भवती महिला को लेकर जाया जाता था। शिशु और माता, दोनों की जब health ठीक हो जाती थी, तो उसके बाद उसी ambulance से उनको घर तक छोड़ा जाता था। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि शिशु मृत्यु दर कम करने के लिए क्या ऐसी योजना को पूरे देश में लागू करने की कोई स्कीम है? साथ ही साथ, विशेषकर जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्र हैं, वहां infrastructure है, लेकिन डॉक्टर्स और technicians की कमी है, उस कमी को कब तक दूर किया जाएगा?

श्री सभापति: एक ही supplementary पूछना है।

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: सर, जहां तक एम्बुलेंस का सवाल है, यह भारत सरकार की स्कीम है, जो हमने हर एक स्टेट को दी है, जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश भी आता है। इसी स्कीम के तहत वे इसका लाभ उठा रहे थे। इसके लिए राशि भी आबंटित है। Capital पर हम खर्च करते हैं और उसके बाद हर साल उसके depreciation के साथ cut करते चलते हैं और उसके अनुसार स्टेट्स उसको बीयर करते हैं। यह स्कीम चल रही है। इस स्कीम का लाभ सभी लोग उठा रहे हैं और इसका लाभ आगे भी मिलता रहेगा।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद। श्री शमशेर सिंह मन्हासा।

श्री शमशेर सिंह मन्हास: सर, मेरा सवाल कमजोर वर्ग और मॉनॉरिटी के लोगों के संबंध में है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कमजोर वर्ग और मॉनॉरिटी वर्ग के लिए क्या अलग प्रकार से कोई डेटा रिजर्व किया जाता है या अलग से बनाने का प्रावधान है?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, Socio-Economic Caste Census, यह इन्हीं deprivations के आधार पर बना है और इसी का उपयोग स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय कर रहा है।

Information on black money from Switzerland

*64. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's fight against black money has taken a major beating as the latest data released by the Swiss National Bank has revealed that the amount deposited by Indians in the Swiss banks in the past one year has increased by 50 per cent;

(b) whether India and Switzerland have signed an agreement for automatic information exchange and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Indian Government has received any information on black money from Switzerland;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, by which date India will receive information on black money from Switzerland?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No Sir.

The Government has taken various steps in its crusade against black money, including black money stashed abroad, which have led to positive results, including India and Switzerland signing the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA) pursuant to which the Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) is activated between the two countries for sharing of financial account information effective from 01.01.2018 with first transmission in 2019. Accordingly, India will receive the information of financial

accounts held by Indian residents in Switzerland for 2018 and subsequent years, on an automatic basis.

Swiss authorities have shared the following information regarding the Swiss National Bank (SNB) figures quoted in the media "The figures published by the SNB are regularly mentioned in the Indian media as a reliable indicator of the amount of assets held with Swiss financial institutions in respect of Indian residents. More often than not, the media reports have not taken account of the way the figures have to be interpreted, which has resulted in misleading headlines and analyses. Moreover, it is frequently assumed that any assets held by Indian residents in Switzerland are undeclared (so-called 'Black Money').

Further they have said "To analyze Indian residents' deposits held in Switzerland, another data source should be used. This is the so-called "locational banking statistics", which the SNB collects in collaboration with the Bank for International Settlements (BIS).

The data collected by Swiss National Bank in collaboration with Bank for International Settlements (BIS) shows that the loans and deposits of Indians, other than Banks, in the Swiss banks decreased by 34.5% in the year 2017 as compared to 2016. Further, there has been significant reduction in Swiss non-bank loans and deposits of Indians by 80.2% between 2013 and 2017.

(b) to (e) India and Switzerland have a Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement in place which entered into force on 29th December, 1994. A Protocol amending the agreement entered into force on 7th October, 2011. Based on the provisions of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement, the two countries exchange information on black money covered by the Agreement, on request basis, which is foreseeably relevant to the administration for enforcement of the domestic laws concerning taxes. The information received is utilized to conclude investigations and tax the unaccounted income and assets of the taxpayers, and initiate penalty and prosecution proceedings as applicable.

The Automatic Exchange of Information based on Common Reporting Standard has also commenced from 2017 with many countries enabling India to receive financial account information of Indian residents. This will also be useful in bringing the unaccounted income and assets to tax.

The disclosure of information received under a tax treaty is governed by the confidentiality provisions of the treaty. Further, the disclosure of information in case of individual assesses is protected as per the provisions of Section 138 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप: सर, स्विस बैंकों में भारतीयों का बढ़ता हुए काला धन चिंता का विषय है। मोदी जी की सरकार के आने के बाद यह विश्वास था कि बाहर के देशों में काले धन में कमी आएगी। काले धन को समाप्त करने के लिए चरणबद्ध कार्य होगा, सरकारी एजेन्सियां कुछ ज्यादा काम कर पाएंगी। 2014 से लेकर 2016 तक काले धन में कमी तो आई थी, परन्तु स्विस बैंक के हाल में जारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आपका क्वेश्चन प्लीज़।

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप: सर, मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूँ। भारतीय नागरिकों के जमा धन में, जो 2016 के आंकड़े हैं, उनकी तुलना में 2017 में 50 परसेन्ट से भी ज्यादा वृद्धि हुई है। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि जो 2017 में अचानक 50 परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई है, उसके पीछे क्या कारण है?

श्री पीयूष गोयल: माननीय सभापति जी, यह एक और उदाहरण है कि कैसे बेबुनियाद खबर पर कई बार देश की जनता और इतने वरिष्ठ सांसदगण भी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: उन्होंने किसी का नाम नहीं लिया। Please, please.

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: सर, माननीय मंत्री जी आरोप लगा रहे हैं, जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**...

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: What is this? ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has not taken anybody's name. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: What is this? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री पीयूष गोयल: सर, इस देश के बड़े-बड़े नेता और वरिष्ठ सांसदगण भी ...**(व्यवधान)**...
ऐनेलाइज़ नहीं कर सकते हैं और समझ नहीं पाते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has not taken anybody's name. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: What is this? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please he has not taken any name.

श्री पीयूष गोयल: माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी सरकार 2014 के आने के बाद ...(**व्यवधान**)... एक के बाद एक लगातार काले धन के ऊपर इस सरकार के द्वारा जो प्रहार किया है, उसी के कारण स्विस् बैंकों में भी जो पैसा या धनराशि रखी थी, वह 2014 से 2017 के अंत तक 80 प्रतिशत घटी है। यह statistics पूरे देश के समक्ष है। अब मैं आता हूँ उस statistics के ऊपर जिसे माननीय सांसद जी ने refer किया है। मैं उनका एक statistics के ऊपर ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा। स्विस् नेशनल बैंक ने डेटा निकाला कि विश्व भर में स्विस् बैंकों में जो कुल राशि है, उसका एनेलिसिस करके उन्होंने एक डेटा निकाला, हो सकता है कि वह स्विस् बैंक का खाता भारत की किसी ब्रांस में भी हो, हो सकता है वह विश्व भर में कहीं भी, किसी भी भारतीय का हो, चाहे वह भारत में रहता है चाहे Non-Resident Indian हो। अलग-अलग प्रकार से, ये पैसे स्विस् बैंक में कोई भी वैध-अवैध रखे, वह सारा डेटा कंपाइल करके स्विस् नेशनल बैंक एक फिगर निकालता है। मैंने स्विस् अथॉरिटीज़ से चर्चा की कि यह क्या है, What is this figure? इसमें मुझे लिखित जवाब आया और मैं quote करना चाहूंगा। स्विस् नेशनल बैंक का फिगर मीडिया में आया है, उसके बारे में स्विस् अथॉरिटीज़ कहती है, "The figures published by the SNB, the Swiss National Bank, are regularly mentioned in the Indian media as a reliable indicator of the amount of assets held with Swiss financial institutions in respect of Indian residents." Then, he clarifies की यह कैसे गलत है, He says, "More often than not, the media reports have not taken into account the way the figures have to be interpreted, which has resulted in misleading headlines and analysis." यह सरकारी response है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right, Now, second supplementary.

श्री पीयूष गोयल: सर, एक ही मिनट लूंगा। "Moreover, it is frequently assumed that any assets held by Indian residents in Switzerland are undeclared (so-called 'Black Money')."

फिर उनका कहना है कि अगर आप को सच में इंडियन रेसिडेंट्स का कितना पैसा स्विट्ज़रलैंड में है, वह देखना है तो जो एक राइट डेटा सोर्स है, वह स्विस् अथॉरिटीज़ कह रही है, जो करेक्ट डेटा सोर्स है, उसको कहते हैं - locational banking statistics, कि लोकेशन स्विट्ज़रलैंड में

[श्री पीयूष गोयल]

है। कितना पैसा है, यह भी स्विस नेशनल बैंक collect करता है, in collaboration with the Bank for International Settlements. माननीय सभापति महोदय, उस डेटा के अनुसार...

श्री सभापति: आप संक्षेप में बोलिए।

श्री पीयूष गोयल: माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह बड़ा important विषय है, ज्वलंत विषय है।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है।

श्री पीयूष गोयल: देश के लोगों के गलतफहमियां दूर करने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है। खुद स्विस अथॉरिटीज़ लिखित रूप में देती हैं कि Swiss National Bank, in collaboration with Bank for International Settlement का जो डेटा है, वह दर्शाता है कि loans and deposits of Indians—other than banks; मतलब RBI भी रख सकता है, स्टेट बैंक भी रख सकता है। बैंकों को छोड़ो; जो individuals के deposits स्विस बैंक में स्वित्ज़रलैंड में हैं – decreased by 34.5 per cent in the last year compared to the previous year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Second supplementary.

श्री पीयूष गोयल: 34.5 परसेंट कम हुआ और आखिरी क्वार्टर में तो 44 परसेंट कम हुआ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, please ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Mr. Minister, please confine to the issue.

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप: सभापति महोदय, स्विस बैंक ने जब यह रिपोर्ट जारी की है कि स्विस बैंक में भारतीय नागरिकों की जमा राशि 2016 के आंकड़ों की तुलना में 2017 में 50 परसेंट से भी ज्यादा बढ़ गयी है, तो माननीय पूर्व वित्त मंत्री अरुण जेटली जी ने अपने ब्लॉग पर लिखा है कि स्विस बैंकों ने जो आंकड़ें सार्वजनिक किए हैं, उनमें सब काला धन नहीं है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह सारा काला धन नहीं है, तो उसमें से कितना काला धन है और यह काला धन कब तक भारत आएगा?

श्री पीयूष गोयल: सभापति जी, माननीय सांसद जी भली-भांति जानते हैं कि वर्ष 2011 में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, माननीय पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जी भी यहां पर हैं, स्विस बैंक के साथ ट्रीटी अमेंड की थी कि जब भी हमारे पास कोई information आएगी, तो हम उसके बारे में उनसे जानकारियां ले सकते हैं। दुर्भाग्य से 2011 से 2014 के बीच कई HSBC के अकाउंट्स वगैरह की जानकारियां आयीं, जिनके बारे में हम

स्विट्ज़रलैंड से जानकारीयां मांगते रहे, लेकिन information नहीं मिली। फिर, अक्टूबर, 2014 में प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने रेवेन्यू सेक्रेटरी और अधिकारियों को वहां पर भेजा और सख्ती से वहां पर बात करने के बाद ज्वाइंट मैकेनिज्म इश्यू हुआ कि आगे से वे हमें information देने में मदद करेंगे। सभी माननीय सांसद यह जानकार खुश होंगे कि 2014 के बाद लगभग चार हजार से अधिक information हमने वहां से मांगी हैं और उस डेटा के ऊपर सचिव कार्रवाई देश में हो रही है।

इसी के साथ-साथ, अभी हमने जो नई ट्रीटी स्विट्ज़रलैंड के साथ रीनेगोशिएट की है, उसके तहत 1 जनवरी, 2018 के बाद किसी भी भारतीय नागरिक के द्वारा जो भी transactions स्विट्ज़रलैंड में होंगे, उसको हमें मांगना भी नहीं पड़ेगा, उसका automatic data भारत को मिल जाएगा ...(व्यवधान)... जिसके आधार पर हम कार्रवाई कर सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... यह भी दिसम्बर, 2017 का डेटा है। उसके opening balance के रूप में हमें automatically सब जानकारीयां मिल जाएंगी।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है। श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय।

श्री देरेक ओब्राईन: बोलो दादा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़। ऐसे नारा देने से क्या होगा? वहां तक पहुंचेगा नहीं, स्विस बहुत दूर है।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, it appears from the reply given by the hon. Minister that the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement was executed on 29th of December, 1994. Then Protocol, amending the Agreement, entered into on 7th of October, 2011 and the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement was executed on 1st of January, 2018. So, since last 24 years or so, the Agreements are being executed. I want a specific reply from the hon. Minister that how much unaccounted deposit of Indians have so far been recovered from Switzerland, in how many cases prosecution proceeding has been initiated and when the citizens of India will get Rs. 15 lakhs in their account.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I think, the hon. Member may have some information which the Government does not have. If he is privy to any information about black money, I think he should put it before the Government so that the Government can take action. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRISUKHENDU SEKHARRAY: Sir, he is casting an aspersion. ...(Interruptions)... The Minister cannot cast aspersion. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You answer the question. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: How has the Government got any data ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You just answer the question, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I told him. ...*(Interruptions)*... He will answer the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: In the last four financial years, from 2014 to 2018, the Government has sought 4843 exchange of information requests. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already told him. He has to answer the question. That's all. Nothing else. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, he is casting aspersion. ...*(Interruptions)*... He must withdraw it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No aspersion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOPAL: Sir, I did not cast aspersion. ...*(Interruptions)*... I made an appeal, through you, that if he has any information, he should give it to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... How is that an aspersion? ...*(Interruptions)*... How is that an aspersion? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has clarified it. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has clarified it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I am making an appeal to the hon. Member that if he has any information, he should give it to us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has clarified that he has not cast any aspersions. That is the end of it. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Question Hour goes! ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, as regards information on requests for exchange of information, the Government has made 4843 exchange of information requests to foreign jurisdictions in the last four financial years, and the proceedings are going on. ...*(Interruptions)*...

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Inclusion of petrol, diesel and natural gas in GST ambit**

*65. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether demands are pouring in for inclusion of petrol, diesel and natural gas in Goods and Services Tax (GST) ambit to bring uniformity in their price throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and also the reaction of Government in this respect duly taking in view the opinion expressed in public by the Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Certain representations have been received from various companies and trade and industry associations seeking *inter-alia* inclusion of petroleum products under GST.

Article 279 A (5) of the Constitution prescribes that the Goods and Services Tax Council shall recommend the date on which the goods and services tax be levied on petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit (commonly known as petrol), natural gas and aviation turbine fuel. So far, the GST Council has not made any recommendation for inclusion of petrol, diesel and natural gas under GST.

Debt recovered and bad debts written off by PSBs

*66. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that total gross Non Performing Assets (NPAs) stands at ₹9 lakh crore and over 90 per cent of it is with Public Sector Banks (PSBs);

(b) the details of debt recovered and bad debts written off by each PSB and financial institutions as on March 31, 2018;

(c) whether it is also a fact that PSBs could only recover ₹15,786 crore in first nine months of Financial Years 2017-18 and 2016-17; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) The gross advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks increased from ₹ 25,03,431 crore as on 31.3.2008 to ₹ 68,75,748 crore as on 31.3.2014, as per the global operations data of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Further, as per RBI inputs, the primary reasons for spurt in stressed assets in recent times 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) carried out in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of NPAs. Expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were reclassified as NPAs and provided for. PSBs initiated cleaning up by recognising NPAs and provided for expected losses. As a result of transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, gross Non-performing Assets (NPAs) of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) (as per RBFs off-site returns global operations provisional data, as on 31.3.2018), increased to ₹ 10,35,528 crore, of which ₹ 8,95,601 crore (86.49%) were gross NPAs of Public Sector Banks (PSBs).

As per RBI data on global operations, during the first nine months of financial year 2017-18 and 2016-17, PSBs recovered an aggregate amount of ₹ 1,10,427 crore in accounts declared NPA. Details of reduction in NPAs due to recoveries and due to written-off amount (including compromise), in respect of PSBs and select financial institutions, for the financial year 2017-18, are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines and policy approved by bank Boards, non-performing loans, including, *inter-alia*, those in respect of which full provisioning has been made on completion of four years, are removed from the balance-sheet of the bank concerned by way of write-off. Banks write-off NPAs as part of their regular exercise to clean up their balance-sheet, tax benefit and capital optimisation. Borrowers of such written-off loans continue to be liable for repayment. Recovery of dues takes place on ongoing basis under legal mechanisms, which include, *inter-alia*, the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act (SARFAESI Act), and Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs). Therefore, write-off does not benefit the borrower.

Statement-I

Details of reduction in NPAs due to recoveries in PSBs and select financial institutions

		Amounts in crore ₹
Sl. No.	Bank/financial institution	Reduction in NPAs due to actual recoveries during FY 2017-18
1	2	3
1.	Allahabad Bank	2,086
2.	Andhra Bank	1,598

1	2	3
3.	Bank of Baroda	1,416
4.	Bank of India	13,940
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	1,765
6.	Canara Bank	2,241
7.	Central Bank of India	3,077
8.	Corporation Bank	697
9.	Dena Bank	931
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	6,840
11.	Indian Bank	575
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	4,505
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	2,235
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	418
15.	Punjab National Bank	4,443
16.	State Bank of India	9,847
17.	Syndicate Bank	2,207
18.	UCO Bank	1,680
19.	Union Bank of India	1,835
20.	United Bank of India	942
21.	Vijaya Bank	828
22.	Export Import Bank of India	538
23.	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	6
24.	National Housing Bank	7
25.	Small Industries Development Bank of India	718

Source: Reserve Bank of India (off-site returns global operations)

Statement-II

Details of reduction in NPAs due to written-off amount (including compromise) in PSBs and select financial institutions

Amounts in crore ₹		
Sl. No.	Bank/financial institution	Reduction in NPAs due to written-off amount (including compromise) during FY 2017-18 *
1	2	3
1.	Allahabad Bank	3,635
2.	Andhra Bank	1,666
3.	Bank of Baroda	4,948
4.	Bank of India	8,976
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	2,460
6.	Canara Bank	8,310
7.	Central Bank of India	2,924
8.	Corporation Bank	8,228
9.	Dena Bank	661
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	12,515
11.	Indian Bank	1,606
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	6,908
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	6,357
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	460
15.	Punjab National Bank	7,407
16.	State Bank of India	39,151
17.	Syndicate Bank	2,400
18.	UCO Bank	2,735
19.	Union Bank of India	3,477
20.	United Bank of India	1,867
21.	Vijaya Bank	1,539

1	2	3
22.	Export Import Bank of India	1,459
23.	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	0
24.	National Housing Bank	0
25.	Small Industries Development Bank of India	34

Source: Reserve Bank of India (off-site returns global operations)

* Write-offs are done after full provisioning, and as per RBI's guidelines and policy approved by bank Boards, non-performing loans, including, *inter-alia*, those in respect of which full provisioning has been made on completion of four years, are removed from the balance-sheet of the bank concerned by way of write-off. Further, the process of recovery of dues from the borrower in such loan accounts continues and, therefore, the write-off does not benefit the borrower.

Flow of black money into entertainment industries

*67. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the assessment of Revenue Intelligence agencies, unaccounted/black money is flowing into Entertainment Industries including cinema production and distribution, Television and IPL cricket;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of television, cinema production and distribution companies found involved in investment of unaccounted money;

(d) the action taken against the erring companies having nexus with such organisations, company-wise; and

(e) whether Government proposes to bring out any new legislation with relevant provisions to regulate cinema and television industries as well as IPL cricket and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) There is no such assessment that unaccounted/Black money has been found to specifically flow into entertainment industries including cinema production and distribution, Television and IPL Cricket, by the Revenue Intelligence Agencies under Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC).

However, Investigation into matters regarding tax evasion and unaccounted/black money is an ongoing process and whenever any such instance comes to the notice of the Income Tax Department, it takes appropriate action including conducting searches & surveys, assessment of income, levy & recovery of tax, imposition of penalty and launching of prosecution as per the provision of the Income Tax Act, 1961 against such

tax evader(s), including companies, which may be engaged in diversified activities, across various sectors, including entertainment industries like cinema production & distribution, Television and IPL cricket. Sector-wise details are not separately maintained. Further, disclosure of information in respect of specific assesses is prohibited except as provided under section 138 of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(e) There is no proposal as of now to bring out any new legislation to regulate Cinema and Television industries as well as IPL Cricket.

Curb on illegal kidney business in private hospitals

*68. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are increasing incidents of illegal kidney transplant in the private hospitals across the country;

(b) if so, the details of such cases in the current year along with the status of such cases; and

(c) what are the measures taken by Government to stop such crimes in private hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Public health and hospitals being State subjects, come under the purview of State Government. Whenever instances of illegal kidney retrieval/transplantation come to the notice of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare through complaints/media reports, these cases are forwarded to concerned State Governments for investigation and further action as per the provisions of Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act, 1994 (THOTA). As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), NCRB does not maintain data on the illegal kidney transplant activities in private hospitals separately. However, as per latest information available with them, number of cases registered and number of persons arrested under THOTA is as under:

Year	No. of cases registered	No. of persons arrested
2014	2	0
2015	15	14
2016	7	32
2017*	10	14
Upto March 2018*	1	0

*provisional data

(c) The Government of India has already enacted Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act, 1994 (as amended in 2011). This Act has provisions for imprisonment upto 10 years and fine upto ₹ 1.00 crore for commercial dealings in human organs. However, the enforcement of provisions of the Act is within the remit of the respective State Government. Under National Organ Transplant Programme (NOTP), all stakeholders including private hospitals are sensitized regarding provisions of the Act and to prevent commercial dealings in human organs and criminal acts related to organ transplantation.

Rise in money parked by Indians in Swiss Banks

*69. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether money parked by Indians in Swiss Banks rose over 50 per cent to ₹7,000 crore in 2017, reversing a three year downward trend amid India's clampdown on suspected black money stashed abroad;

(b) whether in comparison, total funds held by all foreign clients of Swiss Banks rose about 3 per cent to ₹100 lakh crore in 2017 according to annual data released by Swiss National Bank, the Nation's Central banking authority; and

(c) whether this is in contrast to India's claims that it had secured co-operation of all nations including European Union Nations, in tightening regulations over parking of illegal funds by Indians?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The Government has taken various steps in its crusade against black money, including black money stashed abroad, which have led to positive results, including India and Switzerland signing the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA) pursuant to which the Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) is activated between the two countries for sharing of financial account information effective from 01.01.2018 with first transmission in 2019. Accordingly, India will receive the information of financial accounts held by Indian residents in Switzerland for 2018 and subsequent years, on an automatic basis.

Swiss authorities have shared the following information regarding the Swiss National Bank (SNB) figures quoted in the media "The figures published by the SNB are regularly mentioned in the Indian media as a reliable indicator of the amount of assets held with Swiss financial institutions in respect of Indian residents. More often than not, the media reports have not taken account of the way the figures have to be

interpreted, which has resulted in misleading headlines and analyses. Moreover, it is frequently assumed that any assets held by Indian residents in Switzerland are undeclared (so-called 'Black Money').

Further they have said "To analyze Indian residents' deposits held in Switzerland, another data source should be used. This is the so-called "locational banking statistics", which the SNB collects in collaboration with the Bank for International Settlements (BIS)."

The data collected by Swiss National Bank in collaboration with Bank for International Settlements (BIS) shows that the loans and deposits of Indians, other than Banks, in the Swiss banks decreased by 34.5% in the year 2017 as compared to 2016. Further, there has been significant reduction in Swiss non-bank loans and deposits of Indians by 80.2% between 2013 and 2017.

India and Switzerland have a Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement in place which entered into force on 29th December, 1994. A Protocol amending the agreement entered into force on 7th October, 2011. Based on the provisions of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement, the two countries exchange information on black money covered by the Agreement, on request basis, which is foreseeably relevant to the administration for enforcement of the domestic laws concerning taxes. The information received is utilized to conclude investigations and tax the unaccounted income and assets of the taxpayers, and initiate penalty and prosecution proceedings as applicable.

Information about the black money stashed abroad is received under the relevant provisions of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements/Tax Information Exchange Agreements/Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters/SAARC Multilateral Agreement (in short tax treaties) and the same is utilized to bring the unaccounted income and assets to tax.

The Automatic Exchange of Information based on Common Reporting Standard has also commenced from 2017 with many countries enabling India to receive financial account information of Indian residents. This will also be useful in bringing the unaccounted income and assets to tax.

Shortfall in CSR funding

*70. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of firms found to have not met their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) spending requirements since 2014, year-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken steps to ensure that the requisite expenditure is incurred;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Every company having net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more, or turnover of rupees one thousand crore or more or a net profit of rupees five crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year shall ensure that the company spends, in every financial year, at least two per cent of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years in areas or subject, specified in Schedule VII of Companies Act, 2013 (Act.)

The CSR spend position with respect to financial years 2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17 (up to 30.11.2017) is as under:

CSR Spent	No. of Companies		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
More than Prescribed Amount	1,633	3,380	2,203
Prescribed Amount	477	317	19
Less than Prescribed Amount	4,001	6,268	3,718
Zero Spent	8,833	9,219	346
Total No. of Companies	14,944	19,184	6,286

*Filings up to 30.11.2017 have been factored.

As per second proviso to section 135(5) of the Act, if the company fails to spend the prescribed amount, the Board of a company shall specify the reasons for not spending the amount and disclose the same in its Board Report.

As per the provisions of law, the Company is required to constitute a Committee of the Board to formulate CSR Policy, recommend projects for approval of the Board and monitor execution thereof.

The Registrar of Companies initiates action against non-compliant companies after due examination of records. For the FY 2014-15 prosecutions against 254 were sanctioned out of which 33 companies have filed applications for compounding. Given the large number of companies for which detailed scrutiny is required, the Government

has set up a Centralized Scrutiny and Prosecution Mechanism (CSPM) in April 2018. CSPM has been tasked to start with examination of records of top 1000 companies obliged to spend on CSR. Based on scrutiny, preliminary notices have been issued to 272 companies. This is a continuous process and prosecution is filed against companies that have not complied with CSR spend requirements and also not furnished any valid reasons for not spending or under spending.

Rigorous punishment for adulteration of foodstuffs

†*71. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been a ten-fold increase in cases of adulteration during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the number of cases in which adulteration has been found to be unsafe;
- (c) the number of cases of adulteration in which culprits have been punished;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether Government would bring provision of rigorous punishment after declaring the adulteration of foodstuffs as a serious crime; and
- (f) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (f) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) have informed that instances of sale/supply of sub-standard and adulterated foodstuffs have come to their notice through various channels. Since enforcement of provisions of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules, Regulations made thereunder primarily rests with the States/Union Territories, all such cases, complaints are forwarded to Food Safety Commissioners of concerned States/UTs for taking action.

As per the enforcement reports and data received from States/UTs, details of food samples collected, tested, found not conforming and action taken against the defaulting Food Business Operators (FBOS) by food safety officials of the States/UTs for the years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 is as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year	No. of samples collected	No. of samples analysed	No. of samples found non-confirming	No. of Civil/Criminal cases Launched	Convictions	No. of cases in which Penalties imposed / Amount raised
2014-15	84537	75282	14716	10675	1402	2795/ ₹11,28,45,522
2015-16	77941	72499	16133	9979	540	3669/ ₹ 21,65,98,989
2016-17	88530	78340	18325	13080	1605	4757/ ₹ 17,01,93,266
2017-18	92378	85729	20390	13469	4915	6866/ ₹25,23,75,367

The data does not suggest an alarming increase in the incidence of adulteration.

In order to make available good quality foodstuff to the consumers and for keeping a check on the problem of food adulteration in the country, the state food authorities are advised by the FSSAI from time to time to keep a strict vigil by regularly drawing food samples from all sources *viz.* manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers and to take strict action against the offenders under the provisions of the FSS Act, 2006.

The Food Safety Officers in the States/UTs are taking food samples on regular basis and send them for analysis in the food laboratories to check the compliance of the provisions of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, Rules and Regulations made thereunder. In cases where samples are found to be not conforming, recourse is taken to the penal provisions as provided in the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. The provisions of Section 57 and 59 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 relating to penalty for adulteration and unsafe food provide for graded penalties and punishment as per severity of the act of adulteration and its implications. The existing provisions of penalty and punishment are sufficient to deal with the offences of adulteration in foodstuffs.

Expenditure incurred on International Yoga Day, 2018

*72. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programmes organised and projects launched on the occasion of International Yoga Day;

(b) the expenditure incurred on the celebration of the events this year including expenses incurred on promotion, publicity, advertisement and awareness in India and worldwide;

(c) the number of participants who took part in these programmes and places where these were held, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps taken or being taken by Government to promote yoga in the country and worldwide?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The main event of Mass Demonstration of Yoga on the occasion of 4th International Day of Yoga (IDY) was held at the Forest Research Institute campus in Dehradun, Uttarakhand on 21.06.2018.

Events related to IDY were also organized in NCT of Delhi by the Ministry of AYUSH, at the following places:

- (1) Nehru Garden, New Delhi
- (2) Lodhi Garden, New Delhi
- (3) Talkatora Garden, New Delhi
- (4) Sector-11, Dwarka, New Delhi
- (5) Swarna Jayanti Park, Sector-10, Rohini, Delhi.
- (6) Rajpath, New Delhi.
- (7) Yamuna Sports Complex, Delhi.
- (8) Lal Quilla, Delhi.

In addition to this, Yoga Training Programmes of duration up to one-month were conducted in around 600 Districts of India, in preparation to IDY-2018.

No specific project on Yoga was launched on the occasion of International Day of Yoga.

(b) Funds of ₹ 36,80,85,850/- were earmarked by the Ministry of AYUSH for the observance of 4th International Day of Yoga including expenses incurred on promotion, publicity, advertisement and awareness. Details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The participation in the Yoga events for the observation of International Day of Yoga is voluntary. Events of IDY are organized by various agencies including Govt./PSU units and NGOs. The details of events organized by other agencies are not maintained by Ministry of AYUSH. The details of estimated number of participants in the events organized by the Ministry of AYUSH are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) The Initiatives taken by the Ministry of AYUSH to promote Yoga in the country can be summarized under following broad headings:

- (1) National AYUSH Mission (NAM) which includes programmes for Yoga (along with programmes for other systems of AYUSH healthcare).
- (2) Activities coordinated by Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy (CCRYN), New Delhi.
- (3) Activities coordinated by Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, New Delhi

The details of these initiatives are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

IDY-2018 Expenditure details

Sl. No.	Activity	Funds Earmarked
1.	Electronic publicity through DAVP, AIR, Doordarshan	₹ 20,02,07,337/-
2.	Print Publicity	₹ 3,11,17,019/-
3.	Outdoor Publicity	₹ 1,49,88,167/-
4.	Financial Assistance to Government of Uttarakhand for Mass Yoga Demonstration at Dehradun	₹ 3,10,00,000/-

Sl. No.	Activity	Funds Earmarked
5.	Hiring of event management agency for celebration of Mass Yoga Demonstration at Dehradun	₹ 3,40,00,000/-
6.	Financial Assistance to MDNIY, CCRYN & NDMC	₹ 2,00,00,000/-
7.	Procurement of T-Shirts	₹ 1,21,81,447/-
8.	Letters to Gram Pradhans through India Post	₹ 18,06,812/-
9.	World Yoga Ambassadors Tour through KATPS	₹ 69,59,512/-
10.	Yoga Awards	₹ 50,00,000/-
11.	Coffee Table Book on Yoga	₹ 39,00,000/-
12.	Miscellaneous	₹ 69,25,556/-
TOTAL		₹ 36,80,85,850/-

Statement-II

Details of estimated number of participants in events organised by the Ministry of AYUSH and other organisations

(a) Estimated participation in Events organized by Ministry of AYUSH

Sl. No.	Venue/Location	Estimated no. of participants
1	2	3
1.	Main Event, RFI Ground, Dehradun	Uttarakhand 55,000
2.	All India Institute of Ayurveda, New Delhi	Delhi 600
3.	Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, New Delhi	Delhi 35,791
4.	Delhi Events	Delhi 65,700
5.	CCRYN, New Delhi (through its different programmes)	5,26,696
6.	North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine	Arunachal Pradesh 600
7.	North Eastern Institute on Ayurveda & Homeopathy, Shillong	Meghalaya 170

1	2	3	
8.	National Institute of Siddha, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	250
9.	National institute of Homeopathy, Kolkata	West Bengal	411
10.	National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune	Maharashtra	5,000
11.	Central Research and Regional Research Institutes (different states)		29,256
TOTAL			7,19,474

(b) Estimated participation in Events organized by Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy

	States	No. of Participants
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7589
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	152
3.	Assam	16929
4.	Bihar	64258
5.	Chhattisgarh	6189
6.	Daman and Diu	838
7.	Delhi	14064
8.	Goa	12535
9.	Gujarat	64270
10.	Himachal Pradesh	13262
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	5250
12.	Jharkhand	16935
13.	Karnataka	34826
14.	Kerala	12715
15.	Madhya Pradesh	16134
16.	Maharashtra	77073
17.	Manipur	2097
18.	Meghalaya	267
19.	Mizoram	2174

	States	No. of Participants
20.	Odisha	3488
21.	Punjab	22944
22.	Rajasthan	32263
23.	Tamil Nadu	25527
24.	Telangana	27338
25.	Tripura	3263
26.	Uttar Pradesh	26704
27.	Uttarakhand	6194
28.	West Bengal	11418
	GRAND TOTAL	526696

(c) Estimated participation in Events organized by various Central and Regional Research Institutes under M/o AYUSH

	Institutes	No. of Participants
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	17
	Regional Research Center of Ayurveda, Port Blair	9
	Regional Research Centre of Ayurveda	8
	Regional Research Centre of Ayurveda, Port Blair	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	125
	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Skin disorders, Vijayawada	60
	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Skin Disorders	65
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	50
	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute, Itanagar	50
4.	Assam	110
	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Gastro-Intestinal Disorders, Guwahati	110
5.	Bihar	8334
	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Infectious Diseases CCRAS	80

	Institutes	No of Participants
	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Infectious Diseases, Patna	80
	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Infectious Diseases Agam Kuan, Patna	8124
	Regional Research Institute of Unani Medicine-Guzri-Patna City-Patna-800008	50
6.	Delhi	2538
	Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Cardiovascular Diseases	85
	Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Cardiovascular Diseases, New Delhi	85
	Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences, New Delhi	75
	Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy	2200
	Regional Research Institute of Unani Medicine New Delhi (CCRUM)	93
7.	Gujarat	120
	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Skin Disorders	80
	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Skin Disorders, Ahmedabad	40
8.	Himachal Pradesh	40
	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Nutritional Disorders, Mandi	40
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	50
	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Urinary Disorders, Jammu	50
10.	Karnataka	200
	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Metabolic Disorders, Bengaluru	80
	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Metabolic Disorders	120

	Institutes	No of Participants
11.	Kerala	180
	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Life Style Related Disorders, CCRAS	60
	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Life Style Related Disorders, CCRAS	60
	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Life style related Disorders, Thiruvananthapuram	60
12.	Madhya Pradesh	60
	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Drug Development, Gwalior	60
13.	Maharashtra	210
	Central Ayurveda Research Institute for cancer, Worli, Mumbai	50
	Regional Ayurveda Institute for Fundamental Research	35
	Regional Ayurveda Institute for Fundamental Research, Pune	35
	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Mother and Child Health, Nagpur	90
14.	Odisha	160
	Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Hepatobiliary Disorders, Bhubaneswar	80
	Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Hepatobiliary Disorders, Bhubaneswar	80
15.	Punjab	25
	Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Respiratory Disorders, Patiala	25
16.	Sikkim	76
	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute, Gangtok	76
17.	Tamil Nadu	300
	Central Council for Research in Siddha	300

	Institutes	No of Participants
18.	Telangana	450
	Central Research Institute of Unani Medicine	150
	Central Research Institute of Unani Medicine, Hyderabad	150
	Central Research Institute of Unani Medicine, Hyderabad	150
19.	Uttar Pradesh	15975
	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Eye Diseases, Lucknow	41
	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute, Jhansi	20
	Regional Ayurvedic Unani Office	15914
20.	Uttarakhand	116
	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute Ranikhet Uttarakhand 263645	50
	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute, Ranikhet	33
	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute, Ranikhet (Under CCRAS)	33
21.	West Bengal	120
	Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Drug Development, Kolkata	120
	GRAND TOTAL	29256

Statement-III

Initiatives to promote Yoga in the Country

(I) Ministry of AYUSH

(a) National AYUSH Mission (NAM)

- i. Co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs) including Yoga & Naturopathy.

- ii. Up gradation of exclusive State Government AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries including Yoga & Naturopathy.
- iii. Setting up of up to 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital including Yoga & Naturopathy.
- iv. Up gradation of State Government Educational Institutions including Yoga & Naturopathy.
- v. Setting up of new State Government AYUSH Educational Institutions including Yoga & Naturopathy in the State where it is not available.
- vi. Under the flexible components of the scheme of NAM, provision has been made for Grant-in-aid to the Yoga Wellness centres.

(II) Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy (CCRYN), New Delhi

- (a) Running Central Research Institute of Yoga & Naturopathy (CRIYN), Rohini Delhi.
- (b) Collaborative Research centres.
- (c) Conducting multi-centric research studies.
- (d) Establishment of OPD of Yoga & Naturopathy.
- (e) Training, Propagation and Promotional Activities through participation in Healthmelas/ exhibition.
- (f) Celebration of International Day of Yoga by organizing One Month Yoga Training Programme in all districts of India.
- (g) Scheme of financial assistance to establish or run Yoga & Naturopathy Clinics/Hospitals.
- (h) Organising Yoga Fests in different States.
- (i) Setting up of Yoga Parks.

(III) Morarii Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY), New Delhi

- (a) Running Yoga OPD and providing Yoga treatment in 19 CGHS Wellness Centre and 4 Yoga Therapy Centres in Tertiary/ Allopathy Hospitals.
- (b) Conducting Certificate, Diploma & Degree Course in Yoga

- (c) International Day of Yoga (IDY) is being celebrated every year on 21st June to create mass awareness of Yoga among the public.
- (d) Conducting Seminars/ Conference/ Workshops and Special Lecture Series to create awareness about Yoga among the people.
- (e) Running Yoga Centres at 4 Sports Authority of India (SAI) Stadia.

Tax incentives extended to Andhra Pradesh

*73. SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tax incentives given to the State of Andhra Pradesh to promote industrial and economic growth as per the AP Reorganisation Act, 2014;

(b) which districts of Andhra Pradesh have benefited from the above tax incentives;

(c) how many industrial projects have sought and availed tax incentives under the aforesaid benefits; and

(d) the total value of tax incentives availed by industries in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The details of tax incentives given to State of Andhra Pradesh as per AP Reorganization Act, 2014 are as under:

- (i) Section 32 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 ('the Act') was amended to, *inter alia*, provide for higher additional depreciation at the rate of 35% (instead of 20%) in respect of the actual cost of new specified machinery or plant acquired and installed by a manufacturing undertaking/enterprise being set up in the notified backward area of Andhra Pradesh, on or after 1st April, 2015. This higher additional depreciation is available in respect of any new machinery or plant acquired and installed for the purposes of the aforesaid undertaking or enterprise during the period 1st April, 2015 to 31st March, 2020.
- (ii) A new section 32AD was also inserted in the Act which provides for investment allowance of 15% on the cost of specified plant and machinery acquired and installed by any person during the period 1st April, 2015 to 31st March, 2020 to set up a manufacturing/production undertaking/enterprise after 1st April, 2015 in notified backward areas of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The benefit was extended to seven districts of AP namely Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Srikakulam, Vishakhapatnam and Vizianagaram.

(c) and (d) It is not possible to specifically segregate the data of industrial units availing the above tax concessions between Andhra Pradesh & Telangana as many of the entities having an industrial unit in Andhra Pradesh might be assessed to tax at Telangana or in other regions of the country. As provisions of section 32AD and first proviso to section 32(1)(ia) were applicable from assessment year 2016-17 beginning on 01.04.2016, the data is available for two assessment years namely 2016-17 and 2017 -18 (financial year 2015-16 and 2016-17) as per following details:

Assessment Year	Number of PANs, being assessed with Pr. CCIT, AP & Telangana claiming deduction u/s 32 AD & additional depreciation under first proviso to section 32(1) (ia)	Quantum of deduction claimed under section 32AD (in ₹)	Quantum of additional depreciation claimed under first proviso to section 32(1) (ia) (in ₹)
2016-17	52	474,37,18,497	656,51,95,744
2017-18	72	199,19,33,728	648,62,14,836

Reversion to old pension scheme

*74. SHRI V. VIJYSAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for removing Pension Scheme from April 2003;

(b) whether the employees who had joined after 2003 are demanding to revert back to the old Pension Scheme since they virtually get nothing after their retirement in the new Pension Scheme;

(c) whether these employees, after retirement, do not get whatever they contributed and the matching amount of Government in the scheme, since 40 per cent of it has to be mandatorily invested in an annuity scheme of authorised insurance company and the returns are dependent on market forces; and

(d) what constraints Government has to revert back to the old Pension Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Government has made a conscious move to shift from the defined benefit pension scheme to defined contribution pension scheme *i.e.* National Pension System (NPS) due to rising and unsustainable pension bill.

Representations have been received which *inter alia* also include the demand that the Government may revert to old defined benefit pension system.

NPS is a well designed pension system. The pension wealth which includes both employee and Government contribution accumulates over a period of time till retirement. It grows with a compounding effect and is paid to the subscriber in the form of lump sum withdrawal and annuity. As per the provisions of Government notification dated 22.12.2003 And Section 20(2)(i) of the PFRDA Act, 2013. it is mandated that a subscriber is required to purchase an annuity of a specified percentage from a life insurance company, for provision of monthly pension, besides being permitted to withdraw certain part of accumulated pension wealth as lump sum withdrawal.

Due to rising and unsustainable pension bill and competing claims on the fiscal, there is no proposal to replace the NPS with old pension scheme in respect of Central Government employees recruited on or after 01.01.2004.

Empanelment of Ayurveda hospitals under CGHS

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

(a) whether Government has any proposal to increase/empanel Ayurveda hospitals under CGHS;

(b) if so, the number and names of the hospitals empanelled and to be empanelled in the country for Ayurveda treatment, State-wise;

(c) whether in-patient facilities at Ayurveda hospitals are not available under CGHS; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes; CGHS is empanelling eligible Private Ayurvedic Hospitals under the Continuous Empanelment Scheme.

(b) The names of the hospitals empanelled for Ayurveda treatment in the country are given in the Statement (See below). In addition, eligible private Ayurvedic Hospitals seeking empanelment under CGHS and agreeing to the terms and conditions of empanelment, shall be considered for empanelment as and when they apply.

(c) and (d) In-patient facilities are available at Ayurvedic Hospital, Lodhi Road and empanelled Ayurvedic hospitals under CGHS.

Statement

Names of hospitals empanelled for Ayurveda treatment in the Country

Sl. No.	State	Name of Empanelled Hospital
1.	Kerala	Sree Subramania Ayurvedic Nursing Home, Karikkamkulam, Karaparamba P.O., Calicut
2.		Sarathy Ayurvedic Hospital, Elanjichodo Elookkara, Muppathudam, P.O. Aluva Ernakulam
3.		Parathuvayalil Hospital, Keezhillam P.O. Perumbavoor, Ernakulam Distt.
4.		Dr. Augustine's Arya Vaidya Asraman Ayurvedic Hospital, Thiruvanchikulam, Kodungallur P.O., Thrissur Distt.
5.		Vasudeva Vilsam Nursing Home, Fort P.O. Trivandrum
6.		Sitaram Ayurveda Specility Hospital, Veliynnur road, Thrissur
7.		Sreedhareeyam Ayurvedic Eye Hospital & Research Centre, IX/218, Nelliakkattu Mana, Kizhakombu P.O., Koothattukulam, Ernakulam
8.		Ahalia Ayurveda Medical College Hospital Kozhipara P.O., Palakkad
9.		Sree Narayana Health Care Society, R. Sankar Nagar, Karimpinuzha P. O Pangode, Puthur, Kollam Distt.
10.	Karnataka	Ayur VAID Hospital, 1 B, 3rd Main, Hoysala Nagar, Ramamurthy Nagar Extn. Bangalore

Sl. No.	State	Name of Empanelled Hospital
11.		Ayurved Hospitals, 230 Amarjyothi Layout off Intermediate Ring Road Domlur Extn Bangalore
12.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Ayurveda Hospital, Village- Vatika Tehsil- Sanganer Jaipur
13.	Delhi/NCR	Maharishi Ayurveda Hospital, Khosla Medical Institute & Research Society, Block-B, Pocket-P, Shalimar Bagh (West)
14.		Kailash Institute of Naturopathy Ayurveda & Yoga, 26 KP-1, Greater Noida

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Evaluation of results of AYUSH expansion in the country

†641. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has not achieved anticipated results in expanding the purview of Ayush in urban, semi-urban and rural areas;

(b) if so, whether it is due to insufficient number of doctors, para-medical staff in Ayush medication system; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to check such deficiencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUS) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide health care services lies with the respective State/UT Governments. However, Central Government through the Centrally Sponsored scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) has supported the States/UTs in expanding the scope of AYUSH in the country including urban, semi urban and rural areas through the following activities:

- (i) Co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centers (PHCs), Community Health Centers (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) Up gradation of exclusive State Government AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries.
- (iii) Setting up of integrated AYUSH Hospital with a maximum of 50 beds.
- (iv) Upgradation of State Government Educational Institutions.
- (v) Setting up of new State Government AYUSH Educational Institutions including Yoga and Naturopathy in the State where it is not available.
- (vi) Strengthening of State Government/ Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) Pharmacies and Drug Testing Laboratories (DTL).
- (vii) Cultivation and Promotion of Medicinal Plants.

The Ministry has been able to expand its visibility and impact of AYUSH in the country significantly. There are 773668 AYUSH Registered Practitioners throughout the country as on 01st January, 2017 who contribute to AYUSH health care services in the country including urban, semi-urban and rural areas. However, the data on paramedical staff for AYUSH systems of medicine is not maintained by the Central Government. For promotion of AYUSH, budgetary allocation of ₹ 1626.37 Crore as Budget Estimate has been made to Ministry of AYUSH for various activities for the year 2018-19.

Hospital in Visakhapatnam under National AYUSH Mission

642. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: 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 has recently approved a 50-bedded AYUSH hospital at Visakhapatnam under the National AYUSH Mission;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that 100 lakhs have also been released recently; and
- (c) why cannot Government plan to have a AYUSH medical college in Visakhapatnam as there is also Regional Ayurveda Research Institute at Vijayawada?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUS) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), Central Government has approved a 50-bedded integrated AYUSH

hospital at Visakhapatnam and sanctioned ₹ 100.00 lakhs and ₹ 121.91 lakhs during 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively for this purpose in two installments.

(c) Health is a State Subject. Opening of AYUSH institutions/colleges comes under the purview of concerned State/UT Governments. However, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission there is provision of financial assistance for setting up of new AYUSH educational Institutions in the States where it is not available in Government sector. "State/UT Government may avail eligible financial assistance by projecting the same through State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) as per NAM guideline.

Proposals received from State Governments for development of AYUSH

643. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a number of proposals from State Governments including Himachal Pradesh regarding various schemes being implemented for development of AYUSH system of medicine;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise including Himachal Pradesh;

(c) the funds allocated/released/spent for development of AYUSH system of medicine in Himachal Pradesh during the said period;

(d) whether any proposals received from Himachal Pradesh are still pending with Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and the time by which these proposal are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUS) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (C) Yes. The number of proposals received through State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) from various States/UTs including Himachal Pradesh for development of AYUSH system of medicine under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) and fund allocated/released/spent by the Central Government State/UT-wise during last three years and current year is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) State Government of Himachal Pradesh has submitted State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) for the year 2018-19. However, Mission Directorate could not consider the approval of SAAP in its meeting held on 28.05.2018 as the State Government has not furnished the status of physical & financial progress of grant-in-aid released during previous years under NAM. As per information from Himachal Pradesh Government against an amount of ₹ 1754.619 lakhs released to the State Government, ₹ 1057.476 lakhs is lying unspent. Now of late, the physical and financial report has been received. However, approval of SAAP depends upon the State fulfilling the National AYUSH Mission (NAM) guidelines.

Statement

The number of proposals received through State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) from various States including Himachal Pradesh for development of AYUSH system of medicine under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission during last three years and current year.

(₹ in lakhs)

(2015-16)

Sl. No.	Name of The State	Allocation of Central Share for the year 2015-16	Proposal received including State Share 2015-16	Final Grant-in-aid released/spent against SAAP 2014-15 during 2015-16	Central Share of Approved for the year 2015-16	Grant-in-aid released/spent for the year 2015-16	Total Grant-in-aid released/spent during 2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	900.693	1171.121	549.931	890.483	850.452	1,400.383
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	199.982	1828.550	70.113	457.446	457.441	527.554
3.	Assam	1270.051	1390.091	399.378	1,011.13	1,011.130	1,410.508
4.	Bihar	2663.677	4613.905	-	2,066.889	313.975	313.975
5.	Chhattisgarh	1027.007	2296.710	549.257	786.736	309.000	858.257
6.	Gujarat	1130.817	2501.530	577.493	867.759	215.200	792.693
7.	Haryana	713.774	1227.830	399.218	541.192	180.573	579.791

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	496.251	521.940	-	425.571	421.480	421.480
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	474.049	1059.442	392.192	460.766	399.958	792.150
10.	Jharkhand	969.402	1123.668	-	672.734	624.723	624.723
11.	Karnataka	923.196	1200.380	682.476	920.798	877.777	1,560.253
12.	Kerala	851.184	1106.058	457.878	848.47	815.900	1,273.778
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2064.515	2681.200	1,303.980	2,005.47	1,949.361	3,253.341
14.	Meghalaya	309.635	1841.586	93.400	281.719	281.719	375.119
15.	Manipur	486.509	2674.740	146.405	682.399	682.396	828.801
16.	Mizoram	349.968	2395.760	73.855	331.838	331.838	405.693
17.	Maharashtra	1385.245	1801.157	945.934	865.986	336.800	1,282.734
18.	Nagaland	483.359	2624.318	76.115	796.98	796.98	873.095
19.	Odisha	1262.531	3145.195	850.847	1,084.54	1,014.43	1,865.281
20.	Punjab	602.763	1498.910	269.289	414.229	30.218	299.507
21.	Rajasthan	1778.285	4785.589	1,130.724	1,751.18	1,688.882	2,819.606
22.	Tripura	294.512	609.631	143.371	328.983	328.983	472.354
23.	Telangana	748.878	1751.713	360.979	746.964	730.484	1,091.463
24.	Tamil nadu	971.501	1263.55	-	687.273	87.700	87.700
25.	Uttrakhand	487.251	3678.795	153.457	485.554	467.781	621.238
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4843.104	13447.869	-	4,878.44	4,539.27	4,539.270
27.	West Bengal	1216.025	3169.294	900.458	1,152.97	1,024.39	1,924.852
28.	Sikkim	245.985	1082.800	43.692	564.463	564.459	608.151
29.	Delhi	355.506	471.000	266.598	327	327.000	593.598
30.	Goa	469.849	694.060	-	339.13	118.725	118.725
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	131.069	393.650	151.777	127.816	-	151.777
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	255.561	1007.100	-	91.797	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33	Daman and Diu	328.328	143.880	-	54.654	-	
34	Lakshadweep	252.055	270.819	189.223	166.5	-	189.223
35	Puducherry	135.014	275.551	12.525	131.663	131.650	144.175
36	Chandigarh	622.469	495.730	-	451.69	-	
TOTAL		31,700.000	72245.122	11,190.565	28,699.213	21,910.683	33,101.248

(2016-17)

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of The State	Allocation of Central Share for the year 2016-17	Proposal received including State Share 2016-17	Grant-in-aid released/ spent against SAAP 2015-16 during 2016-17	Central Share approved, for the year 2016-17	Grant-in-aid released/ spent for the year 2016-17	Total Grant-in-aid released/ spent during 2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,013.500	2637.997	40.031	1,085.500	1,085.500	1.125.531
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	354.400	579.521		468.155	465.450	465.450
3.	Assam	1,380.200	3064.290		1,631.649	1,631.649	1,631.649
4.	Bihar	3,630.200	-	1,752.914	-	-	1,752.914
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,143.500	3400.710	477.736	1,156.350	1,147.001	1,624.737
6.	Gujarat	1,153.700	2340.000	652.559	1,084.487	880.487	1,533.046
7.	Haryana	643.400	1172.700	360.619	673.776	673.777	1,034.396
8.	Himachal Pradesh	472.500	688.584	4.091	619.420	610.121	614.212
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	734.100	801.571	60.808	708.400	708.400	769.208
10.	Jharkhand	1,378.200	2172.000	48.011	-		48.011

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Karnataka	1,223.600	6900.462	43.020	1,216.683	1,198.435	1,241.455
12.	Kerala	889.900	1483.167	32.570	858.634	858.634	891.204
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2,622.600	6051.989	56.114	2,610.768	2,589.219	2,645.333
14.	Manipur	577.500	4210.809		1,230.000	1,229.987	1,229.987
15.	Meghalaya	435.600	1924.087		823.806	802.743	802.743
16.	Mizoram	349.000	3393.578		609.635	603.754	603.754
17.	Maharashtra	1,961.500	3269.167	529.186		-	529.186
18.	Nagaland	421.000	880.023		522.140	521.284	521.284
19.	Odisha	1,620.400	2708.482	70.103	1,151.198	1,151.198	1,221.301
20.	Punjab	788.600	4260.88	384.011	1,735.439	933.800	1,317.811
21.	Rajasthan	2,491.500	12493.90	62.301	5,134.618	2,162.908	2,225.209
22.	Tripura	429.100	403.186		334.065	334.062	334.062
23.	Telangana	791.400	2291.710	16.480	1,319.758	1,314.216	1,330.696
24.	Tamil Nadu	1,326.000	4701.60	599.573	2,065.956	1,380.968	1,980.541
25.	Uttarakhand	551.100	3461.634	17.773	1,180.448	1,170.156	1,187.929
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6,513.000	16713.00	339.167	8,127.458	8,127.458	8,466.625
27.	West Bengal	1,673.000	2730.380	128.574	1,169.482	1,169.482	1,298.056
28.	Sikkim	253.200	1921.244		889.373	874.071	874.071
29.	Delhi	397.200	-	-			
30.	Goa	218.300	905.730	220.405	402.192	402.192	622.597
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	356.800	356.800	127.816	267.005	267.005	394.821
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	512.600	-	91.797	-		91.797
33.	Daman and Diu	603.800	115.340	54.654	58.530	58.530	113.184
34.	Lakshadweep	508.100	422.460	166.500	343.229	343.229	509.729
35.	Puducherry	202.800	216.515		170.069	170.000	170.000
36.	Chandigarh	318.700	1353.120	451.690	57.630	57.630	509.320
TOTAL		39940.000	100026.636	6788.503	39705.853	34923.346	41711.849

(2017-18)

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of The State	Allocation of Central Share for the year 2017-18	Proposal received including State Share 2017-18	Grant-in-aid released/ spent against SAAP 2016-17 during 2017-18	Central Share approved, for the year 2017-18	Grant-in-aid released/ spent for the year 2017-18	Total Grant-in-aid released/ spent during 2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,118.400	1970.178	0.000	1,176.012	1,176.012	1,176.012
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	481.000	855.320	2.701	543.026	543.005	545.706
3.	Assam	3,087.400	3430.532	0.000	2390.692	2,390.692	2,390.692
4.	Bihar	3,462.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
5.	Chhattisgarh	937.300	2199.210	9.349	1217.406	1,217.406	1,226.755
6.	Gujarat	970.900	2000.000	204.000	1070.394	1,070.394	1,274.394
7.	Haryana	871.000	1451.701	0.000	848.442	848.442	848.442
8.	Himachal Pradesh	596.400	976.070	9.299	709.628	709.628	718.927
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	632.700	3465.397		992.584	992.584	992.584
10.	Jharkhand	1,235.800	1759.287	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
11.	Karnataka	1,298.400	10373.962	18.248	2,041.618	2,041.618	2,059.866
12.	Kerala	1,415.500	6983.550		2,096.234	2,096.234	2,096.234
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2,364.500	6790.618	21.549	3,038.135	3,038.135	3,059.684
14.	Manipur	711.000	4201.990	0.000	1339.333	1,339.326	1,339.326

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Meghalaya	720.700	1781.708	21.059	717.199	717.195	738.254
16.	Mizoram	767.900	1707.370	5.875	687.612	687.603	693.478
17.	Maharashtra	1,866.400	3164.543	0.000	1,784.285	1,784.285	1,784.285
18.	Nagaland	823.800	2259.301	0.855	1516.068	1,516.061	1,516.916
19.	Odisha	1,561.000	2601.700	0.000	1,561.020	1,561.020	1,561.020
20.	Punjab	546.700	899.926	801.642	547.020	547.020	1,348.662
21.	Rajasthan	2,640.300	12466.134	2971.704	3,921.552	3,921.552	6,893.256
22.	Tripura	608.200	7767.212	0.000	1195.542	1,195.541	1,195.541
23.	Telangana	625.100	1676.519	5.544	1049.567	1,049.567	1,055.111
24.	Tamil Nadu	1,504.100	5236.678	684.992	2,104.080	2,104.080	2,789.072
25.	Uttarakhand	1,024.300	2304.000	10.293	1,975.804	1,975.804	1,986.097
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6,499.300	10832.200	0.000	6,280.230	6,280.230	6,280.230
27.	West Bengal	1,829.900	3040.753	0.000	1,654.943	1,654.646	1,654.646
28.	Sikkim	200.000	196.720	15.300	164.790	164.787	180.087
29.	Delhi	800.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
30.	Goa	200.000	443.954	0.000	262.469	262.468	262.468
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	602.700	602.700	0.000	302.330	302.330	302.330
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	381.100	316.820	0.000	143.403	143.403	143.403
33.	Daman and Diu	338.600	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
34.	Lakshadweep	244.600	63.747	0.000	63.747	63.747	63.747
35.	Puducherry	200.000	433.304	0.069	239.926	239.926	239.930
36.	Chandigarh	773.000	1793.720	0.000	490.520	490.520	490.520
TOTAL		43,940.000	1,06,046.824	4,782.479	44,125.611	44,125.261	48,907.740

(₹ in lakhs)

(2018-19)

Sl. No.	Name of The State	Allocation of Central Share for the year 2018-19	Proposal received including State Share for the year 2018-19	Central Share approved for the year 2018-19	Grant-in-aid released/ spent during 2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,280.200	2,485.800	1,280.206	1,203.054
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	550.600	779.380	547.847	-
3.	Assam	3,534.000	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	3,962.800	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,072.900	1,831.170	1,066.868	-
6.	Gujarat	1,111.300	2,236.900	1,102.661	-
7.	Haryana	997.000	1,938.250	943.361	943.361
8.	Himachal Pradesh	682.700	927.390	-	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	724.200	-	-	-
10.	Jharkhand	1,414.600	-	-	-
11.	Karnataka	1,486.200	2,477.055	1,253.034	1,164.174
12.	Kerala	1,620.200	3,000.920	1,556.833	1,459.301
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2,706.500	4,595.957	2,341.961	2,141.286
14.	Manipur	813.800	904.200	796.683	-
15.	Meghalaya	824.900	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	879.000	974.320	722.739	-
17.	Maharashtra	2,136.400	-	-	-
18.	Nagaland	943.000	1,358.610	770.003	-
19.	Odisha	1,786.800	2,978.000	1,072.734	975.946
20.	Punjab	625.800	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Rajasthan	3,022.200	-	-	-
22.	Tripura	696.200	-	-	-
23.	Telangana	715.500	1,205.112	690.364	
24.	Tamil nadu	1,721.700	2,879.560	1,593.348	1,489.495
25.	Uttrakhand	1,172.500	-	-	647.242
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7,496.600	20,738.513	7,479.708	-
27.	West Bengal	2,094.500	-	-	-
28.	Sikkim	228.900	169.430	121.969	-
29.	Delhi	915.700	-	-	
30.	Goa	228.900	477.860	146.898	133.136
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	689.900	651.720	371.758	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	436.200	-	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu	387.600	72.010	72.010	72.010
34.	Lakshadweep	280.000	-	-	-
35.	Puducherry	228.900	255.900	228.900	215.060
36.	Chandigarh	884.800	516.750	499.656	-
TOTAL		50353.000	53454.807	24659.541	10444.065

Data regarding schemes and programmes

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

(a) whether Government as a whole has compiled any data about the new and innovative schemes and programmes implemented to achieve its stated objectives during the years 2014-18 and their success so far;

(b) what new efforts, if any, are being made by Government to create greater awareness about these schemes and programmes; and

(c) what is the mechanism, if any, to assess the success of such efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Ministry of AYUSH has launched Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) on 15th September, 2014 under which financial assistance are being provided to the States/UTs development and promotion of AYUSH system of medicine as per the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) received from the States/UTs. Under the scheme, the component-wise outputs achieved are as under:

Sl. No.	Component	Year- wise Outputs			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Co-location at PHCs, CHCs and DHs	5716	4869	3161	4555
2.	Upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals & Dispensaries	5625	1631	7107	8891
3.	50 bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospitals	3	16	34	31
4.	No. of Hospitals/Dispensaries to whom Supply of Essential drugs has been made	11727	15955	15048	16549
5.	Upgradation of AYUSH Educational Institutions	38	25	20	15
6.	Strengthening of State Drug Testing Laboratories (DTLs), Pharmacies	11	19	22	15
7.	Medicinal Plants (area in Ha.)	-	8721.91	12416.144	9685.92

(b) and (c) The Ministry provides financial support to the State/UT Governments to take up Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities under NAM. Departmental evaluation/Third party evaluation is conducted periodically to assess the outcome of scheme.

Special AYUSH clinics for the elderly

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

(a) whether Government provides better health services to the elderly persons under AYUSH treatment system;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, whether Government proposes to open special clinics for the aged persons in villages;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the other measures being taken by Government to provide cheaper health facilities to the aged persons under the AYUSH system of medicine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (e) Yes Sir, the Government provides optimum services to elderly under AYUSH system of medicines.

As Health is a State subject, opening of special clinic for elder persons in villages comes under the purview of the respective State/UT Government.

However, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission ("NAM), there is a provision of financial assistance to the States/UTs for setting up of upto 50-bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals and for establishment of AYUSH facility in Primary Health Centres (PHCs). Accordingly, State/UT Government may avail assistance through posing their requirement in their State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) as per NAM guidelines. Further, under NAM there is provision of supply of essential drugs to the AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries through which the public including elderly persons can avail free services.

In addition, Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), an autonomous organization under Ministry of AYUSH is providing health services to the elderly persons through its 23 Clinical units (Special Geriatric Clinics) located throughout the country. Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, an autonomous organization under Ministry of AYUSH is providing health services to the elderly persons through its 23 research centres and peripheral Out Patient Departments (OPDs) located throughout the country. Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS), an autonomous organization under Ministry of AYUSH is also providing Geriatric special Out Patient services. Further, National Institute of Siddha (NIS), an autonomous organization under Ministry of AYUSH also conduct a special OPD for elderly persons. Geriatric patients are exempted from payment of Indoor-Patient Department (IPD) charges.

Authentication system for AYUSH medicines

†646. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state the details of the measures adopted for authentication and recognition of drugs and medical treatment practices through modern system of medicine under the Ministry of AYUSH for ensuring their acceptability among the general public along with their achievement as well as outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Measures adopted for authentication and recognition of drugs and medical treatment practices of AYUSH and outcomes and achievements thereof are as under:

1. Analytical techniques and equipment used for the testing of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) drugs and medical interventions are the same as applicable in modern system of medicine. Research Councils and Pharmacopoeia Committees of AYUSH undertake the work of standardization and quality testing of drugs by adopting pharmacognostical and physico-chemical methods including macroscopic, microscopic and various instrumental techniques such as Thin Layer Chromatographic fingerprints. GCP guidelines, ICMR's ethical guidelines and WHO guidelines are followed, as and where required, for clinical validation of AYUSH interventions and evaluation of efficacy & safety of drugs. Research & Development interventions in AYUSH are by and large done on the basis of integrated protocols and methodologies involving both AYUSH and modern scientific parameters of analysis and assessment. In this direction, collaborative research activities in AYUSH are being promoted involving premier medical and scientific institutions and registration of clinical research studies for ASU&H drugs is done in Clinical Trials Registry of India (CTRI) maintained by the Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR).
2. Regulatory provisions are laid down prescribing conditions required to be fulfilled for grant of license to manufacture Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic (ASU&F) drugs, which include compliance to Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) and proof of safety and effectiveness as prescribed under Drugs & Cosmetics Rules and adherence to quality standards

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of identity, purity and strength of drugs as prescribed in the respective pharmacopoeia. WHO-GMP and Certificate of Pharmaceutical Product (CoPP) guidelines are applicable for quality certification of ASU herbal drugs intended for export and international trade.

3. Indian Medicine Central Council (IMCC) Act, 1970 and Homoeopathic Central Council (HCC) Act, 1973 are modeled and implemented on the lines of Indian Medical Council (IMC) Act, 1956 for the purpose of regulating the education and practice of ASU&H systems of medicine and registration of the practitioners in central or state register is mandatory for doing medical practice in these systems.
4. Achievements and outcomes reflecting the acceptability and demand for AYUSH systems among the general public areas under:-
 - (a) National Health Policy-2017 contains much about promotion of AYUSH based healthcare services for the people.
 - (b) There is increasing prevalence of AYUSH health facilities in the country. As per available information AYUSH infrastructure in the country includes 7,71,468 registered practitioners, 550 teaching institutes, 170 Postgraduate institutes, 3,639 hospitals and 26,405 dispensaries in Government sector and 8,667 Drug manufacturing units. Besides, with the strategy of mainstreaming of AYUSH in place under National Health Mission and National AYUSH Mission, AYUSH facilities have been set up in about 506 District Hospitals, 374 Sub district hospitals, 2871 CHCs, 8995 PHCs, and 5716 in other medical centers. 15649 AYUSH practitioners are appointed for implementation of Rashtriya Bal Suraksha Karyakram (RBSK) under National Child Health Program and 12263 for imparting general health services from PHCs, CHCs and District Hospitals.
 - (c) Eleven National Institutes, five Research Councils, two central pharmacopoeia laboratories. Pharmacopoeia Commission with four pharmacopoeia committees and two Regulatory Councils of AYUSH have been established under the purview of Central Government.
 - (d) Quality standards of identity, purity and strength of about 2600 ASU&H drugs are published in the respective pharmacopoeias, which are mandatory for the industry to manufacture drugs under license.

- (e) Scientific publications in the form of books, monographs, research articles and case reports are brought out by the Research Councils and National Institutes for enhancing recognition and appreciation of AYUSH. AYUSH Research Portal has also been created to place scientific inputs and interventions in public domain.
- (f) MoUs have been signed with certain foreign countries for international cooperation and promotion of AYUSH and Ministry of AYUSH has collaboration agreement with WHO Headquarters to develop benchmark documents of Ayurveda, Unani Medicine and Panchakarma. Morbidity codes and standardized terminology of AYUSH in accordance with the WHO publications and International Classification of Diseases (ICD) have been developed for global positioning of AYUSH.

Autonomy for Indian system of medicine

†647. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the in-charge of allopathic dispensary exercise an overall administrative control over all the dispensaries where more than one dispensaries of different systems are located within a single premises under the Central Government Health Scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it does not go against the stated policy of Government in terms of promoting Indian medicine system; and

(d) whether Government would consider to grant full-fledged autonomy to various systems of medicine on account of their exclusive identity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) In case the AYUSH unit is functioning in the Allopathic Dispensary, CMO I/C of Allopathic Dispensary is the overall in-charge in administrative matters for smooth functioning. However AYUSH Wellness Centers work independently and have autonomy in respect of managing their wellness units. In the case where AYUSH Dispensaries are functioning independently, they are under the control of AYUSH Doctors.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Cultivation of medicinal plants in Tamil Nadu hills

648. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that State of Tamil Nadu has extensive ranges of hills and mountains including Jarradhu hills, Kollinalai hills, Agathiai Malai etc. which are ideal for growing different types of medicinal plants;

(b) whether Government will provide any special focus/attention to bring more hectares under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) to grow more medicinal plants;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, the Government is aware of the fact that State of Tamil Nadu has extensive ranges of hills and mountains including Javadhu hills, Kollimalai hills, Agathiai Malai etc. which are ideal for growing different types of medicinal plants and the National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Ministry of AYUSH under its "Central Sector Scheme on Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants" has provided support for conservation and resource augmentation of medicinal plants species *viz.* *Abrus precatorius*, *Acacia leucophloea*, *Acacia planifrons*, *Adhatoda vasica*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Canarium strictum*, *Capparis sepiana*, *Carissa carandas*, *Cinnamomum wightii*, *Cissus quadrangularis*, *Decalepis hamitonii*, *Dioscorea pentaphylla*, *Dysoxylum malabaricum*, *Eugenia jambolana*, *Feronia limonia*, *Ficus benghalensis*, *F. glomerata*, *F. racemosa*, *Garcinia gummi-gutta*, *Gloriosa superba*, *Gmelina arborea*, *Hemidesmus indicus*, *Holoptelea integrifolia*, *Murraya koenigii*, *Myristica dactyloides*, *Nothapodytes foetida*, *Ormocarpum sennoides*, *Persea macrantha*, *Phyllanthus emblica*, *Pithecellobium duke*, *Pongamia pinnata*, *Santalum album*, *Terminalia bellerica*, *Terminalia chebula*, *Vateria indica*, *Wrightia tinctoria* etc. in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c) Presently, the Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India under its Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National AYUSH Mission (NAM)" is providing support for cultivation of those medicinal plants as proposed in the State Annual Action Plan by the concerned state. During 2015-16 to 2017-18, under the NAM scheme, the

Ministry of AYUSH has provided assistance for cultivation of medicinal plants in 31343 hectare area throughout the Country including state of Tamil Nadu.

In the state of Tamil Nadu, under NAM scheme, the assistance has been provided for cultivation of medicinal plants species *viz.* Phyllanthus emblica, Coleus forskohlii, Gloriosa superba, Garcinia indica, Solanum xanthocarpum, Piper longum covering 2266 ha. area.

The Government is also providing special attention to bring more hectares under National AYUSH Mission to grow more medicinal plants.

(d) Does not arise.

Control of creation of new shell companies

649. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of shell companies removed during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of action taken against these shell companies; and

(c) the details of initiative taken to control creation of new shell companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The term 'Shell Company' is not defined under the Companies Act, 2013 (The 'Act'). However, Section 248(1)(c) of the Act, provides for removal of name of company from the register of companies, if it is not carrying on any business or operation for a period of 2(two) immediately preceding financial years and has not made any application within such period for obtaining the status of a dormant company under Section 455 of the Act. Based on the above mentioned provision, names of 2,26,166 companies were struck off from the register of companies. The details of Companies States/Union Territories (UTs)-wise struck off/removed u/s 248 of the Act, from the register of companies are given in the Statement (*See* below). Further, the Central Government has ordered investigation into the true ownership of 68 number of companies under section 216 read with section 210(1)(c) of the Act, which have deposited and withdrawn fund in an exception manner from the bank accounts during demonetization period.

(c) The Government has set up a Task Force to look into the matter of 'Shell' Companies. The Task Force has identified typical attributes of a 'Shell' company which

is prone to indulge in illegal activities. Based on these attributes, concerned enforcement agencies would be able to identify shell companies and take action as per law.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of States and Union Territories (UTs)	Number of Companies Removed From the Register of Companies
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	76
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3633
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14
4.	Assam	172
5.	Bihar	1557
6.	Chandigarh	1453
7.	Chhattisgarh	906
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	46
9.	Daman and Diu	13
10.	Delhi	43925
11.	Goa	1744
12.	Gujarat	11389
13.	Haryana	3882
14.	Himachal Pradesh	754
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1394
16.	Jharkhand	636
17.	Karnataka	18165
18.	Kerala	4059
19.	Lakshadweep	3
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4702
21.	Maharashtra	59849

1	2	3
22.	Manipur	9
23.	Meghalaya	30
24.	Mizoram	2
25.	Nagaland	6
26.	Odisha	1824
27.	Puducherry	571
28.	Punjab	2928
29.	Rajasthan	5178
30.	Tamil Nadu	24723
31.	Telangana	16817
32.	Tripura	14
33.	Uttar Pradesh	6822
34.	Uttarakhand	792
35.	West Bengal	8078
TOTAL		226166

Split of the position of Chairman and MD in companies

650. DR. SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has directed SEBI to issue order/recommend to top listed companies to split the position of Chairman and/or Managing Directors within a time-frame;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for time-frame deadline of splitting the posts; and
- (d) the proposal of Government on the issue thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The first proviso to section 203(1) of Companies Act, 2013 provides that an individual shall not be appointed/reappointed as the chairperson

of a company as well as its MD/CEO at the same time unless the articles of such company provide otherwise or the company does not undertake multiple businesses.

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), based on the recommendations of Kotak Committee on Corporate Governance, has amended the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 splitting the positions of the Chairperson and Managing Director, to start with, for top 500 listed companies on the basis of market capitalization effective from 01.04.2020.

The time-frame for implementation is to allow adequate transition time to companies to comply with the new requirement.

Debt resolution under IBC

651. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) is helping the Nationalised banks to bring down bad loans this year;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government is expecting banks to bring down ₹ 3 lakh crores in 2018-19 through debt resolution under IBC;

(c) to what extent this will help the Ministry not to infuse capital in such banks; and

(d) the status of process of 12 companies identified in the first phase by RBI and how much money has so far been recovered, Company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The IBC lays down a time bound and transparent framework for resolving cases of insolvency by balancing the interests of all stakeholders and maximizing the value of stressed assets, post unloading it by way of insolvency resolution or liquidation as the case may be. Apart from the direct impact in terms of time bound resolution, the IBC has also impacted the borrowing and lending culture in the country. As a result, borrowers are no more willing to over-leverage debt to unsustainable levels. Similarly, lenders have also become more careful due to strict NPA provisioning norms laid down by the Reserve Bank of India. The Financial Creditors have realized claims of approximately ₹ 47,426.75 crore in 26 cases where resolution plans are submitted under the IBC framework since its enactment.

(d) The status of process of 12 companies identified in the first phase by RBI is given in the Statement-I (*See* below) and money recovered in completed transactions is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-1
Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) of 12 companies as on 16th July, 2018

Sl. No.	Name of Corporate Debtor	Admission Date	180/270th Day	Total Claims Admitted	Assets on Balance Sheet (Last Available)	Status	All amounts in ₹ crore
Transactions-In process							
1.	ABG Shipyard Ltd.	01-Aug-17	28-Apr-18*	18532.00	11092.00	In process	
2.	Alok Industries Ltd.	18-Jul-17	14-Apr-18	30241.64	32362.00	In process	
3.	Amtek Auto Ltd.	24-Jul-17	19-Apr-18	12718.97	15572.00	In process	
4.	Bhushan Power and Steel Ltd.	26-Jul-17	23-Jun-18*	48122.94	42001.00	In process	
5.	Era Infra Engineering Ltd.	08-May-18	04-NOV-18	11785.16	8132.40	In process	
6.	Essar Steel India Ltd.	02-Aug-17	28-May-18*	51848.00	62699.00	In process	
7.	Jaypee Infratech Ltd.	09-Aug-17	12-May-18	10373.20	18201.00	In process	
8.	Jyoti Structures Ltd.	04-Jul-17	31-Mar-18	8194.77	5465.00	In process	
9.	Lanco Infratech Ltd.	07-Aug-17	04-May-18	53157.90	18067.00	In process	
10.	Monnet Ispat and Energy Ltd.	18-Jul-17	14-Apr-18	11079.60	9077.00	In process	

11.	Bhushan Steel Ltd.	26-Jul-17	22-Apr-18	57505.05	60463.00	Approved by NCLT on 15th May, 2018. Successful Resolution Applicant is Tata Steel Ltd (through its wholly owned subsidiary, Bannipal Steel Ltd)
12.	Electrosteel Steels Ltd	21-Jul-17	17-Apr-18	13301.84	13016.00	Approved by NCLT on 17th April, 2018. Successful Resolution Applicant is Vedanta Star Ltd.
TOTAL					326861.10	296147.40

* Extended by NCLT

Statement-II*Completed transactions of two companies out of 12 companies*

1. Electrosteeel Steels Ltd.: Its insolvency resolution concluded with the approval of resolution plan of Vedanta Ltd. by the Adjudicating Authority on 17th April, 2018. The details of realization under approved resolution plan are as under:

Particulars	Outcome
Liquidation Value (₹ crore)	2899.98
Realization by Claimants (₹ crore)	5320.00

The details of realizations by claimants are as under:

Claimants	Amount of Claims Admitted (₹ crore)	Amount Realized (₹ crore)	Realization as % of Claim
Financial Creditors	13175.14	5320	41.83
Other Claimants	783.21	0	00.00
All Claimants	13958.36	5320	38.11

2. Bhushan Steel Ltd.: Its insolvency resolution concluded with the approval of resolution plan of Bannipal Steel Ltd., wholly owned subsidiary of Tata Steel, by the Adjudicating Authority on 15th May, 2018. The details of realization under approved resolution plan are as under:

Particulars	Outcome
Liquidation Value (₹ crore)	14,541.00
Realisation by Claimants (₹ crore)	36,771.00

The details of realizations by claimants are as under:

Claimants	Amount of Claims Admitted (₹ crore)	Amount Realised (₹ crore)	Realisation as % of Claim
Financial Creditors	56,022	35,571	63.50
Other Claimants	1,483	1,200	80.92
All Claimants	57,505	36,771	63.94

Action against companies listed on BSE

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

- (a) whether any complaint has been received by the SFIO against any Company/ Companies listed on BSE and NSE;
- (b) if so, the details of the action taken by the SFIO; and
- (c) whether any investigation has been ordered, if so, the outcome of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) receives various complaints against listed/unlisted companies.

During the last five years and current year, the Government has assigned investigation to SFIO into the affairs of 29 listed companies, out of which investigation has been completed in respect of four companies. Prosecutions in all the said four companies have already been filed.

Complaints received in SFIO

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

- (a) whether Serious Frauds Investigation Office (SFIO) has received complaints against Nirav Modi, Mehul Choksi, ICICI and L&T;
- (b) if so, the details of the action taken by the SFIO;
- (c) whether any probe has been ordered; and
- (d) if so, the outcome of the probe?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) receives various complaints against companies. Complaints have been received against Mehul Choksi, ICICI and L&T.

Based on examination, the Ministry has ordered investigation on 17.02.2018 into the affairs of 114 entities directly or indirectly associated with Nirav Modi and Mehul Chinubhai Choksi and their family members by SFIO. The matter is presently under investigation.

Safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage

†654. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage is being run by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any work related to safeguarding, conservation and promotion of many cultural heritages is being done in Madhya Pradesh under the scheme for safeguarding the intangible Cultural Heritage; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, a Scheme titled 'Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage and Diverse Cultural Traditions of India' was launched by the Ministry of Culture in November, 2013 with the objective of reinvigorating and revitalizing various institutions, groups, individuals, identified non-MoC institutions, non-government organisations, researchers and scholars so that they may engage in activities/projects for strengthening, protecting, preserving and promoting the rich intangible cultural heritage of India. The scheme is being implemented through Sangeet Natak Akademi, an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Culture.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, many proposals regarding safeguarding of intangible cultural heritages received from Madhya Pradesh have been approved under the scheme since its inception. The details of the approved projects are given in the Statement.

Statement

The details of proposals received from Madhya Pradesh regarding safeguarding of intangible cultural heritages approved under the scheme

Sl. No.	Year	Organization/ Individual	Topic	Grant Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	2013-14	Ankur Rangmanch Samiti	To prepare a monograph on old Maach Artiste, Shri Omprakash Sonovane	100000
2.	2013-14	Shri Puneet V. Trivedi	A project to safeguard Bundeli Ramlila- a cultural heritage of Narsinghpur Janpad of M.P.	100000

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
3.	2014-15	Indravati Natya Samiti	Baghelkhand ke Panch Amurt Sanskritik Viraston ki Sandarbh Suchi ke Nirman hetu Data Sangrah, Suchikaran Va Pralekhan	300000
4.	2014-15	Shri Neeraj Kunder	Basdeva Gatha Gayan Parampara ki Sandarbh Suchi Nirman Hetu Data Sankalan evam Pralekhan	300000
5.	2014-15	Shri Pankaj Dubey	Birha (Dharohar)	300000
6.	2014-15	Prantiya Jagrukta Sansthan, Satna	Hamari Kahavatein, Lokoktiyan Evam Lokgeet	200000
7.	2014-15	Shri Sangeet Shrivastava	Archiving, Developing and Workshop of Traditional folk form of Madhya Pradesh "DHIMARYAI"	200000
8.	2014-15	Ms. Savita Dahiya	Baghelkhand ke Vilupt hote Samajik Evam Paramprik Lokgeet aur Loknrity	100000
9.	2014-15	Shri Rahim Gutti	Training of Batik Block Printing along with development of a New form of Batik art on Leather with Conservation of different art in the form of Book	250000
10.	2014-15	Bundeli Lok Nritya Natya kaia Parishad	Work On F'olk dance Raai	100000
11.	2015-16	Ms. Roshni Prasad Mishra	Chadaini Gatha gayan Parampara ki sandarbh suchi nirman hetu data sankalan evam Pralekhan	200000
12.	2015-13	Shri Narendra Bhahadur Singh	Baghelkhand ki jatigat gaatha gayan shaili Kohrauhi ka sanskritik evam sarnekit adhyayan	100000
13.	2015-16	MP Christian Assembly	Safeguarding of ICH of India through various means like folk song, dance & music of rare kokru tribes in Bhopal, MP	200000
14.	2015-16	Ms. Vineta Dohare	Vilupt hota Bundeli Lok Nritya MAMULIYA ka Pralekhan	200000

1	2	3	4	5
15.	2015-16	Shri Mayank Tiwari	Bundeli Lok Nrataya Sehra ka Pralekhan	100000
16.	2015-16	Vihaan socio cultural wellbeing society	Nimad ke Janpadon ki gangaur parampara ke Aakhyaan, iokgiton, Nritya, sanskar/Vidhanon ke shodh, Pralekhan tatha giton ke Audio Dastavejikanan hetu	200000
17.	2015-16	Shri Ramsahay Pandey	Preservation and Promotion of FOLK DANCE RAAL of Madhya Pradesh	100000
18.	2015-16	Shri Santosh Pandey	Lok Natya Swang of Madhya Pradesh	200000
19.	2015-16	Shri Rarnchandra Singh	Bilupt hoti Parampara lok Natya Jharki Nratya Natya ki khoj, pradarshan va samvardhan	100000
20.	2015-16	Deshaj Rang Mandap	Samapti ke kagar par khada hu NACH ke Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan ke liye Pariyojana	100000

Ban on selfie sticks in museums

655. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has banned selfie sticks at its 46 museums across the country to restore a semblance of discipline amongst the tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the museums identified so far for the same;

(c) whether the ASI is considering to impose a ban on all kinds of photography within museum premises and galleries; and

(d) if so, by what time a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the revised Photography policy selfie sticks photography is strictly not permitted in the museum premises. However photography (without tripod/ monopods/ flash-light) is open to public in all the museums free-of-cost. Prior permission for using camera free-of-charge (with multiple lenses, tripod/ monopods/ large photography bag) for academic purposes shall be granted by the concerned incharge of the Circle/ Mini Circle.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Not applicable.

National mission on monuments and antiquities

†656. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities has been made functional by Government which aims at promoting cultural awareness among people through protection of heritage sites and under this mission training are provided in Non-Governmental Organisations, Universities, Research Institutes and Museums;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the activity of promoting cultural awareness among people through protection of heritage sites in Mithila region of the State of Bihar is going on under National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

A National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities (NMMA) was setup in 2006- 07 and is functioning with mandate to document unprotected monuments & sites and antiquities. Besides above NMMA has to promote awareness and sensitize people concerning the benefits of preserving the historical and cultural aspects of built heritage, sites and antiquities; extend training facility to the concerned State Departments, NGOs, Universities, Museums and make the common people aware of the importance of countries archaeological heritage.

(c) No Sir.

As per mandate of NMMA no activity related to protection of heritage sites in Mithia region is going on under NMMA.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Funds allocated to libraries and museums in Karnataka

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

(a) the details of funds provided for archives, Government libraries and museums in the State of Karnataka in the last three years and the current year, year-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) whether any special assistance is provided under the National Mission on Libraries for setting up of libraries in Karnataka and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has provided only ₹ 79 crores for establishment/ development of museums in various States of the country for the current year;

(d) whether any additional funds have been sought from the Finance Ministry for enhanced allocation; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The details of funds provided for archives, Government libraries and museums in the State of Karnataka in the last three years and the current year, year-wise and scheme-wise has been given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Special Assistance of ₹223 lakhs has been sanctioned for State Central Library, Bengaluru and ₹87 lakhs for Govt District Library, Shimoga under National Mission on Libraries Scheme in which financial assistance to one State Central Library and one District Library is provided in each state/UT as recommended by the state/UT Library Authority for the following purposes:

(a) Improvement of Infrastructure

(b) Up-gradation of Technology and Modernization of Services

(c) Creation of Facilities for specially abled groups

(d) Procurement of Reading Resources to meet local need and Advocacy and Outreach Programmes.

(c) A total of ₹10598.00 lakh has been earmarked for development of museums in Current Financial Year 2018-19.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) As of now, sufficient fund is available. Therefore, no need for additional fund yet.

Statement

Details of funds provided for archives, Government libraries and Museum in Karnataka in the last three years and current year

(A) Funds sanctioned and released under National Mission on Libraries to the Libraries in Karnataka

Sl. No.	Library Name	Amount sanctioned ₹ in lakh	Total payment released	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	State Central Library, Bangalore	223.00	159.29	33.00	89.80	36.49	0.00
2.	Government District Library, Shimoga	87.00	35.78	16.50	0.00	19.28	0.00

(B) Details of Financial Assistance provided by Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation to Public Libraries of Karnataka including Government Public Libraries

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on 13.06.2018)
	Amount of assistance	Amount of assistance	Amount of assistance	Amount of assistance
Matching schemes (Central share only)	612500.00	16358660.50	54414698.50	12479791.00
Non-Matching schemes (Central share only)	3724781.67	11959800.94	5850165.89	2770458.83

(C) Funds allocated (including under Museum Grant Scheme) in Karnataka

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Museum/Organisation	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Shivappa Nayaka Museum & Research Bureau, Sri Bekkiinakalmatha, Karnataka	10.00	140.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Indian Music Experience Trust, MLR Convention Centre Brigade Millennium, JP Nagar 7th Phase, Bangalore, Karnataka	130.00	100.00	115.00	0.00

Sl. No.	Name of Museum/Organisation	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
3.	Karnataka Janpada Vishvidyalaya, Haveri Dist Karnataka	0.00	122.80	0.00	0.00
4.	Visvesvaraya Industrial & Technological Museum (VITM), Bangalore	1265.46	1377.82	1468.59	343.64
5.	District Science Centre (DSC), Gulbarga	106.73	132.07	169.38	39.49

Shifting of National Library from Kolkata

658. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to shift the National Library from Kolkata to some other place; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction activity in prohibited areas of monuments

659. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction activity is prohibited in areas under Group of Monuments at Sarai Sahaj under South Delhi circle;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received complaints from Residents Welfare Association, Shivalik, New Delhi for unauthorized construction of "Woodhouse" without the prior permission of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI); and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken on the complaints received so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) As per provisions under Section 20A and 20B of Ancient

Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (amended in 2010) no constructions are permitted in prohibited area (100 metres from protected area) and constructions permitted after getting due permission in regulated area (further 200 metres from prohibited area) of all centrally protected monuments/sites which include Group of Monuments at Sarai Shahji.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, As per provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (amended in 2010) and Rules 1959 made thereunder the Director General, Archaeological Survey of India has issued removal notice for the illegal constructions.

Development project at Alipore Jail, Kolkata

660. SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 20 acre land development project is being commissioned at Alipore Jail, Kolkata;

(b) if so, then how it will impact the Alipore Central Jail as a National heritage which has a rich history;

(c) whether Government has formulated a plan to protect the National Heritage sites; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Archaeological Survey of India has not commissioned a development project.

(c) and (d) The centrally protected monuments/sites under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India are conserved, preserved and maintained as per the Annual Conservation Program.

Multi crore scam at CCRT

661. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the audit report, the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT) incurred a loss of ₹ 1.56 crore during 2011-12 to 2015-16 for the recommendation of using its auditorium; if so, reason(s) for non-action in getting approval/license for auditorium; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in action in spite of internal audit report of the MHRD revealing a multi-crore scam at CCRT such as, diversion of funds and manpower, appointment of contractual staff without following the laid down procedure and rules and without any advertisement, irregular financial benefit under MACP/ACP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Sir, in the special audit report rendered by the O/o Principal Chief Comptroller of Accounts, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) for the period from April, 2011 to March, 2016 in regard to irregularities occurred in Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT), loss of ₹ 1.56 crore due to stoppage of letting out of the Auditorium to outside agencies has been pointed out by the audit team.

CCRT has stopped letting out of the Auditorium to outside agencies, as no 'Tire License' was issued due to the fact that Delhi Development Authority (DDA) had not issued a 'Completion Certificate', for the CCRT's building at Dwarka, New Delhi, thus far, mainly due to the reason that their approval was required in regard to change of land use, from 'Running of an Integrated School' to a Teacher Training Institute of the Ministry of Culture, being run by CCRT. The Ministry of Culture has also taken up the matter with the Ministry of Urban Development/DDA at the highest level for according their approval for change in land use, which is expected in the near future. Once this is received and Completion Certificate/Fire License obtained, the matter regarding letting out of the Auditorium to outside agencies will be re-visited. No quantum of any financial loss on this score can be computed as there has been no actual loss to the exchequer and perhaps only a notional loss has been indicated in the audit report.

(b) Matter is being examined in the Ministry and suitable action will be taken accordingly.

Centrally protected monuments in Jharkhand

662. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started the online application system of National Monuments Authority (NMA) to get the NOC for the construction and maintenance of centrally protected monuments in Jharkhand; and

(b) if so, the list of the such monuments of Jharkhand where the work under the said scheme is going on?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of Centrally Protected Monuments for which color coded zonal maps are available in Bhuvan - ISRO Portal required for online submission of application are as under:

	Name of District	Name of Monuments
(i)	Khunti	Asura Sites, Asura Sites, Saridkel, Asura Sites (Goratoli)
(ii)	West Singhbhum	Binisagar Tank and remains of Temple in Survey plot No. 322
(iii)	Saraikela Kharswan	Ancient Monuments locally known as kulugarha survey plot No. 1095 and 1096
(iv)	Sahebganj	1. Baradari Building 2. Jami Masjid
(v)	Ranchi	Temple of Haridah
(vi)	Ramgarh	Kayatha Temple
(vii)	Lohardaga	1. Ancient Stone Temple with Shiva Lingam 2. Ancient Stone Temple, Khekpata 3. Ancient Stone Temple, Khekpata

Display of antiquities in Red Fort museum

663. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is preparing to exhibit never seen before artefacts, including rare coins, pottery and clay utensils for the public;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these exhibits will be displayed at the museum in Red Fort and work is going on to figure out a schedule and display a map for the antiquities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Archaeological Museums display objects on rotation basis which facilitates visitors to know about all important objects of different historical periods in totality.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Four museums are being set up in Colonial buildings in Red Fort in which original antiquities will also be showcased.

Decisions of GST council

664. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that GST Council is giving the statements about the issues which are not dealt in the GST Council and so are creating ambiguity in the minds of the common people;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what measures are being taken by Government to direct the GST Council to announce only the recommendations passed by all the GST Council members, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) GST Council gives information with respect to the issues deliberated upon in the GST Council meetings. This information is put in public domain through briefing by the Hon'ble Union Finance Minister and Press Note.

Commitment of Government on risk involved in MFs

665. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that investment in Mutual Fund (MF) during 2014-15 to 2017-18 period has risen by 70 per cent;

(b) if so, whether Government has control on the mutual funds and the real guaranteed return on investments therein;

(c) if not, the risks in Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) in an equity MF and the commitment of Government if the scheme fail; and

- (d) whether Government proposes to raise interest on bank FDs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Investment in various schemes of mutual funds during the Financial Year 2014-15 to 2017-18 has risen by 163% in terms of Net Inflow and by 97% in terms of Asset Under Management (AUM). This translates to a Compound Annual Growth rate (CAGR) of 38.05% for Net Inflows and 25.41% for AUM. The AUM of the mutual funds and Net Inflows in the schemes of mutual funds during the period are given below:

Period	Net Inflow (in ₹ Crore)	AUM (in ₹ Crore) at the end of Financial Year
2014-15	1,03,287	10,82,757
2015-16	1,34,180	12,32,823
2016-17	3,43,048	17,54,619
2017-18	2,71,796	21,36,035

(b) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), the regulator for securities markets, regulates the mutual funds in India. Further, as per the SEBI Mutual Fund Regulations, in case of guaranteed returns scheme, the returns have to be fully guaranteed by the Sponsor of mutual fund or the Asset Management Company. However, at present, there is no mutual fund scheme which provides guaranteed returns.

(c) Mutual fund investments, including Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) in equity mutual fund schemes, are subject to market risks. Further, SEBI has made it mandatory that every mutual fund advertisement is accompanied by a standard warning "Mutual Fund investments are subject to market risks, read all scheme related documents carefully".

(d) Interest rate on bank Fixed Deposits (FDs) is a commercial decision of the bank concerned. With effect from 22 October 1997, RBI has given the freedom to commercial banks to fix their own interest rates on domestic fixed deposits of various maturities with the prior approval of their respective Board of Directors, subject to the instructions contained in Reserve Bank of India (Interest Rate on Deposits) Directions, 2016.

Intimation of PNB frauds to PMO

666. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the PMO was intimated by complaints regarding the PNB frauds in Public Sector Banks in 2016, if so the details thereof; and

(b) whether the PMO had taken any steps in this regard, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes, sir. They were forwarded to Department.

Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, *vide* Office Memorandum dated 1.3.2018, apprised PMO of action taken regarding the fraudulent issuance of Letters of Undertaking in PNB.

The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has informed that it had registered two cases against Shri Nirav Modi and others for defrauding Punjab National Bank (PNB). Charge-sheets have been filed in both the cases against accused persons, including Nirav Modi. Further, Red Corner Notice has been issued by Interpol against absconding accused persons, including Nirav Modi.

The Directorate of Enforcement (ED) has informed that it had initiated investigation on the basis of complaints filed by PNB. Prosecution complaint has been filed in the Prevention of Money Laundering Act court, and the court has taken cognizance and issued non-bailable warrant. 15 Letters Rogatory (LRs) have been forwarded to different countries. Provisional orders for attaching property amounting to ₹ 744.38 crore have been issued for attachment of 26 immovable properties. Application for declaring Nirav Modi as a fugitive economic offender under the Fugitive Economic Offender Ordinance, 2018 has been filed.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs had ordered an investigation into the affairs of 114 entities directly or indirectly associated with Nirav Modi, Mehul Choksi etc, in respect of whom PNB had filed an FIR, and has assigned the same to the Serious Fraud Investigation Office.

Government has issued instructions to Public Sector Banks (PSBs) on "Framework for timely detection, reporting, investigation etc. relating to large value bank frauds", which provides, *inter-alia* that all accounts exceeding ₹ 50 crore, if classified as

Non-Performing Assets (NPAs), should be examined by banks from the angle of possible fraud. A report would be placed before the bank's Committee for Review of NPAs on the findings of this investigation. In addition to the above, the measures taken to control and prevent frauds in the Banks, including the following:

- (i) For deterring economic offenders from evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside Indian jurisdiction, Government has introduced the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018 to provide for attachment and confiscation fugitive economic offender's property and has advised PSBs to obtain certified copy of the passport of the promoters/directors and other authorised signatories of companies availing loan facilities of more than ₹ 50 crore.
- (ii) For enforcement of Auditing standards and ensuring the quality of audits, Government has initiated establishment of National Financial Reporting Authority as an independent regulator.
- (iii) To send a clear message that borrowers cannot wilfully default and continue to enjoy ownership of their assets, wilful defaulters and connected persons have been debarred from participating in the resolution process under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

Less cash in ATM

†667. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after demonetisation less money is being put in the ATMs of the country at present and the news of banks not having enough amount is also coming from time to time as a result of which people are facing difficulties in getting their money; and

(b) the number of times people have faced shortage of amount in ATMs and banks in the year 2018 and the steps taken to make it smooth, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that the total Notes in Circulation (NIC) as on 18.07.2018 is ₹ 19.28 trillion as compared to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

₹ 17.74 trillion as on 04.11.2016. RBI has ensured adequate supply of notes to meet the cash requirement of public and the currency supply is monitored continuously to ensure distribution of adequate currency to various parts of the country. RBI has further informed that, as on date, there are sufficient stocks of issuable notes in currency chests and with RBI for adequately meeting the cash demand of bank customers over the counter or through ATMs.

The Government has requested all banks to efficiently manage the cash to ensure that adequate cash is available for ATMs and people do not face any problems.

Huge deposit of demonetized notes in Ahmedabad DCB

668. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of PSBs and Co-operative banks wherein highest amount of demonetised notes were deposited along with the amount deposited, Bank-wise;

(b) whether as per the RTI information, demonetised notes of ₹500 and ₹1000 have been deposited to the tune of ₹750/- crores in only 5 days after demonetisation in Ahmedabad District Co-operative Bank;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has inquired into the alleged huge deposits;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons for protecting the corrupts and black money hoarders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) As reported by RBI, the highest amount of SBNs, exchanged and deposited from November 10, 2016 to December 30, 2016, was ₹3.09 lakh crore in State Bank of India. Further, as per the information provided by NABARD, highest amount of demonetized notes was deposited in the Ahmedabad District Co-operative Bank Ltd to the tune of ₹ 745.5 crore.

(b) and (c) During 05 days after demonetization, SBNs worth ₹745.5 crore were deposited/exchanged in Ahmedabad District Central Co-operative Bank. The details are provided as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

SBNs deposited		SBNs Exchanged		Total no. of accounts tenderers	Total Value of SBNs Collected
No. of accounts	Amount	No. of tenderers	Amount		
126133	732.76	33198	12.82	159331	745.58

(d) and (e) Income-tax Department (ITD) has taken suitable action as per law against persons found to be involved in making unaccounted deposits, post-demonetisation, in various banks including, *inter alia*, cooperative banks. During the period November 2016 to March, 2017, ITD conducted searches in 900 groups, involved in various activities and business, leading to seizure of ₹900 crores, including cash seizure of ₹636 crores.

(f) In view of (d) and (e), doesn't arise.

Increase in NPAs of banks

669. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of NPAs of various Public Sector Banks as on 30th June, 2018, Bank-wise;

(b) the details of loans sanctioned after May, 2014 which have turned as NPAs, Public Sector Bank-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the country has witnessed around five times increase in NPAs of PSBs since 2014 till date;

(d) if so, the details thereof, PSB-wise; and

(e) the details of NPAs of PSBs as on 31st March, 2014, Bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (e) Asset Quality Review (AQR) carried out in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of NPAs. Expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans,

were reclassified as NPAs and provided for. PSBs initiated cleaning up by recognising NPAs and provided for expected losses. The aggregate gross NPAs of PSBs increased primarily as a result of this transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs from ₹ 2,16,739 crore, as on 31.3.2014, to ₹ 8,45,475 crore, as on 31.3.2018 (provisional data) (as per RBI data on domestic operations). Bank-wise details are given in the Statement (See below).

RBI has apprised that gross NPA data for PSBs for June 2018, and PSB-wise, year-wise details of loans sanctioned after May 2014 that have turned NPAs, are not available.

Statement

Details of gross Non-Performing Assets of Public Sector Banks

Sl. No.	Bank	Amounts in crore ₹	
		Gross NPAs*	
		As on 31.3.2014	As on 31.3.2018
1	2	3	4
1.	Allahabad Bank	7,961	26,419
2.	Andhra Bank	5,858	28,124
3.	Bank of Baroda	9,894	48,189
4.	Bank of India	10,274	51,086
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	2,860	18,433
6.	Canara Bank	7,371	44,432
7.	Central Bank of India	11,500	38,131
8.	Corporation Bank	4,737	22,213
9.	Dena Bank	2,616	16,361
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	9,949	46,641
11.	Indian Bank	4,284	11,765
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	7,838	36,515
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	5,618	26,134
14.	Punjab and Sind Bank	2,554	7,802

1	2	3	4
15.	Punjab National Bank	18,611	83,897
16.	Syndicate Bank	4,264	23,731
17.	UCO Bank	6,275	29,470
18.	Union Bank of India	9,142	45,824
19.	United Bank of India	7,118	16,552
20.	Vijaya Bank	1,986	7,526
21.	State Bank of India (SBI)	57,819	2,16,228
22.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	2733	Merged in SBI
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad	5824	
24.	State Bank of Mysore	2819	
25.	State Bank of Patiala	3758	
26.	State Bank of Travancore	3077	
TOTAL		2,16,739	8,45,475

Source: RBI (domestic operations, Mar 18 provisional data)

* Asset Quality Review (AQR) carried out in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of NPAs. Expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were reclassified as NPAs and provided for. PSBs initiated cleaning up by recognising NPAs and provided for expected losses. The aggregate gross NPAs of PSBs increased primarily as a result of this transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs.

Operating of common service centres as business correspondents of banks

670. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government will work to enable all 2.9 lakh common service centres in the country to operate as business.correspondents of banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these centres will be allowed to perform many more services; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) As per the Reserve Bank of India's extant guidelines dated

28.9.2010 on financial inclusion by extension of banking services, banks may, *inter alia*, engage Common Service Centres (CSCs) as their Business Correspondents (BCs). Further, the activities to be undertaken by the BCs would be within the normal course of the bank's banking business, but conducted through the BCs at places other than the bank premises/ATMs.

The guidelines also provide that banks may formulate a policy for engaging BCs with the approval of their Board of Directors. Due diligence may also be carried out on the individuals/entities to be engaged as BCs, prior to their engagement.

Rise of Indian money in Swiss bank

671. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

KUMARI SELJA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian money in Swiss banks rose 50 per cent to over 7000 crore in 2017;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) why the Government failed in getting the black money from abroad; and
- (d) by what time, the Government would bring back black money stashed abroad, and the action initiated against the guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Swiss authorities have shared the following information regarding the Swiss National Bank (SNB) figures quoted in the media "The figures published by the SNB are regularly mentioned in the Indian media as a reliable indicator of the amount of assets held with Swiss financial institutions in respect of Indian residents. More often than not, the media reports have not taken account of the way the figures have to be interpreted, which has resulted in misleading headlines and analyses. Moreover, it is frequently assumed that any assets held by Indian residents in Switzerland are undeclared (so-called 'Black Money').

Further they have said "To analyze Indian residents' deposits held in Switzerland, another data source should be used. This is the so-called "locational banking statistics", " which the SNB collects in collaboration with the Bank for International Settlements (BIS)."

The data collected by Swiss National Bank in collaboration with Bank for International Settlements (BIS) shows that the loans and deposits of Indians, other than Banks, in the Swiss banks decreased by 34.5% in the year 2017 as compared to 2016. Further, there has been significant reduction in Swiss non-bank loans and deposits of Indians by 80.2% between 2013 and 2017.

(c) and (d) The detection and taxing undisclosed money abroad is a continuous process. The Government has taken various proactive steps against the black money stashed abroad which have led to positive results. These steps include, *inter alia*, the following:

- (i) The Government enacted a comprehensive and a more stringent new law, namely, the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 that has come into force *w.e.f.* 01.07.2015. Apart from prescribing more stringent penal consequences, this law has included the offence of willful attempt to evade tax etc. in relation to undisclosed foreign income/assets as a Scheduled Offence under the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA).
- (ii) The Government gave a one-time compliance window of 3 months for providing an opportunity to taxpayers to make declarations of their undisclosed foreign assets before they were subjected to more stringent provisions of the new law *i.e.* the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015. 648 declarants filed declarations up-to 30.09.2015, which was the last date of filing such declarations, disclosing undisclosed foreign assets worth ₹4164 crores. An amount of about ₹2476 crore has been collected as tax and penalty in such cases.
- (iii) India has been a leading force in the efforts to forge a multi-lateral regime for proactive sharing of financial information known as Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) which will greatly assist the global efforts to combat tax evasion. The AEOI based on Common Reporting Standard (CRS) has commenced from 2017 enabling India to receive financial account information of Indian residents in other countries. India has also entered into information sharing agreement with the USA under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) of USA. The exchanges under FATCA have taken place for the financial years 2014, 2015 and 2016.

- (iv) Indian Government has been proactively engaging with foreign governments, for exchange of information under Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs)/Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs)/Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters/ South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Multilateral Agreement.
- (v) India and Switzerland have in place a Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA), which entered into force on 29th December, 1994. Protocol amending the agreement came into force on 07th October, 2011. Based on the provisions of DTAA, the two countries exchange information on a request basis, which is foreseeably relevant to the administration or enforcement of the domestic laws concerning taxes covered by the agreement. India and Switzerland are signatories to the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (MAC) and both countries have also signed the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA) pursuant to which the 'Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) is activated between the two countries for sharing of financial account information effective from 01.01.2018 with first transmission in 2019. Accordingly, India will receive the information of financial accounts held by Indian residents in Switzerland for 2018 and subsequent years, on an automatic basis.
- (vi) A Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money has been constituted in May 2014 under the Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of two former Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court. Investigation into cases involving substantial black money/undisclosed income, particularly black money stashed abroad, is being extensively and intensively monitored by the SIT.
- (vii) The Government has taken pro-active and effective steps whenever any credible information has been received with regard to black money stashed abroad, whether in HSBC cases, ICIJ cases, Paradise Papers or Panama Papers. These steps include constitution of Multi Agency Group in relevant cases, calling for definitive information from foreign jurisdictions, bringing the black money to tax under relevant law, launching prosecutions against the offenders etc.

**Investigation in financial and administrative irregularities of a
Cooperative Bank in Gorakhpur**

†672. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Registrar, Cooperative Society had submitted in writing to take action after investigation with regard to financial irregularities and other administrative irregularities taking place at the NE&EC Employees Multi-State Primary Co-operative Bank Limited, Gorakhpur;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Reserve Bank of India in this regard;

(c) the educational qualification stipulated by Reserve Bank for the post of Chief Executive in this bank; and

(d) whether the Reserve Bank is in possession of any record on registration number towards registration of this bank under the Multi-State Co-operative Society Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Office of the Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies (CRCS), Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare (DAC&FW) has informed that *vide* their letter dated 29.11.2016 they have written to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for taking action as deemed appropriate against four multistate cooperative banks including NE&EC Primary Railway Employees Cooperative Bank, Gorakhpur as a number of complaints were being received. CRCS *vide* order dated 17.08.2017 has also requested RBI to take cognizance of the following and take action as deemed appropriate:

(i) keep a close watch on compliance of fit and proper criteria for the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the bank; and

(ii) examine the issue of incurring excess expenses by the bank during the forthcoming inspection of the bank.

RBI has intimated that, regarding the matter related to Secretary/CEO, Shri Prahlad Singh, who did not meet the 'fit and proper criteria' stipulated for CEO of a multi-state

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

co-operative bank, it was informed by the bank that it has appointed Shri Sunil Kumar as Acting Secretary of the bank, *vide* office order dated 13.12.2017. Shri Prahlad Singh, the erstwhile Secretary, has resigned from the service of the bank. Further, the matter related to incurring excess expenses by the bank was examined by RBI during the bank's statutory inspection with respect to its financial position as on 31.03.2017.

(c) RBI has reported that they have advised all the Multi State Urban Co-operative Banks, *vide* their circular dated 28.02.2014, to follow the fit and proper criteria for CEOs of Multi-State co-operative banks contained in circular dated 16.08.2011 issued by Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. As per fit and proper criteria stipulated for CEO of a multi state co-operative bank, the CEO should have a minimum qualification of Graduation.

(d) Office of the CRCS has informed that, as per information provided by RBI, the registration certificate, issued by CRCS under the provisions of the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002, belonging to the bank under consideration, is not available with RBI. However, the amendment certificates pertaining to amendments in the bye laws of the bank dated 22.07.1992 and 17.02.2005, issued by the office of CRCS under the provisions of the Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 2002, are available with RBI.

Indian black money stashed in Swiss Banks

†673. 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 India's stash in Swiss banks has swelled-up considerably post-demonetization in case of black money;

(b) the details thereof and the details of amount increased or decreased in Swiss banks during the last three years;

(c) the reasons of increase in black money of Indians in Swiss banks and the steps taken during the last three years to bring back the same to the country; and

(d) the reasons of not getting success in bringing the black money back to the country?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Swiss authorities have shared the following information regarding the Swiss National Bank (SNB) figures quoted in the media "The figures published by the SNB are regularly mentioned in the Indian media as a reliable indicator of the amount of assets held with Swiss financial institutions in respect of Indian residents. More often than not, the media reports have not taken account of the way the figures have to be interpreted, which has resulted in misleading headlines and analyses. Moreover, it is frequently assumed that any assets held by Indian residents in Switzerland are undeclared (so-called 'BlackMoney')."

Further they have said "To analyze Indian residents' deposits held in Switzerland, another data source should be used. This is the so-called "locational banking statistics", which the SNB collects in collaboration with the Bank for International Settlements (BIS)."

The data collected by Swiss National Bank in collaboration with Bank for International Settlements (BIS) shows that the loans and deposits of Indians, other than Banks, in the Swiss banks decreased by 34.5% in the year 2017 as compared to 2016. Further, there has been significant reduction in Swiss non-bank loans and deposits of Indians by 80.2% between 2013 and 2017.

(d) The Government has taken various steps in last few years against the black money stashed abroad which have led to positive results. These steps include, *inter alia*, the following:

- (i) India has been a leading force in the efforts to forge a multi-lateral regime for proactive sharing of financial information known as Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) which will greatly assist the global efforts to combat tax evasion. The AEOI based on Common Reporting Standard (CRS) has commenced from 2017 enabling India to receive financial account information of Indian residents in other countries. India has also entered into information sharing agreement with the USA under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) of USA. The exchanges'under FATCA have taken place for the financial years 2014, 2015 and 2016.
- (ii) Indian Government has been proactively engaging with foreign governments, for exchange of information under Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs)/Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs)/Multilateral

Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters/South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Multilateral Agreement.

- (iii) India and Switzerland have in place a Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA), which entered into force on 29th December, 1994. Protocol amending the agreement came into force on 07th October, 2011. Based on the provisions of DTAA, the two countries exchange information on a request basis, which is foreseeably relevant to the administration or enforcement of the domestic laws concerning taxes covered by the agreement. India and Switzerland are signatories to the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (MAC) and both countries have also signed the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA) pursuant to which the Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) is activated between the two countries for sharing of financial account information effective from 01.01.2018 with first transmission in 2019. Accordingly, India will receive the information of financial accounts held by Indian residents in Switzerland for 2018 and subsequent years, on an automatic basis.
- (iv) A Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money has been constituted in May 2014 under the Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of two former Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court. Investigation into cases involving substantial black money/undisclosed income, particularly black money stashed abroad, is being extensively and intensively monitored by the SIT.
- (v) The Government enacted a comprehensive and a more stringent new law, namely, the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 that has come into force *w.e.f.* 01.07.2015. Apart from prescribing more stringent penal consequences, this law has included the offence of willful attempt to evade tax etc. in relation to undisclosed foreign income/assets as a Scheduled Offence under the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA).
- (vi) The Government gave a one-time compliance window of 3 months for providing an opportunity to taxpayers to make declarations of their undisclosed foreign assets before they were subjected to more stringent provisions of the new law *i.e.* the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015. 648 declarants filed declarations up-to 30.09.2015, which was the last date of filing such declarations, disclosing

undisclosed foreign assets worth ₹4164 crores. An amount of about ₹2476 crore has been collected as tax and penalty in such cases.

- (vii) The Government has taken pro-active and effective steps whenever any credible information has been received with regard to black money stashed abroad, whether in HSBC cases, ICIJ cases, Paradise Papers or Panama Papers. These steps include constitution of Multi Agency Group in relevant cases, calling for definitive information from foreign jurisdictions, bringing the black money to tax under relevant law, launching prosecutions against the offenders etc.

Violation of rules by Cooperative banks during Demonetisation

†674. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the value of ₹1000 and ₹500 notes which has returned to the system;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the information of depositing unexpected amount in a few days in co-operative banks during demonetisation has come to the notice of Government; and
- (c) the activities relating to violation of rules reported during demonetisation and the number of cases which are being investigated upon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) As published in RBPs Annual Report 2016-17, subject to future corrections based on verification process when completed, the estimated value of SBNs received till June 30, 2017 is ₹ 15.28 lakh crore.

(b) and (c) The total value of SBNs deposited/exchanged by District Central Co-operative Banks (DCCBs) and State Co-operative Banks (StCBs) stood at ₹22208.47 crore and ₹6407.28 crore respectively. Income-tax Department (ITD) has taken suitable action as per law against persons found to be involved in making unaccounted deposits, post-demonetisation, in various banks including, *inter alia*, cooperative banks. During the period November 2016 to March, 2017, ITD conducted searches in 900 groups, involved in various activities and business, leading to seizure of ₹900 crores, including cash seizure of ₹636 crores.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Introduction of more features in new currency notes

†675 CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of counterfeit notes of denomination ₹500 and ₹1000 of old currency that have been seized during demonetisation period;
- (b) the aims and objectives of demonetisation and whether Government was successful in it; and
- (c) whether Government is completing to take steps to introduce more features in new currency notes after the seizure of counterfeit notes of new currency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) As per the data provided by National Crime Records Bureau (MHA), total number of counterfeit notes of denomination ₹500 and ₹1000 seized by Police during the period 09/11/2016 to 31/12/2016 are 15958 and 8270 respectively.

(b) The short term benefit of the move has been that it has eliminated the existing stock of fake and counterfeit currency. In the long term, new designs and additional security features in the currency notes is aimed at staying ahead of the counterfeiters, resulting in curbing of the parallel economy.

(c) Incorporating new security features/designs in the banknotes to stay ahead of the counterfeiters is an ongoing process. The security features are strengthened from time to time to enhance the counterfeit resistance of the notes. To check the menace of counterfeiting of banknotes, the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Reserve Bank of India, Security and Intelligence Agencies of the Centre and States are working in tandem to thwart the illegal activities related to Fake Indian Currency Note (FICN).

Subsidy amount transferred in Jan-Dhan accounts

†676. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of new Jan-Dhan accounts opened so far since the implementation of the Jan-Dhan Yojana by Government; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the amount of money directly transferred to the accounts of the beneficiaries through the Government subsidy schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The number of Jan-Dhan accounts opened by banks, as on 11.7.2018 is 32.02 crore.

(b) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) guidelines envisage channelling Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) from the Government to the beneficiaries' Jan-Dhan accounts. DBT may also be remitted into accounts, other than Jan-Dhan accounts of beneficiaries. DBT Mission, Cabinet Secretariat has informed, that as per status reported by the schemes' running Ministries/Departments on DBT Bharat Portal, ₹ 1,70,292/- crore was directly transferred in the bank accounts of the beneficiaries in the FY 2017-18. These bank accounts, however, include but not limited to Jan-Dhan accounts.

EAPs in AP under Special Assistance

677. SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the Externally Aided Projects (EAP) taken up by Government of Andhra Pradesh in view of announcement on special assistance in lieu of special category State by Finance Minister;

(b) the details of total project cost of such projects and period of their implementation;

(c) whether there are any other Externally Aided Projects in the pipeline under the special assistance measure;

(d) the details of the projects in the pipeline and their cost, project-wise; and

(e) the extent of the cost of above projects that Central Government will bear towards principal and interest on the loans received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Details of Externally Aided Projects (EAP) taken up by Government of Andhra Pradesh are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Details of other Externally Aided Projects in the pipeline are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) On 15th March 2017, the Union Government decided that the special assistance measure shall be provided to Government of Andhra Pradesh, which would make up for the additional Central share the State might have received during 2015-16 to 2019-20, if the funding of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) would have been

shared at the ratio of 90:10 between the Centre and the State. The special assistance will be provided by way of repayment of loan and interest for the Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) signed and disbursed during 2015-2016 to 2019-20 by the State as and when it falls due.

Statement-I

Details of on-going Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) in the State of Andhra Pradesh. (Agreements signed after 31.03.2015)

(Amount in NR in Crores)				
Sl. No.	Name of the project	Donor Agency	Date of Signing/ Closing	Project Cost
1.	Andhra Pradesh Rural Inclusive Growth Project	World Bank (IDA)	16.11.2015 30.06.2020	736.16
2.	Andhra Pradesh Disaster Recovery Project (ADRP)	World Bank (IDA)	16.07.2015 30.09.2022	2545.60
3.	Andhra Pradesh 24x7 Power for All	World Bank (IBRD) & AIIB	22.06.2017 30.06.2022	3921.60
4.	Visakhapatnam Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program- Project 1	ADB	23.02.2017 30.06.2023 (For Project Loan) 31.12.2019 (For PBL)	2463.04 PBL: 860.00
5.	Green Energy Corridors (GEC) Infra State Transmissions System in Andhra Pradesh	Kfw Germany	05.10.2015 31.10.2020	1289.25
6.	Andhra Pradesh Drought Mitigation Project	IFAD	07.09.2017 30.09.2022	1018.24
7.	Andhra Pradesh Irrigation & Livelihood Improvement Project Phase 2(1)	JICA	13.12.2017 06.07.2025	2000.00
Total INR (in Crores)				14833.89

Note:- Cost of projects shown at S.No.1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 is as per exchange rate of ₹68.80 per US dollar.

Abbreviations: PBL: Policy Based Loan, IDA: International Development Association, IBRD: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, ADB: Asian Development Bank, AIIB: Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, KFW: German Development Bank, IFAD: International Fund for Agricultural Development, JICA: Japan International Cooperation Agency.

Statement-II

*Details Externally Aided Projects in the pipeline in respect of the
State of Andhra Pradesh*

Sl. No	Name of the project	Amount in INR (in Crores)	
		Donor Agency	Project Cost
1.	Andhra Pradesh Integrated Irrigation & Agriculture Transformation Project	World Bank	1551.23
2.	Amravati Capital City Development Project	Co-financing by World Bank & AIIB	7494.52
3.	Andhra Pradesh Roads and Bridges Reconstruction Project (APRBRP)	NDB	3200.00
4.	Andhra Pradesh Mandal Connectivity and Rural Connectivity Improvement Project (APMCRICP)	NDB	3200.00
5.	Andhra Pradesh Urban Water Supply & Septage Management Improvement Project	AIIB	3723.00
6.	Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply Project (APRWSP)	ADB	4763.02
7.	Andhra Pradesh Rural Road Connectivity to unconnected habitations of 250+ population (Project-I)	AIIB	4481.49
8.	AP Vishakhapatnam Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Programme Project 2	ADB	2490.56
9.	Andhra Pradesh Health Systems Strengthening Project	World Bank	3220.45
10.	Andhra Pradesh Integrated Residential Education Project	World Bank	3455.06
11.	Amaravati Greening Development	World Bank	1568.64
TOTAL INR (in Crores)			39147.97

Note: Cost of projects shown at S.No.1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 & 11 is as per exchange rate of ₹68.80 per US dollar.

Abbreviations: NDB: New Development Bank, ADB: Asian Development Bank, AIIB: Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank.

Increase of the limit of Atal Pension Yojana (APY)

678. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to increase the limit of the pension under Atal Pension Yojana (APY), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has received any proposal from Pension Fund Regulatory Development Authority (PFRDA) to this effect, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Pension Fund Regulatory Development Authority has submitted a proposal to increase the limit of pension under APY to the Government. The issue is under examination.

Identification of *Benami* properties

679. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the *Benami* Transaction (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2016 could contain illegal transaction of immovable properties;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the number of *benami* properties acquired and their total value; and

(c) the details of further steps Government plans to take to identify illegally acquired immovable properties falling under the category of *benami* property?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act 1988 as amended by the *Benami* Transaction (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2016 seeks to prohibit the *benami* transactions irrespective of the method by which the *benami* property is acquired. Such *benami* transactions include transactions in respect of movable as well as immovable properties.

(b) As on 30/06/2018, provisional attachments have been made in more than 1600 *benami* transactions involving *benami* properties valued at over ₹ 4300 crores.

(c) The Government has taken various steps to identify *benami* properties. The Income tax Department (ITD) has set up 24 dedicated Benami Prohibition Units (BPUs) across India. These BPUs are involved in gathering information and matching the same with the data available for identifying the *benami* properties and taking effective action as per the provisions of Prohibition of *Benami* Property Transactions Act 1988 as amended by the *Benami* Transaction (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2016.

Panel to tackle NPAs

680. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Sunil Mehra Committee gave its report for resolution of stressed assets in banks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government;
- (c) whether monitoring mechanism had been recommended to track resolution;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the safeguards provided for the companies which have defaulted for valid reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (e) As per bank inputs, banks had set up a committee on resolution of stressed assets, which has given its report suggesting a five-pronged approach for stressed assets resolution by the banking industry in the areas of SME resolution (for which banks may put in place a robust monitoring process), bank-led resolution, AMC/AIF-led resolution, resolution through the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, and an asset trading platform. It does not specifically mention safeguards for companies that have defaulted for valid reasons. Banks have initiated steps for taking forward the suggestions with due approvals.

Restructure funding of Air India

681. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided not to go ahead with Air India stake sale in the near future, in view of airline posting operational profits;

(b) if so, whether Government would inject the required funds and restructure the funding pattern for its turn around, including sale of some of the immovable assets;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the extent of funds expected to be given to Air India for its turn around?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The Government remains committed to the disinvestment of Air India. In this regard, it has been decided that in view of volatile crude prices and adverse fluctuations in exchange rates, the present environment is not conducive to stimulate interest amongst investors for strategic disinvestment of Air India in immediate near future. The issue would be revisited once global economic indicators including oil prices and forex conditions stabilize.

(b) to (d) Government had approved a Turnaround Plan (TAP)/Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) for operational and financial turnaround of Air India in the year 2012. The TAP/FRP provides equity infusion of ₹ 30231 crore upto 2021 subject to achievement of certain milestones as laid down in the TAP/FRP. One of the milestones is monetization of assets of Air India and it has initiated monetization of its non-core assets. In the 1st Phase, sale of, 30 Properties has been taken up by e-auction through MSTC, a PSU. In addition to this, an amount of ₹ 11,951 crore has been approved towards payment of interest on the Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) for the period 2012-13 to 2031-32 and also, ₹ 7400 crore towards the repayment of principal amount of NCDs in the year 2031-32. Till date, an amount of ₹ 27195.21 crore has been released as equity support to Air India. There is no other budgetary support provided to Air India by the Government. However, as and when required, Government provides guarantee to Air India for working capital loan and induction of aircraft.

Curbing stashing of black money abroad

682. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps to bring back the black money stashed abroad and if so, the details thereof along with the outcome thereof;

(b) whether stashing of black money in Swiss banks increased in 2017 and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government for curbing stashing of black money abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to(c) The Government has taken various steps for curbing the black money stashed abroad, which have led to positive results. These steps include, *inter alia*, the following:

- (i) India has been a leading force in the efforts to forge a multi-lateral regime for proactive sharing of financial information known as Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) which will greatly assist the global efforts to combat tax evasion. The AEOI based on Common Reporting Standard (CRS) has commenced from 2017 enabling India to receive financial account information of Indian residents in other countries. India has also entered into information sharing agreement with the USA under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) of USA. The exchanges under FATCA have taken place for the financial years 2014, 2015 and 2016.
- (ii) Indian Government has been proactively engaging with foreign governments, for exchange of information under Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs)/Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs)/Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters/South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Multilateral Agreement.
- (iii) India and Switzerland have in place a Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA), which entered into force on 29th December, 1994. Protocol amending the agreement came into force on 07th October, 2011. Based on the provisions of DTAA, the two countries exchange information on a request basis, which is foreseeably relevant to the administration or enforcement of the domestic laws concerning taxes covered by the agreement. India and Switzerland are signatories to the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (MAC) and both countries have also signed the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA) pursuant to which the Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) is activated between the two countries for sharing of financial account information effective from 01.01.2018 with first transmission in 2019. Accordingly, India will receive the information of financial accounts held by Indian residents in Switzerland for 2018 and subsequent years, on an automatic basis.

- (iv) A Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money has been constituted in May 2014 under the Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of two former Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court. Investigation into cases involving substantial black money/undisclosed income, particularly black money stashed abroad, is being extensively and intensively monitored by the SIT.
- (v) The Government enacted a comprehensive and a more stringent new law, namely, the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 that has come into force w.e.f. 01.07.2015. Apart from prescribing more stringent penal consequences, this law has included the offence of willful attempt to evade tax etc. in relation to undisclosed foreign income/assets as a Scheduled Offence under the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA).
- (vi) The Government gave a one-time compliance window of 3 months for providing an opportunity to taxpayers to make declarations of their undisclosed foreign assets before they were subjected to more stringent provisions of the new law *i.e* the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015. 648 declarants filed declaration; up-to 30.09.2015, which was the last date of filing such declarations, disclosing undisclosed foreign assets worth ₹4164 crores. An amount of about ₹2476 crore has been collected as tax and penalty in such cases.
- (vii) The Government has taken pro-active and effective steps whenever any credible information has been received with regard to black money stashed abroad, whether in HSBC cases, ICIJ cases, Paradise Papers or Panama Papers. These steps include constitution of Multi Agency Group in relevant cases, calling for definitive information from foreign jurisdictions, bringing the black money to tax under relevant law launching prosecutions against the offenders etc.

(b) Swiss Authorities have shared the following information regarding the Swiss National Bank (SNB) figures quoted in the media "The figures published by the SNB are regularly mentioned in the Indian media as a reliable indicator of the amount of assets held with Swiss financial institutions in respect of Indian residents. More often than not, the media reports have not taken account of the way the figures have to be interpreted, which has resulted in misleading headlines and analyses. Moreover, it is

frequently assumed that any assets held by Indian residents in Switzerland are undeclared (so-called 'Black Money')."

Further they have said "To analyze Indian residents' deposits held in Switzerland, another data source should be used. This is the so-called "locational banking statistics", which the SNB collects in collaboration with the Bank for International Settlements (BIS)."

The data collected by Swiss National Bank in collaboration with Bank for International Settlements (BIS) shows that the loans and deposits of Indians, other than Banks, in the Swiss banks decreased by 34.5% in the year 2017 as compared to 2016. Further, there has been significant reduction in Swiss non-bank loans and deposits of Indians by 80.2% between 2013 and 2017.

Concessional ROI to RRBs and Co-operative Banks by NABARD

683. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether NABARD provides refinance to RRBs and Co-operative Banks at Concessional Rate of Interest (ROI) under various categories;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of refinancing given to RRBs and Co-operative Banks at Concessional Rate of Interest in the State of Tamil Nadu during the last three years, RRBs and Co-operative Bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that it provides Short Term refinance to Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative Banks at 4.5% per annum for short term crop loans provided they lend to ultimate borrowers at an interest rate of 7% per annum upto an amount of ₹3 lakh per borrower.

Further, to encourage long term investment credit in agriculture, NABARD provides Long term concessional refinance support to Cooperative Banks and RRBs at 4.7% per annum (as on 13.07.2018).

The refinance is provided from funds allocated out of the shortfall in priority sector lending by Scheduled Commercial Banks.

Agency-wise concessional refinance given by NABARD under Short Term refinance and Long Term refinance in the state of Tamil Nadu during the last three years is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Short Term refinance		Long Term refinance	
	RRB	Cooperative Bank	RRB	Cooperative Bank
2015-16	820.00	2240.50	606.82	259.06
2016-17	812.00	1770.00	962.01	125.99
2017-18	825.00	2090.00	1212.40	247.21

Source: NABARD

Shortage of new currency notes

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

(a) whether it is a fact that many States in the country have been witnessing currency crunch;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of currency notes in denomination of ₹200, ₹500 and ₹2000 presently in circulation in the country; and

(c) the steps taken by RBI to address the currency shortage in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) There was high demand of currency during March, April and May, 2018 on account of surge in withdrawal of currency. The increase in demand of cash may be attributed mainly to demand of cash in agriculture sector. As on July 06, 2018, the total notes in circulation were ₹19.24 lakh crore, which includes ₹ 200, 500 and 2000 denominations also.

(c) Position of fresh/ re-issuable notes in currency chests of banks are being monitored on regular basis and adequate supply of cash is being ensured.

Introduction of Mudra Yojana for business

685. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has introduced Mudra Yojana for business purpose for the unemployed persons of the country;

(b) if so, the number of beneficiaries therein, year-wise and age group-wise (25- 40 years, 41-60 years);

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has included all financial loans into account of Mudra Yojana; and

(d) the total number of applications received so far by banks and disbursement of loan, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) provides access to institutional finance to unfunded micro / small business units by extending loans upto ₹10 lakh for manufacturing, processing, trading, services and activities allied to agriculture, which help in creating income generating activities and employment. Overdraft facility upto ₹5,000/- under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is also covered under PMMY.

Number of loans sanctioned since inception of the scheme are as under:

Financial Year	Number of Accounts
2015-16	3,48,80,924
2016-17	3,97,01,047
2017-18	4,81,30,593
2018-19 (up to 13.07.18)	95,85,870

Details relating to age profile of borrowers and of loan applications received by banks are not maintained centrally.

The details of loans sanctioned year-wise/State-wise since inception are given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of loans and amount sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana

Sl. No.	State Name	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (13.07.2018)		(Amount in ₹ crore)
		No of A/Cs	Sanction Amt	No of A/Cs	Sanction Amt	No of A/Cs	Sanction Amt	No of A/Cs	Sanction Amt	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24719	218.36	3353	80.15	3829	102.66	484	19.26	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	795688	6104.14	587569	6078.01	801845	10902.51	139264	2165	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4625	74.38	6109	81.46	11004	109.5	543	16.64	
4.	Assam	427272	1817.62	1255754	4908.3	1713004	6669.74	192380	841.09	
5.	Bihar	2451439	7553.83	3756716	12190.6	4314861	15919.4	894333	3518.82	
6.	Chandigarh	22605	212.42	19039	229.01	18257	419.98	3129	72.72	
7.	Chhattisgarh	639711	2265.5	884941	3334.27	962079	4747.29	174868	952.61	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1236	21.72	2587	23.49	3408	36.79	120	3.1	
9.	Daman and Diu	1109	12.43	774	12.61	1086	23.55	123	3.83	
10.	Delhi	394388	2947.68	224975	3762.95	241797	4450.15	46303	779.26	
11.	Goa	45471	399.33	31289	390.2	39397	499.27	7305	87.97	

12.	Gujarat	1086407	6034.73	1103453	7781.94	1501226	11386.52	283559	1873.41
13.	Haryana	745535	3259.27	716622	3843.53	786328	5940.4	192844	1322.86
14.	Himachal Pradesh	85564	998.78	82851	1281.72	91992	1900.55	28129	551.26
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	57974	1185.13	89712	1845.37	103125	2586.8	28355	789.67
16.	Jharkhand	872868	2944.33	1023593	4004.13	1212671	5410.4	298987	1346.29
17.	Karnataka	4459609	16861.35	3933578	18002.55	4568493	23009.73	1058968	4811.05
18.	Kerala	830411	4857.68	982260	6288.62	2289805	9459.97	419477	2208.68
19.	Lakshadweep	740	6.58	473	5.64	1044	12.95	136	1.64
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2511191	8096.74	2683052	10506.45	2899123	14886.15	599537	2868.67
21.	Maharashtra	3535065	13806.48	3344154	17286.66	3596620	22751.4	852923	4461
22.	Manipur	24021	131.42	21865	156.05	33186	219.59	1914	32.53
23.	Meghalaya	19151	166.48	23915	189.97	28846	216.25	3720	33.68
24.	Mizoram	7772	86.5	6973	101.2	12400	157.62	2856	54.34
25.	Nagaland	5134	85.89	11051	114.06	14141	135.98	659	20.75
26.	Odisha	2343261	5694.86	2606769	7891.34	3470312	11558.91	842667	3138.86
27.	Puducherry	82866	337.84	130360	490.62	150477	895.16	32585	186.88
28.	Punjab	653973	3572.42	705569	4640.84	819836	6723.82	196539	1529.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.	Rajasthan	1159819	5484.95	1204837	9024.71	1746748	13862.55	437777	2677.52
30.	Sikkim	6889	59.53	19865	99.88	21588	116.3	2288	21.51
31.	Tamil Nadu	4781567	15846.14	5309857	18052.68	5860165	25331.68	1127685	5124.17
32.	Telangana	400761	3834.55	482694	3878.38	789315	6545.26	51486	1003.04
33.	Tripura	68146	372.06	253807	999.42	399299	1484.96	51506	205.75
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3345382	12275.88	3337547	15282.61	4401217	22077.89	711622	4309.74
35.	Uttarakhand	360007	1788.39	286579	1974.12	254783	2573.22	51735	509.2
36.	West Bengal	2628548	8033.88	4566505	15695.01	4967286	20552.19	849064	3553.68
	TOTAL	34880924	137449.27	39701047	180528.6	48130593	253677.09	9585870	51095.96

Source: As reported by Member Lending Institutions on the MUDRA Portal

**Amendments to contentious terms of references of
15th Finance Commission**

686. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Governments of Seven States and Union Territories have jointly written to the President of India seeking amendments to some of the contentious terms of references of the 15th Finance Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Chief Minister of Puducherry, Deputy Chief Minister of NCT of Delhi and Finance Ministers of four states namely West Bengal, Kerala, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh submitted a joint Memorandum dated 17th May, 2018 to the Hon'ble President of India. In the Memorandum, the following issues have been raised:-

- (i) The Terms of References (ToR) of the Fifteenth Finance Commission (XV-FC) violate the federal principle as enshrined in the Constitution, erode autonomy of all States, and bring significant financial hardship to all States and need to be amended as suggested therein.
- (ii) The Terms of Reference are qualitatively different from the Terms of Reference of previous Finance Commissions. Some of the changes infringe on the provisions of the Constitution, some others are disruptive of well-settled federal fiscal arrangements in India and other changes constitute technical errors.
- (iii) The changes in Terms of References will restrict the States from fulfilling their Constitutional obligations as listed in the Seventh Schedule and weaken cooperative federalism in India.
- (iv) The award of the Fifteenth Finance Commission must apply to Union Territories with legislature, namely, the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi and Union Territory of Puducherry.
- (v) The Commission may be directed to use the population data of 1971 in all cases where population is a factor for determination of the devolution of taxes and duties and grants-in-aid.

- (vi) The reference to the award of the 14th Finance Commission and imperative of the national development programme, including New India-2022, on the Central Government's finances may be deleted.

The Government has examined the changes proposed to the ToR through the Memorandum. The apprehensions raised by State Governments regarding violation of the federal principles enshrined in the Constitution are misplaced, because the setting up of Finance Commission is itself for facilitating smoother federal fiscal relations. The amendment that has been suggested to the ToRs for inclusion of UTs with legislature is not as per the Constitution of India. The ToRs were finalized after inter-ministerial consultations. The memorandum has sought use of 1971 population data by the XV-FC while making its recommendations. To incentivise performance, the ToRs provides for the Commission to consider proposing measurable performance based incentives for States, in the areas, among others, of efforts and progress made in moving towards replacement rate of population growth.

Raise in deposit insurance

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is proposing on revising the deposit insurance cover, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested Government to raise the present limit of deposit insurance cover from ₹1.00 lakh to ₹1.50 lakhs, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has given any response to the request of the A.P. Government, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of the proposals received by Government from other State Governments; and
- (e) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) At present, there is no such proposal to revise the deposit insurance cover.

(b) The Government has received a letter from the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh suggesting that the existing deposit insurance cover of ₹1 lakh be raised to ₹15 lakhs.

(c) The proposal has been examined in consultation with the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC). DICGC has informed that as per the Core Principle (CP) 8 of Effective Deposit Insurance prescribed by the International Association for Deposit Insurance (IADI), coverage should be limited, credible and cover the vast majority of depositors but leave a substantial amount of deposits exposed to market discipline. Currently (as on March 31, 2018), 92% of the deposit accounts in number and 29% of the deposit in value are covered by DICGC. This is higher than the guidance of IADI which recommends coverage of 80% in number of accounts and 20-30% in value terms. Increase in the insurance cover also requires a higher premium based on risk classification of the insured bank (Risk Based Premium - RBP).

(d) and (e) No proposal has been received from other State Governments by the Department of Financial Services (DFS)

Excluding customs duty hike on motorcycles

688. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Notification No.49/2018-Customs dated 20.06.2018 excluding customs duty hike on motorcycles, was issued because of pressure from the United States Government to lower customs duty on import of motorcycles, especially Harley Davidson to India; and

(b) if so, the financial implication per fiscal year of the same, and the public interest element involved in doing the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) India has imposed additional customs duty on 29 import items originating from the United States. The composition of import items for retaliatory action, under the provisions of the Safeguard Agreement has been decided taking into account India's strategic considerations and balancing the effects of unilateral US tariff hike on Steel and Aluminium products.

Ownership of IDBI by LIC

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

(a) whether LIC is planning to take effective control and ownership of IDBI bank by increasing its holding to 51 per cent;

(b) if so, whether holding of 51 per cent shares by LIC, in IDBI Bank will not contravene the assurance given to Parliament by the then Honorable Finance Minister in 2003;

(c) if so, whether purchase of 51 per cent shares by LIC in IDBI Bank will not contravene Article 4 of Articles of Association of IDBI Bank Ltd.; and

(d) whether LIC will purchase shares from existing shareholders of IDBI Bank Ltd. or will issue new equity shares to make its holding to 51 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has written to IDBI Bank Limited expressing interest in acquiring 51% controlling stake in IDBI Bank Limited. The bank has sought Government's decision in the context of Government's stake coming down below 51% as a result of the proposed acquisition. The matter is under Government's consideration.

(d) LIC has proposed the said acquisition through preferential allotment / open offer.

Impact on policyholders on IDBI capitalisation by LIC

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

(a) whether LIC will be required to provide capital to recapitalize the IDBI Bank Ltd. to provide for bad loans and to meet the capital adequacy ratio;

(b) the amount LIC will invest from premium paid by policyholders and from surplus with LIC for the purpose of investment in IDBI Bank Ltd. to increase its holding to 51 per cent; and

(c) whether this will not hurt the interest of policyholders as less amount will be available for investment and less surplus will mean lower bonus distribution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) With the approval of LIC's Board, LIC submitted a proposal informing, *inter alia*, of various measures for safeguarding the policyholders fund, to the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) for acquiring controlling stake in IDBI Bank Limited. After consideration of LIC's submissions by IRDAI and receipt of IRDAI's permission, LIC has written to IDBI Bank limited expressing

interest in acquiring 51% controlling stake in the bank. In this regard, it may be noted that both LIC and IDBI Bank Limited are Board-driven entities, and take their decisions as per extant policy and regulatory framework. After consideration of LIC's offer by the Board of IDBI Bank limited, the bank has sought Government's decision in the context of Government's stake coming down below 51% as a result of the proposed acquisition. The matter is under Government's consideration.

Rise in NPAs of Scheduled Commercial Banks

691. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of scheduled commercial banks have increased by about 231 per cent from ₹ 2,51,054 crores in the year March, 2014 to ₹8,31,141 crores in the year March, 2018;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of the companies to whom loan worth more than ₹500 crores have been given by the scheduled commercial banks during the last four years; and

(d) the quantum of loan amount recovered from those companies so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Asset Quality Review (AQR) carried out in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs). Expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were reclassified as NPAs and provided for. Public Sector Banks (PSBs) initiated cleaning up by recognising NPAs and provided for expected losses. As a result of transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, the aggregate gross NPAs of scheduled commercial banks (as per Reserve Bank of India's data on domestic operations), increased from ₹ 2,51,054 crore, as on 31.3.2014 to ₹ 9,61,962 crore, as on 31.3.2018 (provisional data).

(c) and (d) With regard to the names of the companies to whom loan worth more than ₹500 crores have been given by scheduled commercial banks and the quantum of loan amount recovered therefrom, RBI has informed that under the provisions of section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, RBI is prohibited from disclosing credit information. Section 45E provides that credit information submitted by a bank shall be treated as confidential and not to be published or otherwise disclosed.

Accounts opened under Sukanya Samridhi Yojana

†692. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) the details of the number of accounts opened under Sukanya Samridhi Yojana across country after implementation of the said scheme, State-wise; and

(b) the total amount deposited in such accounts till date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Sir, State-wise number of accounts opened and the total amount deposited under Sukanya Samridhi Yojana across the country since the introduction of the scheme are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of State	Accounts opened till June 30, 2018	Amount deposited till June 30, 2018 (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	2,327	8.10
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7,11,392	1,385.21
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12,700	29.49
4.	Assam	2,17,728	270.93
5.	Bihar	6,01,464	692.44
6.	Chandigarh	9,500	41.41
7.	Chhattisgarh	3,94,836	504.30
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	895	0.97
9.	Daman and Diu	1,156	2.43
10.	Delhi	2,72,127	1,340.58
11.	Goa	37,207	70.93
12.	Gujarat	4,84,348	1,166.94
13.	Haryana	4,62,377	1,657.32
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2,24,028	525.75
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,45,055	322.38
16.	Jharkhand	5,81,408	503.80

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
17.	Karnataka	11,99,310	2,126.88
18.	Kerala	4,29,616	808.19
19.	Lakshadweep	10	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	6,24,975	684.55
21.	Maharashtra	11,66,040	3,249.00
22.	Manipur	27,128	39.16
23.	Meghalaya	10,072	16.95
24.	Mizoram	4,073	4.05
25.	Nagaland	5,472	5.33
26.	Odisha	5,36,638	830.81
27.	Puducherry	8,838	36.42
28.	Punjab	3,72,761	1,015.10
29.	Rajasthan	6,63,158	660.14
30.	Sikkim	8,630	18.54
31.	Tamil Nadu	15,94,443	2,940.01
32.	Telangana	4,96,615	1,519.46
33.	Tripura	25,868	46.17
34.	Uttar Pradesh	15,08,668	1,288.05
35.	Uttarakhand	3,45,041	746.63
36.	West Bengal	7,99,538	1,421.18
TOTAL		1,39,85,442	25,979.62

Recovery of NPAs

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

(a) the details of the defaulting companies/individuals against whom Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of more than ₹10 crore and above are pending for recovery; and

(b) the measures taken by Government to streamline loan recovery policy and to evolve innovative methods for recovery of NPAs/bad loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has apprised that as on 31.3.2018, there were 4,387 borrowers with aggregate funded outstanding of ₹ 8,59,532 crore related to Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of more than ₹ 10 crore and above outstanding, in respect of Scheduled Commercial Banks. As regards details of companies/defaulting individuals against whom NPAs of more than ₹ 10 crore and above are pending recovery, RBI has informed that under the provisions of section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, RBI is prohibited from disclosing credit information. Section 45E provides that credit information submitted by a bank shall be treated as confidential and not to be published or otherwise disclosed.

A number of measures have been taken to streamline loan recovery and introduce innovative methods for recovery of NPAs. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) has been enacted to create a unified framework for resolving insolvency and bankruptcy matters. Under this, by adopting a creditor-in-saddle approach, with the interim resolution professional taking over management of affairs of corporate debtor at the outset, the incentive to resort to abuse of the legal system has been taken away. This, coupled with debarment of wilful defaulters and persons associated with NPA accounts from the resolution process, has effected a fundamental change in the creditor-debtor relationship. The Banking Regulation Act, 1949 has been amended, to provide for authorisation to RBI to issue directions to banks to initiate the insolvency resolution process under IBC. As per RBI's directions, cases have been filed under IBC before the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) in respect of 39 large defaulters, amounting to about ₹ 2.69 lakh crore funded exposure (as of December 2017).

The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 has been amended for faster recovery, with provision for three months imprisonment in case the borrower does not provide asset details and for the lender to get possession of mortgaged property within 30 days. Also, six new Debts Recovery Tribunal have been established to expedite recovery.

In addition, under the PSB Reforms Agenda announced by the Government, PSBs have committed to strengthen recovery mechanism by setting up Stressed Asset Management Verticals for focussed recovery, clean and effective post-sanction follow-up on large-value accounts by tying up with Agencies for Specialised Monitoring for

loans of ₹ 250 crore and above, and strict segregation of pre and post-sanction roles for enhanced accountability.

Reduction of rate of interest on lending by banks

†694. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has directed Reserve Bank of India to issue guidelines to banks that they should reduce the rate of interest on housing loans and vehicle loans given by them;

(b) whether Government is aware of the fact that despite major reduction in rate of interest in lending by SBI, private banks still have not followed the same; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that same policy be adopted by banks of both the public and private sector in India for rate of interest on lending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has deregulated the interest rates on advances sanctioned by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs). As per extant framework, since April 1, 2016, banks including private sector banks have to compute actual interest rates on advances by adding the component of spread to the Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rates (MCLR) which is the internal benchmark for such purpose. Accordingly, the rate of interest charged by banks to the borrower varies from bank to bank and depends on various factors such as marginal cost of funds, negative carry on account of Cash Reserve Ratio, operating costs and tenor premium.

Panel to tackle NPAs

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

(a) whether Bankers panel/Committee has submitted its draft report to Government which suggests a 5-pronged strategy to tackle NPAs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to tackle growing NPAs issue?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) As per bank inputs, banks had set up a committee on resolution of stressed assets, which has given its report suggesting a five-pronged approach for stressed assets resolution by the banking industry in the areas of SME resolution (for which banks may put in place a robust monitoring process), bank-led resolution, AMC/AIF-led resolution, resolution through the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, and an asset trading platform. Banks have initiated steps for taking forward the suggestions with due approvals.

A number of measures have been taken to streamline recovery and introduce innovative methods for recovery of NPAs. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) has been enacted to create a unified framework for resolving insolvency and bankruptcy matters. Under this, by adopting a creditor-in-saddle approach, with the interim resolution professional taking over management of affairs of corporate debtor at the outset, the incentive to resort to abuse of the legal system has been taken away. This, coupled with debarment of wilful defaulters and persons associated with NPA accounts from the resolution process, has effected a fundamental change in the creditor-debtor relationship. The Banking Regulation Act, 1949 has been amended, to provide for authorisation to RBI to issue directions to banks to initiate the insolvency resolution process under IBC. As per RBI's directions, cases have been filed under IBC before the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) in respect of 39 large defaulters, amounting to about ₹ 2.69 lakh crore funded exposure (as of December 2017).

The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 has been amended for faster recovery, with provision for three months imprisonment in case the borrower does not provide asset details and for the lender to get possession of mortgaged property within 30 days. Also, six new Debts Recovery Tribunal have been established to expedite recovery.

In addition, under the PSB Reforms Agenda announced by the Government, PSBs have committed to clean and commercially prudent business through Stressed Asset Management Verticals for focussed recovery, rigorous due diligence and appraisal for sanction by scrutinising group balance sheets, at least 10% share in consortium lending, ring-fencing of cash flows, initiating use of technology and analytics for comprehensive due diligence across data sources, building capacity for techno-economic

valuation, clean and effective post-sanction follow-up on large-value accounts by tying up with Agencies for Specialised Monitoring, and strict segregation of pre- and post-sanction roles for enhanced accountability.

Ministerial group for merger of PSBs

696. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a ministerial group had been constituted to take a view on the proposal for merger of Public Sector Banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the terms of reference for the group;

(c) which are the banks proposed to be considered for merger and what immediate benefits would accrue if the identified banks are merged; and

(d) whether Government has fixed any timeline for merger of certain Public Sector Banks in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Acts of 1970 and 1980 provide that the Central Government, in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, may make a scheme, *inter alia*, for the amalgamation of any nationalised bank with any other nationalised bank or any other banking institution. With a view to facilitate consolidation among public sector banks to create strong and competitive banks, serving as catalysts for growth, with improved risk profile of the bank, Government has put in place an Alternative Mechanism (AM) comprised of three ministers, as an approval framework for proposals to amalgamate public sector banks, with the following mandate:

(i) The proposals received from banks for in-principle approval to formulate schemes of amalgamation shall be placed before AM.

(ii) AM may also direct banks to examine proposals for amalgamation.

(iii) AM will receive inputs from RBI before according in-principle approval.

Since various approaches involving varying processes are possible with regard to synergy/consolidation amongst PSBs, Government has requested the Reserve Bank of India for views as well as suggestions regarding specific possible combinations to achieve scale and synergy for appropriate consideration. No proposal is presently before the Alternative Mechanism for its consideration. No timeline has been fixed for merger of public sector banks.

RBI study on rising debt levels

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the recent RBI study on the rising debt levels in textile, telecom and construction segment;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and the number and the list of companies at risk in textile, telecom and construction sector; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to address the rising debt levels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The Government is aware of the article titled "Performance of Private Corporate Business Sector: 2016-17 to Q3:2017-18" authored by RBI staff published in the June, 2018 edition of the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin which flagged the similar issue. It may be noted that as per the disclaimer in the above mentioned article, the views expressed in the article are personal in nature and do not represent the views of the RBI.

(b) The details as per RBI's article on "Performance of Private Corporate Business Sector: 2016-17 to Q3:2017-18" are produced below:

Table: Debt at Risk – Listed NGNF Companies-industry wise

No. of Companies	Textiles			Telecommunication			Construction					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Period	Total Debt (₹ Billion)	No. of vulnerable companies	Debt at risk (₹ Billion)	Share of debt at risk (per cent)	Total Debt (₹ Billion)	No. of vulnerable companies	Debt at risk (₹ Billion)	Share of debt at risk (per cent)	Total Debt (₹ Billion)	No. of vulnerable companies	Debt at risk (₹ Billion)	Share of debt at risk (per cent)
2014-15	728	52	187	25.7	782	4	141	18.0	1007	19	289	28.7
2015-16	824	53	360	43.7	1258	4	174	13.8	1092	25	357	32.7
2016-17	831	54	457	55.0	1566	5	724	46.2	1086	25	404	37.1

Note: Total debt is the sum of long term and short term borrowings. Debt at risk defined as total debt held by vulnerable companies

(c) Several industry specific reform initiatives taken by the Government since 2014 have significantly improved the overall business environment in the country and it will help reduce the debt levels going forward. The Cabinet announced a 6000 crore package for the apparel sector on 22nd June 2016. Similarly, for the growth of telecom sector in the country, the Government has brought reforms in spectrum management through this process like spectrum sharing, spectrum trading, spectrum harmonization and most importantly, spectrum auction. Also, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) was passed in May 2016 providing a comprehensive, modern and robust insolvency and bankruptcy regime.

Impact of action under Fugitive Economic Offenders Ordinance.

698. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons/companies identified/action taken under Fugitive Economic offenders Ordinance till date;

(b) whether such action taken has sent a negative impact on business houses; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The Enforcement Directorate (ED) has filed applications under the Fugitive Economic Offenders Ordinance, 2018 ("the Ordinance") against Shri Vijay Mallya, Shri Nirav Modi and Shri Mehul Choksi in the Special PMLA court.

(b) and (c) The Ordinance aims to provide for measures to deter fugitive economic offenders from evading the process of law in India by staying outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts and to preserve the sanctity of the rule of law in India. As such, the aforementioned action is unlikely to have any negative impact on the business, because if the alleged fugitive economic offender returns to India and appears in person at the place and time specified in the notice in response to the notice issued by the Special Court under section 10 of the Ordinance, the Special Court may terminate the proceedings under the provisions of the Ordinance.

Profit, losses, GNPA of Public Sector Banks

699. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 21 Public Sector Banks have suffered highest ever losses and biggest pile up of gross Non-Performing Assets during the year 2017-18; and

(b) if so, the details of the profit/loss, Gross NPAs and the provision made of NPAs during the year 2017-18, Bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Asset Quality Review (AQR) carried out in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of NPAs. Expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were reclassified as NPAs and provided for. PSBs initiated cleaning up by recognising NPAs and provided for expected losses. The gross NPA ratio for Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as a category is 14.6% in the financial year (FY) 2017-18, as per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data. In the last 25 financial years, the gross NPA ratio for PSBs was highest in FY 1993-94 at 24.8% and was also higher in six other financial years.

Bank-wise details of gross NPAs as of March 2018, and operating profit, provision done and net profit/loss in FY 2017-18, are given in the Statement

Details of gross Non-Performing Assets, operating profit, provisioning done and net profit/loss of PSBs

Sl. No.	Bank	As on 31.3.2018 *	Amounts in crore ₹		
			FY 2017-18 **		
		Gross NPA ratio(%)	Operating profit	Provisioning done	Net profit (amounts with a minus sign are losses) ***
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Allahabad Bank	16.0	3,438	8,113	-4,674
2.	Andhra Bank	17.1	5,361	8,774	-3,413
3.	Bank of Baroda	12.3	12,006	,14,437	-2,432
4.	Bank of India	16.6	7,139	13,183	-6,044
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	19.5	2,191	3,337	-1,146
6.	Canara Bank	11.8	9,548	13,770	-4,222

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Central Bank of India	21.5	2,733	7,838	-5,105
8.	Corporation Bank	17.4	3,950	8,004	-4,054
9.	Dena Bank	22.0	1,171	3,094	-1,923
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	28.0	7,905	16,142	-8,238
11.	Indian Bank	7.4	5,001	3,742	1,259
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	25.3	3,629	9,929	-6,299
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	17.6	3,703	9,575	-5,872
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	11.2	1,145	1,889	-744
15.	Punjab National Bank	18.4	10,294	22,577	-12,283
16.	State Bank of India	10.9	59,511	66,058	-6,547
17.	Syndicate Bank	11.5	3,864	7,087	-3,223
18.	UCO Bank	24.6	1,334	5,771	-4,436
19.	Union Bank of India	15.7	7,540	12,787	-5,247
20.	United Bank of India	24.1	1,025	2,479	-1,454
21.	Vijaya Bank	6.3	3,098	2,371	727

Sources: * RBI (global operations, provisional data for Mar-2018)

** Banks

*** While banks have posted operating profits, their net losses are primarily on account of continuing ageing provision for NPAs recognised as a result of AQR initiated in 2015 and subsequent transparent recognition by banks.

Waiving off loans to farmers

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

(a) whether Government has conducted any study on borrower-farmers who are unable to repay their loans and those who have defaulted in repayment of loans in the wake of successive droughts in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of borrowers and the total amount of loans sanctioned/granted in the above categories, State and Category-wise, as on date; and

(c) whether Government is considering to waive off the above loans as a relief measure to the farmers, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) While no such specific study has been conducted the Government has taken the following initiatives to reduce the debt burden of farmers:

- With a view to ensure availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to the farmers, the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare (DAC&FW) implements an interest subvention scheme for short term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. The scheme provides interest subvention of 2% per annum to Banks on use of their own resources. Besides, additional 3% incentive is given to the farmers for prompt repayment of the loan, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4%. Further, in order to discourage distress sale by farmers and to encourage them to store their produce in warehouses against warehouse receipts, the benefit of interest subvention scheme has been extended to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of up to six months post-harvest on the same rate as available to crop loan against negotiable warehouse receipt for keeping their produce in Warehouses accredited by Warehousing Development Regulatory Authority (WDRA).
- Under the aforesaid interest subvention scheme, to provide relief to farmers affected by natural calamities, the interest subvention on crop loan continues to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount. Such restructured loans may attract normal rate of interest from the second year onwards as per policy laid down by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).
- RBI has issued master directions on relief measures to be provided by lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities including drought which, *inter alia*, include identification of beneficiaries, extending fresh loans and restructuring of existing loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. The benchmark for restructuring of loans has been reduced from 50% to 33% crop loss, in line with the National Disaster Management Framework. In addition, Loan to distressed farmers indebted to non-institutional lenders is an eligible category of farm credit under the Priority Sector Lending (PSL) as per directions issued by RBI.

- Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) provides a comprehensive insurance cover against failure of insured crops due to non-preventable natural risks, thus providing financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of unforeseen events; stabilizing the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming; and encouraging them to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices.
- For development of agriculture and welfare of farmers of the country, the Government in DAC&FW, is implementing various Central Sector/ Centrally Sponsored Schemes, which include:
 - (i) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)
 - (ii) National Food Security Mission (NFSM)
 - (iii) National Agriculture Market (e-NAM)
 - (iv) National Mission For Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

There is no proposal under consideration of the Union Government to waive off loans of farmers.

Computation of income tax for foreign companies

701. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether foreign Companies are taxed only on income which arises from operations carried out in India;
- (b) if so, the quantum of taxes collected during the last three years from foreign Companies;
- (c) whether the Government has notified rules for computation of Income Tax for foreign Companies;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the objective behind the move;
- (e) whether Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has also notified that a Company will be treated as foreign even after it becomes headquartered in India; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (the Act) a foreign

company is liable to tax on all income from whatever source derived which is received or is deemed to be received in India or accrues or arises or is deemed to accrue or arise in India. However, the taxation of a foreign company under the Act is subject to the provisions of the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement, if any, between India and the country of which the foreign company is a resident.

(b) Quantum of taxes collected during the last three years from foreign companies as per the return of income are as under:

A.Y 2015-16 = ₹ 25,800.30 Cr.

A.Y 2016-17 = ₹ 24,541.74 Cr.

A.Y 2017-18 = ₹ 27,561.43 Cr.

(c) and (d) A notification No 29/ 2018 under section 115JH of the Act has been issued *vide* SO 3039 (E) dated 22.06.2018 providing for exceptions, modifications and adaptations, with which provisions of the Act relating to the computation of total income, treatment of unabsorbed depreciation, set off or carry forward and set off of losses, collection and recovery and special provisions relating to avoidance of tax shall apply, in a case where a foreign company is said to be resident in India on account of its Place of Effective Management (PoEM) in India under sub-section (3) of Section 6 of the Act for the first time and the said company has never been resident in India before.

The notification being an aid to the PoEM provisions, has the objectives of providing clarity, ensuring certainty and facilitating ease of compliance.

(e) and (f) The notification provides that the foreign company shall continue to be treated as a foreign company even if it is said to be resident in India and all the provisions of the Act shall apply accordingly. Consequently, the provisions specifically applicable to-

- (i) a foreign company, shall continue to apply to it;
- (ii) non-resident persons, shall not apply to it; and
- (iii) the provisions specifically applicable to resident, shall apply to it.

Further, in case of conflict between the provision applicable to the foreign company as resident and the provision applicable to it as foreign company, the later shall

generally prevail. Therefore, the rate of tax in case of foreign company shall remain the same, *i.e.*, rate of income-tax applicable to the foreign company even though residency status of the foreign company changes from non-resident to resident on the basis of PoEM.

Recovering of written off PSBs loans

702. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the PSBs have written off a huge amount of loans in the last four years;
- (b) if so, the details of the written off loans, Bank-wise;
- (c) the quantum of written off loans recovered in the last four years; and
- (d) the details of recovery of the written off loans, Bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Asset Quality Review (AQR) carried out in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs). Expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were reclassified as NPAs and provided for. Public Sector Banks (PSBs) initiated cleaning up by recognising NPAs and provided for expected losses. As a result of transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, the gross NPAs of PSBs increased by ₹ 6,16,586 crore between March 2015 and March 2018 (provisional data). As per RBI guidelines and policy approved by bank Boards, non-performing loans, including, *inter alia*, those in respect of which full provisioning has been made on completion of four years are removed from the balance-sheet of the bank concerned by way of write-off. Thus, the amounts written off during recent financial years are substantially on account of such stressed loan accounts of earlier years, which have been transparently recognised following AQR and fully provisioned. The details of reduction in NPAs due to write-offs (including compromise) in the last four years, as per RBI data on global operations, are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Banks write-off NPAs as part of their regular exercise to clean up their balance-sheet, tax benefit and capital optimisation. Borrowers of such written-off loans continue to be liable for repayment. Recovery of dues takes place on ongoing basis under legal mechanisms, which include, *inter alia*, the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial

Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, and Debts Recovery Tribunals. Therefore, write-off does not benefit the borrower.

As per RBI data on global operations, the total amount recovered in NPA accounts during the last four financial years was ₹ 2,00,646 crore, the bank-wise, year-wise details of which are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Reduction in NPAs of Public Sector Banks — due to write-offs
(including compromise)*

		Amounts in crore ₹			
Sl. No.	Bank	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
1.	Allahabad Bank	2,109	2,126	2,442	3,635
2.	Andhra Bank	1,124	814	1,623	1,666
3.	Bank of Baroda	1,563	1,554	4,348	4,948
4.	Bank of India	866	2,374	7,346	8,976
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	264	903	1,374	2,460
6.	Bhartiya Mahila Bank	0	0	0	
7.	Canara Bank	1,472	3,387	5,545	8,310
8.	Central Bank of India	1,386	1,334	2,396	2,924
9.	Corporation Bank	779	2,495	3,574	8,228
10.	Dena Bank	515	760	833	661
11.	IDBI Bank Limited	1,609	5,459	2,868	12,515
12.	Indian Bank	550	926	437	1,606
13.	Indian Overseas Bank	2,087	2,067	3,066	6,908
14.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	925	1,668	2,308	6,357
15.	Punjab and Sind Bank	263	335	491	460
16.	Punjab National Bank	5,996	6,485	9,205	7,407
17.	Syndicate Bank	1,055	1,430	1,271	2,400

Sl. No.	Bank	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
18.	UCO Bank	0	1,573	1,937	2,735
19.	Union Bank of India	931	792	1,264	3,477
20.	United Bank of India	761	649	714	1,867
21.	Vijaya Bank	791	510	1,068	1,539
22.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	363	643	1,560	
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad	355	1,204	1,430	
24.	State Bank of India	21,303	15,955	20,339	39,151
25.	State Bank of Mysore	740	588	161	
26.	State Bank of Patiala	755	1,156	3,528	
27.	State Bank of Travancore	456	398	556	0

Source: RBI (global operations, Mar- 2018 provisional data)

Statement-II

Recovery from Written-off Accounts of Public Sector Banks

Amounts in crore ₹

Sl. No.	Bank	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
1.	Allahabad Bank	257	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Bank	76	0	0	128
3.	Bank of Baroda	0	221	327	621
4.	Bank of India	363	243	255	408
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	98	68	38	138
6.	Bhartiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	0	0	1	0
7.	Canara Bank	1,693	313	489	236
8.	Central Bank of India	0	111	121	410
9.	Corporation Bank	99	106	136	318
10.	Dena Bank	34	66	115	142
11.	IDBI Bank Limited	54	140	159	219
12.	Indian Bank	0	353	150	249

Sl. No.	Bank	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
13.	Indian Overseas Bank	0	7	1	3
14.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	431	234	291	264
15.	Punjab and Sind Bank	42	34	26	49
16.	Punjab National Bank	1,017	2,298	2,133	981
17.	Syndicate Bank	465	387	376	488
18.	UCO Bank	0	0	0	182
19.	Union Bank of India	317	186	19	28
20.	United Bank of India	61	111	127	107
21.	Vijaya Bank	137	127	153	154
22.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	92	28	79	0
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad	105	88	59	0
24.	State Bank of India	41	2,859	3,477	5,333
25.	State Bank of Mysore	0	0	0	0
26.	State Bank of Patiala	78	119	150	0
27.	State Bank of Travancore	0	0	0	0

* Write-offs are done after full provisioning, and as per RBI's guidelines and policy approved by bank Boards, non-performing loans, including, *inter alia*, those in respect of which full provisioning has been made on completion of four years, are removed from the balance-sheet of the bank concerned by way of write-off. Further, the process of recovery of dues from the borrower in such loan accounts continues and, therefore, the write-off does not benefit the borrower.

Source: RBI (global operations, Mar - 2018 provisional data)

Assessment of KCC scheme

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

(a) whether Government has introduced Kisan Credit Card (KCC) for farmer across the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the KCC Scheme;

(c) the details of the number of cards that have been issued to farmers across the country including the State of Andhra Pradesh;

- (d) whether Government has made any assessment regarding the Scheme;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (f) The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme was introduced in 1998 for issue of KCC to farmers so that farmers may use them to readily purchase agriculture inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc. and draw cash for their production needs. The scheme aims at providing adequate and timely credit support from the banking system which enables farmers to meet the short term credit requirements for cultivation of crops; Post-harvest expenses; Produce marketing loan; Consumption requirements of farmer household; Working capital for maintenance of farm assets and activities allied to agriculture; and Investment credit requirement for agriculture and allied activities.

The scheme is implemented by Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), Small Finance Banks and Cooperative Banks. The eligible beneficiaries include all Farmers - Individuals / Joint borrowers who are owner cultivators; Tenant Farmers, Oral Lessees & Share Croppers; SHGs or Joint Liability Groups of Farmers including tenant farmers, share croppers etc.

The KCC scheme was revisited in 2012 by a Working Group set up by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) with a view to simplify the scheme and facilitate issue of Electronic Kisan Credit Cards.

The KCC Scheme has since been simplified and provides for issue of ATM enabled RuPay Debit Card, *inter alia*, with facilities of one-time documentation, built-in cost escalation in the limit, any number of drawals within the limit, etc.

The number of KCC issued as on 31 March 2017, as reported by RBI and NABARD, is as under:

	(No. in actual)
Operative cards	Number of KCCs issued
All India	7,14,54,952
Andhra Pradesh	40,91,182

Source: RBI & NABARD

Increase in Indian deposits in Swiss Banks

704. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the 50 per cent increase in Indian deposits in Swiss Banks;

(b) if so, the response of Government in the light of allegations of black money stalking in Swiss Banks; and

(c) whether Government propose to bring out a clear picture on Swiss Bank account in the light of Minister's statement that the rise in Indian deposits cannot be assumed as black money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (c) Swiss Authorities have shared the following information regarding the Swiss National Bank (SNB) figures quoted in the media "The figures published by the SNB are regularly mentioned in the Indian media as a reliable indicator of the amount of assets held with Swiss financial institutions in respect of Indian residents. More often than not, the media reports have not taken account of the way the figures have to be interpreted, which has resulted in misleading headlines and analyses. Moreover, it is frequently assumed that any assets held by Indian residents in Switzerland are undeclared (so-called 'Black Money')."

Further they have said "To analyze Indian residents' deposits held in Switzerland, another data source should be used. This is the so-called "locational banking statistics", which the SNB collects in collaboration with the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). "

The data collected by Swiss National Bank in collaboration with Bank for International Settlements (BIS) shows that the loans and deposits of Indians, other than Banks, in the Swiss banks decreased by 34.5% in the year 2017 as compared to 2016. Further, there has been significant reduction in Swiss non-bank loans and deposits of Indians by 80.2% between 2013 and 2017.

(b) The Government has taken various steps against the black money in Swiss Banks. These steps include, *inter alia*, the following:

(i) India and Switzerland have in place a Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA), which entered into force on 29th December, 1994. Protocol amending

the agreement came into force on 07th October, 2011. Based on the provisions of DTAA, the two countries exchange information on a request basis, which is foreseeably relevant to the administration or enforcement of the domestic laws concerning taxes covered by the agreement. India and Switzerland are signatories to the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (MAC) and both countries have also signed the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA) pursuant to which the Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) is activated between the two countries for sharing of financial account information effective from 01.01.2018 with first transmission in 2019. Accordingly, India will receive the information of financial accounts held by Indian residents in Switzerland for 2018 and subsequent years, on an automatic basis.

- (ii) India has been a leading force in the efforts to forge a multi-lateral regime for proactive sharing of financial information known as Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) which will greatly assist the global efforts to combat tax evasion. The AEOI based on Common Reporting Standard (CRS) has commenced from 2017 enabling India to receive financial account information of Indian residents in other countries.
- (iii) A Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money has been constituted in May 2014 under the Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of two former Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court. Investigation into cases involving substantial black money/undisclosed income, particularly black money stashed abroad, is being extensively and intensively monitored by the SIT.
- (iv) The Government enacted a comprehensive and a more stringent new law, namely, the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 that has come into force *w.e.f.* 01.07.2015. Apart from prescribing more stringent penal consequences, this law has included the offence of willful attempt to evade tax etc. in relation to undisclosed foreign income/assets as a Scheduled Offence under the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA).
- (v) The Government gave a one-time compliance window of 3 months for providing an opportunity to taxpayers to make declarations of their undisclosed foreign assets before they were subjected to more stringent provisions of the new law *i.e.* the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income

and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015. 648 declarants filed declarations up-to 30.09.2015, which was the last date of filing such declarations, disclosing undisclosed foreign assets worth ₹4164 crores. An amount of about ₹2476 crore has been collected as tax and penalty in such cases.

Survey on impact of GST on business

705. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYEIM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether after an year in retrospect, since its roll-out, the GST impact on overall business has turned out positive according to survey findings by Deloitte Consultants;

(b) whether the Deloitte GST survey for 2018 indicates that the GST impact reflected better on the revenue and supply chain, while 58 per cent of the Chief Financial Officers in the Corporate Sector saw improvement in the Ease of Doing Business; and

(c) whether most of the CFOs taking part in the survey felt confident that minor glitches including rolling out of e-Way Bill for the road movement of goods will be fixed soon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The survey by Deloitte Consultants regarding the impact of GST on overall business is a private survey. The Government is not associated with it in any manner.

GST has led to a transparent and harmonized indirect taxation system, thereby improving the ease of doing business in the country. Automation of procedures and reduced compliance burden has created a investor-friendly environment in the country.

(c) The e-way bill system has been introduced nation-wide for all inter-State movement of goods with effect from 1st April, 2018. Generation of e-way bill for intra-State movement of goods is now compulsory across India as all States have notified the e-way bill rules for the same. National Capital Territory of Delhi was the last State to notify it on 16th June, 2018. As on 10th July, 2018, a total of 7,20,99,894 inter-State e-way bills and 6,60,82,235 intra-State e-way bills have been generated on the common portal ewaybillgst.gov.in across the country.

Tweaking of rules to recapitalise IDBI by LIC

706. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the Centre's mega bank recapitalization plan came a cropper, India's largest domestic institution LIC has been asked to infuse funds into the ailing IDBI Bank;

(b) whether it would be imprudent to force the LIC to pump in funds to an ailing Public Sector Bank as a quick-fix solution rather than tackling a deeper structural issue at hand *viz* that of rescuing the capital starved Public Sector Banks; and

(c) whether to formalise the LICs infusion of funds into IDBI Bank the Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA) has tweaked its rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Union Finance Minister, in his Budget speech (2016), had announced: "The process of transformation of IDBI Bank has already started. Government will take it forward and also consider the option of reducing its stake below 50%." LIC took note of the above announcement and with the approval of its Board, which was of the view that the proposed acquisition is a sound business proposition and is both commercially viable and a good investment opportunity, submitted a proposal informing, *inter alia*, of various measures for safeguarding the policyholders fund, to the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) for acquiring controlling stake in IDBI Bank Limited. After consideration of LICs submissions by IRDAI and receipt of IRDAI's permission, LIC has written to IDBI Bank Limited expressing interest in acquiring 51% controlling stake in the bank. In this regard, it may be noted that both LIC and IDBI Bank Limited are Board-driven entities, and take their decisions as per extant policy and regulatory framework. After consideration of LICs offer by the Board of IDBI Bank Limited, the bank has sought Government's decision in the context of Government's stake coming down below 51% as a result of the proposed acquisition. The matter is under Government's consideration.

(c) IRDAI, in its response to LICs proposal for acquisition of 51% controlling stake in IDBI Bank Limited, has stated that it is agreeable to permit LIC to acquire up to 51% of equity shares in IDBI Bank Limited as a special case, subject to certain conditions.

Consolidation of RRBs

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to start the consolidation process of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to bring down the number of such entities to 38 from 56; and

(d) whether Government has asked the Public Sector Banks which are the sponsors of the RRBs, to amalgamate the RRBs within a state?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) With a view to enable Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) to minimize their overhead expenses, optimize the use of technology, enhance the capital base and area of operation and increase their exposure, Government has sought comments of respective State Governments and Sponsor Banks on a roadmap for amalgamation of RRBs within a state.

The roadmap has been prepared in consultation with NABARD and proposes to bring down the number of RRBs to 38 from the present 56. It is expected that the proposed amalgamation of RRBs will bring about better scale-efficiency, higher productivity, robust financial health of RRBs, improved financial inclusion and greater credit flow to rural areas.

Approval of revised allowances proposed by Seventh Pay Commission

708. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is likely to approve the revised allowances proposed by the Seventh Central Pay Commission for Central Government staff;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the HRA has been kept at 30 per cent of basic pay in metros; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The recommendations of the seventh Central Pay Commission on Allowances have already been accepted by the Government and have been implemented with effect from 1st July, 2017.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

Loans written off by PSBs

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

(a) whether there has been a rise in loans written off by Public Sector Banks in recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of loans written off by Public Sector Banks since 2014, year-wise; and

(d) the value of the loans written off by Public Sector Banks since 2014, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Asset Quality Review (AQR) carried out in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs). Expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were reclassified as NPAs and provided for. Public Sector Banks (PSBs) initiated cleaning up by recognising NPAs and provided for expected losses. Primarily as a result of AQR and subsequent transparent recognition, the gross NPAs of PSBs increased by ₹ 6,16,586 crore between March 2015 and March 2018 (provisional data), as per the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data. As per RBI guidelines and policy approved by bank Boards, non-performing loans, including, *inter alia*, those in respect of which full provisioning has been made on completion of four years are removed from the balance-sheet of the bank concerned by way of write-off. Thus, the amounts written off during recent financial years are substantially on account of such stressed loan accounts of earlier years, which have been transparently recognised following AQR and fully provisioned. Banks write-off NPAs as part of their regular exercise to clean up their balance-sheet, tax benefit and capital optimisation. Borrowers of such written-off loans continue to be liable for repayment. Recovery of dues takes

place on ongoing basis under legal mechanisms, which include, *inter alia*, the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, and Debts Recovery Tribunals. Therefore, write-off does not benefit the borrower.

Year-wise details of the value of loans written-off by PSBs since financial year 2014-15, are given in the Statement (*See* below). RBI has apprised that the number of loans written off by PSBs since 2014, is not available.

Statement

Public Sector Banks amount Written-Off (including compromise)

Financial Year	Amounts in crore ₹
Financial Year	Amount
2014-15	50,419
2015-16	57,585
2016-17	81,683
2017-18	1,28,229

* Write-offs are done after full provisioning, and as per RBIs guidelines and policy approved by bank Boards, non-performing loans, including, *inter alia*, those in respect of which full provisioning has been made on completion of four years, are removed from the balance-sheet of the bank concerned by way of write-off. Further, the process of recovery of dues from the borrower in such loan accounts continues and, therefore, the write-off does not benefit the borrower.

Source: Reserve Bank of India (global operations)

Abolition of Contributory Pension Scheme

710. SHRI DHARAMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government is drawn to the matter of Contributory Pension Scheme and problems being faced by the employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a number of requests from State Governments and Government employees have been received by Government to withdraw the CPS System, the status of such requests; and

(d) whether Government is planning to resolve the matter and abolish the CPS System in view of the problems being faced by the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. Representations have been received from various Associations of Government Employees on the problems being faced and the demand to withdraw the National Pension System (NPS). The 7th Central Pay Commission (CPC) also in its report examined the issues related to NPS and made recommendations for addressing these issues. Pursuant thereto, it was decided to constitute a Committee of Secretaries to suggest measures for streamlining NPS. The Committee has submitted its report. Due to rising and unsustainable pension bill and keeping in view of fiscal imperatives, it is not possible for the government to revert back to old pension scheme.

Dried-up ATMs

711. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government is drawn to the newspaper reports that several ATMs are dried-up and showing no-cash boards despite Government's claim that more than adequate currency was in circulation;

(b) whether Government has analysed why there was a sudden and unusual increase in demand of currency; and

(c) how Government is planning to restore normalcy in availability of notes as per demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Regular monitoring of cash availability and ATM functionality has been done by the Government to ensure that sufficient currency notes are made available so that ATMs do not run dry in any eventuality and people do not face any problems.

RBI has informed that the increase in demand for currency recently, which led to high ATM usage, can be attributed to seasonal and structural issues. Seasonal issues include demand for cash in the agriculture sector, and schemes such as investment assistance schemes for farmers and pension schemes announced by a few State Governments. Structural issues include economic growth, high currency deposit (CD) ratio in some states, etc.

RBI has further informed that as on 18.07.2018, the total stock of issuable currency in the country, including RBI vaults and currency chests of all banks across the

country, was 2.93 lakh crores. Further, the position of fresh / re-issuable notes in currency chests of banks and in RBI vaults are being monitored on a regular basis and adequate supply of cash is being ensured.

Review of IT Act 1961

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

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to review the Income Tax Act of 1961 according to the recommendations provided by the present Accounting Standards Committee; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Sir, at present there is no specific Committee by the name Accounting Standards Committee which has been constituted with the mandate to give recommendations on the review of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

However, in order to review the existing Income-tax Act, 1961 and to draft a new direct tax law, the Government has constituted a Task Force on 22.11.2017. The mandate of the Task Force is to draft an appropriate direct tax legislation keeping in view,-

- (i) the direct tax system prevalent in various countries;
- (ii) the international best practices;
- (iii) the economic needs of the country; and
- (iv) any other matter connected thereto.

The Task Force is yet to submit its report. Its term has been extended up to 22.08.2018

Consumer Welfare Fund under GST

713. SHRI R. VAITHIUNGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government and the concerned States will equally share the amount deposited by erring business in the consumer welfare fund, set up as part of the GST anti profiteering rules;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount so far shared by both the Centre and the States out of the funds so far deposited in the said fund, as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. In terms of rule 133(3)(c) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017, the National Anti- profiteering Authority may order the deposit of an amount equivalent to fifty per cent of the profiteered amount in the Consumer Welfare Fund constituted under section 57 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and the remaining fifty per cent in the Fund constituted under section 57 of the Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 of the concerned State, where the eligible person does not claim refund of the profiteered amount or is not identifiable.

(c) As on 13th July, 2018, the total amount that has been deposited in the said fund for the year 2018-19 is ₹ 160.23 crores. The amount that is to be shared between the Centre and the States has not been finalized yet.

Deposit of demonetized notes in co-operative banks

†714. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount deposited in Co-operative Societies, District Central Co-operative Banks, Urban Banks and State Co-operative Banks of the country till 31 March, 2017 after demonetisation in the country, the Bank-wise details thereof with respect to all States/ Union Territories including the State of Maharashtra; and

(b) whether these Co-operative Societies and Banks were allowed to change currency notes having the denominations of ₹500/- and ₹1000/- after demonetisation, if not, the reasons thereof and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P): (a) As on March 31, 2017, the SBN deposits made in District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs), UCBs an State Co-operative banks post demonetisation are given below:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Name of the state	Total Value of SBNs Deposited/ Exchanged (₹ In crore)
1	DCCBs	22208.47
2	StCBs	6407.27
3	UCBs	82587.77

Source: Data received from NABARD. Information regarding co-operative societies is not available with NABARD. Information regarding PACS/Other Societies/ Institutions that deposited SBNs through DCCBs is to the tune of ₹ 6630.43 crore.

(b) As per the Gazette Notification S.O. 3407(e) dated 8th November, 2016 regarding withdrawal of the Legal Tender Character of existing ₹500/- and ₹1000/- bank notes, every banking company defined under the Banking Regulation Act 1949 and every Treasury shall complete and forward a return in the format showing the details of the Specified Bank Notes held by it at the close of business as on November 08, 2016, not later than 13:00 hrs on November 10, 2016 to the concerned Regional Office of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) under whose jurisdiction the Head office of the bank is located. They were allowed to change currency notes after due verification. However, 12 DCCBs which didn't reported the balance of SBNs valued at ₹147.55 crore as on 8th November, 2016 to the concerned Regional Office of RBI within the prescribed time. Hence, these 12 DCCBs were not allowed to exchange the SBNs purportedly held by them as on 8th November, 2016.

Revival of sick companies through insolvency resolution process

†715. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the provision made to protect the interests of small and minority shareholders of the companies which have turned sick and where the process of improving them is going on through the corporate insolvency resolution;

(b) whether any efforts have been made to ascertain any irregularities by managements by conducting proper inquiry of these companies;

(c) whether committee of creditors have been given full rights to accept or reject the proposals made by resolution professionals; and

(d) whether they have been given any guidance, if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (Code) does not distinguish between majority and minority shareholders. The scheme of Code provides for transfer of control of Corporate Debtor during Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) from equity shareholders/present management to Committee of Creditors of the Corporate Debtor through appointed resolution professional. However, in case of finalization of resolution plan of a Corporate Debtor after CIRP, the resolution plan shall include a statement as to how it has dealt with the interests of all stakeholders, including financial creditors and operational creditors, of the Corporate Debtor.

(b) The Code (section 43 to 51 and 66) provides for determination of preferential, fraudulent, extortionate and undervalued transactions, by the resolution professional, with respect to the Corporate Debtor undergoing CIRP and filing of application by the resolution professional before the Adjudicating Authority for appropriate directions. Regulation 35A of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) Regulations, 2016 (CIRP Regulations) provide that the resolution professional shall form an opinion within a period of 75 days from insolvency commencement date as to whether the Corporate Debtor has been subjected to any transaction covered under sections 43, 45, 50 or 66 of the Code, make determination on such transactions within 115 days from the date of commencement of CIRP and file application to the Adjudicating Authority for appropriate directions within 135 days from the date of commencement of the resolution process.

(c) and (d) The Committee of Creditors (CoC) shall evaluate the received resolution plans to identify the best resolution plan and may approve it with such modifications as it deems fit; it shall also record the reasons for approving or rejecting a resolution plan. The approval of the 66% of the voting share of CoC is necessary for a resolution plan. The resolution plan approved by CoC is submitted by the resolution professional to the Adjudicating Authority, which shall, by order, approve the resolution plan which will be binding on the Corporate Debtor and all stakeholders involved in the resolution plan.

Regulations 38 and 39 of the IBBI (Insolvency Resolution for Corporate Persons) Regulations, 2016 specify the mandatory contents to be included in the resolution plan and the procedures for approval of resolution plan by CoC.

Formulation of policy on cryptocurrency trading

716. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the three-month window, by RBI's direction for banks to stop dealing with all crypto-currency trading platforms, is ending mid-July 2018;

(b) whether Government appointed Committee headed by the Secretary of the Department of Economic Affairs is expected to submit its report on formulation of Government's policy on bitcoin and other crypto-currencies soon; and

(c) whether with the Honourable Supreme Court expected to have cryptocurrency related petitions soon, Government has to formalise its policy on crypto-currency trading and decide upon a regulatory body as it falls outside RBI's jurisdiction on currency or legal tender?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI), *vide* circular DBR.No.BP.BC.104/08.13.102/2017-18 dated April 6, 2018, has mandated all its regulated entities not to deal in Virtual Currencies (VCs) or provide services for facilitating any person or entity in dealing with or settling VCs. As per the circular, the entities, which already provide such services shall exit the relationship within three months from the date of the captioned circular, which ended on July 5, 2018.

(b) and (c) The inter-ministerial Committee headed by the Secretary of the Department of Economic Affairs to study the issues related to Crypto Currencies and propose specific action to be taken in this matter has met twice. Pros and cons of regulating Crypto Currencies are being discussed in detail and it may take some time before its report is submitted.

One market place for Public Sector Bank loans

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

(a) whether State-run banks are mulling a common portal where they could offer competitive and instant personal, housing and other retail loans based on the creditworthiness of the borrower;

(b) whether Government also wants PSBs to use new-financial technologies to make business transactions quicker and hassle-free;

(c) whether Government unveiled a reform agenda for PSBs, termed EASE-Enhanced Access and Service Excellence; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) A reforms agenda based on recommendations made by Whole-Time Directors and senior management of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) has been referred by the Government to PSBs for action as per approval by the bank's Board. This reforms agenda aimed at Enhanced Access and Service Excellence (EASE), encapsulates a synergistic approach to ensuring prudential and clean lending, better customer service, enhanced credit availability, focus on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), and better governance.

Reforms in the agenda *inter alia* include enhanced ease of financing for MSMEs through financial technologies (FinTech), automated processing of MSME proposals through www.udyamimitra.in, online application facility and automated decision for all micro enterprise loans, banking from home and mobile for enhanced customer comfort, promoting digital banking etc.

In furtherance of EASE, PSBs assess technology solutions including FinTech based solutions on an ongoing basis.

Banks officers guilty of helping Nirav Modi

†718. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the banks whose senior officers have been found guilty of helping Nirav Modi;

(b) the action being taken against them; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Punjab National Bank has informed that Central Bureau of Investigation has filed a chargesheet on 14.05.2018 in RC No RC BSM 2018 E 0001 dated 31.01.2018 in respect of the Nirav Modi LOU fraud case. 12 serving and retired Bank officials/ Executives have been named in the chargesheet. 22 officials of PNB were suspended in relation to the LOU fraud.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Banks defrauded by Nirav Modi

†719. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of banks which were defrauded by Nirav Modi along with the details of amount which were swindled by him from these banks;
- (b) the complete details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per RBI inputs, based on the fraud monitoring returns furnished by banks to RBI, the frauds attributed to Nirav Modi Group by banks, as on 30.6.2018, along with the amounts thereof in crore Rupees, are as under:

Punjab National Bank	6,820.08
Oriental Bank of Commerce	94.13
Syndicate Bank	125.00
United Bank of India	18.54
Andhra Bank	29.84
Corporation Bank	110.00
UCO Bank	60.75

(c) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has informed that it had registered two cases against Shri Nirav Modi and others for defrauding Punjab National Bank (PNB). Charge-sheets have been filed in both the cases against accused persons, including Nirav Modi. Further, Red Corner Notice has been issued by Interpol against absconding accused persons, including Nirav Modi.

The Directorate of Enforcement (ED) has informed that it had initiated investigation on the basis of complaints filed by PNB. Prosecution complaint has been filed in the Prevention of Money Laundering Act court, and the court has taken cognizance and issued non-bailable warrant. 15 Letters Rogatory (LRs) have been forwarded to different countries. Provisional orders for attaching property amounting to ₹ 744.38 crore have been issued for attachment of 26 immovable properties. Application for declaring Nirav Modi as a fugitive economic offender under the Fugitive Economic Offender Ordinance, 2018 has been filed.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs had ordered an investigation into the affairs of 114 entities directly or indirectly associated with Nirav Modi, Mehul Choksi etc., in respect of whom PNB had filed an FIR, and has assigned the same to the Serious Fraud Investigation Office.

Measures to recover loan amount from wilful defaulters

720. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had taken serious note on the increasing trends in NPAs in PSBs and if so, the details thereof of the concrete steps to find the exact volume and value (in INR) of NPAs and defaulters, Public Sector Bank-wise;

(b) Government's reaction in the last four years in this regard;

(c) the list of Banks having of NPAs ₹100 crore or more; and

(d) whether Government has taken any stringent measures to recover the loan amount from the NPAs and wilful defaulters and the result achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Asset Quality Review (AQR) carried out in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs). Expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were reclassified as NPAs and provided for. Public Sector Banks (PSBs) initiated cleaning up by recognising NPAs and provided for expected losses. As a result of transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, the aggregate gross NPAs of PSBs (as per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data on global operations), have increased from ₹ 2,79,016 crore, as on 31.3.2015 to ₹ 8,95,601 crore, as on 31.3.2018 (provisional data).

As per RBI inputs, list of the banks having NPAs of ₹ 100 crore or more is given in the Statement (*See* below).

A number of measures have been taken to recover loan amount from NPAs, and wilful defaulters. As a result, PSBs recovered an amount of ₹ 1,58,259 crore, during the financial years 2015-16 to 2017-18. To avoid recurrence and for stringent recovery, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) has been enacted to create a unified framework for resolving insolvency and bankruptcy matters. The Banking Regulation Act, 1949 was amended, to provide for authorisation to RBI to issue directions to banks

to initiate the insolvency resolution process under IBC. Under this, by adopting a creditor-in-saddle approach, with the interim resolution professional taking over management of affairs of corporate debtor at the outset, the incentive to resort to abuse of the legal system was taken away. This coupled with debarment of wilful defaulters and persons associated with NPA accounts from the resolution process, has effected a fundamental change in the creditor-debtor relationship. Further, as per RBFs directions, cases have been filed under IBC in the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) in respect of 39 large defaulters, amounting to about ₹ 2.69 lakh crore funded exposure (as of December 2017). In addition, recapitalisation of PSBs, announced and initiated by the Government, has enabled upfront provisioning, easing apprehensions in actively pursuing resolution.

Further, the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI Act) has been amended for faster recovery with a provision for three months imprisonment in case the borrower does not provide asset details and for the lender to get possession of mortgaged property within 30 days. Also, six new Debts Recovery Tribunal have been established to expedite recovery.

In addition, under the PSB Reforms Agenda announced by the Government, PSBs have committed to strengthen recovery mechanism by setting up Stressed Asset Management Verticals for focussed recovery, clean and effective post-sanction follow-up on large-value accounts by tying up with Agencies for Specialised Monitoring for loans of ₹ 250 crore and above, and strict segregation of pre- and post-sanction roles for enhanced accountability.

To reduce incidence of default on account of and to effect recovery from wilful defaulters, as per RBI's instructions, wilful defaulters are not sanctioned any additional facilities by banks or financial institutions, their unit is debarred from floating new ventures for five years, and lenders may initiate criminal proceedings against them, wherever necessary. As per data reported by PSBs, as on 31.3.2018, 2,323 FIRs have been registered against wilful defaulters, 8,835 suits have been filed for recovery from them, and action has been initiated under the SARFAESI in respect of 7,300 cases of wilful defaulters. Securities and Exchange Board of India Regulations have been amended to debar wilful defaulters and companies with wilful defaulters as promoters/directors from accessing capital markets to raise funds. Further, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code has been amended to debar wilful defaulters from participating in the insolvency resolution process.

Statement

List of banks with gross NPAs with outstanding amount greater than ₹ 100 crore as on 31.3.2018 (provisional data), based on off-site returns for global operations submitted by banks to RBI

1. Allahabad Bank
 2. Andhra Bank
 3. Axis Bank Limited
 4. Bank of Baroda
 5. Bank of India
 6. Bank of Maharashtra
 7. Canara Bank
 8. Central Bank of India
 9. Cooperatieve Rabobank U.A.
 10. Corporation Bank
 11. Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank
 12. DBS Bank Ltd.
 13. Dena Bank
 14. Deutsche Bank AG
 15. Federal Bank Ltd.
 16. HDFC Bank Ltd.
 17. Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn.Ltd.
 18. ICICI Bank Limited
 19. IDBI Bank Limited
 20. IDFC Bank Limited
 21. Indian Bank
 22. Indian Overseas Bank
 23. IndusInd Bank Ltd.
 24. Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.
 25. Karnataka Bank Ltd.
-

-
26. Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.
 27. Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.
 28. Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.
 29. Oriental Bank of Commerce
 30. Punjab and Sind Bank
 31. Punjab National Bank
 32. South Indian Bank Ltd.
 33. Standard Chartered Bank
 34. State Bank of India
 35. Syndicate Bank
 36. The Royal Bank of Scotland Plc
 37. UCO Bank
 38. Union Bank of India
 39. United Bank of India
 40. Vijaya Bank
 41. Yes Bank Ltd.
-

Funds released under Bundelkhand Development Package Scheme

†721. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds released and yet to be released by Government under Bundelkhand Development Package Scheme towards developmental work in seven Districts of Bundelkhand region in the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the details of works proposed to be undertaken through the released funds and the number of works still pending;

(c) the details of funds released department-wise; and

(d) the details of funds released District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) A total of ₹3107.87 crore has been released under Bundelkhand Package to the State of Uttar Pradesh from 2009-10 to 2017-18.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) to (d) Out of last instalment of ₹917.20 crore released in 2017-18, ₹ 803.57 crore have been allocated for new projects and ₹ 113.63 crore have been allocated for ongoing projects by NITI Aayog. Details of the funds allocated project-wise are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of allocation of funds out of last instalment of ₹ 917.20 crore for on-going and new projects under Bundelkhand Package - Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Projects	Funds Allocated (₹ in crore)
1	2	3
Ongoing projects		
1	Irrigation Department	
1.1	Bandai Dam Project	77.47
2	Dairy Development	
2.1	Revitalization of Dairy Cooperatives (Setting up of cooperatives/reconstitution)	3.85
3	Agriculture Department	
3.1	Water Harvesting check dams	25.25
4	Horticulture Department	
4.1	Post harvest management infrastructure	
4.1.1	Ripening chambers (22 chambers of 50 MT capacity each)	3.85
4.1.2	Onion storage (72 storages of 25 MT capacity each)	0.63
4.1.3	Onfarm pack house (81 numbers)	1.62
4.1.4	Small processing units (96 numbers)	0.96
TOTAL		113.63
New Projects		
1	Irrigation Project	
1.1	Shajad Dam Sprinkler Irrigation Project	89.88
1.2	Kupahad Sprinkler Irrigation Project	76.49
1.3	Majhgawan Chilli Sprinkler Irrigation Project	18.24

1	2	3
2	Minor Irrigation Projects	
2.1	Construction of Check Dams	100.54
2.2	Renovation of Ponds	130.20
2.3	Construction of new dugwells, blastwells	105.29
3	Dairy Development	
3.1	Establishment of 1 lakh litre capacity dairy in Banda	103.16
4	Horticulture Department	
4.1	Micro irrigation-Drip irrigation systems to farmers	23.75
4.2	Micro irrigation-Sprinkler irrigation systems to farmers	36.02
5	Livestock Development	
5.1	Women enrichment broiler project	70.00
5.2	Strengthening of 120 AI Centres established in Bundelkhand region and establishment of 52 new AI Centres	25.00
5.3	Capacity development and awareness for women livelihood through livestock development in Bundelkhand region	25.00
	TOTAL	803.57
	GRAND TOTAL	917.20

Implications under RBI prompt corrective Action

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

(a) the details regarding Public Sector Banks (PSBs) placed under RBI Prompt Corrective Action so far during the last two years;

(b) whether there are any restrictions on new branch opening, recruitment of staff and other expansion activities of such banks;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details regarding other implications of placement under Prompt Corrective Action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued a Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) framework to maintain sound financial health of banks and, with a view to restore financial health, it facilitates banks in taking corrective measures in a timely manner. While the framework is not intended to constrain the performance of normal operations of the banks for the general public, to encourage banks to eschew certain riskier activities, improve operational efficiency and focus on conserving capital to strengthen them, it envisages prescription of certain mandatory and discretionary actions. Restriction on branch expansion is a mandatory action in case specified thresholds are crossed, while restriction on staff expansion and restrictions related to expansion of operations are among discretionary actions. During the last two years, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has placed Dena Bank, Central Bank of India, Bank of Maharashtra, UCO Bank, IDBI Bank Limited, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Corporation Bank, Bank of India and Allahabad Bank under the PCA framework.

Spread of SMS for buying particular share

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

- (a) whether Government has received any complaints regarding spreading of SMS recommending buying of shares of particular companies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with action taken in the matter;
- (c) whether the details of marketing agencies sending such messages have been shared with TRAI to identify the senders of such messages;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether TRAI has taken any action in the matter; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Government as well as Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI), the regulator for securities market in India, has received complaints regarding spreading of SMS recommending buying of shares of particular companies. To deal with the issue, SEBI/Stock Exchanges have taken various measures, which are as under:

1. Preventive Action by Stock Exchanges:

- (i) Caution towards unsolicited messages: As per the standard operating procedure (SOP) formulated by Stock Exchanges, in consultation with SEBI, on 17 November 2017, trading members are requested to advise their clients to remain cautious on such unsolicited messages being circulated by unregistered/ unauthorized entities. Market participants are aware that Exchanges have provided facility to share their information or evidence of systemic wrongdoing, potential frauds or unethical behaviour to the Exchange through the anonymous portal. So far, stock exchanges have cautioned the market in 25 cases.
 - (ii) Withholding of payout of Clients: Exchanges were advised to ensure that trading members having significant concentration of clients in the SMS circulated stocks shall withhold the sale proceeds of such shortlisted clients and transfer the same to a separate Escrow Account by 28 May 2018.
 - (iii) Levying additional Surveillance Margin: Stocks, wherein unsolicited SMSs have been found to be circulated and have resulted in an increased trading activity, an additional surveillance margin of 25%, applicable in both equity and equity derivatives segment, is levied with effect from 23 April 2018, on the trading members who have a substantial trading activity in these stocks.
2. Action taken by SEBI: SEBI has passed various directions in cases involving use of fraudulent SMSs, initiated series of advertisement campaign focusing on creating awareness about fraudulent SMSs, and has also taken up the matter with the Telecom Service Providers and advised access providers to take effective steps to ensure strict compliance of TRAI directions dated 10 August 2017.

(c) to (f) SEBI has raised the issue of fraudulent SMSs with the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) from time to time, highlighting the issues faced by SEBI while processing cases especially with regard to lack of reliable information on the identity of actual senders of such SMSs. Subsequently, TRAI issued a direction to all Access Providers on 10 August 2017 to ensure that SMSs relating to investment advice/stock tips only from SEBI registered investment advisers, stock brokers, sub-brokers, portfolio managers and merchant bankers shall be sent or allowed to be sent through registered telemarketers, and that such messages should be sent only as 'transactional message'. Also, the access providers should make necessary arrangements to filter and block the SMSs sent by telemarketers, both registered and unregistered telemarketers, using bulk

SMS channel containing certain key words relating to trading in securities. Further, *vide* letter dated 13 April 2018, SEBI requested TRAI to take necessary action, as deemed fit, for non-compliance with the TRAI direction and incidentally, facilitating in violation of various extant rules and regulations governing securities market.

Reduction in budgetary allocation of running schemes

724. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes in progress for which the funds were enhanced in the Revised Estimatesf (RE) of 2017-18 budget but were reduced in the General Budget of 2018-19;

(b) how does Government proposes that the said schemes would progress when its allocation has been cut; and

(c) how does Government proposes for these schemes to bear the inflationary brunt and continue at the same pace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Details of the schemes in progress, for which the funds were enhanced in the Revised Estimates 2017-18 budget but were reduced in the General Budget of 2018-19 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The expenditure progress of the schemes is reviewed at the time of finalizing Revised Estimates and the fund allocation is modified depending on availability of fiscal space, absorptive capacity and pace of expenditure.

Statement

*Details showing schemes with enhanced R.E. 2017-18
and reduced B.E. 2018-19*

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	BE 2017-18	RE 2017-18	BE 2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities	4072.49	4075.38	1440.00
2.	National Rural Drinking Water Mission	6050.00	7050.00	7000.00

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Swachh Bharat Mission	16248.27	19248.27	17843.10
4.	National Health Mission	27131.20	31292.06	30634.04
5.	Market Intervention Scheme and Price Support Scheme	199.30	950.00	200.00
6.	Neighbourhood Development Project (in Kudankulam)	21.00	130.00	0.00
7.	National Institutes of Pharmaceutical Education and Research	127.73	151.66	135.00
8.	Subsidy for Special Operations	200.00	225.00	0.01
9.	Agricultural Product Export Development	92.50	180.00	100.00
10.	Tea Board	160.10	190.60	145.00
11.	Coffee Board	140.10	186.55	142.00
12.	Rubber Board	142.60	183.08	146.62
13.	Spices Board	82.10	97.10	80.00
14.	North Eastern Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy	600.00	783.00	528.00
15.	Transport/Freight Subsidy Scheme	293.71	600.00	400.00
16.	Postal Operation	442.56	808.61	715.00
17.	Estates Management	73.50	95.35	85.00
18.	Schemes for Development of Sugar Industries	496.00	917.52	611.00
19.	Land - Navy	35.35	196.56	70.71
20.	Special Projects - Air Force	415.73	715.73	649.10
21.	Schemes of North East Council - Special Development Projects	484.33	697.53	505.00
22.	NER Livelihood (EAP) Project	150.00	215.00	180.00
23.	Eco-Task Force	30.00	120.00	67.50
24.	Hazardous Substances Management	54.32	75.50	15.00

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Subscription to Share Capital of National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD)	3500.00	3880.00	3500.00
26.	Recapitalization of Regional Rural Banks	68.00	280.00	13.00
27.	Contribution to Financial Inclusion Fund (FIF) of NABARD to promote AADHAR Enabled Payment System	0.01	176.51	20.00
28.	Government Co-contribution to NPS under Swavalamban Scheme	50.00	58.50	0.00
29.	Government Co-contribution to Atal Pension Yojana	155.00	170.00	155.00
30.	National AIDS and STD Control Programme	2000.00	2163.06	2100.00
31.	Family Welfare Schemes	754.96	787.87	770.00
32.	IVFRT (Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration and Tracking)	66.00	86.00	72.60
33.	Metro Projects	17810.00	17810.02	14264.60
34.	Non-residential Buildings	1415.83	1590.87	1437.19
35.	National Mission in Education Through ICT	150.00	160.00	150.00
36.	Employees Pension Scheme, 1995	4771.18	5111.18	4900.00
37.	Social Security for Plantation Workers in Assam	50.00	110.00	35.00
38.	Khadi Reform Development Package (ADB Assistance)	101.39	481.00	80.03
39.	Solar Power - Off-Grid/Distributed and Decentralized Renewable Power	700.00	985.00	848.50
40.	Payment of differential royalty to State Governments	44.25	7004.67	2325.51
41.	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojna	4814.00	5400.00	3800.00
42.	Strengthening of Power Systems	842.00	1266.34	1173.01

1	2	3	4	5
43.	Power System Development Fund	750.00	1000.00	544.00
44.	Rolling Stock	2006.38	2967.57	1586.91
45.	Nirbhaya Fund	0.00	100.00	0.00
46.	Transfer to Rashtirya Rail Sanraksha Kosh	19000.00	20000.00	15000.00
47.	National Fellowship for Persons with Disabilities (PwD)	24.00	36.41	0.00
48.	Post-matric Scholarship to students with disabilities	10.00	16.05	0.00
49.	Pre-matric Scholarship to students with disabilities	7.00	10.00	0.00
50.	INSAT Satellite Systems	518.56	530.00	411.60
51.	Integrated Wool Development Programme	0.00	25.00	11.45
52.	Central Silk Board	565.00	600.00	500.61
53.	Scheme for Development of Jute Sector	54.00	91.40	19.00
54.	Assistant to Textile Committee	18.00	26.44	11.40
55.	Other Support to Tourist mfrastructure	89.00	93.99	80.01
		118077.45	80536.67	58584.36

Changes in GST framework to expand tax base

725. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is under the consideration of Government to make few changes in the GST framework in order to expand tax base, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to give concessions to smaller business who are grappling with compliance requirements; and

(c) whether Government also proposes to change the rates on many products to enable businesses to plan supplies, inventory and pricing, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The GST Council has taken various decisions from time to time to expand the tax base and reduce compliance requirements for small taxpayers

such as increase in the aggregate annual turnover threshold for eligibility under the Composition scheme, quarterly filing of returns for small taxpayers having annual turnover of up to ₹1.5 crores; exemption from payment of GST on receipt of advances in case of supply of goods; suspension of payment of tax under reverse charge mechanism till 30.09.2018.

(c) Yes Sir. Based on various representations received from stakeholders, the GST Council has made various recommendations in this regard from time to time. The changes in the rate structure are given effect through notifications issued under Section 9 and Section 11 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and section 5 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and section 8 of the GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017. These notifications are available in public domain and are hosted on the website *www.cbic.gov.in*.

Disbursement of education loans in Odisha

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

(a) the total education loans distributed in the State of Odisha by the Nationalised banks during the last two years;

(b) whether students face hardship in obtaining loans to pursue the higher studies in the State; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per the information furnished by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the total education loans disbursed in the State of Odisha by the Public Sector Banks during the Financial Years 2016-17 and 2017-18 is as under:

(No. of Accounts in actual and Amt in ₹ crore)

During Financial Year	No. of Accounts	Amount Disbursed
2016-17	13016	183.73
2017-18	21147	275.82

(b) and (c) Complaints regarding education loans, as and when received by the Government, are taken up with banks concerned for corrective action. State-wise details

of such complaints relating to difficulty in obtaining education loans are not maintained centrally.

RBI's powers to regulate PSBs

727. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that RBI does not have adequate powers to regulate Public Sector Banks (PSBs);
- (b) if so, the stand of Government thereon;
- (c) whether that was a reason due to which a number of scams in PSBs could not be prevented; and
- (d) the action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) regulates and supervises public sector and private sector banks. Under the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, it can, *inter alia*:

- (i) inspect the bank and its books and accounts (section 35(1));
- (ii) examine on oath any director or other officer of the bank (section 35(3));
- (iii) cause a scrutiny to be made of the affairs of the bank (section 35(1A));
- (iv) give directions to secure the proper management of the bank (section 35A);
- (v) call for any information of account details (section 27(2));
- (vi) determine the policy in relation to advances by the bank (section 21);
- (vii) direct special audit of the bank (section 30(1B)); and
- (viii) direct the bank to initiate insolvency resolution process in respect of a default, under the provisions of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (section 35AA).

Further, in respect of nationalised banks and the State Bank of India (SBI), under the provisions of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Acts of 1970 and 1980 ("Bank Nationalisation Acts") and the State Bank of India Act, 1955 ("SBI Act") respectively, *inter alia*,

- (i) RBFs nominee Director is a member on—
- (1) the nationalised bank's Management Committee of the Board, which exercises the powers of the bank's Board with regard to credit proposals above specified threshold (section 9(3)(c), and paragraph 13 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Schemes of 1970 and 1980 made by the Government under the Bank Nationalisation Acts), and
 - (2) the Executive Committee of the Central Board of SBI, which may deal with any matter within the competence of the Central Board subject to the SBI General Regulations, 1955 and Central Board's directions (sections 19(f) and 30 of SBI Act, and regulation 46 of the SBI General Regulations, 1955);
- (ii) RBI approves the appointment and fixes the remuneration of the bank's auditors (section 10 of Bank Nationalisation Acts and section 41 of SBI Act); and
- (iii) RBI can appoint additional Directors on the nationalised bank's Board and State Bank of India's Central Board (section 9A of the Bank Nationalisation Acts and section 19B of SBI Act).

In addition, whole-time Directors of nationalised banks and State Bank of India are appointed in consultation with RBI.

RBI has powers under other laws as well, which include, *inter alia*, the power under section 12 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 to inspect for compliance with the Act and rules etc. made there under.

RBI also maintains the Central Repository of Information on Large Credits (CRILC) on aggregate fund-based and non-fund-based exposures of ₹ 5 crore and above of all banks. Further, RBI maintains the Central Fraud Registry and banks report all frauds involving amount above ₹ 1 lakh to RBI. In addition, RBFs master directions on frauds lay out guidelines on categorisation, reporting and review of frauds, along with norms for consequent provisioning.

Thus, the powers of RBI are wide-ranging and comprehensive to deal with various situations that may emerge in all banks, including public sector banks.

Buying stake in IDBI by LIC

728. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reason why LIC is being allowed to use policyholders' money to buy stake in IDBI Bank, which has huge NPAs;

(b) whether LIC is required to make investments to ensure that it can pay back the policyholders' money;

(c) if so, whether buying a stake in a debt ridden bank is likely to put policyholders' money under risk;

(d) if so, whether any risk assessment has been done before this investment is allowed;

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

(f) the details of solvency ratio of LIC year-wise, since 2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (e) With the approval of LIC's Board, which was of the view that the proposed acquisition is a sound business proposition and is both commercially viable and a good investment opportunity, LIC submitted a proposal informing, *inter alia*, of various measures for safeguarding the policyholders fund, to the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) for acquiring controlling stake in IDBI Bank Limited. After consideration of LIC's submissions by IRDAI, IRDAI has permitted the proposed acquisition subject to certain conditions, including, *inter alia*, that LIC shall ensure that acquisition of additional stake in IDBI Bank Limited is done in a prudent manner such that the interests of the policyholders are safeguarded. Upon receipt of IRDAI's permission, LIC has written to IDBI Bank Limited expressing interest in acquiring 51% controlling stake in the bank. After consideration of LIC's offer by the Board of IDBI Bank Limited, the bank has sought Government's decision in the context of Government's stake coming down below 51% as a result of the proposed acquisition. The matter is under Government's consideration.

(f) Year-wise solvency ratios of LIC, for total business, for the financial years 2012-13 to 2017-18 are 1.54, 1.55, 1.55, 1.55, 1.59 and 1.59 respectively.

Colluding of Bank of Maharashtra officers with real estate developer

729. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a few senior officers of the Bank of Maharashtra have recently been arrested for colluding with real estate developer D. S. Kulkarni to divert money and cheat shareholders;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the amount involved in the fraud; and

(c) whether the members of Indian Banks Association have also met the Hon'ble Minister and submitted any representation against the arrest of senior officers of the Bank and if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that the MD & CEO and one Executive Director of Bank of Maharashtra were arrested by State Economic Offences Wing, Pune, Maharashtra in connection with loan related issues of M/s D S Kulkarni Developers Limited on June 20, 2018. Besides, an Ex MD & CEO of the bank and one Zonal Manager of the bank were also arrested in the instant case.

The above Officers have since been released on bail. RBI has stated that the bank had declared the company and its four directors as wilful defaulters on 27.03.2018 and the account has been red-flagged as on 08.06.2018.

(c) 'Indian Banks' Association *vide* letter dated 5th July, 2018 have given a representation to the Hon'ble Minister for Finance on the subject "Criminal proceedings against top-level executives of the banks attributing criminality to decisions taken in the ordinary course of business".

Separate calculation of collected income tax from Jharkhand

†730. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the bifurcation of State of Bihar and a separate State of Jharkhand being carved out from it 17 years ago, the income tax being collected from Jharkhand is not calculated independently, rather the same is clubbed with the State of Bihar for calculation purposes;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the State of Jharkhand is incurring a loss on this account; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to introduce a system whereby the income tax collected from the State of Jharkhand is calculated separately/independently; if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) No Sir. The collections of income-tax from the State of Jharkhand are compiled and reported independently and the same are not clubbed with the State of Bihar.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply to para (a) above.

Cash withdrawal denied by PNB, Dumri Kalan Branch

731. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether customers are being denied cash withdrawal of more than ₹5,000/- at Punjab National Bank, Dumri Kalan Branch, District - Sitamarhi, Bihar;

(b) if so, whether the above restriction is uniformly implemented for all customers;

(c) whether the bank officials disdain and harass their customers while giving importance to certain influential customers;

(d) whether it is a fact that employees of the bank demand bribes to release dues to the beneficiaries under various Government schemes for people living in rural areas; and

(e) the steps being proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Punjab National Bank has informed that there is no restriction for cash withdrawal at Dumri Kalan Branch Office. Details of cash payment on different dates are as under:

Date	No. of Vouchers	Below ₹5000/-	Above ₹5000/-
04.07.2018	126	32	94
05.07.2018	88	14	74
06.07.2018	83	12	71
10.07.2018	104	22	82

(c) to (e) No complaint has been received against the Dumri Kalan Branch. However, certain steps were taken to improve the resolution of people's grievances by the public sector banks such as analysis of grievances related to process, policy, staff, etc. apart from sensitization of officials and use of technology to increase efficiency and effectiveness in resolution of grievances. Further, efforts are also being made towards systemic changes for reducing grievances.

Shortage of doctors in CGHS dispensaries

732. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of doctors in the CGHS Dispensaries across the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has appointed retired doctors;

(c) whether Government intends to appoint new doctors in the said Dispensaries and whether vacancies are reserved for SCs/STs; 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) No; there is no acute shortage of doctors in CGHS Dispensaries.

(b) Yes; retired doctors are engaged on contract basis against vacant posts of regular doctors as an interim measure.

(c) and (d) Yes; every year on the basis of vacancies projected by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) conducts Combined Medical Services Examination for recruitment of Medical Officers of GDMO sub cadre of Central Health Services.

A roster is maintained for doctors of GDMO Sub-cadre of CHS in respect of SC/ST candidates.

Status of medical universities in India

733. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of Medical Universities has been increasing in India;

- (b) if so, the number of Medical Universities in different States, till date;
- (c) the number of M.D., M.S., D.N.D. and different Diploma Seats for Post Graduate Courses in India, State-wise; and
- (d) the number of registered M.D., M.S., D.N.B. and different Diploma holder doctors in India, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) As per the information provided by the University Grants Commission, there are 25 Health Sciences Universities in the country. The State-wise list is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The number of M.D., M.S., and different Diploma Seats for Post Graduate Courses and number of DNB seats are given in the Statement-II and Statement-III respectively (*See below*).

(d) As per information provided by Medical Council of India (MCI), there are a total 10,62,398 allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Councils/MCI as on 31st December, 2017. However, State-wise data regarding number of MD, MS, DNB and diploma holder doctors is not maintained centrally.

Statement-I

State-wise list of Health Sciences Universities in India

Sl. No.	State	Date/Year of Notification/ Establishment
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Dr. N.T.R. University of Health Sciences (Formerly Andhra Pradesh University of Health Sciences), Vijayawada-520 008, Andhra Pradesh. (State University)	1986
2.	Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences, Alipuri Road, Tirupati - 517 507, Andhra Pradesh. (State University)	1993
Arunachal Pradesh		
3.	The Indira Gandhi Technological & Medical Sciences University, Ziro, Arunachal Pradesh. (Private University)	26.05.2012

1	2	3
	Assam	
4.	Srimanta Sankaradeva University of Health Sciences, Narakasur Hilltop, Bhangagarh, Guwahati, Assam. (State University)	2007
	Chhattisgarh	
5.	Ayush and Health Sciences University of Chhattisgarh, G.E. Road, Raipur-492 001, Chhattisgarh. (State University)	2008
	Gujarat	
6.	Gujarat University of Transplantation Sciences, IKDRCITS Premises, Civil Hospital Campus, Asarwa, Ahmedabad-380016, Gujarat. (State University)	2015
	Haryana	
7.	Pt. Bhagwat Dayal Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana (State University)	2008
	Karnataka	
8.	Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, 4th T Block, Jayanagar, Bangalore-560 041, Karnataka. (State University)	1994
	Kerala	
9.	Kerala University of Health Sciences, Medical College PO, M.G. Kavu, Thrissur-680 596, Kerala. (State University)	2011
	Madhya Pradesh	
10.	Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, NSCB Medical College Campus, Bhedaghat Road, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh. (State University)	2011
	Maharashtra	
11.	Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Mhasrul, Vani-Dindori Road, Nashik-424004, Maharashtra. (State University)	2000
	Odisha	
12.	Veer Surendra Sai Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Ayurvihar, Burla, Sambalpur - 768 017, Odisha. (State University)	2014

1	2	3
Punjab		
13.	Baba Farid University of Health Sciences, Sadiq Road, Faridkot-151 203, Punjab. (State University).	2002
14.	Sri Guru Ram Das University of Health Sciences, Mehta Road, Vallah, Sri Amritsar-143001, Punjab. (Private University)	17.11.2016
Rajasthan		
15.	Mahatma Gandhi University of Medical Sciences & Technology, RIICO Institutional Area, Sitapur, Tonk Road, Jaipur - 302 022, (Private University)	15.09.2011
16.	Pacific Medical University, Bhilo Ka Bedla, Bye Pass, National Highway 27, Udaipur, Rajasthan. (Private University)	04.03.2014
17.	Rajasthan University of Health Sciences, B - 1, Swai Man Singh Road (Opp SMS Hospital), Jaipur (State University)	2005
Tamil Nadu		
18.	Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, No. 69, Anna Salai, Guindy, Chennai-600 032, Tamil Nadu. (State University)	1989
Telangana		
19.	Kaloji Narayan Rao University of Health Sciences, Kakatia Medical College Campus, Rangampet, Waranga, Telangana. (State University)	26.09.2017
20.	Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences, Punjagutta, Hyderabad - 500082, Telangana. (State University)	1989
Uttar Pradesh		
21.	King George Medical University, Lucknow-226 003 (State University)	2004
22.	U.P. King George's University of Dental Science, Lucknow-226 003, Uttar Pradesh (State University).	2004
23.	Uttar Pradesh University of Medical Sciences, Saifai, Etawah - 206130, Uttar Pradesh. (State University)	17.05.2016

1	2	3
	Uttarakhand	
24.	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Medical Education University, 124, Ganga Vihar, Opposite Roadways Workshop, Haridwar Road, Dehradun - 248 001, Uttarakhand. (State University)	2014
	West Bengal	
25.	The West Bengal University of Health Sciences, DD-36, Sector-1; Salt Lake, Kolkata-700 064 (State University).V	2002

Statement-II*State-wise details of PG Seats in the country (academic year 2018-19)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	MD/MS	MCH	DM	Diploma	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1518	47	49	256	1870
2.	Assam	458	13	10	55	536
3.	Bihar	590	10	4	74	678
4.	Chandigarh	448	52	46	0	546
5.	Chhattisgarh	100	0	0	21	121
6.	Delhi	1799	209	408	124	2540
7.	Goa	98	2	0	22	122
8.	Gujarat	1723	55	41	281	2100
9.	Haryana	507	12	6	49	574
10.	Himachal Pradesh	209	2	2	13	226
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	387	12	14	69	482
12.	Jharkhand	142	1	0	72	215
13.	Karnataka	3210	118	131	669	4128
14.	Kerala	1079	92	101	226	1498
15.	Madhya Pradesh	753	17	7	125	902
16.	Maharashtra	3219	136	112	521	3988
17.	Manipur	198	3	0	6	207
18.	Meghalaya	20	0	2	0	22

Sl. No.	State/UT	MD/MS	MCH	DM	Diploma	Total
19.	Odisha	680	23	24	3	730
20.	Puducherry	569	23	21	39	652
21.	Punjab	630	9	14	61	714
22.	Rajasthan	1346	63	53	56	1518
23.	Sikkim	22	0	0	0	22
24.	Tamil Nadu	2323	190	167	480	3160
25.	Telangana	1286	72	74	223	1655
25.	Tripura	30	0	0	0	30
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1751	64	88	222	2125
27.	Uttarakhand	236	0	0	15	251
28.	West Bengal	1259	69	78	162	1568
TOTAL		26590	1294	1452	3844	33180*

*Does not include:-

- (i) PG Seats in Institutes of National Importance - 4454
- (ii) DNB Seats which are treated equivalent to MD/MD - 7330

Statement-III

State-wise details of DNB seats in the country (academic year 2018-19)

State	DNB Broad Specialty	DNB Super Specialty	NBE FELLOWSHIP	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	150	18	—	168
Assam	44	3	—	47
Bihar	18	4	—	22
Chandigarh	18	—	—	18
Chhattisgarh	126	2	6	134
Delhi	943	252	79	1274
Gujarat	79	40	5	124
Haryana	170	63	28	261

1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh	14	—	—	14
Jammu and Kashmir	5	4	—	9
Jharkhand	107	—	2	109
Karnataka	629	116	42	787
Kerala	518	80	25	623
Madhya Pradesh	73	4	1	78
Maharashtra	896	139	63	1098
Manipur	12	2	—	14
Meghalaya	13	—	—	13
Mizoram	16	—	—	16
Nagaland	8	—	—	8
Odisha	74	9	5	88
Puducherry	56	1	—	57
Punjab	68	18	2	88
Rajasthan	117	20	1	138
Sikkim	3	-	—	3
Tamil Nadu	637	120	53	810
Telanagana	487	171	39	697
Uttar Pradesh	149	11	4	164
Uttaranchal	3	1	-	4
West Bengal	377	67	20	464
GRANT TOTAL	3359	1145	375	7330

FSSAI'S recommendation regarding food adulteration

734. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has proposed stringent punishment of fine of ₹ 10 lakh and life imprisonment for those adulterating foodstuff;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if a trader purchases foodstuff against a proper bill from manufacturer and later on it is found that the foodstuff is adulterated then who will be held responsible;
- (d) the measures taken to protect innocent traders from proposed punishment; and
- (e) the details of safeguards available to the distributors/retailers selling goods in original company packing and against valid bills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Section 59(iv) of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 provides for punishment of imprisonment for a term not less than seven years which may extend to imprisonment for life and also with fine not less than ten lakh rupees, to a person who, whether by himself or by any other person on his behalf, manufactures for sale or stores or sells or distributes or imports any article of food for human consumption which is unsafe and where it results in death. Further, the amendment of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 proposing changes in various provisions of the existing Act is on the anvil of the Government for quite some time. The draft amendment proposals have been shared with States/UT Governments and the industry associations for suggestions, if any.

(c) to (e) As per Section 57 of the Food Safety Standards Act, 2006, if any person who whether by himself or by any other person on his behalf, imports or manufactures for sale, or stores, sells or distribute any adulterant shall be liable:-

- (i) where such adulterant is not injurious to health, to a penalty not exceeding two lakh rupees;
- (ii) where such adulterant is injurious to health, to a penalty not exceeding ten lakh rupees.

It shall not be a defence that the accused was holding such adulterant on behalf of any other person.

Awareness building measures about organ donation

735. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any steps in order to raise awareness about organ donation, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of organ transplant cases pending for the last three years;

(c) whether people in the country are not aware of organ donation, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government is working on any action plan for organising programmes all over the country for creating awareness about organ donation and updating the people about latest technology in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes. The Government of India has taken a series of measures to promote organ donation. The Government is implementing the National Organ Transplant Programme (NOTP) to promote organ donation across the country. The National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisation (NOTTO) has a Website that disseminates relevant information to all concerned, a 24x7 call centre with a toll free helpline number (1800114770) has been made operational. A number of activities are carried out for generating awareness and for imparting training to all those associated with transplant activities including doctors and transplant coordinators. Activities such as celebration of Indian Organ Donation Day every year, seminars, workshops, debates, sports events, walkathons, participation in marathons, nukkad Natak, etc. are also organized at different places in the country to disseminate information and increase awareness. Audio-visual messages to promote cadaver organ donation are also telecast on Doordarshan and other television channels.

(b) Health is a State Subject. Currently, the waiting list of organ transplant cases pending is maintained at hospital level.

(c) No. There has been an increase in awareness levels. As per data available with NOTTO, about 6.5 lakh persons have pledged to donate their organs after death.

(d) Reply to part (a) above may be referred to.

Steps to address cancer, particularly in Punjab

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

(a) whether the number of cancer patients is on the rise, particularly in the State of Punjab;

(b) the steps taken by Central Government for early detection and cure of cancer patients;

(c) the number of existing Cancer Care Centres/Institutes that have been upgraded, the details thereof; and

(d) the funds allocated, released and spent for this purpose during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As informed by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), according to the Cancer Registry of Punjab, which was started by Tata Memorial Centre in collaboration with PGIMER, Chandigarh, the incidence of cancer cases was 100-110 for every 100,000 individuals which is almost equal to the national average. However, the numbers of cancer cases are increasing steadily in all parts of the country every year as per the National Cancer Registry data of ICMR. The estimated number of incidence of cancer cases in Punjab during 2014, 2015 and 2016 are 30002, 31214 and 32474 respectively.

(b) Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer. The objectives of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto district level, include awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. The focus is on three types of cancer namely breast, cervical and oral cancer.

A population level initiative for prevention, control and screening for common Non-Communicable Diseases (diabetes, hypertension and cancer *viz.* oral, breast and cervical cancer) has been rolled out in over 150 districts of the country in 2017-18 under NHM, as a part of comprehensive primary healthcare.

(c) and (d) The Government of India is implementing Strengthening of Tertiary Cancer Care facility scheme under NPCDCS under which support is provided for setting up of State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and Tertiary Cancer Care Centres (TCCCs) in the country. The details of SCIs and TCCCs approved and first installment of Government of India share released so far, are given in the Statement.

Statement

Funds released for State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) under Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer facilities under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) - (as on 31.03.2018)

Sl. No.	State	State Cancer Institute	Tertiary Care Cancer Centre	Amount Released (₹ in crore)					Total
				2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2017-18	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Karnataka	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology (RCC), Bengaluru	-	67.50	-	-	-	67.50	
		-	Mandya Institute of Medical Sciences	-	17.257	-	-	17.257	
2.	Kerala	-	Government Medical College, Kozhikode	25.03	-	-	-	25.03	
		Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram	-	-	-	46.957	-	46.957	
3.	Tripura	Cancer Hospital (RCC), Agartala	-	55.00	-	-	-	55.00	
4.	Gujarat	Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad	-	67.50	-	-	-	67.50	

5.	West Bengal	-	Government Medical College, Burdwan	22.24	-	-	-	22.24
		-	Murshidabad Medical College & Hospital, Berhampore, Murshidabad	-	-	10.9793	0.005	10.9843
		-	Sagore Dutta Memorial Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata	-	-	-	20.25	20.25
6.	Jammu and Kashmir		Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar	47.25	-	-	-	47.25
7.	Tamil Nadu		Cancer Institute (RCC), Adyar, Chennai	67.38	-	-	-	67.38
8.	Himachal Pradesh		Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla	-	14.87	-	-	14.87
			Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Medical College, Mandi	-	-	-	12.1932	12.1932
9.	Bihar		Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna	-	33.06	-	-	33.06
10.	Mizoram		Mizoram State Cancer Institute, Aizawl	-	14.64	-	-	14.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Uttar Pradesh	-	Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow	-	11.43	-	-	11.43
12.	Rajasthan	-	S P Medical College, Bikaner	-	17.123	-	-	17.123
		SMS Medical College, Jaipur	-	-	-	40.6683	4.1394	44.8077
13.	Telangana	-	Jhalawar Medical College & Hospital, Jhalawar	-	-	-	19.755	19.755
14.	Punjab	-	MNJ Institute of Oncology & RCC, Hyderabad	-	18.12	-	-	18.12
		Government Medical College, Amritsar	-	-	-	51.58	-	51.58
15.	Delhi	-	Civil Hospital, Fazilka	-	-	20.119	-	20.119
16.	Odisha	-	Lok Nayak Hospital	-	-	25.40	4.47	29.87
		Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer Centre, Cuttack	-	-	-	35.829	-	35.829
17.	Nagaland	-	District Hospital, Kohima	-	-	13.23	-	13.23
18.	Haryana	-	Civil Hospital, Ambala Cantt	-	-	9.2253	2.925	12.1503

19.	Maharashtra	-	Rashtrasant Tukdoji Regional Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Nagpur	-	15.3196	4.8564	20.176
			Government Medical College, Aurangabad	-	-	43.515	43.515
			Vivekanand Foundation & Research Centre, Latur	-	-	20.25	20.25
20.	Assam		Gauhati Medical College & Hospital, Guwahati	-	08.43	30.00	38.43
21.	Madhya Pradesh	-	G.R. Medical College, Gwalior	-	-	18.90	18.90
22.	Jharkhand		Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi	-	-	22.95	22.95
23.	Andhra Pradesh		Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool	-	-	54.00	54.00
24.	Goa	-	Goa Medical College, Panaji	-	-	8.3519	8.3519
25.	Sikkim	-	Multispecialty Hospital at Sochyang (Sichey), near Gangtok, Sikkim	-	-	23.01	23.01
TOTAL		15	20	351.90	126.50	277.7375	289.5709
							1045.7082

Hospitals in the country

737. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of Government and private hospitals in India is highest in the world, if so, the number of Government and private hospitals in India, State-wise including PHC, sub-divisional and District hospitals; and

(b) the number of beds uptill now in Government and private hospitals in India, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Number of hospitals in other countries in comparison to India is not available. However as per the World Bank data available in the link '<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.MED.BEDS.ZS>', beds per 1000 Population in India are less than a number of countries.

Public health & Hospitals being a State subject, State Governments are primarily responsible for upkeeking, providing health care to people and maintaining information of hospitals. However, the following information are given in the Statement-I to Statement-VI.

- (i) Number of Primary Health Centers(PHCs), Community Health Centers(CHCs), Sub-District/Divisional Hospitals(SDHs), District Hospitals(DHs) and beds, India, State/UT wise as uploaded by the State/UTs on the Health Management Information System (HMIS) portal of the Ministry.
- (ii) Number of Govt. Hospitals and beds in Rural and Urban Areas, India, State/ UT wise, as available in the Publication National Health Profile 2018.
- (iii) Number of AYUSH hospitals and beds State/UT-wise, as provided by the Ministry of AYUSH.
- (iv) Number of Hospitals and beds maintained by Ministry of Defence, State wise and Total.
- (v) Number of Railway Hospitals and beds, as available in the Publication National Health Profile 2018.
- (vi) Number of Employees State Insurance Corporation Hospitals and beds, State/UT and Total, as available in the Publication National Health Profile 2018.

Information for the Private sector is not available.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise Number of PHCs, CHCs, SDHs, DHs and beds in the Country.*

State/UT/India	No. of Public facilities				No. of beds	
	PHC	CHC	SDH	DH	Total	available in public facilities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27	4		3	34	1246
Andhra Pradesh	1417	198	31	20	1666	60799
Arunachal Pradesh	122	62		15	199	2320
Assam	1007	166	14	33	1220	19115
Bihar	2007	63	33	43	2146	17796
Chandigarh	40	2	1	4	47	3756
Chhattisgarh	813	166	12	32	1023	14354
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	2	1	1	13	568
Daman and Diu	4	2		2	8	298
Delhi	534	25	9	47	615	20572
Goa	31	4	2	3	40	2666
Gujarat	1770	385	44	37	2236	41129
Haryana	500	131	24	28	683	13841
Himachal Pradesh	516	79	61	15	671	8706
Jammu and Kashmir	702	87		29	818	11342
Jharkhand	343	179	13	23	558	7404
Karnataka	2547	207	147	42	2943	56333
Kerala	933	229	82	53	1297	39511
Lakshadweep	4	3	2	1	10	250
Madhya Pradesh	1420	324	72	51	1867	38140
Maharashtra	2638	430	101	70	3239	68998

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manipur	87	17	1	9	114	2562
Meghalaya	138	29		13	180	4585
Mizoram	65	10	3	9	87	2312
Nagaland	134	21		11	166	1944
Odisha	1360	377	27	35	1799	16497
Puducherry	40	4	5	4	53	4462
Punjab	521	146	47	28	742	13527
Rajasthan	2463	579	64	33	3139	51844
Sikkim	25	2	1	4	32	1145
Tamil Nadu	1854	385	310	32	2581	72616
Telangana	788	82	47	15	932	17358
Tripura	114	22	12	9	157	4895
Uttar Pradesh	3277	671		174	4122	58310
Uttarakhand	275	69	19	20	383	6660
West Bengal	1374	406	70	55	1905	51163
ALL INDIA	29,899	5,568	1,255	1,003	37,725	7,39,024

Source: Data as uploaded by States-UTs on HMIS portal, status as on 20 July, 2018

Statement-II

India, State/UT wise Number of Government Hospitals and Beds in Rural and Urban Areas

States/UTs	Rural hospitals		Urban hospitals		As on
	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	193	6480	65	16658	01.01.2017
Arunachal Pradesh*	208	2136	10	268	31.12.2017
Assam	1176	10944	50	6198	31.12.2017
Bihar	930	6083	103	5936	31.12.2016
Chhattisgarh	169	5070	45	4342	01.01.2016

1	2	3	4	5	6
Goa*	17	1405	25	1608	31.12.2017
Gujarat	364	11715	122	20565	31.12.2016
Haryana*	609	6690	59	4550	31.12.2016
Himachal Pradesh*	705	5665	96	6734	31.12.2017
Jammu and Kashmir	56	7234	76	4417	30.12.2016
Jharkhand	519	5842	36	4942	31.12.2015
Karnataka*	2471	21072	374	49093	31.12.2017
Kerala	981	16865	299	21139	01.01.2017
Madhya Pradesh	334	10020	117	18819	01.01.2016
Maharashtra	273	12398	438	39048	31.12.2015
Manipur	23	730	7	697	01.01.2014
Meghalaya*	143	1970	14	2487	31.12.2017
Mizoram*	56	604	34	1393	31.12.2017
Nagaland	21	630	15	1250	31.12.2015
Odisha*	1655	6339	149	12180	31.12.2017
Punjab*	510	5805	172	12128	31.12.2017
Rajasthan	602	21088	150	10760	31.12.2016
Sikkim*	24	260	9	1300	31.12.2017
Tamil Nadu*	692	40179	525	37353	31.12.2017
Telangana*	802	7668	61	13315	31.12.2017
Tripura*	99	1140	56	3277	31.12.2017
Uttar Pradesh*	4442	39104	193	37156	31.12.2017
Uttarakhand	410	3284	50	5228	31.12.2015
West Bengal	1272	19684	294	58882	01.01.2015
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27	575	3	500	31.12.2016
Chandigarh	0	0	4	778	31.12.2016

1	2	3	4	5	6
Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	10	273	1	316	31.12.2017
Daman and Diu	5	240	0	0	31.12.2015
Delhi	0	0	109	24383	01.01.2015
Lakshadweep	9	300	0	0	01.01.2016
Puducherry	3	96	11	3473	01.01.2016
INDIA	19810	279588	3772	431173	

Source: National Health Profile 2018/Directorate General of State Health Services.

Notes: Government hospitals includes Central Government, State Government and local Government bodies. Figures are Provisional

*States/UTs provided information for the year 2017 and PHCs are also included in the number of hospitals.

Statement-III

State-Wise Distribution of AYUSH Hospitals and Beds as on 1-4-2017

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Hospitals				Number of Beds			
		Govt.	Local Body	Others	Total	Govt.	Local Body	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	0	0	8	365	0	0	365
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	0	1	12	100	0	25	125
3.	Assam	4	0	0	4	205	0	0	205
4.	Bihar	8	0	0	8	950	0	0	950
5.	Chhattisgarh	7	0	8	15	370	0	470	840
6.	Delhi	4	0	1	5	390	0	210	600
7.	Goa	0	2	0	2	0	150	0	150
8.	Gujarat	35	29	0	64	1495	1763	0	3258
9.	Haryana	4	0	7	11	145	0	600	745
10.	Himachal Pradesh	34	0	0	34	710	0	0	710
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	0	2	75	0	0	75
12.	Jharkhand	1	4	0	5	50	300	0	350
13.	Karnataka	156	0	57	213	2455	0	7740	10195

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Kerala	162	0	0	162	4054	0	0	4054
15.	Madhya Pradesh	23	0	0	23	690	0	0	690
16.	Maharashtra	5	0	66	71	812	0	8024	8836
17.	Manipur	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	10	0	0	10	100	0	0	100
19.	Mizoram	2	0	0	2	100	0	0	100
20.	Nagaland	2	0	0	2	10	0	0	10
21.	Odisha	9	0	5	14	593	0	310	903
22.	Punjab	5	0	4	9	100	0	108	208
23.	Rajasthan	137	0	0	137	1391	0	0	1391
24.	Sikkim	1	0	0	1	10	0	0	10
25.	Tamil Nadu	293	0	0	293	2381	0	0	2381
26.	Tripura	4	0	0	4	60	0	0	60
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2315	0	1	2316	11361	0	100	11461
28.	Uttarakhand	404	0	1	405	2023	0	50	2073
29.	West Bengal	11	0	11	22	530	0	620	1150
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	0	0	5	90	0	0	90
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	2	2	0	0	80	80
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	2	20	0	0	20
34.	Lakshdweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Telangana	20	0	0	20	841	0	0	841
TOTAL (A)		3694	35	164	3893	32476	2213	18337	53026
B. CGHS and Central Government organizations		50	0	0	50	2216	0	0	2216
Total (A+B)		3744	35	164	3943	34692	2213	18337	55242

Source: Ministry of AYUSH.

Statement-IV*Number of Hospitals and beds maintained by Ministry of Defence, State wise.*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Hospitals	No. of beds
1.	Assam	08	2357
2.	Andhra Pradesh	01	306
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	01	107
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	01	198
5.	Bihar	02	348
6.	Delhi	02	1993
7.	Goa	02	175
8.	Gujarat	05	666
9.	Haryana	03	1458
10.	Himachal Pradesh	06	699
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	2643
12.	Jharkhand	02	649
13.	Karnataka	03	1090
14.	Kerala	05	744
15.	Madhya Pradesh	07	1402
16.	Maharashtra	11	4202
17.	Manipur	01	74
18.	Meghalaya	01	247
19.	Nagaland	02	398
20.	Odisha	02	147
21.	Punjab	10	2990
22.	Rajasthan	11	2115
23.	Sikkim	02	247
24.	Tamil Nadu	03	373
25.	Telangana	03	764

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Hospitals	No. of beds
26.	Tripura	01	49
27.	Uttarakhand	05	1402
28.	Uttar Pradesh	15	4570
29.	West Bengal	07	2107
TOTAL		133	34520

Source: Ministry of Defence

Statement-V

Number of Hospitals and beds in Railways (as on 21/03/2018)

Sl. No.	Zone/PU	Total No. of Hospitals	Total No. of Indoor Beds
1	2	3	4
1.	Central Railway	11	1164
2.	Eastern Railway	8	1587
3.	East central Railway	9	819
4.	East coast Railway	4	339
5.	Northern Railway	9	1101
6.	North Central Railway	5	586
7.	North East Railway	6	927
8.	North East Frontier Railway	10	1107
9.	North Western Railway	8	584
10.	Southern Railway	10	1131
11.	South Central Railway	7	714
12.	South Eastern Railway	6	1086
13.	South East Central Railway	5	250
14.	South Western Railway	3	300
15.	Western Railway	9	976
16.	West Central Railway	7	456
17.	Integral Coach Factory	1	101

1	2	3	4
18.	Rail Coach Factory	1	60
19.	Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	1	197
20.	Diesal Locomotive Works	1	105
21.	Diesel Loco Modernisation Works	1	50
22.	Rail Wheel Factory	1	46
23.	Research Design and Standards Organization	1	30
24.	Metro/ Kolkata	1	30
25.	MCF/Raibareli	1	2
TOTAL		126	13748

Source: National Health Profile 2018 (as on 21/3/2018).

Statement-VI

Employees State Insurance Corporation Hospitals and beds (as on 31.03.2017)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total No. of Hospital	Total No. of Beds
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	345
2.	Assam	1	75
3.	Bihar	3	50
4.	Chandigarh [Adm.]	1	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0
6.	Delhi	4	1416
7.	Goa	1	15
8.	Gujarat	12	910
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	150
10.	Haryana	7	781
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	50
12.	Jharkhand	3	210
13.	Karnataka	11	1675
14.	Kerala	12	1178

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total No. of Hospital	Total No. of Beds
15.	Madhya Pradesh	7	725
16.	Meghalaya	0	0
17.	Maharashtra	13	2390
18.	Nagaland	0	0
19.	Odisha	6	325
20.	Puducherry	1	75
21.	Punjab	8	647
22.	Rajasthan	6	495
23.	Sikkim	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	10	1856
25.	Telangana	7	907
26.	Tripura	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	16	1886
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0
29.	West Bengal	14	3534
TOTAL		151	19765

Source: National Health Profile 2018.

CGHS facility/health insurance for sportspersons

738. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is seriously considering the proposal for providing CGHS facilities or health insurance scheme to the sportspersons to avail medical facilities, particularly for State level and national level sportsperson in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) No; at present there is no proposal to provide CGHS facilities to State level and national level sportspersons in

the country since Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) is primarily meant for the Central Government Employees and Pensioners receiving their salary/pension from Central Civil Estimates.

Most of the elite as well as top level sportspersons, undergoing training at Centres of Sports Authority of India (SAI) are provided expenses towards medical treatment and insurance under various schemes of SAI. Moreover, Sports persons, who are working in Central Government, State Governments, Central PSUs are entitled for same facilities for medical treatment as are available to other employees, as per their respective schemes.

PMSSY in Tamil Nadu

739. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has not selected any State Government Medical Colleges/Hospitals for upgradation during phase IV and Phase V(A) under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) in the State of Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not choosing any State Government Medical Colleges/Hospitals for upgradation during Phase IV and Phase V(A) under PMSSY in the State of Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Government of India has taken up 73 Government Medical Colleges (GMCs) for upgradation in various States/UTs of the country to provide super speciality medical care facilities.

Following 4 Government Medical Colleges in Tamil Nadu have already been approved for upgradation under different phases of PMSSY:

- (i) Govt. Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College, Salem under Phase-I.
- (ii) Madurai Medical College under Phase-II.
- (iii) Thanjavur Medical College under Phase-III
- (iv) Tirunelveli Medical College under Phase-III.

However, the identification of GMCs for upgradation under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) is based on the following considerations/objectives:

- (i) Availability of tertiary health care services both in public and private sectors in the regions, and gaps thereof.
- (ii) To remove regional disparity in the availability of tertiary level healthcare facilities in the identified region/State, especially in the backward areas.
- (iii) NHM initiative particularly in the EAG States and other backward and vulnerable region will create the demand for affordable quality tertiary health care, as this continues to be largely unmet.
- (iv) There are many requests from the State Governments, representations of public representative etc. to improve the infrastructural facilities in the respective medical College institutions.
- (v) GMCs have been included across the country in different States to remove gaps in the availability of and to bring about equitable up-gradation of tertiary health care services in the entire country in various phases of PMSSY.

Marketing of unapproved and risky drugs

740. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of marketing of unapproved, risky and nonefficacy drugs in the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government has identified the products and asked the companies for clinical trial and fitness certificate therefor;
- (c) if so, whether Government is also aware of the trafficking of falsified and substandard medicinal products in the country thereof; and
- (d) if so, report of Drugs Technical Advisory Board in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) No drug can be sold in the country without due approval and valid license of the concerned licensing authority as stipulated in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 thereunder.

As per the said Act and Rules, manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs in the country are regulated through a system of licensing and inspection. Licenses for manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs are granted by the State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) appointed by respective State Governments. SLAs are legally empowered to take stringent action against violation of provision of the Act and Rules.

However, some cases of grant of manufacturing license of new drugs including Fixed Dose Combinations (FDCs) falling under the purview of Rule 122E of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 by some of the State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) without due approval of the Drugs Controller General (India) [DCG (I)] came to the notice of the Government.

Apart from issuing repeated statutory directions under Section 33P of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 to the State Governments in this regard, the Central Government constituted an Expert Committee under the chairmanship of Prof C.K. Kokate to examine the safety and efficacy of such FDCs.

Based on the recommendations of the Prof. C. K. Kokate Expert Committee, the Central Government prohibited 344 FDCs *vide* notification dated 10.03.2016. Further the Central Government had also prohibited 5 FDCs *vide* notification dated 08.06.2017.

However, with respect to the said 344 FDCs, several writ petitions were filed in different High Courts across the country challenging the ban of the FDCs. After that, the High Court of Delhi *vide* its order dated 01.12.2016 quashed the said notification. The Union of India challenged the said order of Delhi High Court before the Supreme Court by way of filing Special Leave Petitions (SLPs). Further, about 20 cases against 5 FDCs prohibited on 08.06.2017 which were pending before various High Courts across the country, were also transferred to Supreme Court. Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its order dated 15.12.2017 directed that an analysis be made in greater depth and these cases of (344+5) FDCs should go to the Drugs Technical Advisory Board (DTAB) and/ or a Sub-Committee formed by the DTAB for the purpose of having a relook into these cases.

Thus, Government has taken measures to ensure that no unapproved drugs is manufactured and marketed in the country.

(c) and (d) Concerns have been raised from time to time regarding substandard/ spurious medicinal products in the country.

Earlier, guidelines for taking action on samples of drugs declared spurious or not of standard quality in the light of enhanced penalties under the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 were forwarded to the State Drugs Controllers for uniform implementation.

The matter regarding amendment of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 for categorizing the Spurious, Adulterated and Not of Standard Quality drugs for the purpose of taking action and also to include the said guidelines as part of the Rules, has been deliberated in the 79th meeting of Drugs Technical Advisory Board (DTAB) held on 16th May, 2018 and the Board has agreed for the same.

Promoting use of small grains for health benefits

741. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to promote/encourage use of small grains for health benefits;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Consumption of healthy and safe food is being promoted through "Safe & Nutritious Food" initiative of the Food Safety Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). FSSAI has also recently launched "The Eat Right Movement" which aims to engage, excite and enable citizens to improve their health and wellbeing.

One of the key messages being delivered to citizens through these initiatives is to have a balanced diet which includes adequate amount of whole grains cereals, including small grains and pulses.

In this regard, all the stakeholders across the country are being made aware and educated through various communication platforms, participation in exhibitions/ events; and social media handles. The dedicated websites www.snfportal.in; www.fssai.gov.in/
EatRightMovement have also been developed.

Budgetary allocation for health sector

742. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of budgetary allocation made by Government for the health sector during the last two years along with the utilisation made out of the same;
- (b) the present status and details of infant mortality rate, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by Government in view of the poor performance of the health sector in the country as against the global scenario?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The details of budgetary allocation in BE/RE made by the Government for the health sector *vis-a-vis* utilization made out of the same during the years 2016-17 and 2017-18 is as given below:

(₹ in Crores)				
Sl. No.	F.Y	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
1.	2016-17	37061.55	38343.33	37671.22
2.	2017-18	47352.51	51550.85	51381.79 (Prov.)

(b) As per sample Registration System Report; 2016 of Registrar General of India; The infant Mortality Rate is 34 per 1000 live births at national level. The State wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Public Health and Hospitals is a state subject under the National Health Mission with its own two sub missions, the National Rural Health mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM), technical and financial support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare systems including a host of free services relating to maternal and child health, immunization, communicable diseases control programmes, prevention and management of non-communicable diseases, strengthening health systems such as physical infrastructure, augmenting health human resource on contractual basis, free ambulance services, free essential Drugs and Diagnostics, free dialysis services to the poor, free blood etc.

Statement*Infant Mortality Rate*

State/UT	2016
India	34
Bihar	38
Chhattisgarh	39
Himachal Pradesh	25
Jammu and Kashmir	24
Jharkhand	29
Madhya Pradesh	47
Odisha	44
Rajasthan	41
Uttar Pradesh	43
Uttarakhand	38
Arunachal Pradesh	36
Assam	44
Manipur	11
Meghalaya	39
Mizoram	27
Nagaland	12
Sikkim	16
Tripura	24
Andhra Pradesh	34
Goa	8
Gujarat	30
Haryana	33
Karnataka	24
Kerala	10

State/UT	2016
Maharashtra	19
Punjab	21
Tamil Nadu	17
Telangana	31
West Bengal	25
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16
Chandigarh	14
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17
Daman and Diu	19
Delhi	18
Lakshadweep	19
Puducherry	10

Source: Sample Registration System, RGI

Nipah outbreak in Kerala

743. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Central and State Government to contain the Nipah epidemic in Kerala;

(b) the reasons for the break out and spread of Nipah in Kerala;

(c) whether Government has taken note of dearth of facilities in Kerala, like testing labs to tackle virus attacks like that of Nipah;

(d) if so, the details of the measures Government will take to improve the various facilities to deal with the Nipah like threats; and

(e) whether Government is satisfied that the Nipah threat has been contained fully in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Nipah virus disease in the Kozhikode and Malappuram districts of Kerala in May 2018 was a local occurrence.

Fruit-eating bats have been confirmed as the source of infection. The multi-disciplinary expert Central Team assisted the State Government for prompt action to contain the disease. About 4000 primary and secondary level contacts were identified and a strict vigil was kept on them. 337 suspect cases were kept under observation in various hospitals. Out of the 337 cases, only 18 patients tested positive for Nipah virus. One patient died earlier on 5.5.2018 was not tested for Nipah virus. The central team imparted training to the medical and para medical staff on infection control practices, public awareness programmes were conducted, Personal Protective Equipments were supplied, doctors were trained on ventilator management and the State was assisted in getting the human monoclonal antibody (mAb) for protection against the virus. The Ministry is closely monitoring the situation in all the States and UTs through its Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme.

(c) and (d) The State Level Virus Research and Diagnostic Laboratory established at the Government Medical College, Kozhikode is equipped to carry out serological as well as molecular diagnosis of 20-25 medically important viruses. Two medical college level VRDLs have also been approved and funded at the Thrissur and Thiruvananthapuram Government Medical Colleges for carrying out lab tests. The virology lab at Alappuzha is also equipped to carry out similar tests.

(e) Yes. The disease was contained within 2 weeks and there has been no case of Nipah virus disease since 1.6.2018.

Problems of under nutrition and obesity

744. SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India is facing twin trouble of under nutrition and obesity;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Scheduled Tribe children are the worst affected with under nutrition while urban children are facing obesity;
- (c) whether Government has formulated any plan to solve the problem; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes.

(b)

- As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS) - 4 (2015-16), the prevalence of stunting, wasting and under-weight amongst tribal children are 43.8%, 27.4% and 45.3% respectively.
- The proportion of over-weight among urban children is higher than that of rural children, as 2.8% of urban children are over-weight as compared to 1.8% of rural children.

(c) and (d)

- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) has implemented various cost effective interventions for combating wide spread malnutrition among children which are as follows:
 - Intensified Breastfeeding Promotion under Mother's Absolute Affection Programme (MAA), which aims at improving breastfeeding coverage and appropriate breastfeeding practices in the country.
 - Treatment of sick children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) at special units called the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs), set up at public health facilities.
 - Vitamin A supplementation (VAS) for children till the age of 5 years.
 - "National Iron Plus Initiative (NIPI)" for supplementation and treatment of anaemia in children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women, in programme mode through life cycle approach.
 - Bi-annual National De-worming Days are held across the country following a fixed day strategy to administer Albendazole tablets to all the children in the age group of 1-19 years through the platform of AWCs and Schools.
 - Information on health and hygiene is provided to out of school girls under Rasthriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) through peer education programme.
 - Village Health and Nutrition Days and Mother and Child Protection Card are the joint initiative of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Ministry of Woman and Child Development for addressing the nutrition concerns in children, pregnant women and lactating mothers.

- Food Safety and Standard Authority of India under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have launched 'The Eat Right Movement', which aims to reduce obesity by addressing the risk factors such as excessive consumption of foods with high salt, sugar and fat content.
- A booklet called "The Yellow Book" on healthy eating for school children has been sent to the States for distribution among students in schools.
- Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) is implementing Anganwadi Services, Scheme for Adolescent Girls and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition in the country. Apart from the existing schemes, recently POSHAN Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission) has been implemented for improving the nutritional indicators among children and pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- Additionally, the Food and Nutrition Board of the MWCD through its regional field units, is engaged in conducting training programmes in nutrition for generating awareness through nutrition education programmes. Importance of healthy balanced diets is being emphasized through the use of locally available foods, mass awareness campaigns and use of electronic and print media.

**New hospitals under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha
Yojana in Andhra Pradesh**

745. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has not selected any Government medical College/Hospital for Upgradation during Phase II and Phase IV of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) in the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government will propose to compensate that by including any Government Medical College/Hospital in the next phase; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) Government of India has taken up 73 Government Medical Colleges (GMCs) for upgradation in various States/UTs of the country to provide super speciality medical care facilities.

Following 3 Government Medical Colleges in Andhra Pradesh have already been approved for upgradation under different phases of PMSSY:

- (i) Sri Venkateshwara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati under Phase-I.
- (ii) Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada under Phase-III.
- (iii) Govt. Medical College, Anantpur under Phase-III.

However, the identification of GMCs for upgradation under Pradhan Mantri Swasthys. Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) is based on the following considerations/objectives:

- (i) Availability of tertiary health care services both in public and private sectors in the regions, and gaps thereof.
- (ii) To remove regional disparity in the availability of tertiary level healthcare facilities in the identified region/State, especially in the backward areas.
- (iii) NHM initiative particularly in the EAG States and other backward and vulnerable region will create the demand for affordable quality tertiary health care, as this continues to be largely unmet.
- (iv) There are many requests from the State Governments, representations of public representative etc. to improve the infrastructural facilities in the respective medical College institutions.
- (v) GMCs have been included across the country in different States to bridge the gaps in availability of and to bring about equitable upgradation of tertiary health care services in the entire country in various phases of PMSSY.

Screening of patients for tuberculosis and leprosy

746. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India is all set to start universal screening for tuberculosis and leprosy;

(b) whether it is also a fact that at the age of 30 years, everyone will have to be screened not just of diabetes, hypertension and cancers, but also for tuberculosis and leprosy;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India accounts for the largest number of tuberculosis patients in the world and 60 per cent of the global burden of leprosy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Under National Health Mission, population level prevention, control and screening initiative has been started in more than 150 districts. Population above 30 years of age, under the initiatives is targeted to be screened for Hypertension, Diabetes, common cancer (oral, breast & cervical), Tuberculosis and Leprosy.

(c) and (d) Yes. The estimated incidence of Tuberculosis in India as per the Global TB report 2017 is 211 per lakh population per year and ranks 33rd in the world. India being a large, populous country, in absolute numbers, accounts for 27.8 lakh estimated new TB cases annually, which is the highest. India is committed to India TB free by the year 2025.

As per Weekly Epidemiological Report, 2017 a total of 214783 new leprosy cases were reported from 143 countries during 2016, out of which 135485 (63%) were reported from India.

However, India has taken a variety of measures during last three years with a view to control leprosy by the year 2025.

Non-functional OTs

747. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Operation Theatres (OTs) in Government hospitals in various parts of the country, including the National Capital and in Maharashtra are non-functional;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State and Union Territory-wise; and

(c) what action Government has taken or proposes to take to ensure that all Operation Theatres in Government hospitals remain functional with all facilities throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) 'Health' being a state subject, such information is not maintained centrally. As far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi *viz.* Safdarjung, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and Lady Hardinge Medical College & Associated Hospitals are concerned, as reported by these hospitals, all the existing Operation Theatres are functional.

The Institutes/Hospitals make all possible efforts to ensure that all the OTs remain functional all the time.

Preventing spread of Monkey Fever in Maharashtra

748. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Monkey Fever is spreading in many parts of Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action Government has taken or proposes to take to contain and prevent the disease in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Monkey fever is also known as Kyasanur Forest Disease (KFD). The State has reported details of cases and deaths due to KFD in Maharashtra as under:

KFD	2016	2017	2018 (till June end)
Cases	1219	202	109
Deaths	7	12	3

(c) Government of India has taken following preventive and control measures to contain the disease in the State:

- (i) Regular fever surveillance & Entomological surveillance are carried out;
- (ii) Diagnostic facilities are available with the help of NIV, Pune and Manipal Lab Maharashtra;
- (iii) Treatment facilities in affected blocks have been established;

- (iv) Malathion- dusting for insect control is done;
- (v) CMP oil is distributed to people for personal protection;
- (vi) KFD vaccination is given to high risk population;
- (vii) Interstate coordination meeting was conducted in Sindhudurg district;
- (viii) Public Health, Animal Husbandry and Forest Department are working hand in hand for KFD control;
- (ix) Health education of masses utilizing different media is regularly conducted.

Regulatory system for approval of medicines

749. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the attention of Government is drawn to the newspaper reports that Government has approved certain medicines to be marketed in India without the justifiable clinical data and scientific evidence;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any mechanism in Government to check this type of irrational approvals even when such incidents are brought to its notice; and
- (d) whether Government has received any such complaints during the last three years against certain drugs being marketed in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Some cases of grant of manufacturing license of new drugs including Fixed Dose Combinations (FDCs) falling under the purview of Rule 122E of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 by some of the State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) without due approval of the Drugs Controller General (India) [DCG (I)] came to the notice of the Government.

Apart from issuing repeated statutory directions under Section 33P of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 to the State Governments in this regard, the Central Government constituted an Expert Committee under the chairmanship of Prof C.K. Kokate to examine the safety and efficacy of such FDCs.

Based on the recommendations of the Prof. C. K. Kokate Expert Committee, the Central Government prohibited 344 FDCs *vide* notification dated 10.03.2016. Further the Central Government also prohibited 5 FDCs *vide* notification dated 08.06.2017.

However, with respect to the said 344 FDCs, several writ petitions were filed in different High Courts across the country challenging the ban of the FDCs. After that, the High Court of Delhi *vide* its order dated 01.12.2016 quashed the said notification. The Union of India challenged the said order of Delhi High Court before the Supreme Court by way of filing Special Leave Petitions (SLPs). Further, about 20 cases against 5 FDCs prohibited on 08.06.2017 which were pending before various High Courts across the country, were also transferred to Supreme Court. Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its order dated 15.12.2017 directed that an analysis be made in greater depth and these cases of (344+5) FDCs should go to the Drugs Technical Advisory Board (DTAB) and/or a Sub-Committee formed by the DTAB for the purpose of having a relook into these cases.

(d) Yes. Some complaints of grant of manufacturing licenses of new drugs by SLAs without due approval of DCG (I) have been received during the period.

Problem of quacks

750. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported that a quack has used one needle and syringe to inject many patients infecting them with HIV positive;

(b) whether Government is aware of the fact that such quacks are in abundance in the rural and remote areas due to nonavailability of any kind of medical facility available in those areas; and

(c) the steps Government intends to take to bring such quacks to book and provide basic medical facilities in such areas so that the local population doesn't have to depend on such quacks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Taking cognizance of the reports in the media alleging that a quack had re-used injection needles to spread HIV infection in Unnao, Uttar Pradesh, the Ministry deputed a team of experts for fact finding. As per fact finding group, it is well established through scientific research that the rate of transmission from infected needle/syringe is 0.3% for HIV. During the visit, the group

of experts found that with concerted prevention efforts under State health machinery. HIV positive cases were under treatment.

(b) and (c) Section 15 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 prohibits a person other than medical practitioner enrolled on a State Medical Register to practice medicine in the State. Since Health is a State subject, the primary responsibility to deal with such cases of quacks lies with the respective State Governments. The Central Government, keeping in view the above, in August 2017 requested Chief Ministers of all the States to take appropriate action under the law against quacks under the law and also to evolve suitable policies to ensure availability of quality health workforce in rural areas. Further, in February, 2018, Chief Secretaries of the all the States / UTs have also been requested to take corrective steps in this regard.

Also, to encourage doctors working in remote and difficult areas, the MCI with the previous approval of the Central Government, has amended the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 to provide:-

- (i) 50% of the seats in Post Graduate Diploma Courses shall be reserved for Medical Officers in the Government service, who have served for at least three years in remote and/or difficult and/or rural areas. After acquiring the PG Diploma, the Medical Officers shall serve for two more years in remote and/or difficult and/or rural areas;
- (ii) Incentive at the rate of 10% of the marks Obtained for each year in service in remote and/or difficult or rural areas as upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses; and
- (iii) Under NHM, financial incentives are also provided to MBBS as well as to PG doctors for serving in the rural areas. These incentives are over and above the salaries of the doctors concerned. The Central Government has also requested the State/UTs to come up with suitable HR policy in Health to attract and retain doctors in Government services.

Proposal of new AIIMS like hospital near Delhi

†751. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to set up any hospital like All India Institute of Medical Sciences near Delhi considering the mounting pressure on All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Delhi;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government intends to establish a separate counter and separate C.G.H.S. wing at AIIMS Hospital in Delhi for the treatment of the C.G.H.S. beneficiaries; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No.

(b) and (c) At present, there is no proposal to establish a separate counter and separate CGHS wing at AIIMS Hospital in Delhi.

Sale of drugs without licences

†752. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that medicines without Government approvals are being sold rampantly;

(b) the action taken/being taken by Government against such drug companies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) No drug can be sold in the country without due approval and valid license of the concerned licensing authority as stipulated in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 thereunder.

As per the said Act and Rules, manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs in the country are regulated through a system of licensing and inspection. Licenses for manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs are granted by the State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) appointed by respective State Governments. SLAs are legally empowered to take stringent action against violation of provision of the Act and Rules.

However, some cases of grant of manufacturing license of new drugs including Fixed Dose Combinations (FDCs) falling under the purview of Rule 122E of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 by some of the State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) without due approval of the Drugs Controller General (India) [DCG (I)] came to the notice of the Government.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Apart from issuing repeated statutory directions under Section 33P of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act., 1940 to the State Governments in this regard, the Central Government constituted an Expert Committee under the chairmanship of Prof C.K. Kokate to examine the safety and efficacy of such FDCs.

Based on the recommendations of the Prof. C. K. Kokate Expert Committee, the Central Government prohibited 344 FDCs *vide* notification dated 10.03.2016. Further the Central Government also prohibited 5 FDCs *vide* notification dated 08.06.2017.

However, with respect to the said 344 FDCs, several writ petitions were filed in different High Courts across the country challenging the ban of the FDCs. After that, the High Court of Delhi *vide* its order dated 01.12.2016 quashed the said notification. The Union of India challenged the said order of Delhi High Court before the Supreme Court by way of filing Special Leave Petitions (SLPs). Further, about 20 cases against 5 FDCs prohibited on 08.06.2017 which were pending before various High Courts across the country, were also transferred to Supreme Court. Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its order dated 15.12.2017 directed that an analysis be made in greater depth and these cases of (344+5) FDCs should go to the Drugs Technical Advisory Board (DTAB) and/or a Sub-Committee formed by the DTAB for the purpose of having a relook into these cases.

Thus, Government has taken measures to ensure that medicines without due approval are not manufactured and marketed in the country.

Recruitment in CGHS dispensaries

753. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether recruitment to the sanctioned posts in various CGHS Dispensaries is pending;
- (b) if so. the details thereof and the number of posts filled against sanctioned posts in various CGHS Dispensaries. State-wise including Himachal Pradesh;
- (c) whether Government has taken any action to fill these vacancies;
- (d) whether Government has paid attention to the causes of delay in such recruitment to the sanctioned posts; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the remedial 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) The recruitment to sanctioned posts in various CGHS Cities is an on-going process.

The details of posts filled against sanctioned posts in various CGHS Dispensaries in respect of Medical Officers and Group 'C' Posts are given in the Statement-I and the Statement-II respectively (*See* below).

(c) to (e) Every year on the basis of vacancies projected by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) conducts Combined Medical Services Examination for recruitment of Medical Officers of GDMO sub cadre of Central Health Services. Further, pending recommendations from UPSC, concerned CGHS units are permitted to make contractual appointments against the vacant posts for a period of one year or till the regular candidate joins, whichever is earlier as a stop-gap arrangement in public interest so that the patient care does not suffer.

The main reason for delay in recruitment (for group C posts) is lengthy recruitment process including conducting of examination through State/Central Government Agency/ Institution, amendment in Recruitment Rules. To avoid delay, the Government, has taken remedial steps like conducting combine-examination for a number of CGHS Cities. The combined recruitment has since been completed for CGHS Ahmedabad, Nagpur, Mumbai and Pune by conducting the common examination through Mahaonline Ltd.

Statement-I

Details of sanctioned posts and filled up posts in R/O Medical Officer in CGHS cities

Sl. No.	CGHS City	Sanctioned Posts	Filled Posts	Vacant Posts
1.	Ahmedabad	28	14	14
2.	Allahabad	38	18	18
3.	Bangalore	56	54	2
4.	Bhopal	6	5	1
5.	Indore	2	1	1
6.	Chandigarh	7	7	0
7.	Chennai	69	56	13
8.	Puducherry	2	2	0

Sl. No.	CGHS City	Sanctioned Posts	Filled Posts	Vacant Posts
9.	Delhi	907	700	207
10.	Hyderabad	110	94	16
11.	Vishakhapatnam	2	2	0
12.	Jaipur	41	39	2
13.	Kanpur	57	33	24
14.	Kolkata	91	84	7
15.	Lucknow	61	49	12
16.	Meerut	28	23	5
17.	Mumbai	115	89	26
18.	Nagpur	54	45	9
19.	Patna	31	29	2
20.	Pune	47	45	2
21.	Bhubaneswar	8	8	0
22.	Ranchi	9	9	0
23.	Dehradun	7	7	0
24.	Guwahati	16	9	7
25.	Jabalpur	23	7	13
26.	Shillong	8	4	4
27.	Trivandrum	13	13	0
28.	Jammu	4	2	2
29.	Shimla	2	2	0
30.	Agartala	2	1	1
31.	Imphal	2	1	1
32.	Kohima	1	1	0
33.	Gandhinagar	2	2	0
34.	Gangtok	1	1	0
35.	Aizwal	1	0	1
36.	Raipur	2	1	1
37.	Panaji	1	1	0
TOTAL		1854	1458	396

Statement-II

*Details of sanctioned posts and filled up posts in R/O group 'C'
posts in CGHS cities*

Sl. No.	CGHS City	Sanctioned Posts	Filled Posts	Vacant Posts
1.	Ahemdabad	112	91	21
2.	Allahabad	106	80	26
3.	Bangalore	160	116	44
4.	Bhopal	29	24	5
5.	Bhubaneswar	36	16	20
6.	Chandigarh	16	10	6
7.	Chennai	211	137	74
8.	Dehradun	21	19	2
9.	Delhi	1919	1287	632
10.	Guwahati	56	49	7
11.	Hyderabad + Visakhapatnam	243	147	96
12.	Jaipur	125	112	13
13.	Jammu	12	4	8
14.	Jabalpur	68	57	11
15.	Kanpur	157	90	67
16.	Kolkata	265	186	79
17.	Lucknow	152	116	36
18.	Meerut	100	76	24
19.	Mumbai	407	355	52
20.	Nagpur	145	107	38
21.	Patna	96	65	31
22.	Pune	143	128	15
23.	Ranchi	29	34	-5
24.	Shillong	28	13	15

Sl. No.	CGHS City	Sanctioned Posts	Filled Posts	Vacant Posts
25.	Trivendrum	42	28	14
26.	Gandhinagar	3	3	0
27.	Indore	3	3	0
28.	Shimla	3	1	2
29.	Puducherry	3	2	1
30.	Aizwal	2	2	0
31.	Gangtok	2	2	0
32.	Kohima	2	2	0
33.	Panaji	2	0	2
34.	Raipur	3	2	1
35.	Agartala	3	0	3
36.	Imphal	3	1	2
TOTAL		4707	3365	1342

Curbing spread of Nipah outside Kerala

†754. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering to take any step to prevent further spread of Nipah virus, prevalent in Kerala, to other parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step so far in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) Yes. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) has taken necessary steps to ensure that the Nipah virus is not spread to other parts of the country. Multi-disciplinary expert central teams drawn from MoHFW, Department of Animal Husbandry, National Centre for Disease Control, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdarjung Hospital and Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) were immediately sent to assist the State Government. Patients

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

were kept in isolated wards, hospitals were briefed about infection control practices, medical and para-medical staff were given protective equipments and public awareness programmes were conducted. Doctors were given training on ventilator management also. Samples of 337 patients were tested for Nipah virus out of which only 18 tested positive. Samples were collected from all patients with similar symptoms in other States/UTs and tested for Nipah virus. No patient from other States was found positive for Nipah virus. About 4000 primary and secondary contacts were kept under surveillance. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare was also in constant touch with all the States/UTs to review their preparedness and to provide guidance and assistance. The Strategic Health Operation Centre (SHOC) at the National Centre for Disease Centre, Delhi is the single point contact facility of MoHFW for emergency management and disease outbreaks. The SHOC team was also in constant touch with all the States/UTs through video conferences every day to monitor the situation and to provide any assistance the States may require. ICMR also facilitated the Kerala Government in getting the human monoclonal antibody (mAb) for protection against the virus. The Ministry is also monitoring the situation in all the States and UTs through its Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme.

Statistics regarding accredited social health activists

755. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any data of the certified Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) by National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) in India in last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, Districtwise and State-wise; and
- (c) details of the Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) in Maharashtra by National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) in last three years and details thereof, District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per the information received from National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), one examination has been conducted for ASHA Certification on 31st January, 2018. 2256 ASHAs appeared in this examination of which 2214 qualified.

(b) and (c) The details of certified ASHAs State-wise and District-wise including Maharashtra are given in the Statement.

Statement*Details of certified ASHAs State-wise and District-wise in the country*

State	No. ASHAs certified by NIOS	District	No. ASHAs certified by NIOS
1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	20	Papumpare	20
Assam	471	Dhemaji	172
		Nagaon	299
Delhi	174	East Delhi	28
		New Delhi	30
		North Delhi	30
		North West	28
		Shahdara	30
		West Delhi	28
Jharkhand	550	Ranchi	142
		Deoghar	133
		East Singhbhum	117
		Hazaribagh	122
		Koderma	36
Karnataka	301	Bengaluru Urban	58
		Bengaluru Rural	76
		Dharwad	41
		Gadag	24
		Mandya	30
		Mysore	21
		Gulbarga	51
Maharashtra	279	Pune	102
		Thane	73

1	2	3	4
		Kolhapur	104
Madhya Pradesh	114	Jabalpur	30
		Gwalior	58
		Indore	26
Sikkim	25	East Sikkim	25
Tripura	280	Khowai	280

Early detection of cancer and other ailments

756. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has in February, 2017 rolled out a massive free door to door screening programme for early detection of cancer, heart disorders and diabetes which amount for over 35 per cent of all deaths in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government plans to cover 200 Districts by the end of 2018 and may also add screening of respiratory diseases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (d) Yes. A population level initiative of prevention, control and screening for common Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) (diabetes, hypertension and cancer *viz.* oral, breast and cervical cancer) has been rolled out in 2017-18 under National Health Mission (NHM), as a part of comprehensive primary healthcare. Under the initiative, frontline health workers such as Accredited Social Health Activists and Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, are leveraged to carry out screening and generate awareness about the risk factors of NCDs among the masses. This initiative will not only help in early diagnosis but also will generate awareness on risk factors of the diseases. The initiative has been rolled out in over 150 Districts across the country and as informed by the State Governments, about 72 lakhs people have been screened for common NCDs under Population Level Screening.

Government of India is also implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) under the

National Health Mission for awareness generation for Cancer prevention, opportunistic screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. Interventions for COPD, a Chronic Respiratory disease, are included under NPCDCS.

Patients of non-communicable diseases in India

757. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) account for 55 per cent of premature deaths in India;

(b) whether the number of people screened under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke itself increased by 131 percent from 2016;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in 2017, as many as 3 crore people were screened under the programme which focuses on preventive healthcare; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) According to Indian Council of Medical Research Report titled 'India; Health of the Nation's States' published in November, 2017, the estimated proportion of all deaths due to Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) was 61.8% in 2016. As per WHO, Global Health Observatory data repository: percentage of all NCD deaths occurring under age of 70 years is reported as 56%.

(b) to (d) There has been about 76% increase in the number of persons screened under National programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS). Under this programme, 3 crore 12 lakh persons were screened at facility level in 2017-18 (opportunistic screening), compared to 1 crore 77 lakh persons in 2016-17.

Modalities of National Health Protection Scheme

758. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalized the eligibility criteria for National Health Protection Scheme (NHPS) to provide insurance cover to an estimated 50 crore individuals, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has prepared the list of procedures/diseases to be covered under NHPS, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total budgetary allocation for the said scheme and formula for sharing between Centre and the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes. The Government has approved that the beneficiary families under Ayushman Bharat National Health Protection Scheme (ABNHPM) will be identified by applying deprivation criteria (D1 to D5 and D7) and automatically included household in rural areas and defined 11 occupational categories for urban areas in Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) database. The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) beneficiary families which are not in SECC data base will also be eligible for benefit under Ayushman Bharat National Health Protection Scheme.

(b) Yes. 1350 procedures covering speciality such as Cardiology, Ophthalmology, Orthopaedic, Urology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Neurosurgery, General Surgery, Oncology, Paediatric Surgery, Mental disorders packages, etc. have been listed in benefit package for AB-NHPM.

(c) The combined budgetary allocation for the said scheme is ₹ 2000 crore. The ratio of contribution towards premium between Centre and State is 60:40 in all States except North Eastern States and 3 Himalayan States where the ratio is 90:10. In the case of Union Territories, the Central contribution of premium is proposed to be 100% for UTs without legislature, while it is 60:40 for those with legislature.

Coverage of students under WIFS programme

759. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that less than 50 per cent of students in Government schools get iron and folic acid supplements under Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS) programme for adolescents; and

(b) if so, the measures to strengthen adolescent health programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) WIFS coverage is less than 50% in some states as per the reports received from the States.

(b)

- In order to ensure greater coverage of Services, Medical Officers (MOs), ANMs (Auxiliary Nurse Midwife) and Counselors are trained on Adolescent Friendly Health Services.
- Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and teachers have been oriented on WIFS programme to improve the reporting and coverage.
- This Ministry has undertaken awareness generation activities by developing communication materials for mass media and mid media in the form of TV and radio spots, posters, leaflets and other interpersonal communication materials.
- Considering school as an important platform, school based health promotion activities have been planned in collaboration with Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource and Development as part of the Health and Wellness component of the Ayushman Bharat Programme of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- Peer Educators have been identified at village level and are being trained to provide information to adolescents on key adolescent health issues and give impetus to the demand for Adolescent Health Services.
- National and Regional level Review of Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) are conducted to identify the gaps and to guide the programme managers at state level to take corrective measures.
- To ensure interdepartmental convergence for effective implementation of RKSK, convergence meetings are being conducted at National, State and Districts level.

Medical infrastructure in India

760. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has failed to fulfil its promises to increase the number of medical and paramedical colleges to make India self-sufficient in human resources, and set up an AIIMS like Institute in every State; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) At present there are 502 medical colleges in the country. During the last five years 118 new medical colleges were established in the country. State wise details of medical colleges are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Further, twenty one (21) AIIMS have been announced under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY). Six (06) AIIMS namely at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh are functional. Details of the AIIMS are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). With regard to the setting up of new paramedical colleges, this is to inform that there is a scheme namely Setting up of State Institutions of paramedical sciences in States and setting up of college of paramedical education which has been approved beyond 12th Five-year plan under the overarching Scheme Human Resource for Health and Medical Education and is to be completed by FY 2019-20. The scheme consists of one-time grant in two equal installments to be provided by this Ministry to the States/UTs on the receipt of signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) from State Government to support State Government Medical Colleges for conducting Allied Health /Paramedical Courses.

Statement-I*State wise details of medical colleges for AY 2018-19*

Sl. No.	State	Government		Private		Total	
		No. of Colleges	Seats	No. of Colleges	Seats	No. of Colleges	Seats
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	1900	19	2950	31	4850
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	100	0	0	1	100
3.	Assam	6	726	0	0	6	726
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	50	0	0	1	50
5.	Bihar	9	950	4	450	13	1 400
6.	Chandigarh	1	100	0	0	1	100
7.	Chhattisgarh	6	650	3	450	9	1 100
8.	Delhi	6	900	2	200	8	1.100
9.	Goa	1	150	0	0	1	150

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Gujarat	17	3050	9	1300	26	4350
11.	Haryana	5	600	6	850	1 1	1450
12.	Himachal Pradesh	6	600	1	150	7	750
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	400	1	100	4	500
14.	Jharkhand	3	350	0	0	3	350
15.	Karnataka	18	2650	39	6195	57	8845
16.	Kerala	10	1350	24	2800	34	4150
17.	Madhya Pradesh	10	1300	12	1800	22	3100
18.	Maharashtra	23	3240	28	4220	51	7460
19.	Manipur	2	200	0	0	2	200
20.	Meghalaya	1	50	0	0	1	50
21.	Mizoram	1	100	0	0	1	100
22.	Odisha	7	1050	4	500	1 1	1550
23.	Pondicherry	1	150	7	1050	8	1200
24.	Punjab	3	500	7	775	10	1275
25.	Rajasthan	13	1950	8	1200	21	3150
26.	Sikkim	0	0	1	100	1	100
27.	Tamil Nadu	25	3250	24	3600	49	6850
28.	Telangana	8	1250	19	2800	27	4050
29.	Tripura	2	200	0	0	2	200
30.	Uttar Pradesh	17	2199	31	4300	48	6499
31.	Uttarakhand	3	350	3	450	6	800
32.	West Bengal	14	2150	5	700	19	2850
33.	AIIMS*	9	807	0	0	9	807
34.	JIPMER*	1	200	0	0	1	200
TOTAL		245	33472	257	36940	502	70412

* Central Government Institutions does not come under ambit of MCI

Note: AIIMS mentioned here are in cities namely New Delhi, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur, Rishikesh, Nagpur, Guntur. JIPMER at Puducherry

Statement-II*Status of new AIIMS under PMSSY*

Sl. No.	State	Location of AIIMS	Phase & year of Budget announcement	Date of Cabinet approval	Approved Outlay	Target date for completion of project
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Phase-I	March, 2006. Revised Cabinet Approval in March 2010	₹820 Cr.	December, 2018 (For full functionality)
2.	Bihar	Patna			₹820 Cr.	
3.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur			₹820 Cr.	
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal			₹820 Cr.	
5.	Uttarakhand	Rishikesh			₹820 Cr.	
6.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar			₹820 Cr.	
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Phase II	05th Feb, 2009 * Revised RCE was approved on 10.07.2017 by HEM/FM	₹823 Cr	March, 2020
8.		Gorakhpur	Phase-IV (Budget announcement for the year 2014-15)	20.07.2016 (Time frame for completion: 45 months)	₹ 1011 Cr.	March 2020

9.	Andhra Pradesh	Mangalagiri	07.10.2015 (Time frame for completion: 60 months)	₹ 1618 Cr.	Feb., 2020
10.	West Bengal	Kalyani	07.10.2015 (Time frame for completion: 60 months)	₹ 1754 Cr.	Feb., 2020
11.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	07.10.2015 (Time frame for completion: 60 months)	₹ 1577 Cr.	Feb., 2020
12.	Punjab	Bathinda	Phase-V (Budget announcement for the year 2015-16)	₹ 925 Cr.	May, 2020
13.	Assam	Guwahati	24.05.2017 (Time frame for completion: 48 months)	₹ 1123 Cr.	April, 2021
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	03.01.2018 (Time frame for completion: 48 months)	₹ 1351 Cr.	Sept., 2021
15.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	-	₹ 1200 Cr.*	2022
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba, Jammu	-	₹ 1668 Cr.*	Feb., 2022
17.		Pulwama, (Awantipora) Kashmir	-	₹ 1837 Cr.*	Feb., 2024

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Bihar	Site yet to be offered by State Govt.	-	-	₹ 1200 Cr.*	2022
19.	Jharkhand	Deoghar	Phase-VI (Budget announcement for the year 2017-18)	16.05.2018 (Time frame for completion: 45 months)	₹ 1103 Cr.	May, 2021
20.	Gujarat	Site being finalised	-	-	₹ 1200 Cr.*	2022
21.	Telangana	Site being finalised	In-principal approval of M/o Finance	-	₹ 1200 Cr.*	2022

* Estimated cost

Cancer patients in India

761. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of cancer patients in the country is growing day-by-day; and

(b) if so, the measures that have been taken by Government to create public awareness about the disease and providing adequate latest facilities for its prevention, diagnosis, treatment and other effective steps required in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As informed by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), based on the National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research- National Cancer Registry Program, "Three-year Report of Population Based Cancer Registries: 2012-2014, Bengaluru, 2016" shows some increase in trends of Age adjusted incidence rates for all sites of cancer in Population Based Cancer Registries in India for the period 1982-2014.

The estimated number of incidence of cancer cases in the country is increasing and the details of such cases reported during the last three years in the country is given below.

Year	2015	2016	2017
Estimated Incidence of cancer cases in India - All sites	1388397	1451417	1517426

(b) Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer. The objectives of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto district level include awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. The focus is on three types of cancer namely breast, cervical and oral cancer.

A population level initiative for prevention, control and screening for common Non-Communicable Diseases (diabetes, hypertension and cancer viz. oral, breast and

cervical cancer) has been rolled out in over 150 districts of the country in 2017-18 under NHM, as a part of comprehensive primary healthcare. Under the initiative, frontline health workers such as Accredited Social Health Activists and Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, are leveraged to carry out screening and generate awareness about the risk factors of NCDs among the masses. This initiative will not only help in early diagnosis but also will generate awareness on risk factors of common NCDs including cancer.

The Government of India is implementing Strengthening of Tertiary Cancer Care facility scheme under NPCDCS, under which support is provided for setting up of State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and Tertiary Cancer Care Centres (TCCCs) in the country. SCIs and TCCCs will mentor all cancer related activities including awareness.

Second campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute (CNCI), Kolkata and National Cancer Institute (NCI) under AIIMS, New Delhi, is also being set up. All these will enhance the capacity for prevention and treatment of cancer in the country.

Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) - National Institute of Cancer Prevention and Research (NICPR), has launched *www.cancerindia.org.in* with the theme "India Against Cancer", a portal that provides information on the leading cancers in India with a major focus on awareness, prevention and treatment of these cancers.

Dengue cases in South India

762. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that 4 of the 5 worst dengue hit States are in South India and 87 dengue deaths out of the 187 deaths as per Government data are reported in Kerala and Tamil Nadu; and

(b) whether there is any specific action and surveillance plan introduced to monitor and combat the situation throughout the region, if so, the details thereof. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No. 3 out of the 5 worst dengue hit States are in South India namely Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

During 2017, a total of 325 deaths were reported due to dengue across the country, out of which 65 and 37 deaths reported from the States of Tamil Nadu and Kerala respectively.

In 2018 (till June), a total of 22 deaths have been reported due to dengue in the country, out of which 1 death reported from Tamil Nadu and 14 deaths from the Kerala State.

(b) The measures taken by Government of India (GOI) for prevention and control of Dengue in the country are as under-

- Government of India provided Technical Guidelines for prevention and control, case management & effective community participation to the States for its implementation (also uploaded on National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP) website www.nvbdc.gov.in).
- Periodic reviews were undertaken at the higher level through review meetings and video-conferences. Advisories are also issued to States/Union Territories from time to time. During 2018 (till date), apart from issuance of 7 advisories to States/Union Territories, 6 review meetings and one video conference were held.
- Diagnosis provided through 618 Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals and 16 Apex Referral laboratories identified across the country.
- Diagnostic kits were supplied to States/Union Territories through National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune free of cost. During 2018 (till 30.6.18), Government of India supplied 1678 Dengue IgM kits (1 kit=96 tests) through NIV, Pune.
- Sensitization and Capacity Building.
- Field Visits by Central Team.
- Monitoring and Supervision.
- Focused Information Education Communication (IEC)/Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) activities at National and State level.
- Funds are provided to the States for prevention and control of vector borne diseases (including Dengue) to implement the public health activities.

Rural health facilities

763. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government is aware of shortage of Government run hospitals and rural healthcare centres in the country, if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof, along with the steps taken to open more rural healthcare centres keeping in view their increasing demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): As per Rural Health Statistics 2017, there is shortfalls in availability of different levels of health facilities such as Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres in the country. The States/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in April, 2005 to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care particularly to the rural population. This has since subsumed into National Health Mission after launching of National Urban Health Mission in 2013.

Public Health and hospitals is a State subject. The primary responsibility to ensure adequate level of healthcare facilities in rural areas lies within the jurisdiction of State Governments. However, under the Mission, financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare system including for setting up new healthcare facilities and upgradation of existing healthcare facilities, based on proposals received from States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plan, within their resource envelope.

Statement
Shortfall in health infrastructure as per 2011 population in India (As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Population in Rural Areas	Tribal in Rural Areas	Sub Centres					PHCs					CHCs				
				R	P	S	%	Shortfall	R	P	S	%	Shortfall	R	P	S	%	Shortfall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34776389	2293102	7261	7458	*	*	1197	1147	50	4	299	193	106	35			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1066358	789846	318	312	6	2	48	143	*	*	12	63	*	*			
3.	Assam	26807034	3665405	5850	4621	1229	21	954	1014	*	*	238	158	80	34			
4.	Bihar	92341436	1270851	18637	9949	8688	47	3099	1899	1200	39	774	150	624	81			
5.	Chhattisgarh	19607961	7231082	4885	5186	*	*	774	785	*	*	193	169	24	12			
6.	Goa	551731	87639	122	214	*	*	19	24	*	*	4	4	0	0			
7.	Gujarat	34694609	8021848	8008	9082	*	*	1290	1392	*	*	322	363	*	*			
8.	Haryana	16509359	0	3301	2589	712	22	550	366	184	33	137	112	25	18			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6176050	374392	1285	2083	*	*	212	538	*	*	53	89	*	*			
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9108060	1406833	2009	2967	*	*	327	637	*	*	81	84	*	*			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
11. Jharkhand	25055073	7868150	6060	3848	2212	37	966	297	669	69	241	188	53	22		
12. Karnataka	37469335	3429791	7951	9381	*	1306	2359	*	326	206	120	37				
13. Kerala	17471135	433092	3551	5380	*	589	849	*	147	232	*					
14. Madhya Pradesh	52557404	14276874	12415	9192	3223	26	1989	1171	818	41	497	309	188	38		
15. Maharashtra	61556074	9006077	13512	10580	2932	22	2201	1814	387	18	550	360	190	35		
16. Manipur	2021640	791126	509	421	88	17	80	85	*	20	17	3	15			
17. Meghalaya	2371439	2136891	759	436	323	43	114	109	5	4	28	27	1	4		
18. Mizoram	525435	507467	172	370	*	25	57	*	6	9	*					
19. Nagaland	1407536	1306838	455	396	59	13	68	126	*	17	21	*				
20. Odisha	34970562	8994967	8193	6688	1505	18	1315	1280	35	3	328	370	*			
21. Punjab	17344192	0	3468	2950	518	15	578	432	146	25	144	151	*			
22. Rajasthan	51500352	8693123	11459	14406	*	1861	2079	*	465	579	*					
23. Sikkim	456999	167146	113	147	*	18	24	*	4	2	2	50				
24. Tamil Nadu	37229590	660280	7533	8712	*	1251	1362	*	312	385	*					
25. Telangana	21585313	2939027	4708	4797	*	768	689	79	10	192	114	78	41			
26. Tripura	2712464	1117566	691	987	*	109	93	16	15	27	21	6	22			
27. Uttarakhand	7036954	264819	1442	1847	*	238	257	*	59	60	*					

28.	Uttar Pradesh	155317278	1031076	31200	20521	10679	34	5194	3621	1573	30	1298	822	476	37
29.	West Bengal	62183113	4855115	13083	10369	2714	21	2153	914	1239	58	538	349	189	35
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	237093	26715	50	123	*	*	8	22	*	*	2	4	*	*
31.	Chandigarh	28991	0	5	17	*	*	0	3	*	*	0	2	*	*
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	183114	150944	56	71	-15	-27	8	9	*	*	2	2	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	60396	7617	13	26	*	*	2	4	*	*	0	2	*	*
34.	Delhi	419042	0	83	10	73	88	13	5	8	62	3	0	3	100
35.	Lakshadweep	14141	13463	4	14	*	*	0	4	*	0	3	*	*	*
36.	Puducherry	395200	0	79	81	*	*	13	40	*	*	3	4	*	*
ALL INDIA/ TOTAL		833748852	93819162	179240	156231	34946	19	29337	25650	6409	22	7322	5624	2168	30

Notes: The requirement is calculated using the prescribed norms on the basis of rural population from Census, 2011. All India shortfall is derived by adding State-wise figures of shortfall ignoring the existing surplus in some of the states.

R: Required; P: In Position; S: Shortfall;

*: Surplus

AIIMS at Mangalagiri in Andhra Pradesh

764. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that AIIMS which is to be set up in Mangalagiri in Andhra Pradesh is facing lack of funds for the construction, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) what is the progress of the construction and what is the time-line of completion of the AIIMS and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No.

(b) Construction Progress:

Phase I - OPD Block and Residential Complex

Work awarded in September 2017. Physical progress is 30.3% and is to be completed by Feb., 2019.

Phase II - Hospital and Academic Campus

Work awarded in March 2018. Physical progress is 3.6% and is to be completed by Feb., 2020.

Coverage and budget of RSBY

765. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) aims to provide health cover to the population below the poverty line and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of target set and achievement made under the Yojana during the last two years in the country in general, and Assam and North Eastern States in particular;

(c) whether it is a fact that there was a substantial cut in Government spending in the Yojana during 2016-17;

(d) if so, the details thereof together with the reasons therefor; and

(e) the extent to which the curtailment in Government spending affected the Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes. The Government is implementing Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), a centrally sponsored health insurance scheme which covers BPL families (a unit of five) and 11 other defined categories namely Building and Other Construction Workers, licensed Railway porters, Street Vendors, MGNREGA workers (who have worker for more than fifteen days during preceding financial year), Beedi workers, Domestic workers, Sanitation workers, Mine workers, Rickshaw pullers, Rag pickers and Auto/Taxi drivers, who are enrolled under RSBY. They are entitled for cashless health insurance coverage of ₹ 30, 000/- per annum per family. Beneficiaries need to pay only ₹ 30/- at the time enrollment.

Senior Citizen's Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS) for Senior Citizens of age 60 years and above belonging to above said categories has also been implemented w.e.f. 01.04.2016 as top of RSBY. The health coverage is upto ₹ 30,000/- per annum per senior citizen for treatment packages, over and above RSBY entitlement.

(b) The details of target set and achievement made during the last two years including Assam and North Eastern States are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) There was no substantial reduction in the central share release under RSBY during the year 2016-17. The reduction in release of central share is due to decrease in number of implementing States.

(e) No.

Statement

Details of target set and achievement made during the last two years including Assam and North Eastern States

(A) RSBY scheme: Statewise Status for Financial year 2016-2017

Sl. No.	State	Total targetted families	No. of enrolled families
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	2371950	1421104
2.	Bihar	13921372	7028409

1	2	3	4
3.	Chhattisgarh	4869167	4146227
4.	Gujarat	4653237	2691497
5.	Himachal Pradesh	877763	480588
6.	Karnataka	10031663	6206620
7.	Kerala	2275554	2060802
8.	Manipur	120237	70925
9.	Meghalaya	479743	256138
10.	Mizoram	243407	194886
11.	Nagaland	518476	255314
12.	Odisha	6158498	4462959
13.	Tripura	768359	481331
14.	Uttarakhand	728216	285229
15.	West Bengal	11100347	6290446
TOTAL		5,91,17,989	3,63,32,475

(B) RSBY scheme: Statewise Status for Financial year 2016-2018

Sl. No.	State	Total Targetted Families	No. of Enrolled Families
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	2371950	1421104
2.	Bihar	13921372	7028409
3.	Chhattisgarh	4869167	4146227
4.	Gujarat	4653237	2691497
5.	Himachal Pradesh	877763	480588
6.	Karnataka	10031663	6206620
7.	Kerala	2044417	2044417
8.	Meghalaya	529614	130516
9.	Manipur	120237	70925
10.	Mizoram	243407	194886

1	2	3	4
11.	Nagaland	518476	233328
12.	Odisha	6158498	4462959
13.	Tripura	768359	481331
14.	West Bengal	11100347	6290446
GRAND TOTAL		58208507	35883253

Districts having weak health infrastructure

766. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified some Districts as most backward having poor health care facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof with criteria adopted for identification of the Districts;

(c) whether Government has decided to provide better health care in these Districts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, particularly with reference to Assam and North Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Under the National Health Mission (NHM), the Central Government has identified 256 districts as High Priority Districts (HPDs) including aspirational districts identified by NITI Aayog.

(b) The bottom 25% of the districts according to the ranking of districts based on composite health index in every State including Assam and North Eastern States and all districts whose composite health index is below 50% have been identified as HPDs.

(c) and (d) Under NHM, these HPDs receive higher per capita funding as compared to other districts, enhanced monitoring, focussed supportive supervision and are encouraged to adopt innovative approaches to address their peculiar health challenges. Technical support from all rources are harmonised and aligned with NHM particularly in these districts to support implementation of key priority intervention packages. The State wise list of HPDs is given in the Statement.

Statement*State-wise list of HPDs*

Sl. No.	Name of	Total	Name of High Priority Districts (HPDs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	Kurnool, Visakhapatnam, Y.S.R.(Cuddapah), Vizianagaram,
2.	Arunachal	7	Upper Subansiri, East Kameng, KurungKumey, Lower
3.	Assam	12	Karimganj, Hailakandi, Dhubri, Nagaon, Chirang, Cachar, KarbiAnglong, Goalpara, Darrang, Barpeta, Baksa, Udalgiri
4.	Bihar	20	Jamui, Saharsa, Sheohar, Kishanganj, Sitamarhi, Katihar, PurbaChampanan, Gaya, Araria, Purnia, Madhubani, Madhepura, Darbhanga, Begusarai, Sheikhpura, Khagaria,
5.	Chhattisgarh	13	Jashpur, DakshinBastar (Dantewada), Bijapur, Surguja, Kabirdham, Bastar, Narayanpur, Korba, Mahasamund, Kanker,
6.	Delhi	2	North West, South
7.	Gujarat	10	Valsad, Kachchh, Banaskantha, Panchmahal, Dohad, The Dangs, Narmada, Sabarkantha, Kheda, Morbi
8.	Haryana	5	Panipat, Palwal, Mewat, Faridabad, Gurgaon
9.	Himachal	4	Chamba, Lahul & Spiti, Bilaspur, Sirmaur
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	Punch, Kishtwar, Rajouri, Ramban, Doda, Reasi, Kupwara,
11.	Jharkhand	20	Latehar, Sahibganj, Simdega, Pashchimi Singhbhum, Saraikela Kharsawan, Godda, Gumla, Pakur, Lohardaga, Palamu, Garhwa, Chatra, Purbi Singhbhum, Ramgarh, Ranchi, Bokaro,
12.	Karnataka	11	Bijapur, Gulbarga, Raichur, Koppal, Yadgir, Bellary, Gadag, Shimoga, Uttara Kannada, Chikmagalur, Kalaburgi
13.	Kerala	4	Kasaragod, Malappuram, Alappuzha, Wayanad
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20	Dindori, Chhatarpur, Shahdol, Tikamgarh, Panna, Singrauli, Barwani, Sidhi, Jhabua, Alirajpur, Mandla, Damoh, Satna,

Sl. No.	Name of	Total	Name of High Priority Districts (HPDs)
15.	Maharashtra	12	Nanded, Hingoli, Jalgaon, Dhule, Nandurbar, Aurangabad, Jalna, Yavatmal, Nashik, Thane, Ahmadnagar, Gadchiroli
16.	Manipur	3	Ukhrul, Tamenglong, Chandel
17.	Meghalaya	4	Jaintia Hills, West Khasi Hills, East Garo Hills, Ribhoi
18.	Mizoram	4	Mamit, Lawngtlai, Lunglei, Saiha
19.	Nagaland	4	Kiphire, Mon, Tuensang, Longleng
20.	Odisha	13	Kandhamal, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Koraput, Nabarangapur, Gajapati, Baudh, Nuapada, Debagarh, Kendujhar, Kalahandi
21.	Punjab	6	Sangrur, Fatehgarh Sahib, Ferozpur, Sahibzada Ajit Singh
22.	Rajasthan	10	Dhaulpur, Jalor, Udaipur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Karauli,
23.	Sikkim	2	West District, East District
24.	Tamil Nadu	11	Tiruvannamalai, Tirunelveli, Virudhunagar, Krishnagiri, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Viluppuram, Nagapattinam, Ariyalur,
25.	Telangana	6	Adilabad, Mahbubnagar, Nizamabad, Bhoopalpalli, Asifabad,
26.	Tripura	2	Dhalai, North Tripura
27.	Uttar Pradesh	25	Sonbhadra, Sitapur, Bara Banki, Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Kheri, Gonda, Budaun, Kaushambi, Siddharthnagar, Shrawasti, Balrampur, Bahraich, Bareilly, Etah, Faizabad, SantKabir
28.	Uttarakhand	3	Tehri Garhwal, Hardwar, Udham Singh Nagar
29.	West Bengal	9	Murshidabad, Maldah, Uttar Dinajpur, Koch Bihar, South 24-Pargana, Dakshin Dinajpur, Puruliya, Birbhum, Nadia
TOTAL		256	

Expenditure on healthcare sector

‡767. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of Gross Domestic product (GDP) that was spent on the Health Sector during the last three years;
- (b) whether the expenditure on health in the Public Sector remains very low in comparison to the Private Sector;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (d) the amount of money spent/being spent on an average per year on the Health Sector during the last three years and current year;
- (e) whether commercialisation of the Health Sector has taken place on the large scale in the country; and
- (f) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) According to the latest available data from the World Health Organisation Global Health Expenditure Database, India's current healthcare expenditure as a percentage of GDP in 2013, 2014 and 2015 was 3.75%, 3.63% and 3.89% respectively. The values for domestic general Government health expenditure as percentage of GDP in 2013, 2014 and 2015 were 0.86%, 0.86% and 1.0% respectively.

Health being a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments through financial assistance. The Central Government allocation of funds for health sector is based *inter-alia* on the availability of resources and competing claims on these resources. An increased growth rate of the economy generates increased resources for funding the health sector. In addition to this, availability of overall resources, past utilisation, requirements and absorptive capacity *inter-alia* guide the allocation to the health sector.

(d) As per Economic Survey, 2017-18 Volume-2 brought out by the Ministry of Finance, the total expenditure by Government (Central and State Governments combined) on health for last three years, is as under:

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) 2015-16 - ₹ 1.52 lakh crores
- (ii) 2016-17 - ₹ 2.26 lakh crores
- (iii) 2017-18 - ₹ 2.25 lakh crores.

(e) The public health services in India are perceived to be inadequate. This has led to the emergence of a large private sector in health that contributes towards commercialization of the health sector.

The focus of the Government is to provide accessible, affordable and accountable quality healthcare facilities to all section of society especially the marginalized section in the country without anyone having to face financial hardship as a consequence, mainly through its two major initiatives viz. National Health Mission and Ayushman Bharat.

New medical colleges in Bihar

†768. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the places in Bihar where new medical colleges are planned to be opened and the updated status thereof;
- (b) the progress made with regard to opening of medical college in Buxar and by when it would be established as per the current situation;
- (c) whether it is a fact that no land has been made available so far for the proposed medical college in Samastipur: and
- (d) if so, whether Government has made any effort for acquisition of land so that the college can be set up by providing required land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) This Ministry administers a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals. Under the Phase-I of this Scheme, three districts in Bihar namely, Purnia, Saran (Chhapra) and Samastipur have been identified to establish new medical colleges. Purnia and Saran (Chhapra) have been approved for establishment of new medical colleges and funds to the tune of ₹ 108.00 crore have been released to the State Government of Bihar. DPR for medical college at Samastipur has not been

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

approved due to land related issue. In this regard, the Ministry has requested State Government of Bihar several times to identify land or to submit alternative proposal.

Under the Phase-II of this Scheme, five blocks were identified in Bihar for establishment of new medical colleges on Challenge Mode. The State Government has selected Sitamarhi, Jhanjharpur, Siwan, Buxar and Jamui under the above Scheme. Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been received from the State Government. However, DPRs have not been approved by the Ministry as land is not available at any of the 5 locations at present. The State Government has been requested to identify the land as early as possible.

Cases of Indians undergoing angioplasty in Singapore

769. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Singapore is fast becoming the choice destination for treatment for cardiac ailment for Indians;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of angioplasty cases undergone by Indians have increased manifold in Singapore after Government's decision in 2017 to cap prices of stents used for patients with heart ailments; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) There have been media reports about increase in Indian patients in Singapore demanding high end medical technology after Government's decision to cap prices of stents. However, no such record is maintained by this Ministry.

Government has taken many initiatives, including capping of prices of stents, with the objective of providing affordable healthcare to the people.

Action taken under Drugs and Cosmetics Act

770. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drawn samples of any drugs or cosmetics manufactured by Companies for test/analysis as per the Provisions of Section-22 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 during the last three years;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any violation/adulteration/sub-standardness had been found during their search operations;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, Company wise;
- (e) has any penal action been taken against these Companies; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (f) In order to ensure the quality of drugs in the country, both the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) and the state drug regulators pick up a large number of samples of drugs from all over the country and have them tested and analysed in the laboratories of the Central and State Governments. In a few cases, the samples tested and analysed do not meet the prescribed standards. The details of the drugs that do not meet the standards are notified by the Central or State regulator concerned and action, as required under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, is taken. However, consolidated data in this regard, company-wise, is not maintained centrally.

Enhancing capacity of Government hospitals in Delhi

†771. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that LNJP, AIIMS and Safdurjung hospital of Delhi are providing services beyond their capacity;
- (b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any step to enhance their capacity; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes. As per information made available by Lok Nayak Jai Prakash (LNJP), All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi, these hospitals are providing services more than their capacity.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The number of patients visiting AIIMS and Safdarjung Hospital for surgery and other treatments is much larger as compared to their handling capacity in terms of number of beds, manpower and other resources. Despite availability of huge infrastructure and other services in these hospitals, there is a waiting period for certain procedures which varies from Department to Department, due to the ever increasing pressure on infrastructure and manpower. However, all the patients registered in OPD are given adequate care and attention while providing treatment. Further, serious patients are admitted and treated on 'priority' basis.

(b) and (c) Expansion of existing and creation of additional infrastructural facilities in hospitals are on-going process and are undertaken as per the requirement and availability of resources.

Under the redevelopment plan of Safdarjung Hospital, a 500 bedded new Emergency Block and a Super Speciality Block with 807 beds have recently been made operational, thereby adding to the existing capacity of Safdarjung Hospital.

In AIIMS, New Delhi, various projects have been sanctioned for increasing the existing bed strength as per details given below:

- (i) Surgical Block (200 Beds),
- (ii) National Cancer Institute (NCI), Jhajjar (710 Beds),
- (iii) Mother and Child Block (425 Beds),
- (iv) New Private Ward (113 Beds),
- (v) Burn and Plastic Surgery (100 Beds),
- (vi) Geriatrics Block (200 Beds) and
- (vii) Emergency cum Diagnostic Block (400 Beds).

Special laboratory for investigation of rape cases

†772. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering upon setting up a special laboratory for speedy investigation of cases pertaining to the rape victim women;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether any step has been taken by Government so far in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Health being a State subject, no information is maintained centrally. However, Ministry of Women and Child Development has informed that, as per the press release dated 01.03.2018, at present there are 6 central Forensic Labs (Chandigarh, Guwahati, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Pune and Bhopal) and one State Forensic Lab in each State/UT. These labs are responsible for conducting forensic analysis of all cases in the country including sexual assault, criminal paternity and homicide.

Besides aforesaid Forensic labs, a model Forensic Science lab has been planned at Chandigarh to address the gap of forensic DNA analysis of pending sexual assault cases in the country.

Deaths from Nipah virus

†773. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths caused by "Nipah" virus in the State of Kerala during this year;

(b) the details of concrete steps taken by Government to prevent this disease; and

(c) whether Government has formulated any plan towards preventing the spread of such a disease and ensuring its investigation throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The total number of deaths caused by the Nipah virus disease in Kerala was 17 out of which 16 were lab confirmed cases. 1 patient who had died on 5.5.2018 was not tested for Nipah virus. There has been no case or death due to the virus in the State from 1.6.2018.

(b) and (c) Fruit eating bats have been identified as the primary source of infection. General public have been advised not to consume fruits partly eaten by bats.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Awareness programmes were conducted for the general public and training on infection control practices were given to the health workers and the medical and para-medical staff. Doctors were trained on ventilator management and protective equipment kits were supplied for medical and para medical staff. The Indian Council of Medical Research facilitated the State Government for human monoclonal antibody(mAb) for protection against the virus. About 4000 primary and secondary contacts were kept under observation. Samples of 337 suspect cases were tested for Nipah virus disease. Samples were also collected from patients with similar symptoms in other States/UTs and were tested for Nipah virus. No patient from other States was found positive for Nipah virus. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and its Strategic Health Operation Centre at NCDC Delhi are in constant contact with all the States/UTs through video conferences to monitor the country-wide situation and to assist the States/UTs to take preventive and remedial actions. The State level labs and the ICMR labs in the country are equipped to test samples of all suspected cases.

Vacancies in medical colleges

774. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased state:

- (a) the number of vacancies in the Jodhpur and Ajmer Medical College;
- (b) the details thereof and by when the vacancies would be filled;
- (c) how many vacancies for SCs/STs are there in those colleges; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) Health being a State subject, the responsibility for filling up of vacant posts in medical colleges is under the jurisdiction of respective State Governments. The data pertaining to vacant posts in medical colleges of State Governments is not maintained centrally.

Residential schools for minorities in Karnataka

775. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that four residential schools are proposed to be opened minority concentration blocks in Karnataka;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the present status of construction of the aforementioned residential school; and
- (d) by when they are likely to be completed and start academic session?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (d) This Ministry has received a proposal from the Government of Karnataka for construction of 8 residential schools in identified Minority Concentration Towns (MCTs) of Yadgir, Mangalore, Mulbagilu, Shivamogga, Kolar, Tumkur, and Chickmangalore under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK). The proposed schools will be constructed by the State Government. The construction is required to be completed as per the schedule in the Detailed Project Report from the date of sanction of the projects with the academic session starting thereafter.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram

776. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the offices which are looking after the facilities provided under Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) along with the schemes which have been announced under PMJVK State-wise, District-wise;
- (b) the details of the officers under PMJVK, criteria for appointment, their emoluments State-wise, District-wise; and
- (c) the details of the Schools /Colleges, Health Centres, Hostels, Drinking Water Facilities, Polytechnics, ITIs, Market Sheds for Artisans-Farmers, Sadbhav Mandaps, Job-Oriented Skill Development Centres, Hunar Hubs, constructed under PMJVK along with construction cost for each, Date of construction along with date of registration as the case maybe, State-wise, District-wise, Block-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (c) Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and is implemented by the State Government/UT Administration/Central Government Departments/Organisations/CPSEs etc. through the existing machinery. Under the programme, the State Government/UT Administration/Central Government Departments/Organisations including Central Public Sector Enterprises/Undertakings, Central/State Universities etc. assign the work to a suitable department/construction agency as per

the practice. There is no provision for appointment of government officers for implementation under the programme. The PMJVK has been recently implemented with effect from May, 2018. However, the details of assets created/sanctioned are available at Ministry's website www.minorityaffairs.gov.in, which have been sanctioned under erstwhile scheme Multi-sectoral Development Programme(MsDP).

Representation of minorities in Government offices/PSUs

777. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the percentage of Muslims, Christians, Sikhs and Jains recruited in Government, Public Sector Undertakings in the last three years;
- (b) the number of complaints filed by the members of minority community who were denied Government jobs, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to increase the employment opportunities for the minorities over the last three years of assuming offices?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (c) The Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) is the nodal Department for collection of data and other matters regarding recruitment of minorities in the Central Ministries/Departments, Public Sector Units (PSUs), Public Sector Companies and financial institutions. The consolidated data on recruitment of minorities in respect of Government services and PSUs collected from various Ministries/Departments by the DoPT for the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 is as under:

As per information received from 79 Ministries/Departments, for the year 2014-15, 8.56% employees from minority communities were recruited in Government services and PSUs. For the year 2015-16, as per partial information received from 44 Ministries/Departments, 7.5% employees from minority communities were recruited in Government services and PSUs. For 2016-17, information is not available.

Besides, Ministry of Minority Affairs has taken various measures including implementation of employment-oriented skill development training schemes like Nai Manzil, Seekho-aur-Kamao, USTTAD (Upgradation of Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development) and Gharib Nawaz Skill Development Training for Minorities. The Coaching schemes have been strengthened to enhance employment opportunities. Hunar Haats have also led to effective employment generation in traditional skills.

National Commission for Minorities (NCM) has informed that they have no information on the number of complaints filed by the members of minority community who were denied Government jobs.

New initiative schemes for welfare of Minorities

778. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government as a whole has completed any data about the new and innovative schemes and programmes implemented for welfare of Minorities during 2014-18 and their success so far, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) what new efforts if any, are being made by Government to create greater awareness about these schemes and programmes; and

(c) what is the mechanism to assess the success of such efforts?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The Government works for the welfare of all its citizen in the country including the minorities by implementing various schemes/initiatives. Keeping this in view, the Ministry has launched various schemes/programmes during the period 2014-18 and the details of achievements under these schemes are given in the Statement (*See* below).

State-wise achievements under these schemes are available on the website of Ministry of Minority Affairs at "www.minorityaffairs.gov.in".

(b) The Government has undertaken multi-media campaign to spread awareness of welfare schemes meant for minorities through print and electronic media, namely, Doordarshan Network, All India Radio Network including FM Channels, private FM channels, private TV channels and websites all over the country, including rural and far flung areas. Pocket booklets and pamphlets on various schemes/programmes of the Ministry are published in Hindi, English, Urdu and other regional languages.

In order to directly reach to the public and spread awareness, 'Progress Panchayats' are organized in various places. Regional Coordination and Review Conferences are also held with State Governments from time to time where, *inter-alia*, information about the Ministry's schemes is provided. In addition, outdoor publicity is also being done by organizing 'Hunar Haat'. Recently, Hunar Haats have been organized at (i) India International Trade Fair 2016 and 2017, (ii) Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi in

February 2017 & 2018, (iii) Puducherry in September, 2017, and at Mumbai in January, 2018, to further promote traditional crafts/arts, generate employment and strengthen their market linkages.

(c) To assess the success of the schemes of the Ministry, impact assessments are conducted by third party independent agencies, besides carrying out inspections by officials of State and Central Governments, empanelled inspecting authorities and through review meetings in the States and at the Centre.

Statement

Details of achievements made under the Schemes

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Achievements (in last 4 years)
1.	Pre-Matric Scholarship	2,16,48,017 beneficiaries
2.	Post Matric Scholarship	28,18,423 beneficiaries
3.	Merit cum Means based Scholarship	5,10,191 beneficiaries
4.	Maulana Azad National Fellowship for M.Phil/Ph.D.	15,120 beneficiaries
5.	Naya Savera scheme for free coaching	45,000 beneficiaries
6.	Nai Udaan scheme to support for UPSC/SSC/ PSC exams	4,142 beneficiaries
7.	Padho Pardes scheme for financial help for overseas studies	3,251 beneficiaries
8.	Begum Hazrat Mahal Scholarship for Meritorious Girls by MAEF	2,57,908 beneficiaries
9.	Seekho Aur Kamao	3,17,290 beneficiaries of skill development training/employment
10.	Upgradation of Skills and Training in Traditional	• 19,704 beneficiaries of skill development training/employment.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Achievements (in last 4 years)
	Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD)	• During the years 2016-17 and 2017-2018, six (6) "Hunar Haat" have been organised benefitting 1.18 lakh artisans and other people associated with them
11.	Nai Manzil	1,00,000 beneficiaries of skill development training/employment
12.	Garib Nawaz Skill Development Scheme by MAEF	1,06,600 beneficiaries of skill development training/employment
13.	Nai Roshni- Scheme for leadership in minority women	2,95,000 beneficiaries
14.	Under Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (Earlier: Multi sectoral Development Programme): Creation of socio economic and educational infrastructural assets in minority dominated areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sadbhav Mandaps (Multi-purpose Community Centres) - 340 • Gurukul-type Residential school-67 • Market Sheds for farmers and artisans- 436 • Degree colleges -11 • Innovative Teaching Aids for classrooms- 469 • Girls Hostel -163 • ITIs - 53 • School Buildings - 925 • Additional Classrooms -16411
15.	Concessional Loan Limits under various schemes under various schemes by National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.30 lakh beneficiaries under Term Loan and Micro Finance schemes for self-employment and education. • ₹ 1979 crore amount of concessional loans disbursed to minorities for education and employment.
16.	Computerization of Waqf properties	Total Waqf property records entered in WAMSI online module reached at 5.73 lakhs. An additional 1,64,641 records have been digitised.

Upliftment of minorities

†779. SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Institutions, *viz.*, (Commissions, Corporations, etc.) engaged in the upliftment of minorities in the country;

(b) whether these Institutions are functioning properly, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether no eligible and qualified persons have been appointed so far on the several key positions in these Institutions, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by Ministry of Human Resource Development and the information available in Ministry of Minority Affairs, the following Institutions, *viz.*, Commissions, Corporations, etc., under the Ministry of Human Resource Development and this Ministry are specifically engaged in the upliftment/safeguards of minorities, including Linguistic Minorities, in the country:

Ministry of Human Resource Development

National Commission for Minority Educational Institution (NCMEI).

Ministry of Minority Affairs

(i) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC).

(ii) The Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF).

(iii) National Commission for Minorities (NCM).

(iv) The Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities {Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities (CLM)} appointed by the President under Article 350B of the Constitution.

(v) Central Waqf Council (CWC).

(vi) Haj Committee of India (HCoI).

All these Institutions are functioning properly.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Eligible and qualified persons are appointed on the key positions as per rules of the respective Institutions. Filling up of key positions in these Institutions is a continuous process and necessary action is taken as per rules to fill up these positions as and when vacancy arises. At present, the position of Chairman, NCMEI; the position of CLM and one position of Member in the NCM are vacant.

High dropout rates among Muslim students

780. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken a study to determine reasons for high dropout rates among Muslim students;

(b) if so, finding of the study;

(c) if no study has been commissioned despite Standing Committee's recommendations to do so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether lack of quality schools is a reason, if so, the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas, Navodaya Vidyalayas and National Institutes for graduate and postgraduate studies existing in minority concentrated, districts, district-wise;

(e) whether a report submitted to Government has recommended a three-tier education system for minorities especially muslims; and

(f) if so, by when Government will act on the report?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (c) As per the direction of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment attached to the Ministry of Minority Affairs (MoMA), the National Productivity Council (NPC), an organization under the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, was entrusted a study by the Government to know the reasons of high drop-out rates among all minorities, including Muslims, in comparison to other communities at all levels of education. The NPC has submitted the study report.

The study report has observed that the broad reasons for high drop-out rates among minority students are poverty and illiteracy of parents, non-availability of separate toilet and other infrastructural facilities, lack of trained teachers, etc.

The study report has recommended for concerted efforts including participatory approach involving policy makers, teachers, parents and students which may further

cut down the drop-out rates at all the levels among students belonging to minority communities. Findings of the report are available on the website of MoMA at www.minorityaffairs.gov.in.

As per its findings, the Government has taken many initiatives to increase the student enrolment and reduce the drop-out rates. Incentives taken by the Government such as Mid-day Meal scheme, free text books, free uniform and scholarships all together have played a positive role in enhancing the enrolment of children and also increasing their retention.

(d) to (f) The Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF), a society working under the aegis of MoMA, had constituted a Committee on the establishment of educational institutions for minorities. The said committee submitted its report to the General Body of MAEF on 06.07.2017. The Committee, in its report, has recommended a three-tier pyramid structure of educational institutions.

MAEF has adopted the Committee's report and initiated efforts for the implementation of committee's recommendations. However, during the last 4 years, 53 ITIs, 163 Girls' Hostels, 925 School Buildings, 16,411 Additional Classrooms, 11 Degree Colleges, 67 Gurukul-type Residential Schools, 469 Innovative Teaching Aids for Classrooms, 340 Sadbhav Mandaps (Multi-purpose Community Centres), etc., have been created under the erstwhile Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP).

State of development of renewable energy

781. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that threats from impending safeguard duty, poor policy environment and weak financial condition of DISCOMS are the biggest challenges the sector is facing at present;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these were the primary factors which pushed India down by two spots to 4th rank in the global renewable energy country attractive index;

(c) whether the lowest ever solar tariff in India is ₹2.44 per unit, discovered in May, 2017 at the reverse auctions for solar plants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) In the year 2016-17, aggregate capacity of around 11,322 MW of renewable energy was installed in the country, and in year 2017-18, aggregate capacity of around 11,887 MW was installed. Thus, renewable energy installations in the country are progressively increasing and do not appear to be facing any major challenges at present. There is no reliable formal institution which carries out rankings on renewable energy country attractive index. However, there are private agencies who carry out such rankings. The renewable energy sector in India is consistently growing and continues to remain attractive for investors from across the world.

(c) and (d) Solar tariffs in India saw the lowest ever level of ₹2.44 per unit in reverse auctions carried out by Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) in May 2017, for 200 MW and again in July, 2018, for 600 MW.

Tariff quotes of renewable energy

782. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the recent renewable energy auctions were won by companies with foreign backed capital and with interest rates rising and the end of quantitative easing by the US, experts anticipated cost to rise, potentially turning the low tariff quotes to become unsustainable;

(b) whether it is a fact that the country's renewable energy capacity stood at 69,685 MW at the end of 2017-18; and

(c) whether the target is to achieve 175 GW by financial year 2022-23 which would require about US \$125 billion-US \$ 87.5 billion debt and the remaining as equity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Renewable energy sector in India is attracting companies from across the world. However, as at the stage of auction, the details regarding their fund tie-up for the project are not required to be submitted, this ministry has no information about the capital structure/composition of the companies participating in the renewable energy auctions. The solar tariffs in India saw the lowest ever level of ₹2.44 per unit in reverse auctions for solar power carried out by Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) in May 2017 and again in July, 2018, thereby indicating the absence of any major challenges to low solar tariffs in India.

(b) A total of around 69,784 MW of renewable energy capacity has been installed in the country as on 31.03.2018 from all renewable energy sources which includes around 34,145 MW from Wind, around 21,651 MW from solar, around 4,486 MW from Small Hydro Power and around 9,502 MW from Bio-power.

(c) The Government has set a target of installing 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by the year 2022 which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from biomass and 5 GW from small hydro capacity. So far, 71.33 GW of renewable energy capacity has been installed in the country upto June 2018. To achieve the balance target of 103.67 GW, investment of around 76 billion US\$ has been estimated at present capital cost which includes 53.20 billion US\$ as debt and 22.80 billion US\$ as equity for the debt-equity ratio of 70:30 as per Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) norms. The details of the source-wise requirement of funds are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of the source-wise requirement of funds

Source	Capacity Target by 2022 (MW)	Capacity achieved as on 30.06.2018 (MW)	Balance capacity (MW)	Average estimated capital cost per MW (in cr. ₹)	Total amount required (in cr. ₹)	Amount required (in billion US\$) [@ 1US\$= 68.5 INR]
Wind Power	60,000	34,293.48	25,706.52	5	1,28,532.60	18.76
Solar Power	1,00,000	23,022.83	76,977.17	5	3,84,885.85	56.19
Biomass Power	10,000	9,515.91	484.09	7	3,388.63	0.49
Small Hydro Power	5,000	4,493.20	506.80	10	5,068.00	0.74
GRAND TOTAL	1,75,000	71,325.42	1,03,674.58		5,21,875.08	76.18 (say 76 billion US\$)

Mismatch in demand and supply of power in the country

783. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of POWER pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the supply of power is less 5 times as compared with demands of power in the country;

(b) the current demand and supply ratio in the country, State-wise, particularly in Rajasthan State for the last two years;

(c) whether Government is making plan to provide sufficient power to all farmers and people in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what is the expected time and expenses to complete this dream project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. As on 30.06.2018, the installed generation capacity is about 344 Giga Watt (GW) which is more than sufficient to meet the peak power demand of around 170 GW occurred during the current year 2018-19 (upto June, 2018). As such, sufficient power is available in the country to meet the demand of power and State can purchase power through various market mechanisms including power exchanges to meet any gap in demand and supply.

(b) The current demand and supply ratio in the country in terms of energy and peak is in the range of 1.01 and 1.02. The details of demand and supply of power and the ratio between the two in terms of energy and peak in various States/UTs including Rajasthan during the year 2017-18 and current year 2018-19 (upto June, 2018) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) Electricity is in the concurrent list and providing electricity to various consumers including farmers is the responsibility of the States/DISCOMs. However, the Central Government provides assistance to States under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development scheme (IPDS) for creation of necessary infrastructure for rural and urban electrification respectively. For giving reliable supply to agriculture, feeder segregation projects worth around ₹ 15,000 crores have been sanctioned under DDUGJY. Government of India has also launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana - "Saubhagya" to achieve universal household electrification. The scheme provides last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all un-electrified households in rural and all poor un-electrified households in urban areas. All remaining un-electrified households are targeted for electrification by 31st March, 2019. All States and UTs are committed to supply 24x7 Power for all households from 1st April, 2019. At present, sufficient generation capacity is available in the country to meet the demand of all consumers.

Statement

(A) *Details of current demand and supply of power and the ratio between the two in terms of energy and peak in various States/UTs including Rajasthan during the year 2017-18 and current year 2018-19 (upto June, 2018)*

(A) *Power Supply Position for 2018-19 (Provisional)*

State/System/ Region	April, 2018 - June,2018			April, 2018 - June,2018		
	Energy Requirement (MU)	Energy Supplied (MU)	Ratio of Require- ment & Supply	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Ratio of Demand & Met
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chandigarh	457	457	1.00	350	350	1.00
Delhi	9,889	9,881	1.00	6,937	6,934	1.00
Haryana	14,025	14,025	1.00	10,050	10,050	1.00
Himachal Pradesh	2,370	2,354	1.01	1,474	1,474	1.00
Jammu and Kashmir	4,838	3,873	1.25	2,945	2,356	1.25
Punjab	14,320	14,307	1.00	12,422	12,102	1.03
Rajasthan	19,345	19,201	1.01	11,698	11,698	1.00
Uttar Pradesh	32,502	32,258	1.01	20,498	20,062	1.02
Uttarakhand	3,670	3,626	1.01	2,134	2,134	1.00
Northern Region	101,417	99,983	1.01	58,280	57,795	1.01
Chhattisgarh	6,358	6,353	1.00	3,722	3,718	1.00
Gujarat	30,788	30,775	1.00	17,053	16,315	1.05
Madhya Pradesh	16,633	16,633	1.00	8,764	8,745	1.00
Maharashtra	42,183	42,181	1.00	23,395	23,254	1.01
Daman and Diu	665	665	1.00	351	351	1.00
DNH	1,597	1,597	1.00	778	778	1.00
Goa	1,159	1,159	1.00	562	562	1.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Western Region	99,382	99,363	1.00	53,841	52,442	1.03
Andhra Pradesh	15,879	15,857	1.00	9,253	9,249	1.00
Telangana	14,143	14,120	1.00	9,125	9,125	1.00
Karnataka	16,762	16,736	1.00	10,690	10,688	1.00
Kerala	6,354	6,329	1.00	4,050	3,997	1.01
Tamil Nadu	28,999	28,960	1.00	14,981	14,981	1.00
Puducherry	732	729	1.00	420	400	1.05
Lakshadweep #	12	12	1.00	8	8	1.00
Southern Region	82,868	82,732	1.00	45,946	45,684	1.01
Bihar	7,884	7,794	1.01	4,815	4,814	1.00
DVC	5,604	5,561	1.01	2,799	2,783	1.01
Jharkhand	2,117	2,076	1.02	1,284	1,284	1.00
Odisha	8,232	8,222	1.00	4,615	4,615	1.00
West Bengal	13,876	13,803	1.01	8,906	8,899	1.00
Sikkim	119	119	1.00	90	90	1.00
Andaman and Nicobar#	87	81	1.07	58	54	1.07
Eastern Region	37,833	37,575	1.01	21,320	21,275	1.00
Arunachal Pradesh	205	202	1.02	138	133	1.04
Assam	2,355	2,239	1.05	1,782	1,750	1.02
Manipur	199	196	1.02	193	186	1.04
Meghalaya	420	420	1.00	371	368	1.01
Mizoram	148	146	1.02	103	93	1.10
Nagaland	219	194	1.13	156	129	1.20
Tripura*	381	369	1.03	281	276	1.02
NE Region	3,928	3,766	1.04	2,709	2,611	1.04
ALL INDIA	325,428	323,418	1.01	171,973	170,765	1.01

Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability

* Excludes the supply to Bangladesh.

(B) Power Supply Position for 2017-18

State/System/ Region	April, 2017 - March, 2018			April, 2017 - March, 2018		
	Energy Requirement (MU)	Energy Supplied (MU)	Ratio of Require- ment & Supply	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Ratio of Demand & Met
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chandigarh	1,610	1,601	1.01	363	363	1.00
Delhi	31,826	31,806	1.00	6,553	6,526	1.00
Haryana	50,775	50,775	1.00	9,671	9,539	1.01
Himachal Pradesh	9,399	9,346	1.01	1,594	1,594	1.00
Jammu and Kashmir	18,808	15,050	1.25	2,899	2,319	1.25
Punjab	54,812	54,812	1.00	11,705	11,705	1.00
Rajasthan	71,194	70,603	1.01	11,722	11,564	1.01
Uttar Pradesh	120,052	118,303	1.01	20,274	18,061	1.12
Uttarakhand	13,457	13,426	1.00	2,149	2,149	1.00
Northern Region	371,934	365,723	1.02	60,749	58,448	1.04
Chhattisgarh	25,916	25,832	1.00	4,169	3,887	1.07
Gujarat	109,984	109,973	1.00	16,590	16,590	1.00
Madhya Pradesh	69,925	69,925	1.00	12,338	12,301	1.00
Maharashtra	149,761	149,531	1.00	52,542	22,494	1.00
Daman and Diu	2,534	2,534	1.00	362	362	1.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6,168	6,168	1.00	790	790	1.00
Goa	4,117	4,117	1.00	559	558	1.00
Western Region	368,405	368,080	1.00	50,477	50,085	1.01
Andhra Pradesh	58,384	58,288	1.00	8,993	8,983	1.00
Telangana	60,319	60,235	1.00	10,298	10,284	1.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	67,869	67,701	1.00	10,857	10,802	1.01
Kerala	25,002	24,917	1.00	3,892	3,870	1.01
Tamil Nadu	106,006	105,839	1.00	15,001	14,975	1.00
Puducherry	2,668	2,661	1.00	390	387	1.01
Lakshadweep #	47	47	1.00	9	9	1.00
Southern Region	320,248	319,642	1.00	47,385	47,210	1.00
Bihar	27,019	26,603	1.02	4,521	4,515	1.00
DVC	21,549	21,373	1.01	2,896	2,896	1.00
Jharkhand	7,907	7,753	1.02	1,332	1,260	1.06
Odisha	28,802	28,706	1.00	4,652	4,402	1.06
West Bengal	50,760	50,569	1.00	8,137	8,114	1.00
Sikkim	485	484	1.00	96	96	1.00
Andaman and Nicobar Islands#	328	299	1.10	58	54	1.07
Eastern Region	136,522	135,489	1.01	20,794	20,485	1.02
Arunachal Pradesh	799	788	1.01	145	145	1.00
Assam	9,094	8,779	1.04	1,822	1,745	1.04
Manipur	874	827	1.06	202	195	1.03
Meghalaya	1,557	1,553	1.00	369	368	1.00
Mizoram	497	488	1.02	105	96	1.09
Nagaland	794	774	1.03	155	146	1.06
Tripura	2,602	2,553	1.02	342	342	1.00
NE Region	16,216	15,763	1.03	2,629	2,520	1.04
ALL INDIA	1,213,326	1,204,697	1.01	164,066	160,752	1.02

Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

Household electrification in the country

784. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of providing household electrification in the country, State-wise and district-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that household electrification remains incomplete in the areas, mostly belonging to backward communities, including SC and ST households;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) by what time, the target of complete households electrification in the country would be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) As informed by the States, there are 22.20 crore households in the country, of these 19.40 crore households have been electrified as on 30.06.2018 and remaining 2.80 crore households are targeted for electrification by March, 2019, including those belonging to backward communities, SC and ST households. The district-wise and State-wise household progress is given in the Statement.

Statement
District-wise and State-wise household progress

Sl. No.	State	District	Households	Electrified HHs as on 10.10.2017	Progress w.e.f. 11.10.2017	Total electrified HHs	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	784,250	776,034	8,216	784,250	-
		Vizianagaram	571,351	566,150	5,201	571,351	-
		Visakhapatnam	744,559	729,367	15,192	744,559	-
		East Godavari	1,841,764	1,820,109	21,655	1,841,764	-
		West Godavari	1,121,234	1,101,770	19,464	1,121,234	-
		Krishna	946,870	946,735	135	946,870	-
		Guntur	966,907	965,387	1,520	966,907	-
		Prakasam	777,095	775,297	1,798	777,095	-
		Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	667,843	667,192	651	667,843	-
		Kadapa (YSR)	512,416	508,379	4,037	512,416	-
		Kurnool	729,882	724,514	5,368	729,882	-
		Anantapur	818,492	809,483	9,009	818,492	-
		Chittoor	892,179	889,879	2,300	892,179	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang District	9,154	7,317	5	7,322	1,832
		West Kameng District	21,961	18,603	43	18,646	3,315
		East Kameng District	16,676	10,862	669	11,531	5,145
		Papum Pare	53,614	40,271	50	40,321	13,293
		Upper Subansiri	15,879	13,615	100	13,715	2,164
		West Siang	25,973	22,499	-	22,499	3,474
		East Siang	23,509	17,690	266	17,956	5,553
		Upper Siang	7,288	6,386	-	6,386	902
		Changlang	32,222	21,055	52	21,107	11,115
		Tirap	26,363	23,285	18	23,303	3,060
		Lower Subansiri	20,287	17,371	-	17,371	2,916
		Kurung Kumey	16,454	9,164	45	9,209	7,245
		Dibang Valley	1,985	1,341	-	1,341	644
		Lower Dibang Valley	13,504	6,575	1	6,576	6,928
		Lohit (Namsai)	30,758	19,742	476	20,218	10,540
		Anjaw	5,079	4,654	-	4,654	425
3.	Assam	Kokrajhar	181,216	104,612	6,196	110,808	70,408
		Dhubri	453,833	261,099	14,974	276,073	177,760

Goalpara	202,510	132,931	4,315	137,246	65,264
Barpeta	347,921	194,940	32,652	227,592	120,329
Marigaon	188,002	130,688	2,881	133,569	54,433
Nagaon	578,494	389,462	21,239	410,701	167,793
Sonitpur	230,451	154,625	13,094	167,719	62,732
Lakhimpur	210,746	115,060	12,522	127,582	83,164
Dhemaji	136,025	56,978	13,748	70,726	65,299
Tinsukia	270,699	167,354	26,893	194,247	76,452
Dibrugarh	301,946	207,305	3,202	210,507	91,439
Sibsagar	239,875	120,962	18,446	139,408	100,467
Jorhat	262,432	146,463	5,968	152,431	110,001
Golaghat	238,835	103,191	4,077	107,268	131,567
Karbi Anglong	207,336	138,095	12,854	150,949	56,387
Dima Hasao	52,612	30,911	4,998	35,909	16,703
Cachar	304,612	151,241	10,906	162,147	142,465
Karimganj	242,186	136,393	4,687	141,080	101,106
Hailakandi	142,369	53,683	5,402	59,085	83,284
Bongaigaon	161,085	119,862	1,117	120,979	40,106
Chirang	102,829	55,349	2,565	57,914	44,915

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Kamrup		329,013	196,841	11,142	207,983	121,030
	Kamrup Metropolitan		341,716	271,346	1,830	273,176	68,540
	Nalbari		161,474	108,075	12,938	121,013	40,461
	Baksa		199,120	104,606	24,781	129,387	69,733
	Darrang		200,450	89,393	18,305	107,698	92,752
	Udalguri		170,215	97,200	8,299	105,499	64,716
	Pashchim Champaran		506,762	433,088	72,997	506,085	677
	Purba Champaran		554,709	405,902	99,032	504,934	49,775
	Sonepur		89,227	72,478	2,083	74,561	14,666
	Sitamarhi		431,380	315,725	18,304	334,029	97,351
	Madhubani		596,574	488,366	50,272	538,638	57,936
	Supaul		304,093	255,745	48,348	304,093	-
	Araria		370,355	225,566	61,592	287,158	83,197
	Kishanganj		287,364	253,939	32,880	286,819	545
	Purnia		412,197	323,685	77,031	400,716	11,481
	Katihar		319,870	186,147	79,470	265,617	54,253
	Madhepura		270,004	230,114	31,232	261,346	8,658
	Saharsa		242,466	204,789	22,725	227,514	14,952
4.	Bihar						

Darbhanga	562,393	441,720	54,328	496,048	66,345
Muzaffarpur	731,222	621,158	19,511	640,669	90,553
Gopalganj	356,136	313,489	42,428	355,917	219
Siwan	347,545	283,668	54,427	338,095	9,450
Saran	489,664	374,849	47,517	422,366	67,298
Vaishali	448,427	348,679	36,391	385,070	63,357
Samastipur	630,228	411,492	118,132	529,624	100,604
Begusarai	449,957	341,542	30,080	371,622	78,335
Khagaria	202,914	146,738	33,603	180,341	22,573
Bhagalpur	393,000	275,936	15,282	291,218	101,782
Banka	276,698	174,937	29,946	204,883	71,815
Munger	209,512	186,357	13,571	199,928	9,584
Lakhisarai	127,283	89,587	6,135	95,722	31,561
Sheikhpura	87,882	70,339	13,956	84,295	3,587
Nalanda	460,489	404,800	31,133	435,933	24,556
Patna	1,034,485	870,685	27,968	898,653	135,832
Bhojpur	347,670	274,849	40,579	315,428	32,242
Buxar	226,827	166,562	25,235	191,797	35,030
Kaimur (Bhabua)	205,717	112,815	10,407	123,222	82,495

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rohtas		377,914	306,993	13,397	320,390	57,524
	Aurangabad		321,891	195,310	63,792	259,102	62,789
	Gaya		558,761	382,841	70,568	453,409	105,352
	Nawada		289,351	173,668	71,458	245,126	44,225
	Jamui		238,278	154,307	41,022	195,329	42,949
	Jehanabad		134,531	81,349	3,811	85,160	49,371
	Arwal		91,212	58,970	5,702	64,672	26,540
	Koriya		131,964	109,124	10,637	119,761	12,203
	Surguja		202,823	161,325	24,379	185,704	17,119
	Jashpur		183,183	116,984	24,599	141,583	41,600
	Raigarh		426,141	394,780	19,766	414,546	11,595
	Korba		253,477	234,467	10,613	245,080	8,397
	Janjgir - Champa		334,915	314,080	11,249	325,329	9,586
	Bilaspur		505,788	476,880	22,581	499,461	6,327
	Kabeertham		171,168	142,138	18,251	160,389	10,779
	Rajnandgaon		225,126	205,459	19,282	224,741	385
	Durg		374,075	364,669	8,879	373,548	527
	Raipur		1,137,992	1,127,821	10,171	1,137,992	-
5.	Chhattisgarh						

Mahasamund	203,359	197,981	5,367	203,348	11
Dhamtari	202,347	199,855	2,430	202,285	62
Ranker	151,451	128,347	9,195	137,542	13,909
Bastar	170,784	111,983	37,565	149,548	21,236
Narayanpur	33,597	23,405	4,283	27,688	5,909
Dantewada	68,833	43,104	12,059	55,163	13,670
Bijapur	111,074	85,341	5,716	91,057	20,017
Sukma	68,999	39,654	4,045	43,699	25,300
Kondagaon	140,113	122,020	10,973	132,993	7,120
Baloda Bajar	181,125	152,650	27,039	179,689	1,436
Gariyabandh	84,313	65,607	18,498	84,105	208
Bemetara	166,527	143,721	22,419	166,140	387
Balod	185,195	172,908	12,128	185,036	159
Mungeli	226,562	210,714	12,164	222,878	3,684
Surajpur	155,881	122,035	19,055	141,090	14,791
Balrampur	163,476	92,610	8,988	101,598	61,878
North Goa	74,704	74,704	-	74,704	-
South Goa	53,504	53,504	-	53,504	-
Kachchh	282,476	282,109	367	282,476	-
6. Goa					
7. Gujarat					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Banaskantha		557,881	557,708	173	557,881	-
	Patan		271,702	271,389	313	271,702	-
	Mahesana		432,942	431,503	1,439	432,942	-
	Sabarkantha		517,096	517,096	-	517,096	-
	Gandhinagar		280,469	279,394	1,075	280,469	-
	Ahmedabad		447,632	447,434	198	447,632	-
	Surendranagar		261,416	260,814	602	261,416	-
	Rajkot		927,687	926,329	1,358	927,687	-
	Jamnagar		517,528	516,735	793	517,528	-
	Porbandar		133,726	133,604	122	133,726	-
	Junagadh		585,356	584,347	1,009	585,356	-
	Amreli		329,561	328,346	1,215	329,561	-
	Bhavnagar		598,125	597,661	464	598,125	-
	Anand		436,674	435,355	1,319	436,674	-
	Kheda		402,095	401,386	709	402,095	-
	Panchmahals		395,949	395,395	554	395,949	-
	Dahod		259,480	259,185	295	259,480	-
	Vadodara		892,231	886,235	5,996	892,231	-

Narmada	132,097	131,751	346	132,097	-
Bharuch	351,988	350,884	1,104	351,988	-
The Dangs	54,024	54,024	-	54,024	-
Navsari	365,123	365,123	-	365,123	-
Valsad	475,950	475,950	-	475,950	-
Surat	1,288,177	1,285,192	2,985	1,288,177	-
Tapi	175,894	174,569	1,325	175,894	-
Chhotaudepur	5,294	5,294	-	5,294	-
Mahisagar	18,395	18,395	-	18,395	-
Panchkula	53,282	53,234	48	53,282	-
Ambala	145,455	145,345	110	145,455	-
Yamunanagar	240,651	240,568	83	240,651	-
Kurukshetra	119,641	119,245	396	119,641	-
Kaithal	165,815	165,364	451	165,815	-
Karnal	208,354	207,617	737	208,354	-
Panipat	173,513	173,259	254	173,513	-
Sonipat	200,314	199,632	682	200,314	-
Jind	214,434	214,143	291	214,434	-
Fatehabad	138,768	138,262	506	138,768	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sirsa		201,238	200,395	843	201,238	-
	Hisar		269,809	269,675	134	269,809	-
	Bhiwani		227,772	227,193	579	227,772	-
	Rohtak		117,655	117,517	138	117,655	-
	Jhajjar		155,611	155,547	64	155,611	-
	Mahendragarh		165,095	165,095	-	165,095	-
	Rewari		155,627	155,627	-	155,627	-
	Gurgaon		86,796	86,783	13	86,796	-
	Mewat		193,977	178,110	2,387	180,497	13,480
	Faridabad		64,450	64,391	59	64,450	-
	Palwal		130,490	130,075	415	130,490	-
	Chamba		101,342	100,863	-	100,863	479
	Kangra		532,253	529,466	558	530,024	2,229
	Lahul & Spiti		6,318	6,296	-	6,296	22
	Kullu		107,230	105,803	75	105,878	1,352
	Mandi		196,577	194,365	506	194,871	1,706
	Hamirpur		121,741	120,565	1,043	121,608	133
	Una		124,671	122,042	175	122,217	2,454
9.	Himachal Pradesh						

10. Jammu and Kashmir	Bilaspur	81,550	80,983	23	81,006	544
	Solan	155,036	154,503	13	154,516	520
	Sirmaur	110,279	109,713	214	109,927	352
	Shimla	285,311	281,839	259	282,098	3,213
	Kinnaur	20,025	19,955	-	19,955	70
	Kupwara	112,133	86,542	-	86,542	25,591
	Badgam	52,544	47,086	-	47,086	5,458
	Leh (Ladakh)	26,355	21,708	-	21,708	4,647
	Kargil	25,034	23,830	-	23,830	1,204
	Punch	29,301	20,341	-	20,341	8,960
	Rajauri	111,025	87,181	254	87,435	23,590
	Kathua	123,940	109,116	911	110,027	13,913
	Baramula	148,120	138,063	-	138,063	10,057
	Bandipore	61,632	48,468	-	48,468	13,164
	Srinagar	203,416	202,581	-	202,581	835
	Ganderbal	34,726	26,068	-	26,068	8,658
	Pulwama	83,628	78,278	-	78,278	5,350
	Shopian	48,246	36,852	-	36,852	11,394
	Anantnag	128,541	119,712	-	119,712	8,829

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Kulgam	68,583	61,035	-	61,035	7,548
		Doda	41,615	26,689	167	26,856	14,759
		Ramban	47,409	38,322	66	38,388	9,021
		Kishtwar	24,191	8,643	6	8,649	15,542
		Udhampur	59,051	49,093	1,991	51,084	7,967
		Reasi	74,299	37,820	311	38,131	36,168
		Jammu	341,031	314,656	959	315,615	25,416
		Samba	71,732	66,842	500	67,342	4,390
		Garhwa	251,767	59,967	6,828	66,795	184,972
		Chatra	215,919	96,999	11,596	108,595	107,324
		Koderma	127,926	70,251	22,372	92,623	35,303
		Giridih	454,020	182,537	43,198	225,735	228,285
		Deoghar	312,154	225,203	23,108	248,311	63,843
		Godda	263,794	152,439	24,437	176,876	86,918
		Sahibganj	225,759	127,633	7,059	134,692	91,067
		Pakaur	194,141	100,018	7,426	107,444	86,697
		Dhanbad	540,322	365,398	12,689	378,087	162,235
		Bokaro	430,880	318,924	24,972	343,896	86,984
11.	Jharkhand						

Lohardaga	101,548	45,236	5,223	50,459	51,089
Purbi Singhbhum	501,467	366,508	44,685	411,193	90,274
Palamu	362,198	105,907	23,404	129,311	232,887
Latehar	149,018	95,197	5,389	100,586	48,432
Hazaribagh	348,661	169,599	28,503	198,102	150,559
Ramgarh	197,890	116,819	24,213	141,032	56,858
Dumka	316,931	190,892	2,300	193,192	123,739
Jamtara	168,163	100,055	3,174	103,229	64,934
Ranchi	652,774	381,073	30,133	411,206	241,568
Khunti	120,698	53,847	4,599	58,446	62,252
Gumla	191,821	102,430	6,976	109,406	82,415
Simdega	152,950	68,430	1,947	70,377	82,573
Pashchimi Singhbhum	330,591	134,387	5,150	139,537	191,054
Saraikela-Kharswana	277,679	154,144	28,801	182,945	94,734
Belgaum	701,682	628,787	10,812	639,599	62,083
Bagalkot	237,230	216,013	3,566	219,579	17,651
Bijapur	303,324	281,511	4,703	286,214	17,110
Bidar	616,804	591,304	3,195	594,499	22,305
Raichur	463,234	451,488	2,099	453,587	9,647

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Koppal		302,621	285,297	3,615	288,912	13,709
	Gadag		146,870	126,547	4,133	130,680	16,190
	Dharwad		166,477	153,126	2,762	155,888	10,589
	Uttara Kannada		256,295	235,333	3,172	238,505	17,790
	Haveri		299,568	275,004	5,941	280,945	18,623
	Bellary		570,134	550,186	2,567	552,753	17,381
	Chitradurga		346,510	302,663	5,694	308,357	38,153
	Davanagere		266,120	259,990	2,391	262,381	3,739
	Shimoga		487,191	467,042	3,108	470,150	17,041
	Udupi		329,603	318,113	5,404	323,517	6,086
	Chikmagalur		307,226	294,169	1,282	295,451	11,775
	Tumkur		619,352	563,779	9,640	573,419	45,933
	Bangalore		167,650	161,766	531	162,297	5,353
	Mandya		384,024	371,491	6,293	377,784	6,240
	Hassan		373,654	351,765	6,059	357,824	15,830
	Dakshina Kannada		582,530	574,585	4,817	579,402	3,128
	Kodagu		124,370	118,712	1,888	120,600	3,770
	Mysore		520,213	504,915	8,836	513,751	6,462

Chamarajanagar	241,724	228,189	998	229,187	12,537
Gulbarga	545,176	525,472	4,117	529,589	15,587
Yadgir	298,845	274,714	1,728	276,442	22,403
Kolar	259,598	253,028	4,617	257,645	1,953
Chikkaballapura	259,925	254,080	3,128	257,208	2,717
Bangalore Rural	198,564	193,498	4,548	198,046	518
Ramanagara	280,333	269,831	7,265	277,096	3,237
Kasaragod	290,178	284,104	-	284,104	6,074
Kannur	695,784	689,108	-	689,108	6,676
Wayanad	287,169	283,192	-	283,192	3,977
Kozhikode	841,866	832,407	-	832,407	9,459
Malappuram	1,068,784	1,052,325	-	1,052,325	16,459
Palakkad	782,348	769,366	-	769,366	12,982
Thrissur	860,366	850,342	-	850,342	10,024
Ernakulam	1,043,298	1,031,733	-	1,031,733	11,565
Idukki	450,476	443,983	-	443,983	6,493
Kottayam	583,071	578,435	-	578,435	4,636
Alappuzha	751,794	746,042	-	746,042	5,752
Pathanamthitta	473,748	470,877	-	470,877	2,871

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Kollam	857,080	847,374	-	847,374	9,706
		Thiruvananthapuram	947,999	933,744	-	933,744	14,255
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur	118,934	67,935	27,210	95,145	23,789
		Morena	243,557	141,452	60,170	201,622	41,935
		Bhind	270,283	131,105	63,151	194,256	76,027
		Gwalior	343,918	284,591	42,463	327,054	16,864
		Datia	145,824	81,836	33,356	115,192	30,632
		Shivpuri	282,246	162,704	79,118	241,822	40,424
		Tikamgarh	248,460	218,065	21,642	239,707	8,753
		Chhattarpur	275,355	226,515	30,744	257,259	18,096
		Panna	200,059	161,787	20,593	182,380	17,679
		Sagar	263,299	212,640	33,991	246,631	16,668
		Damoh	294,129	245,121	27,687	272,808	21,321
		Satna	470,282	415,965	30,680	446,645	23,637
		Rewa	457,487	395,869	25,840	421,709	35,778
		Umaria	125,449	68,961	22,019	90,980	34,469
		Neemuch	164,206	153,281	10,925	164,206	-
		Mandsaur	285,403	265,737	19,666	285,403	-

Ratlam	273,118	246,379	26,739	273,118	-
Ujjain	341,014	317,794	23,220	341,014	-
Shajapur	139,351	122,590	16,761	139,351	-
Dewas	297,456	266,749	30,707	297,456	-
Dhar	368,310	321,258	47,052	368,310	-
Indore	677,802	666,789	11,013	677,802	-
Khargone (West Nimar)	335,936	280,653	54,830	335,483	453
Barwani	222,339	189,247	29,478	218,725	3,614
Rajgarh	239,527	170,086	64,126	234,212	5,315
Vidisha	223,080	165,865	37,455	203,320	19,760
Bhopal	485,372	463,137	22,235	485,372	-
Sehore	220,394	195,278	25,116	220,394	-
Raisen	212,143	165,300	34,625	199,925	12,218
Betul	349,728	309,669	33,134	342,803	6,925
Harda	101,395	87,014	14,381	101,395	-
Hoshangabad	198,648	174,151	24,497	198,648	-
Kami	288,632	254,639	27,028	281,667	6,965
Jabalpur	274,413	216,111	32,832	248,943	25,470
Narsinghpur	254,412	222,812	31,600	254,412	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Dindori	155,802	121,633	12,163	133,796	22,006
		Mandla	223,024	190,755	11,583	202,338	20,686
		Chhindwara	275,006	228,612	26,075	254,687	20,319
		Seoni	282,527	249,012	33,515	282,527	-
		Balaghat	327,932	280,554	39,801	320,355	7,577
		Guna	221,015	159,013	53,884	212,897	8,118
		Ashoknagar	116,703	95,571	21,132	116,703	-
		Shahdol	192,948	137,379	23,581	160,960	31,988
		Anuppur	137,928	69,778	27,869	97,647	40,281
		Sidhi	220,119	156,460	18,129	174,589	45,530
		Singrauli	212,002	156,877	28,364	185,241	26,761
		Jhabua	185,415	136,820	48,595	185,415	-
		Alirajpur	131,687	98,258	31,097	129,355	2,332
		Khandwa (East Nimar)	206,013	183,203	22,810	206,013	-
		Burhanpur	156,249	146,795	9,073	155,868	381
		Agar Malwa	81,778	69,416	12,362	81,778	-
15.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	233,576	198,401	5,696	204,097	29,479
		Dhule	446,100	430,119	5,252	435,371	10,729

Jalgaon	904,782	876,458	9,631	886,089	18,693
Buldana	566,769	552,837	7,340	560,177	6,592
Akola	403,397	391,887	7,538	399,425	3,972
Washim	254,092	247,273	4,404	251,677	2,415
Amravati	676,929	656,280	14,877	671,157	5,772
Wardha	331,383	322,235	9,148	331,383	-
Nagpur	1,184,228	1,160,635	23,593	1,184,228	-
Bhandara	312,230	301,627	6,889	308,516	3,714
Gondiya	315,600	303,080	7,084	310,164	5,436
Gadchiroli	267,567	238,593	8,796	247,389	20,178
Chandrapur	613,145	604,155	8,738	612,893	252
Yavatmal	716,595	701,627	8,511	710,138	6,457
Nanded	588,875	562,393	10,744	573,137	15,738
Hingoli	234,713	222,295	4,489	226,784	7,929
Parbhani	347,004	336,258	3,250	339,508	7,496
Jalna	402,991	389,434	7,916	397,350	5,641
Aurangabad	724,668	708,461	16,207	724,668	-
Nashik	1,374,130	1,332,644	28,390	1,361,034	13,096
Thane	3,377,081	3,331,223	45,858	3,377,081	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Mumbai		1,781		1,781	1,781	-
	Raigarh		1,314,523	1,289,834	23,691	1,313,525	998
	Pune		2,583,568	2,515,636	67,932	2,583,568	-
	Ahmadnagar		973,216	962,263	10,953	973,216	-
	Beed		565,600	542,705	5,548	548,253	17,347
	Latur		407,615	397,414	7,831	405,245	2,370
	Osmanabad		360,320	350,906	2,060	352,966	7,354
	Solapur		889,893	877,595	11,950	889,545	348
	Satara		682,528	668,020	14,508	682,528	-
	Ratnagiri		531,591	521,227	10,364	531,591	-
	Sindhudurg		295,893	290,113	4,861	294,974	919
	Kolhapur		919,464	904,585	14,879	919,464	-
	Sangli		612,286	603,891	7,138	611,029	1,257
	Senapati		72,566	50,566	12,084	62,650	9,916
	Tamenglong		23,529	16,294	5,241	21,535	1,994
	Churachandpur		54,172	43,442	3,987	47,429	6,743
	Bishnupur		46,324	40,522	229	40,751	5,573
	Thoubal		89,927	72,750	135	72,885	17,042
16.	Manipur						

17.	Meghalaya	Imphal West	126,716	112,182	1,087	113,269	13,447
		Imphal East	80,743	65,876	1,290	67,166	13,577
		Ukhrul	28,079	18,475	7,107	25,582	2,497
		Chandel	31,333	22,225	2,841	25,066	6,267
		West Garo Hills	108,583	75,927	5,532	81,459	27,124
		East Garo Hills	57,700	30,572	3,386	33,958	23,742
		South Garo Hills	25,186	12,747	1,175	13,922	11,264
		West Khasi Hills	59,416	37,381	1,943	39,324	20,092
		Ri Bhoi	40,943	27,301	2,861	30,162	10,781
		East Khasi Hills	91,322	68,025	5,227	73,252	18,070
		West Jaintia Hills	54,541	34,318	6,667	40,985	13,556
18.	Mizoram	Mamit	18,210	14,952	455	15,407	2,803
		Kolasib	17,343	16,335	140	16,475	868
		Aizawl	84,402	82,246	717	82,963	1,439
		Champhai	27,554	26,310	393	26,703	851
		Serchhip	13,039	12,621	89	12,710	329
		Lunglei	33,227	31,624	579	32,203	1,024
		Lawngtlai	23,830	19,052	1,686	20,738	3,092
		Saiha	11,462	10,097	587	10,684	778

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Nagaland	Mori	40,863	32,802	2,917	35,719	5,144
		Mokokchung	36,750	28,772	1,932	30,704	6,046
		Zunheboto	30,698	18,780	2,990	21,770	8,928
		Wokha	34,483	27,002	2,635	29,637	4,846
		Dimapur	105,857	82,816	1,817	84,633	21,224
		Phek	37,046	28,309	5,083	33,392	3,654
		Tuensang	37,657	29,222	4,291	33,513	4,144
		Longleng	12,833	11,095	571	11,666	1,167
		Kiphire	14,945	10,939	1,909	12,848	2,097
		Kohima	57,824	47,882	1,289	49,171	8,653
		Peren	16,842	11,154	2,253	13,407	3,435
20.	Odisha	Bargarh	390,308	197,568	4,589	202,157	188,151
		Jharsuguda	141,802	77,490	2,991	80,481	61,321
		Sambalpur	256,152	150,294	5,612	155,906	100,246
		Debagarh	78,291	45,965	3,139	49,104	29,187
		Sundargarh	501,950	296,790	15,371	312,161	189,789
		Kendujhar	421,223	257,446	15,590	273,036	148,187
		Mayurbhanj	590,380	397,599	22,020	419,619	170,761

Baleshwar	554,072	413,348	26,204	439,552	114,520
Bhadrak	296,393	215,565	19,547	235,112	61,281
Kendrapara	345,774	247,656	8,213	255,869	89,905
Jagatsinghapur	263,905	190,296	6,805	197,101	66,804
Cuttack	584,096	475,513	5,844	481,357	102,739
Jajapur	427,022	299,859	23,398	323,257	103,765
Dhenkanal	260,343	156,981	5,191	162,172	98,171
Anugul	316,546	187,560	3,641	191,201	125,345
Nayagarh	310,909	188,956	2,882	191,838	119,071
Khordha	468,312	403,693	4,950	408,643	59,669
Puri	380,156	263,081	6,796	269,877	110,279
Ganjam	798,043	617,206	31,616	648,822	149,221
Gajapati	132,482	98,470	1,432	99,902	32,580
Kandhamal	177,194	109,323	4,327	113,650	63,544
Baudh	178,478	146,720	1,577	148,297	30,181
Sonapur	157,815	90,168	3,439	93,607	64,208
Balangir	378,172	182,598	12,943	195,541	182,631
Nuapada	136,067	79,224	5,920	85,144	50,923
Kalahandi	368,010	191,376	14,091	205,467	162,543

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rayagada		265,921	185,044	2,313	187,357	78,564
	Nabarangapur		239,985	134,680	3,392	138,072	101,913
	Koraput		321,069	181,099	15,723	196,822	124,247
	Malkangiri		126,270	90,975	3,746	94,721	31,549
21.	Puducherry		69,770	69,059	711	69,770	-
	Karaikal		25,596	25,455	141	25,596	-
22.	Punjab		313,185	313,141	44	313,185	-
	Kapurthala		118,049	118,049	-	118,049	-
	Jalandhar		225,671	225,671	-	225,671	-
	Hoshiarpur		297,834	297,834	-	297,834	-
	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar (Nawanshahar)		108,347	108,335	12	108,347	-
	Fatehgarh Sahib		85,159	85,159	-	85,159	-
	Ludhiana		377,486	377,486	-	377,486	-
	Moga		161,923	161,923	-	161,923	-
	Firozpur		268,197	268,195	2	268,197	-
	Muktsar		124,839	124,839	-	124,839	-
	Faridkot		76,865	76,865	-	76,865	-
	Bathinda		171,938	171,938	-	171,938	-

23. Rajasthan	Mansa	118,007	118,003	4	118,007	-
	Patiala	233,512	233,466	46	233,512	-
	Amritsar	263,632	263,509	123	263,632	-
	Tarn Taran	192,652	192,552	100	192,652	-
	Rupnagar	103,627	103,627	103,627	-	-
	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	112,391	112,368	23	112,391	-
	Sangrur	257,512	257,480	32	257,512	-
	Barnala	79,144	79,144	-	79,144	-
	Ganganagar	426,258	367,639	4,547	372,186	54,072
	Hanumangarh	382,522	336,223	4,034	340,257	42,265
	Bikaner	430,658	336,990	9,452	346,442	84,216
	Churu	405,945	367,640	3,092	370,732	35,213
	Jhunjhunu	398,225	353,038	7,947	360,985	37,240
	Alwar	648,998	528,258	21,377	549,635	99,363
	Bharatpur	397,740	324,758	8,416	333,174	64,566
	Dhaulpur	204,394	171,282	4,892	176,174	28,220
	Karauli	271,749	223,810	20,329	244,139	27,610
	Sawai Madhopur	58,366	52,516	4,461	56,977	1,389
	Dausa	293,486	230,766	11,659	242,425	51,061

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Jaipur		1,285,628	1,224,454	16,828	1,241,282	44,346
	Sikar		456,621	419,849	14,601	434,450	22,171
	Nagaur		592,202	472,161	10,272	482,433	109,769
	Jodhpur		561,836	478,148	11,156	489,304	72,532
	Jaisalmer		129,276	99,020	3,586	102,606	26,670
	Barmer		489,409	294,903	6,423	301,326	188,083
	Jalor		333,960	259,437	1,455	260,892	73,068
	Sirohi		219,844	190,792	21,577	212,369	7,475
	Pali		486,829	429,133	5,313	434,446	52,383
	Ajmer		524,901	493,338	8,337	501,675	23,226
	Tonk		285,766	239,947	6,760	246,707	39,059
	Bundi		112,324	101,048	4,428	105,476	6,848
	Bhilwara		481,914	403,322	6,915	410,237	71,677
	Rajsamand		245,288	231,472	2,761	234,233	11,055
	Dungarpur		273,483	218,099	6,549	224,648	48,835
	Banswara		285,896	223,726	3,113	226,839	59,057
	Chittaurgarh		320,370	258,142	5,389	263,531	56,839
	Kota		421,403	374,341	5,952	380,293	41,110

24.	Sikkim	Baran	241,967	201,547	8,835	210,382	31,585
		Jhalawar	292,369	211,724	6,764	218,488	73,881
		Udaipur	658,189	490,960	3,902	494,862	163,327
		Pratapgarh	170,587	129,823	5,500	135,323	35,264
		North Sikkim	4,294	3,238	523	3,761	533
		West Sikkim	6,192	4,770	496	5,266	926
		South Sikkim	9,840	8,260	132	8,392	1,448
		East Sikkim	16,956	15,365	162	15,527	1,429
25.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur	379,277	379,277	-	379,277	-
		Kancheepuram	491,431	491,431	-	491,431	-
		Vellore	618,872	618,872	-	618,872	-
		Tiruvannamalai	538,656	538,656	-	538,656	-
		Viluppuram	701,185	701,185	-	701,185	-
		Salem	461,188	461,188	-	461,188	-
		Namakkal	247,796	247,796	-	247,796	-
		Erode	324,343	324,343	-	324,343	-
		The Nilgiris	85,704	85,704	-	85,704	-
		Dindigul	323,203	323,203	-	323,203	-
		Karur	182,234	182,234	-	182,234	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Tiruchirappalli	317,488	317,488	-	317,488	-
		Perambalur	137,215	137,215	-	137,215	-
		Ariyalur	186,938	186,938	-	186,938	-
		Cuddalore	412,424	412,424	-	412,424	-
		Nagapattinam	330,082	330,082	-	330,082	-
		Thiruvarur	253,962	253,962	-	253,962	-
		Thanjavur	362,426	362,426	-	362,426	-
		Pudukkottai	300,508	300,508	-	300,508	-
		Sivaganga	301,687	301,687	-	301,687	-
		Madurai	421,973	421,973	-	421,973	-
		Theni	163,437	163,437	-	163,437	-
		Virudhunagar	341,000	341,000	-	341,000	-
		Ramanathapuram	262,464	262,464	-	262,464	-
		Thoothukkudi	331,942	331,942	-	331,942	-
		Tirunelveli	422,568	422,568	-	422,568	-
		Kanniyakumari	207,462	205,292	2,170	207,462	-
		Dharmapuri	268,286	268,286	-	268,286	-
		Krishnagiri	372,263	372,263	-	372,263	-

26. Telangana	Coimbatore	244,417	244,417	-	244,417	-
	Tiruppur	293,417	293,417	-	293,417	-
	Adilabad	645,776	625,873	4,397	630,270	15,506
	Nizamabad	518,047	511,219	1,057	512,276	5,771
	Karimnagar	1,091,270	1,080,513	6,503	1,087,016	4,254
	Medak	675,561	616,636	12,409	629,045	46,516
	Rangareddy	480,198	468,436	11,515	479,951	247
	Mahabubnagar	737,097	590,751	12,834	603,585	133,512
	Nalgonda	911,809	855,021	10,569	865,590	46,219
	Warangal	1,126,943	1,047,958	5,323	1,053,281	73,662
	Khammam	589,942	575,855	6,504	582,359	7,583
	Khowai	81,271	65,968	9,366	75,334	5,937
	Sepahijala	117,910	92,396	10,915	103,311	14,599
27. Tripura	Gomati	89,935	73,112	7,863	80,975	8,960
	South Tripura	104,358	81,131	6,135	87,266	17,092
	North Tripura	93,259	52,513	5,070	57,583	35,676
	Unakoti	61,678	48,993	5,184	54,177	7,501
	Dhalai	87,157	57,943	16,968	74,911	12,246
	West Tripura	97,824	86,042	8,287	94,329	3,495

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	714,813	339,194	46,498	385,692	329,121
		Muzaffarnagar	483,584	426,591	24,450	451,041	32,543
		Bijnor	798,910	532,990	36,525	569,515	229,395
		Moradabad	473,938	275,551	38,814	314,365	159,573
		Rampur	364,318	212,538	41,047	253,585	110,733
		Jyotiba Phule Nagar	277,008	165,777	25,210	190,987	86,021
		Meerut	761,540	703,894	22,319	726,213	35,327
		Baghpat	229,703	170,493	10,320	180,813	48,890
		Ghaziabad	837,013	744,466	9,355	753,821	83,192
		Gautam Buddha Nagar	620,365	411,076	9,598	420,674	199,691
		Bulandshahr	505,315	378,522	35,984	414,506	90,809
		Aligarh	788,832	497,518	40,062	537,580	251,252
		Mahamaya Nagar	315,017	175,483	14,077	189,560	125,457
		Mathura	387,396	258,547	22,788	281,335	106,061
		Agra	686,301	528,289	17,366	545,655	140,646
		Firozabad	450,204	282,382	15,348	297,730	152,474
		Mainpuri	343,487	196,726	10,546	207,272	136,215
		Budaun	395,570	138,524	37,923	176,447	219,123

Bareilly	620,155	345,125	47,453	392,578	227,577
Pilibhit	244,524	153,029	17,480	170,509	74,015
Shahjahanpur	578,616	337,470	35,746	373,216	205,400
Kheri	809,025	367,634	21,116	388,750	420,275
Sitapur	636,617	329,869	73,067	402,936	233,681
Hardoi	648,003	340,322	58,781	399,103	248,900
Unnao	635,297	377,782	56,272	434,054	201,243
Lucknow	925,238	827,239	29,377	856,616	68,622
Rae Bareli	491,701	305,363	22,838	328,201	163,500
Farrukhabad	320,948	198,493	20,634	219,127	101,821
Kannauj	278,708	149,751	8,693	158,444	120,264
Etawah	261,264	165,346	12,660	178,006	83,258
Auraiya	340,109	159,983	18,110	178,093	162,016
Kanpur Dehat	489,899	171,775	16,540	188,315	301,584
Kanpur Nagar	415,909	146,005	20,285	166,290	249,619
Jalaun	395,513	116,813	21,479	138,292	257,221
Jhansi	364,387	178,081	7,721	185,802	178,585
Lalitpur	222,170	70,130	5,976	76,106	146,064
Hamirpur	225,022	167,694	4,471	172,165	52,857

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Mahoba		164,107	113,797	4,381	118,178	45,929
	Banda		293,962	145,144	37,539	182,683	111,279
	Chitrakoot		191,388	101,839	8,452	110,291	81,097
	Fatehpur		512,512	255,108	20,662	275,770	236,742
	Pratapgarh		748,031	445,251	35,771	481,022	267,009
	Kaushambi		344,762	132,851	16,889	149,740	195,022
	Allahabad		1,121,233	749,243	24,135	773,378	347,855
	Barabanki		706,451	352,109	48,242	400,351	306,100
	Faizabad		441,635	236,006	36,833	272,839	168,796
	Ambedkar Nagar		668,417	338,669	7,344	346,013	322,404
	Sultanpur		514,126	322,216	38,341	360,557	153,569
	Bahraich		556,189	285,333	16,186	301,519	254,670
	Shrawasti		148,245	95,243	1,173	96,416	51,829
	Balrampur		330,701	220,279	5,830	226,109	104,592
	Gonda		750,172	350,416	29,295	379,711	370,461
	Siddharthnagar		334,425	215,352	17,578	232,930	101,495
	Basti		510,253	264,295	21,446	285,741	224,512
	Sant Kabir Nagar		387,518	221,640	22,500	244,140	143,378

Mahrajganj	439,972	287,833	14,688	302,521	137,451
Gorakhpur	924,664	639,881	43,679	683,560	241,104
Kushinagar	451,570	292,499	77,302	369,801	81,769
Deoria	559,142	308,105	31,634	339,739	219,403
Azamgarh	945,744	421,014	34,358	455,372	490,372
Mau	496,734	317,322	36,828	354,150	142,584
Ballia	626,071	569,577	42,914	612,491	13,580
Jaunpur	952,335	544,546	58,895	603,441	348,894
Ghazipur	881,328	445,460	31,402	476,862	404,466
Chandauli	332,887	152,700	7,709	160,409	172,478
Varanasi	729,967	547,772	33,007	580,779	149,188
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	360,314	175,423	12,407	187,830	172,484
Mirzapur	531,937	238,814	36,445	275,259	256,678
Sonbhadra	382,080	110,573	46,255	156,828	225,252
Etah	294,908	166,375	25,121	191,496	103,412
Kanshiram Nagar	243,089	98,117	10,794	108,911	134,178
Amethi	296,928	184,618	6,118	190,736	106,192
Hapur	285,175	225,070	17,775	242,845	42,330
Shamli	207,551	186,962	8,948	195,910	11,641

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Uttarakhand	Sambhal	282,825	231,799	37,550	269,349	13,476
		Uttarkashi	83,926	70,396	213	70,609	13,317
		Chamoli	109,447	101,887	195	102,082	7,365
		Rudraprayag	60,702	54,224	174	54,398	6,304
		Tehri Garhwal	161,844	152,244	187	152,431	9,413
		Dehradun	441,500	379,869	1,322	381,191	60,309
		Garhwal	181,985	168,927	363	169,290	12,695
		Pithoragarh	135,053	123,000	304	123,304	11,749
		Bageshwar	72,991	64,735	305	65,040	7,951
		Almora	155,927	151,985	601	152,586	3,341
		Champawat	60,250	53,655	229	53,884	6,366
		Nainital	223,798	172,468	1,195	173,663	50,135
		Udham Singh Nagar	313,572	282,005	2,059	284,064	29,508
		Haridwar	371,309	286,087	2,223	288,310	82,999
30.	West Bengal	Darjiling	319,873	310,350	4,104	314,454	5,419
		Jalpaiguri	764,390	750,607	5,756	756,363	8,027
		Cooch Behar	508,982	481,085	15,974	497,059	11,923
		Uttar Dinajpur	506,056	495,569	7,576	503,145	2,911

Dakhshin Dinajpur	317,159	309,277	4,033	313,310	3,849
Maldah	752,483	725,559	22,731	748,290	4,193
Murshidabad	1,258,675	1,221,812	21,854	1,243,666	15,009
Birbhum	628,392	604,488	22,392	626,880	1,512
Bardhaman	1,049,645	1,017,311	29,530	1,046,841	2,804
Nadia	985,938	950,994	33,887	984,881	1,057
North 24 Parganas	1,253,251	1,221,520	24,301	1,245,821	7,430
Hooghly	976,955	958,927	14,635	973,562	3,393
Bankura	653,512	640,528	7,795	648,323	5,189
Purulia	508,900	482,686	26,214	508,900	-
Howrah	771,303	753,898	17,405	771,303	-
South 24 Parganas	1,288,555	1,113,258	30,800	1,144,058	144,497
Paschim Medinipur	1,142,167	1,122,085	9,511	1,131,596	10,571
Purba Medinipur	1,007,083	983,099	18,911	1,002,010	5,073
TOTAL	222,095,134	186,134,178	7,934,818	194,068,996	28,026,138

Electrified villages in Jharkhand under DDUGJY

785. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the achievements of the various projects of the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) along with the village infrastructure created and the number of villages electrified thereunder in Jharkhand;

(b) whether any deficiencies in creation of infrastructure and the implementation of the DDUGJY have come to the notice of Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) As per reports available, under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) including RE component, major infrastructure *viz.*, augmentation of 29 sub-stations, creation of 108 sub-stations, 36,069 Distribution Transformers (DTR), 20,237 circuit kilometres (cKm) of 11 KV line (including 44.54 cKm of feeder segregation); 25,636 cKm of Low Tension (LT) Line; 1,005 cKm of 33 and 66 KV lines, 11,054 energy meters for consumers; 3,452 energy meters for DTR and 629 energy meters for 11 KV Feeder have been added in Jharkhand, up to 30.06.2018. 2583 villages have been electrified under DDUGJY including the RE component in Jharkhand.

(b) and (c) As informed by Jharkhand Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited, Government of Jharkhand, no deficiencies have been reported by Project Management Agency till date.

Villages in Rajasthan deprived of electricity

†786. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in the State of Rajasthan deprived of electrification;

(b) if so, by when they are expected to be electrified; and

(c) the budgetary provisions made by Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) As reported by the State of Rajasthan, all inhabited census villages in the State have been electrified.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Implementation of tolling arrangement

787. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many old power plants in the country are currently operating at a very high cost of more than ₹3.5/kwh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the implementation of tolling arrangement on a larger scale will bring significant benefits to various stakeholders; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the DISCOMS will see reduction in the cost of power purchase leading to significant savings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Based on the information available in Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the generating stations which are in commercial operation and having rate of sale of power more than ₹ 3.5/kwh are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

The Government has introduced "flexibility in utilization of domestic coal for reducing the cost of power generation" where the State/Central Gencos have flexibility to utilize their coal in an efficient and cost-effective manner in their own power plants or by transferring coal to other State/Central/Private Gencos Power plants for generation of cheaper power. The State Gencos would get cheaper power by utilizing their coal in most efficient plant and by saving in transportation cost. Gujarat and Maharashtra have also already started taking advantage of the scheme by transferring their coal to Independent Power Producer (IPP)'s power plants.

Statement

Generating stations which are in commercial operation and having rate of sale of power more than ₹ 3.5/kwh during the year 2016-17

Sl. No.	Name of Utility/ Power Station	Utility	Installed Capacity (MW)	Rate of Sale of Power as approved by CERC/SERC (Paise/Kwh)	Commercial Operation Date (COD)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chamera- III HPS	NHPC Ltd.	231.00	426.00	04.07.2012
2.	Parbati-III HPS	NHPC Ltd.	520.00	548.00	06.06.2014

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Chutak	NHPC Ltd.	44.00	798.00	01.02.2013
4.	Dulhasti HPS	NHPC Ltd.	390.00	564.00	07.04.2007
5.	Uri HPS-II	NHPC Ltd.	240.00	486.00	01.03.2014
6.	Nimmo-Bazgo	NHPC Ltd.	45.00	882.00	10.10.2013
7.	Sewa-II	NHPC Ltd.	120.00	434.00	24.07.2010
8.	Auraiya CCPP	NTPC Ltd.	663.36	391.00	01.12.1990
9.	Badarpur TPS	NTPC Ltd.	705.00	448.00	01.06.2006
10.	Dadri Coal-I (NCTPP)	NTPC Ltd.	840.00	423.00	01.12.1995
11.	Dadri Coal-II (NCTPP)	NTPC Ltd.	980.00	463.00	31.07.2010
12.	Tanda TPS	NTPC Ltd.	440.00	408.00	14.01.2000
13.	Unchahar TPS I	NTPC Ltd.	420.00	398.00	13.02.1992
14.	Unchahar TPS II	NTPC Ltd.	420.00	389.00	01.01.2001
15.	Unchahar TPS III	NTPC Ltd.	210.00	430.00	01.01.2007
16.	Koldam	NTPC Ltd.	800.00	436.00	18.07.2015
17.	Rajasthan A.P.S. 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6	NPCIL	1080.00	353.74	01.04.1981
18.	Tehri HPP	THDC	1000.00	518.00	22.09.2006
19.	Koteshwar HEP	THDC	400.00	534.00	01.04.2011
20.	MTPS Stage-I	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan N. Ltd.	220.00	531.13	01.11.2013
21.	MTPS Stage-II	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan N. Ltd.	390.00	691.38	18.03.2017
22.	J P H	Govt. of Sikkim, E&P Deptt.	2.10	611.00	00.00.1965
23.	Meyong Chu	Govt. of Sikkim, E&P Deptt.	4.00	611.00	00.00.1993
24.	Tenughat TPS	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	420.00	382.00	01.09.1996

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Durgapur Projects Limited	DPL	660.00	433.21	01.01.1987
26.	Jaldhaka HEP	West Bengal SEDCL	44.00	689.00	00.00.1967
27.	Ramam HEP	West Bengal SEDCL	51.00	689.00	00.00.1995
28.	Teesta Canal Falls	West Bengal SEDCL	67.50	689.00	00.00.1997
29.	Purulia Pumped Storage Project	West Bengal SEDCL	900.00	689.00	00.00.2007
30.	Panipat TPS - II (Unit 5)	HPGCL	210.00	482.00	28.03.1989
31.	Panipat TPS - II (Unit 6)	HPGCL	210.00	484.00	31.03.2001
32.	Panipat TPS - II (Unit 7)	HPGCL	250.00	426.00	28.09.2004
33.	Panipat TPS - II (Unit 8)	HPGCL	250.00	418.00	28.01.2005
34.	DCRTPP (Unit 1 to 2), Y. Nagar	HPGCL	600.00	410.00	14.04.2008
35.	RGTPP (Unit 1 to 2), Khedar, Hissar	HPGCL	1200.00	422.00	24.08.2010
36.	Gas Turbine Power Station	IPGCL	270.00	393.00	14.05.1986
37.	PPS-I	PPCL	330.00	383.00	02.07.2002
38.	PPS-III	PPCL	1371.20	361.00	27.12.2011
39.	Sanjak	J&K	1.26	360.00	00.07.2013
40.	Sumoor	J&K	0.10	354.00	00.00.1993
41.	IGSTPS, Jhajjar	Aravali PCPL	1500.00	494.90	05.03.2011
42.	Mahatma Gandhi TPP	Jhajjar PL	1320.00	419.40	29.03.2012
43.	Shrinagar HEP	Alaknanda HPCL	330.00	488.00	21.06.2015

1	2	3	4	5	6
44.	Gama Infraprop CCPP	Gama Infraprop Pvt.	225.00	521.63	25.04.2016
45.	JP Bina TPP	JP Power Ventures Ltd.	500.00	467.50	31.08.2012
46.	PPGCL (Bara)	JP Power Ventures Ltd.	1980.00	385.00	29.02.2016
47.	MB Power	MB Power	1200.00	383.10	20.05.2015
48.	Raj Westpower Ltd. Rajasthan	JSW Energy Ltd.	1080.00	437.00	26.11.2009
49.	Talwandi Sabo Power Ltd.	Talwandi Sabo Power Ltd.	1980.00	495.48	05.07.2014
50.	Roja Thermal Power Station	Roja Power SCL	1200.00	434.00	12.03.2010
51.	Khamberkhera	Bajaj Energy Pvt. Ltd.	90.00	634.00	10.03.2012
52.	Barkhera	Bajaj Energy Pvt. Ltd.	90.00	626.00	24.03.2012
53.	Maqsoodapur	Bajaj Energy Pvt. Ltd.	90.00	608.00	28.03.2012
54.	Utraula	Bajaj Energy Pvt. Ltd.	90.00	615.00	24.04.2012
55.	Kundarkhi	Bajaj Energy Pvt. Ltd.	90.00	588.00	21.04.2012
56.	Lalitpur PGCL	Bajaj Energy Pvt. Ltd.	1980.00	473.00	01.10.2015
57.	Prayagraj PGCL	Prayagraj PGCL	1320.00	385.95	29.02.2016
58.	Mouda I	NTPC Ltd.	1000.00	445.00	30.03.2014
59.	Mouda II	NTPC Ltd.	660.00	399.00	01.02.2017
60.	Suratgarh TPS	RRVUNL	1500.00	417.30	01.02.1999
61.	Chhabra TPS 1&2	RRVUNL	500.00	367.00	11.06.2010
62.	Chhabra TPS 3	RRVUNL	250.00	367.00	19.12.2013

1	2	3	4	5	6
63.	Chhabra TPS 4	RRVUNL	250.00	367.00	30.12.2014
64.	Ramgarh GT Power Project	RRVUNL	220.50	418.00	03.02.1996
65.	Ramgarh Gas TP Project 3	RRVUNL	50.00	418.00	07.06.2014
66.	Dholpur C C Power Project	RRVUNL	330.00	461.10	01.03.2008
67.	Kalisindh TPP 1	RRVUNL	600.00	450.00	07.05.2014
68.	Kalisindh TPP 2	RRVUNL	600.00	450.00	25.07.2015
69.	Anpara D	UPRVUNL	1000.00	398.00	08.05.2016
70.	Harduaganj TPS	UPRVUNL	165.00	492.00	14.05.1977
71.	Harduaganj Extn. TPS	UPRVUNL	500.00	466.00	01.02.2012
72.	Panki TPS	UPRVUNL	210.00	503.00	29.01.1977
73.	Parichha TPS	UPRVUNL	220.00	494.00	01.10.1985
74.	Parichha Extn. TPS	UPRVUNL	420.00	456.00	24.11.2006
75.	Parichha Extn. St. 2 TPS	UPRVUNL	500.00	504.00	17.07.2012
76.	Amravati TPP	Rattan India Power Ltd.	1350.00	368.27	03.06.2013
77.	Sabarmati Thermal Power Stan.	Torrent Power Ltd.	422.00	451.29	1,99,81,997
78.	GSEG-Hazira,351.43 Mw	Gujarat S Ene. Gen. Ltd.	351.30	513.00	23.03.2012
79.	GPPC, CCPP	GSPC Pipavav PCL	702.86	518.00	12.04.2013
80.	165 Mw Power Plant (Station- II)	Gujarat Industries PCL	165.00	643.90	18.11.1997
81.	145 Mw Power Plant (Station- I)	Gujarat Industries PCL	145.00	403.49	31.03.1992
82.	Surat Lig. P P (SSPP Station -II)	Gujarat Industries PCL	250.00	385.67	28.04.2010

1	2	3	4	5	6
83.	Bhilai Expansion Power Plant	NTPC Sail PCPL	500.00	372.82	22.04.2009
84.	Dahanu TPS	Reliance Infrac. Ltd.	500.00	407.00	01.07.1995
85.	Trombay Unit 5	Tata Power Com. Ltd.	500.00	440.00	25.01.1984
86.	Trombay Unit 7	Tata Power Com. Ltd.	180.00	370.00	29.07.1993
87.	Trombay Unit 8	Tata Power Com. Ltd.	250.00	440.00	29.03.2009
88.	Khopoli	Tata Power Com. Ltd.	72.00	483.00	00.00.2003
89.	Neyveli TPS I	Neyveli Lig. Corp. Ltd.	600.00	548.20	00.05.1962
90.	Neyveli TPS-I Expn.	Neyveli Lig. Corp. Ltd.	420.00	398.80	09.05.2003
91.	Neyveli TPS-II	Neyveli Lig. Corp. Ltd.	1470.00	385.10	00.09.1986
92.	Neyveli Barsingsar	Neyveli Lig. Corp. Ltd.	250.00	380.40	00.12.2011
93.	Neyveli TPS-II Expn	Neyveli Lig. Corp. Ltd.	500.00	540.70	05.07.2015
94.	Neyveli Tamilnadu Power Ltd., JV	Neyveli Lig. Corp. Ltd.	1000.00	522.00	18.06.2015
95.	R. Gandhi (Kayamkulam)	NTPC Ltd.	359.58	843.00	03.03.2000
96.	Simhadri-I	NTPC Ltd.	1000.00	368.00	01.03.2003
97.	Simhadri-II	NTPC Ltd.	1000.00	434.00	30.09.2012
98.	KKNPP-1 & 2	NPCIL	2000.00	409.48	31.12.2014
99.	Dr. NTPPS (Vijayawada TPS)	APGENCO	1260.00	465.00	00.00.1979

1	2	3	4	5	6
100.	Dr. NTTPS - IV (Vijayawada TPS - 4)	APGENCO	500.00	465.00	00.00.2009
101.	Rayalaseema TPP-I	APGENCO	420.00	465.00	00.00.1994
102.	Rayalaseema TPP-II	APGENCO	420.00	465.00	00.00.2007
103.	Rayalaseema TPP-III	APGENCO	210.00	465.00	00.00.2010
104.	Srisailam (SRBHES)	APGENCO	770.00	465.00	00.00.1982
105.	Upper Sileru	APGENCO	240.00	465.00	00.00.1967
106.	Lower Sileru	APGENCO	460.00	465.00	00.00.1976
107.	Donkarai	APGENCO	25.00	465.00	00.00.1983
108.	Penna Ahobilam (Pabrhes))	APGENCO	20.00	465.00	00.00.1974
109.	Chettipeta	APGENCO	1.00	465.00	00.00.1991
110.	Muchkund	APGENCO	120.00	465.00	00.00.1955
111.	Nagarjunasagar RCPH	APGENCO	90.00	465.00	00.00.1955
112.	Tungabhadra Hes & Hampi (AP Share)	APGENCO	72.00	465.00	00.00.1957
113.	Kothagudem Sta. (KTPS O&M)	TSPGENCO	720.00	426.00	17.10.1991
114.	Kothagudem TPS (KTPS-V)	TSPGENCO	500.00	325.00	27.03.1997
115.	Kothagudem TPS (KTPS-VI)	TSPGENCO	500.00	465.00	23.10.2011
116.	Ramagundem TPSB	TSPGENCO	62.50	443.00	17.10.1971
117.	Kakathiya TPP (KTPP)-I	TSPGENCO	500.00	460.00	14.09.2010
118.	Kakathiya TPP (KTPP)-II	TSPGENCO	600.00	513.00	24.03.2016
119.	Srisailam Lebt Bank HES (SLBHES)	TSPGENCO	900.00	766.00	04.09.2003
120.	Nagarjunasagar	TSPGENCO	815.60	753.00	07.03.1978

1	2	3	4	5	6
121.	Priyadarshini Jurala	TSPGENCO	234.00	583.00	28.03.2008
122.	LJHES	TSPGENCO	240.00	1440.00	19.10.2015
123.	Peddapally	TSPGENCO	9.16	1912.00	15.12.1995
124.	Pochampad-II	TSPGENCO	9.00	407.00	12.10.2010
125.	Nizamsagar	TSPGENCO	10.00	534.00	01.04.1955
126.	Singur	TSPGENCO	15.00	1039.00	31.03.2000
127.	Pulichinthala	TSPGENCO	30.00	1531.00	29.09.2016
128.	Raichur TPS 1 To 7	KPCL	1470.00	438.00	00.00.1985
129.	Raichur TPS 8	KPCL	250.00	482.00	11.12.2010
130.	Bellari TPS 1	KPCL	500.00	511.00	25.03.2008
131.	Bellari TPS 2	KPCL	500.00	556.00	22.03.2012
132.	Bhadra Ph	KPCL	39.20	459.00	00.00.1962
133.	Jegurupadu CCPP, Ph-II	GVK Industris Limited.	228.85	455.00	14.04.2009
134.	Lanco Kpl Stg.-II	Lanco Kondapalli Power Ltd.	366.00	463.30	01.08.2010
135.	Lanco Kpl Stg.-III A	Lanco Kondapalli Power Ltd.	371.00	463.30	11.08.2015
136.	Lanco Kpl Stg.-III B	Lanco Kondapalli Power Ltd.	371.00	463.30	09.01.2016
137.	Meenakshi Energy Ltd. Ph-I	Meenakshi Energy Pvt. Ltd.	300.00	499.40	07.10.2012
138.	Udupi Power Cor. Ltd.	Adani Power Ltd.	1200.00	425.00	11.11.2010
139.	IL&FS TN P Com. Ltd.	II&FS TN P Com. Ltd.	600.00	510.00	29.09.2015
140.	GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Ltd.	GMR Vemagiri PGL	387.63	464.50	16.09.2006
141.	Mejia TPS, U 5-6	DVC	500.00	359.76	00.02.2008

1	2	3	4	5	6
142.	Mejia TPS, U 7-8	DVC	1000.00	369.91	00.08.2011
143.	Durgapur Steel TPS	DVC	1000.00	393.23	00.05.2012
144.	Durgapur TPS	DVC	210.00	354.16	00.09.1982
145.	Raghunathpur TPS	DVC	1200.00	353.26	00.03.2016
146.	Chandrapura TPS,UI-3	DVC	420.00	350.95	00.10.1964
147.	Koderma TPS	DVC	1000.00	381.31	00.07.2013
148.	Rangit HPS	NHPC Ltd.	60.00	354.00	15.02.2000
149.	TLDP -III	NHPC Ltd.	132.00	620.00	19.05.2013
150.	Farakka STPS III	NTPC Ltd.	500.00	410.00	04.04.2012
151.	Bongaingaon TPS	NTPC Ltd.	250.00	586.00	01.04.2016
152.	Co-Gen Kawardha	CSPGCL	6.00	583.00	10.08.2006
153.	Dhuvaran CCPP-1	GSECL	106.62	745.00	28.01.2004
154.	Dhuvaran CCPP-2	GSECL	112.45	515.00	01.11.2007
155.	Gandhi Nagar TPS 1-4	GSECL	660.00	716.00	13.03.1977
156.	Gandhi Nagar TPS 5	GSECL	210.00	413.00	17.03.1988
157.	Kutch Lig. TPS 1-3	GSECL	215.00	439.00	29.03.1990
158.	Kutch Lig. TPS 4	GSECL	75.00	564.00	20.12.2009
159.	Sikka TPS 3-4	GSECL	500.00	588.00	14.09.2015
160.	Ukai 1-5	GSECL	850.00	469.00	19.03.1976
161.	Ukai TPS 6	GSECL	500.00	482.00	08.06.2013
162.	Wanakbori TPS 1-6	GSECL	1260.00	583.00	23.03.1982
163.	Wanakbori TPS 7	GSECL	210.00	441.00	31.12.1998
164.	Amarkantak Ph-III	MPPGCL	210.00	351.00	09.09.2009
165.	Sanjay Gandhi TPH/ SGTPS Ph-I&II	MPPGCL	840.00	387.00	26.05.1994
166.	Sanjay Gandhi TPH/ SGTPS Ph-III	MPPGCL	500.00	343.00	27.08.2008
167.	Satpura TPH STPS Ph II&III	MPPGCL	830.00	616.00	20.09.1980

1	2	3	4	5	6
168.	Satpura TPH STPS Ph IV	MPPGCL	500.00	580.00	16.03.2014
169.	SSTPS Ph-I	MPPGCL	1200.00	843.00	01.02.2014
170.	Bhusawal TPS	MSPGCL	1420.00	511.00	30.08.1979
171.	Khaperk heda	MSPGCL	1340.00	391.00	26.03.1989
172.	Koradi TPS	MSPGCL	620.00	420.00	16.12.2015
173.	Nasik TPS	MSPGCL	630.00	470.00	26.04.1979
174.	Parli TPS	MSPGCL	1130.00	716.00	10.10.1980
175.	Paras	MSPGCL	500.00	387.00	31.03.2008
176.	Haldia Energy	Haldia Energy Ltd.	600.00	504.00	28.01.2015
177.	Jojobera Unit 1	Tata Power Com. Ltd.	67.50	452.50	12.09.1997
178.	Jojobera Unit 2	Tata Power Com. Ltd.	120.00	370.30	01.02.2001
179.	Jojobera Unit 3	Tata Power Com. Ltd.	120.00	359.20	01.02.2002
180.	Jojobera Unit 4	Tata Power Com. Ltd.	120.00	388.70	23.11.2005
181.	Jojobera Unit 5	Tata Power Com. Ltd.	120.00	445.60	27.08.2009
182.	Maithon Unit 1 & 2	Tata Power Com. Ltd.	1050.00	361.00	01.09.2011
183.	Loktak HPS.	NHPC Ltd.	105.00	366.00	01.06.1983
184.	Doyang H.E.P.	NEEPCO	75.00	498.01	29.06.2000
185.	Lakwa TPS	Assam Power Genco	157.20	368.10	30.07.1983
186.	Namrup TPS	Assam Power Genco	119.50	482.90	10.04.1965
187.	Myntriang SHEP St. II	Assam Power Genco	3.00	357.76	08.08.2014

1	2	3	4	5	6
188.	Likimro HEP	Govt. of Nagaland	24.00	492.00	00.00.2006
189.	Lang HEP	Govt. of Nagaland	1.00	492.00	00.00.2013
190.	Duilumroi HEP	Govt. of Nagaland	0.54	492.00	00.00.1991
191.	Tehok HEP	Govt. of Nagaland	1.50	492.00	00.00.2016
192.	Umiam St. III	Meghalaya Ene. Cor. Ltd	60.00	370.00	00.00.1973
193.	Mlhep	Meghalaya Ene. Cor. Ltd	126.00	448.00	00.00.2012
194.	Khawiva	Mizoram Power Elect.	1.05	414.00	08.12.1988
195.	Tuipui	Mizoram Power Elect.	0.50	414.00	15.12.1991
196.	Maicharm -I	Mizoram Power Elect.	2.00	414.00	05.01.1996
197.	Maicharm -II	Mizoram Power Elect.	3.00	414.00	10.09.2009
198.	Kau Tlabung	Mizoram Power Elect.	3.00	414.00	05.05.2005
199.	Serlui -B	Mizoram Power Elect.	12.00	414.00	30.04.2010
200.	Lamsial	Mizoram Power Elect.	0.50	414.00	26.03.2008

Poor performance of State run power plants

788. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State run plants with combined capacity of 30,000 MW are more than 25 years old and are fit to be retired or retrofitted;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these plants are operating at poor performance parameters such as high heat rate, high auxiliary power consumption and low plant load factor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that most of these plants are load centre based plants and located far from coal mines leading to higher cost of transportation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) As on 31.03.2018, 18,636 MW capacity in the State Sector and 14,945 MW capacities in Central Sector, totalling to 33,581 MW, Thermal power Plants were more than 25 years old. Out of these plants, about 3,007 MW capacity plants in State Sector and 1,015 MW capacity plants in Central Sector have been identified to be retired in phased manner by the concerned utilities.

The decisions on retirement or retrofitting of plants are taken by the concerned utility based on the techno-economic viability of the plant.

(b) No, Sir. Not all of these plants are operating at poor performance parameters.

(c) and (d) Out of the 33,581 MW capacities, 10,670 MW in State Sector and 2305 MW in Central sector are Load centre Power plants. Details of Load Centre plants are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

*List of thermal units (load centre) which are more than 25 years old
as on 31.03.2018*

Sl. No.	State	Developer	Name of Project	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
State Sector					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	Dr.N Tata Rao TPS	1	210.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	Dr.N Tata Rao TPS	2	210.00
3.	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	Dr.N Tata Rao TPS	3	210.00
4.	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	Dr.N Tata Rao TPS	4	210.00
5.	Delhi	IPGCL	Rajghat TPS	1	67.50
6.	Delhi	IPGCL	Rajghat TPS	2	67.50
7.	Gujarat	GSECL	Ukai TTPS	3	200.00
8.	Gujarat	GSECL	Ukai TTPS	4	200.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Gujarat	GSECL	Ukai TTPS	5	210.00
10.	Gujarat	GSECL	Wanakbori TPS	1	210.00
11.	Gujarat	GSECL	Wanakbori TPS	2	210.00
12.	Gujarat	GSECL	Wanakbori TPS	3	210.00
13.	Gujarat	GSECL	Wanakbori TPS	4	210.00
14.	Gujarat	GSECL	Wanakbori TPS	5	210.00
15.	Gujarat	GSECL	Wanakbori TPS	6	210.00
16.	Gujarat	GSECL	Gandhi Nagar TPS	3	210.00
17.	Gujarat	GSECL	Gandhi Nagar TPS	4	210.00
18.	Haryana	HPGCL	Panipat TPS	5	210.00
19.	Karnataka	KPCL	Raichur TPS	1	210.00
20.	Karnataka	KPCL	Raichur TPS	2	210.00
21.	Karnataka	KPCL	Raichur TPS	3	210.00
22.	Maharashtra	MAHAGENCO	Nasik TPS	3	210.00
23.	Maharashtra	MAHAGENCO	Nasik TPS	4	210.00
24.	Maharashtra	MAHAGENCO	Nasik TPS	5	210.00
25.	Punjab	PSPCL	Guru Nanak Dev TPS	1	110.00
26.	Punjab	PSPCL	Guru Nanak Dev TPS	2	110.00
27.	Punjab	PSPCL	Guru Nanak Dev TPS	3	110.00
28.	Punjab	PSPCL	Guru Nanak Dev TPS	4	110.00
29.	Punjab	PSPCL	Ropar TPS	1	210.00
30.	Punjab	PSPCL	Ropar TPS	2	210.00
31.	Punjab	PSPCL	Ropar TPS	3	210.00
32.	Punjab	PSPCL	Ropar TPS	4	210.00
33.	Punjab	PSPCL	Ropar TPS	5	210.00
34.	Punjab	PSPCL	Ropar TPS	6	210.00
35.	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	Kota TPS	1	110.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
36.	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	Kota TPS	2	110.00
37.	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	Kota TPS	3	210.00
38.	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	Kota TPS	4	210.00
39.	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	Tuticorin TPS	1	210.00
40.	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	Tuticorin TPS	2	210.00
41.	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	Tuticorin TPS	3	210.00
42.	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	Mettur TPS	1	210.00
43.	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	Mettur TPS	2	210.00
44.	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	Mettur TPS	3	210.00
45.	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	Mettur TPS	4	210.00
46.	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	Tuticorin TPS	4	210.00
47.	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	Tuticorin TPS	5	210.00
48.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Harduaganj TPS	7	105.00
49.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Paricha TPS	1	110.00
50.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Paricha TPS	2	110.00
51.	West Bengal	WBPDC	Kolaghat TPS	2	210.00
52.	West Bengal	WBPDC	Kolaghat TPS	3	210.00
53.	West Bengal	WBPDC	Kolaghat TPS	4	210.00
54.	West Bengal	WBPDC	Kolaghat TPS	5	210.00
55.	West Bengal	WBPDC	Kolaghat TPS	6	210.00
56.	West Bengal	WBPDC	Bandel TPS	1	60.00
57.	West Bengal	WBPDC	Bandel TPS	2	60.00
58.	West Bengal	WBPDC	Bandel TPS	5	210.00
TOTAL (STATE SECTOR)					10670.0

Central Sector

1.	Bihar	NTPC & Bihar JV	Muzaffarpur TPS	1	110.00
2.	Bihar	NTPC & Bihar JV	Muzaffarpur TPS	2	110.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Delhi	NTPC	Badarpur TPS	1	95.00
4.	Delhi	NTPC	Badarpur TPS	2	95.00
5.	Delhi	NTPC	Badarpur TPS	3	95.00
6.	Delhi	NTPC	Badarpur TPS	4	210.00
7.	Delhi	NTPC	Badarpur TPS	5	210.00
8.	Uttar Pradesh	NTPC	Tanda TPS	1	110.00
9.	Uttar Pradesh	NTPC	Tanda TPS	2	110.00
10.	Uttar Pradesh	NTPC	Tanda TPS	3	110.00
11.	Uttar Pradesh	NTPC	Unchahar TPS	1	210.00
12.	Uttar Pradesh	NTPC	Unchahar TPS	2	210.00
13.	Uttar Pradesh	NTPC	Dadri TPS	1	210.00
14.	Uttar Pradesh	NTPC	Dadri TPS	2	210.00
15.	Uttar Pradesh	NTPC	Dadri TPS	3	210.00
TOTAL (CENTRAL SECTOR)					2305.00

Implementation of recommendation of Committee by BBMB

789. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee was formed in Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) to carry out exercise pertaining to Zero Based Budgeting (ZBB) in BBMB;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has identified any areas where expenditure can be reduced;

(c) if so, whether BBMB has implemented the suggestions given by the Committee;

(d) if not, whether Government of India intends to give direction to BBMB for early implementation of suggestions of the Committee; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Bhakra Beas Management Board

(BBMB) has informed that no Committee was formed to carry out exercise pertaining to Zero Based Budgeting in BBMB.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Procurement of power from stressed power producing companies

790. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to launch a scheme to procure power from the stressed power producing companies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of such stressed power companies; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the extent to which the proposed scheme will revive the performance of these stressed power companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) In order to address the problem of lack of Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) in the country, Government notified the Guidelines and Standard Bidding documents (SBDs) for Procurement of Aggregate Power of 2500 MW on competitive basis under medium term for 3 (three) years from Generators with commissioned projects having untied capacity. Under the scheme, PFC Consulting Ltd. invited bids for 2500 MW of power wherein PTC India Limited will act as Aggregator of demand for purchase of power from the power projects and sell that power to State Utilities. Under the above scheme, all the coal based power projects in the country with untied capacity can participate.

Bids have been received from 7 projects for aggregate Power of 1900 MW.

Revenue earned from sale of power by the projects shall be used to service the debts owed by such projects.

Blocking of dues of MSMEs by TANGEDCO

791. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India and Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited (TANGEDCO), Chennai have signed a Memorandum of

Understanding (MoU) to *inter-alia* improve financial efficiency of TANGEDCO under Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received several representations from private MSMEs for blocking their legitimate dues for supply of energy meters by TANGEDCO; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to expedite the release of outstanding dues of small MSMEs under the flagship scheme of "Ease of Doing Business" announced by the Prime Minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Tamil Nadu along with its Power Distribution Company (DISCOM) Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited (TANGEDCO) have signed a Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of India on 09.01.2017 for the financial and operational turnaround of its DISCOM.

(c) and (d) Details of representations available with the Ministry in regard to payment issues in supply of energy meters with respect to TANGEDCO are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of SSI	Total Amount Due (₹ in crore)
1.	M/s Avon Meters Pvt. Ltd., Derabassi	6.44
2.	M/s Capital Power Systems Ltd., Noida	9.50
3.	M/s Genus Innovation Ltd., Jaipur	2.68
4.	M/s Landis + Gyr Ltd., Kolkata	0.75
5.	M/s HPL Electric & Power Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon	3.51
6.	M/s Secure Meters Ltd., Udaipur	18.00

The matter regarding outstanding dues relates to the contractual obligations between the contracting suppliers and TANGEDCO and Ministry of Power has no role to play in any contractual issue(s) between either of the contracting parties. However, the above references have been forwarded to the State Government of Tamil Nadu and TANGEDCO for necessary action.

Household electrification for the poor

792. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of households electrified since 2004, year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) the number of electricity connections provided to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families since 2004, year-wise and State-wise;
- (c) the per capita electricity consumption of BPL households, State-wise;
- (d) whether Government intends to provide financial assistance to BPL households to pay electricity bills;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) As informed by the States, there are 22.20 crore household in the country, of these 19.40 crore household have been electrified as on 30.06.2018. Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) which aims to electrify all un-electrified rural and urban poor households by 31.03.2019. 79.34 lakh households have been electrified upto 30.06.2018. The year-wise and State-wise details of electrification of households under Saubhagya are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) As on 30.06.2018, 3.13 crore free electricity connections have been released to Below Poverty Line households under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Saubhagya. The details are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The per capita electricity consumption specifically for Below Poverty Line (BPL) households, State-wise is not maintained by the Ministry of Power. However, as reported by the States and UTs for the year 2016-17, the Per Capita Consumption in the country was 1122 kWh.

The State-wise Per Capita Consumption is given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(d) to (f) Government of India do not provide any financial assistance to any category of consumers including BPL households for electricity bills. Electricity distribution including tariff, billing subsidy etc. fall within the purview of State Governments/DISCOMs or the regulators.

Statement-I

*State-wise and year-wise electrification of house-holds w.e.f. 11th October, 2017
as per Saubhagya portal*

Sl. No.	State	2017-18	2018-19 (as on 30.06.2018)	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	81949	12597	94546
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1725	1725
3.	Assam	110836	189195	300031
4.	Bihar	449016	1067329	1516345
5.	Chhattisgarh	155490	236841	392331
6.	Gujarat	15748	8013	23761
7.	Haryana	3497	4693	8190
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1943	923	2866
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	5165	5165
10.	Jharkhand	125389	272793	398182
11.	Karnataka	59709	69200	128909
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1149748	406369	1556117
13.	Maharashtra	182896	244951	427847
14.	Manipur	746	33255	34001
15.	Meghalaya	0	26791	26791
16.	Mizoram	0	4646	4646
17.	Nagaland	473	27214	27687
18.	Odisha	135348	147954	283302
19.	Puducherry	0	852	852
20.	Punjab	0	386	386
21.	Rajasthan	212555	54067	266622
22.	Sikkim	0	1313	1313
23.	Tamil Nadu	2170	0	2170
24.	Telangana	23803	47308	71111
25.	Tripura	1882	67906	69788
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1133002	830353	1963355
27.	Uttarakhand	4960	4410	9370
28.	West Bengal	194153	123256	317409
	TOTAL	40,45,313	38,89,505	79,34,818

Statement-II

State-wise and year-wise release of free electricity connections to BPL Households under DDUGJY and Saubhagya

Sl. No.	State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Cumulative achievement as on 30.06.2018
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	2,26,654	6,06,750	9,45,368	5,66,518	2,58,751	51,348	50,570	-	-	4,16,593	3,25,869	43	43	27,40,467
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	967	9,205	11,347	7,140	18,762	4,200	-	-	1,892	1,580	55,093
3.	Assam	-	-	-	32,718	1,89,816	3,52,237	2,29,936	99,506	2,04,904	79,004	22,077	13	3,49,635	-	15,59,846
4.	Bihar	487	2,724	64,609	4,74,277	5,60,985	6,41,016	1,53,650	2,01,081	1,03,564	1,90,571	8,29,336	7,79,552	10,45,091	2,13,716	52,60,659
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	15,302	75,592	1,45,990	1,96,552	4,69,005	64,504	69,538	62,172	38,239	12,373	1,75,003	13,096	13,37,366
6.	Gujarat	-	10,373	67,944	1,16,310	85,931	4,20,126	1,02,134	26,729	11,672	1,726	-	-	9,272	620	8,52,837
7.	Haryana	-	-	6,907	16,930	69,453	90,535	9,303	19	5,432	1	-	-	61	-	1,98,641
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	392	148	3,637	5,135	5,200	927	324	-	-	4	-	15,767
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	4,062	3,924	14,163	8,452	8,806	9,072	14,276	5,260	420	713	97	359	69,604
10.	Jharkhand	-	-	2,826	2,43,830	5,55,289	3,59,213	56,545	26,070	11,608	12,022	6,314	2,687	2,29,447	49,868	15,55,719
11.	Karnataka	12,268	1,07,047	2,55,421	2,26,046	1,34,949	48,861	44,631	24,640	16,560	19,532	2,735	89,004	87,018	30,552	10,99,264
12.	Kerala	-	-	6,596	3,394	6,131	1,117	-	35,755	60,229	12,329	15,657	9,097	1,08,327	4,960	2,63,592

13.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	1,099	76,026	75,477	2,11,816	3,50,132	2,44,422	1,80,737	1,73,281	1,46,391	2,84,748	8,45,562	48,097	26,37,788
14.	Maharashtra	-	-	56,287	1,45,715	4,29,026	4,03,387	1,26,317	21,148	32,709	6,702	59	-	8,785	23,945	12,54,080
15.	Manipur	-	-	1,300	2,056	1,640	4,397	19,301	37	807	40,649	-	-	2,784	-	72,971
16.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	1,264	17,832	12,880	30,334	22,727	18,262	1,063	21	74	2,544	-	1,07,001
17.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	378	8,129	6,236	401	4,096	10,023	-	447	285	421	30,416
18.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	4,368	13,434	10,590	9,048	8,237	8,300	507	-	5,696	-	60,180
19.	Odisha	-	-	72	1,44,056	6,74,156	14,35,007	3,58,777	78,003	38,896	22,149	19,477	42,028	2,38,800	35,038	30,86,459
20.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	16,413	28,890	-	26,479	20,000	1,206	-	-	-	-	92,988
21.	Rajasthan	-	9,236	2,46,142	2,37,727	2,08,695	2,55,939	22,058	97,324	17,163	16,755	8,035	71,643	1,99,210	35,387	14,25,314
22.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	66	7,121	2,179	417	346	1,622	1,850	-	-	-	13,601
23.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	296	3,83,533	1,15,044	2,329	-	-	-	-	1,192	22,297	-	5,24,691
24.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	868	-	-	24,397	89,144	8,22,406
25.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	22,085	36,886	21,170	18,516	16,383	1,272	4,435	23,221	32,738	3,806	1,80,512
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4,060	2,51,628	1,91,576	2,51,575	1,57,263	15,818	1,72,502	3,037	14,695	86,750	3,37,313	4,82,521	12,87,441	2,57,973	35,14,152
27.	Uttarakhand	-	21,539	61,642	50,111	51,998	19,596	-	4,035	29,000	-	-	-	1,617	-	2,39,538
28.	West Bengal	-	26,572	32,647	37,181	3,45,198	9,25,309	5,24,499	2,20,661	62,927	1,596	6,278	26,857	38,124	622	22,48,471
Total		16,815	6,55,773	16,21,182	30,84,788	47,18,468	58,83,355	27,88,264	12,96,541	9,61,730	7,59,377	14,39,144	22,42,763	50,41,996	8,09,227	3,13,19,423

Statement-III*State-wise Annual Per Capita Consumption of Electricity
(Utilities and Non Utilities) 2016-17*

State/UT	Per Capita Consumption (kWh)
Chandigarh	1128
Delhi	1574
Haryana	1975
Himachal Pradesh	1340
Jammu and Kashmir	1282
Punjab	2028
Rajasthan	1166
Uttar Pradesh	585
Uttarakhand	1454
Northern Region	1003
Chhattisgarh	2016
Gujarat	2279
Madhya Pradesh	989
Maharashtra	1307
Daman and Diu	7965
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15783
Goa	2466
Western Region	1533
Andhra Pradesh	1319
Telangana	1551
Karnataka	1367
Kerala	763
Tamil Nadu	1847
Puducherry	1784
Lakshadweep	633
Southern Region	1432
Bihar	272
Jharkhand	915

State/UTs	Per Capita Consumption (kWh)
Odisha	1622
West Bengal	665
Sikkim	806
Andaman and Nicobar	370
Eastern Region	695
Arunachal Pradesh	648
Assam	339
Manipur	326
Meghalaya	832
Mizoram	523
Nagaland	345
Tripura	470
North-Eastern Region	392
ALL INDIA	1122

Protection of power grids

793. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to curb load encroachment, which caused the major grid disturbance in the Northern Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what corrective measures are currently in place to check grid outages and power swings;

(d) whether Government is taking any steps to better their protection systems of power grids to prevent future grid disturbances; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Power, Government of India, constituted an Enquiry Committee to analyse the causes of the major grid disturbances in Northern Region and to suggest measures to avoid recurrence of such disturbance in future. The Committee submitted the report on 16th August, 2012. To mitigate the issue of load encroachment, the Committee, *inter-alia* recommended "review of zone-3 philosophy". Subsequently,

a 'Task Force on Power System Analysis under Contingencies' was constituted in December, 2012 which submitted its report in August, 2013. In regard to the issue of load encroachment, the Task Force gave its detailed recommendation on "Zone-S philosophy". The recommendations of this Task Force have been implemented in all the five regional electricity grids in consultation with their constituents.

(c) Measures currently in place to check grid outages and power swings *inter-alia* are:

- (i) The operation of the power grids in the country and its monitoring are governed by the Indian Electricity Grid Code (IEGC) issued by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC). Accordingly, the operation of the Regional grids are supervised by the respective Regional Load Despatch Centres (RLDCs) whereas overall operation of the inter-regional grid is supervised by the National Load Despatch Centre (NLDC). This, *inter-alia* include operational measures to avoid any grid outage, on real time basis.
- (ii) In cases of sudden disturbances which have potential to disturb prevailing load-generation balance or which could result in overloading of some transmission corridors, Special Protection Schemes (SPS) have been provided on case to case basis to avoid cascade trippings and to ensure faster restoration of the electrical system.
- (iii) In monthly meetings of Regional Power Committees (RPCs), the outage planning of inter-State and inter-regional transmission elements are discussed and finalized in consultation with RLDCs / NLDC.
- (iv) The requisite protection to avoid the unwarranted trippings on lines due to power swings has been deployed in all five regional electricity grids.

(d) and (e) In addition to above measures, the steps taken for better protection system of electricity grids to prevent future grid disturbances *inter-alia* are:

- (i) Third Party Protection Audit of all substations is carried out periodically to identify deficiencies in existing protection system.
- (ii) Government of India has granted funds from Power System Development Fund (PSDF) for rectification of discrepancies identified in the third party protection audit of the States/Utilities. Till date, an amount of ₹3198.00 crore has been sanctioned for 41 number of schemes for renovation and upgradation of protection system.

- (iii) Further, Automatic Under Frequency Load Shedding (AUFLS) protection schemes have also been implemented in all the regions to improve grid's stable operation.

Electrified rural households in the country

794. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether latest data as per the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and the Saubhagya Scheme shows inconsistencies in the number of rural households in the country;

(b) whether the deadline for electrifying all villages is extended to May, 2018, after missing the May, 2017 target; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the percentage of rural households with electricity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) A web portal for Saubhagya scheme has been developed for monitoring the progress of un-electrified households. The data of households and progress are updated in the Saubhagya Portal directly by the concerned State DISCOMs for information of all the stakeholders and dissemination in public domain. Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) relates to electrification of villages and BPL households and Saubhagya relates to electrification of all un-electrified households, both are different sets of data.

(b) and (c) Hon'ble Prime Minister in his Independence Day address to the nation on 15 August, 2015 made the commitment that all remaining un-electrified villages in the country would be electrified within one thousand days *i.e.* by 1st May, 2018. All the un-electrified inhabited census villages have been electrified on 28.04.2018 *i.e.* ahead of the deadline.

As regards the households electrification, as per Census 2011, there were 16.78 crore rural households in the country and 9.28 crore (55%) rural households were electrified. Based on latest information provided by the States on Saubhagya portal, there are 17.73 crore rural households in the country, of these 15.27 crore (86.12%) households are electrified as on 18.07.2018.

Establishment of green corridor grid in the country

795. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has established grid connectivity between the Southern Power Grid with Power Grids of other regions to facilitate power transit between Tamil Nadu and other States;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to facilitate Tamil Nadu to sell or buy excess power with other States;
- (d) the steps taken by Government to expedite the establishment of green corridor grid in the country; and
- (e) the amount allocated for the same during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The connectivity between the Southern Grid and Power Grids of other regions are adequate to meet the requirements of power transmission between Tamil Nadu and other States.

(c) The Southern Region (SR) is connected with the North-East-West Region (NEWR) through various inter-regional AC links at 220kV, 400KV, 765kV level and HVDC link. With the commissioning of new transmission lines, the grid connectivity upstream and downstream of the main NEWR-SR corridor has further strengthened. The detail of inter-regional links between SR and NEWR is given in the Statement (See below).

(d) Green Energy Corridors (GEC) have been planned to facilitate integration of large scale renewable generation capacity in eight Renewable Energy resource rich States namely Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. It includes strengthening of intra-State and inter-State transmission systems and establishment of Renewable Energy Management Centres (REMCs).

The inter-State transmission system and REMCs are being implemented by POWERGRID. The project includes about approx. 3200 ckms line and Six Substations of total 18,000 MVA to be completed by May 2019. Part of the transmission system is commissioned and balance transmission scheme is under various stages of implementation. The intra-State transmission system is being implemented by the respective State Transmission Utilities. The progress of the various schemes under GEC is regularly monitored by Central Electricity Authority/Ministry of Power.

(e) Establishment of REMCs under GEC is a Central Sector Scheme sanctioned in 2017-18 at an estimated cost of ₹ 409 crore. An amount of ₹ 10 lakh and ₹10 crore have been provisioned in the Financial Year 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively. However, no fund has been released so far.

Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has sanctioned ₹10141 Crore for implementation of Intra State transmission System under GEC in 2015-16, out of which 40% is grant from MNRE.

Statement*Inter-regional transmission links and capacity (mw)*

Sl. No.		Present Capacity (MW)
1.	Balimela-Upper Sileru 220kV S/c	130
2.	Gazuwaka HVDC back-to-back	1000
3.	Talcher-Kolar HVDC bipole	2500
4.	Angul - Srikakulum 765kV D/c	4200
5.	Chandrapur HVDC back-to-back	1000
6.	Kolhapur-Belgaum 220kV D/c	260
7.	Ponda - Nagajhari 220kV D/c	260
8.	Raichur - Solapur 765kV S/c line (PG)	2100
9.	Raichur - Solapur 765kV S/c line (Pvt. Sector)	2100
10.	Narendra - Kolhapur 765kV D/c (charged at 400kV)	2200
11.	Wardha - Nizamabad 765kV D/c line	4200
	TOTAL	19,950

Back-end system infrastructure cost under Saubhagya scheme

796. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the Saubhagya scheme does not provide for any back-end system infrastructure improvement (HT network including 11 KV/33 KV lines, Transformers etc.) whereas the earlier Central schemes like Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) scheme provided for ₹21,000/- per household and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) scheme provided for approximately ₹ 50,000/- per household for this purpose; and

(b) whether the Ministry will consider to make the provision of back-end infrastructure cost under Saubhagya scheme as allowed under RGGVY and DDUGJY schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana - Saubhagya with the objective to achieve universal household electrification. Projects have been sanctioned to the States under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya

Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) including RE component for strengthening electricity infrastructure for village electrification and efficient rural distribution system through feeder segregation, creation of sub-stations of adequate capacity together with 33 KV lines, distribution transformers and 11 KV and LT lines of adequate capacity in each village. Thus DDUGJY provides the necessary back-end system infrastructure for Saubhagya. Saubhagya provides for the last mile connectivity and free electricity connections to all households in rural and all poor households in urban areas.

Development of iconic tourism destinations

797. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to develop ten prominent tourist sites as Iconic Tourism destinations through holistic infrastructure and skill development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government plans to make the monuments accessible to differently abled citizens and visitor friendly;

(d) whether Government considered any sites/monuments to streamline waste water and garbage disposal and rainwater harvesting systems; and

(e) whether Government is planning to increase the security of the visitors by installing CCTVs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) Pursuant to Budget Announcements of 2018-19, Ministry of Tourism has identified following 17 sites in 12 clusters in the country for development under Iconic Tourist Sites Development Project: Uttar Pradesh- Taj Mahal and Fatehpur Sikri; Maharashtra- Ajanta and Ellora; Delhi- Humayun's Tomb, Red Fort and Qutub Minar; Goa- Colva beach; Rajasthan-Amer Fort; Gujarat- Somnath and Dholavira; Madhya Pradesh- Khajuraho; Karnataka- Hampi; Tamil Nadu- Mahabalipuram; Assam- Kaziranga; Kerala- Kumarakom; Bihar- Mahabodhi.

The Ministry shall be developing the above sites in a holistic manner with focus on issues concerning connectivity to the destination, better facilities/experience for the tourists at the site, skill development, involvement of local community, promotion and branding and by bringing private investment.

(c) to (e) The monuments taken up for development under the above project fall under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and State Archaeology Departments.

The Ministry will carry out interventions at the monuments in collaboration with the ASI and State Government and all development plans will have elements of universal accessibility, cleanliness at the monuments, use of Green Technology and enhanced security for the tourists.

Harassment of foreign tourists in the country

798. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there is an increase in the number of incidents of harassment of tourists, especially foreign women tourists in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents which were brought to the notice of Government in the form of complaint to the local authorities; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent such incidents faced by the tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) The 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. As such, safety and security of tourists including foreign women tourists is the primary responsibility of the State Governments/ Union Territories. The Ministry of Tourism does not compile data on crime against foreign and domestic tourists as such. However, any such incident which comes to the knowledge of Ministry of Tourism as a part of CPGRAM, is taken up with the appropriate authority.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism has taken following steps in order to ensure safety and security of tourists, including foreign women tourists:

- (i) The 'Athithidevo Bhava' Social Awareness campaigns have been introduced by the Ministry of Tourism with the objective of sensitising stakeholders and the general public about various social awareness themes.
- (ii) An advisory has been posted on the Ministry of Tourism website www.incredibleindia.org indicating that India remains safe destination for international tourists including women tourists.

- (iii) The Ministry of Tourism has launched the 24x7 Multi-Lingual Tourist Info-Helpline on the toll free number 1800111363 or on a short code 1363 in 12 Languages including 10 international languages and in Hindi and English in February, 2016, for domestic and foreign tourists to provide support service in terms of information relating to travel in India and also offers appropriate guidance to tourists in distress while travelling in India.
- (iv) A Welcome card with "Tips to enjoy your stay" is being handed over to foreign tourists on arrival to make the visit of tourists a memorable experience.
- (v) The Ministry of Tourism has issued the Guidelines on Safety and Security of Tourists for State Governments/Union Territories and Tips for travellers in September, 2014 to stress on the importance of safety and risk management, assist in identifying best practices and encourage closer cooperation for ensuring a pleasant experience to the tourists.
- (vi) The Security of tourists is a State Government subject, however, the Ministry of Tourism in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations had proposed to set up Tourist Police at prominent tourist spots. The State Governments/UT Administrations of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana and Odisha have deployed Tourist Police, in one form or the other.
- (vii) The Ministry of Tourism conducts a constant dialogue with State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, various tourism related institutions and stakeholders for drawing up strategies for development and promotion of tourism in the country including safe and honourable Tourism.
- (viii) Ministry of Tourism from time to time issues advisory to various State Governments and UT Administrations to ensure safety and security of the tourist.

Expansion of Buddhist Tourism Circuit

799. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is set to expand Buddhist Tourism Circuit in 21 more States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has identified stupas and viharas in these States, around which small intra-State Buddhist zones will be developed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) to (d) Buddhist Circuit is one of the fifteen thematic circuits identified for development under Swadesh Darshan Scheme. All the sites in the country associated with the Buddhism are covered under the Circuit.

The projects under the scheme are identified for development in consultation with the 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. Based on above, Ministry has sanctioned following projects under Buddhist Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme:

			(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	State & Year	Project Name	Amt. Sanctioned
1.	Madhya Pradesh (2016-17)	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur- Dhar	74.94
2.	Uttar Pradesh (2016-17)	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Srawasti-Kushinagar-Kapilvastu	99.97
3.	Bihar (2016-17)	Construction of Convention Centre adjacent to Maya Sarovar on the western side at Bodhgaya	98.73
4.	Gujarat (2017-18)	Development of Buddhist circuit: Junagadh-Gir- Somnath-Bharuch-Kutch- Bhavnagar-Rajkot- Mehsana	35.99
5.	Andhra Pradesh (2017-18)	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda- Bavikonda- Bojjanakonda- Amravati-Anupu	52.34
TOTAL			361.97

Implementation of centrally sponsored flagship schemes

800. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) including flagship programmes being implemented at present; and

(b) the details of targets and allocations made, funds allocated, disbursed and utilised in these schemes during the last three years including the present year, State-wise, UT-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Ministry of Tourism being implemented at present is PIDDC (Product Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits) - Union Territory (UT) Plan. The scheme aims at improving the existing products and developing new tourism products to the world standard. While the Scheme has been delinked from union support post recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission, the UT part of the scheme has been retained for tourism development in UTs.

(b) The details of sanctions and funds released for various projects under PIDDC- UT Plan during the last three years including the present year are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of sanctions and funds released for various projects under PIDDC- UT Plan during the last three years including the present year

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Union Territory	Name of the Project	Total Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Year of Release
1.	Delhi	Additional Craft Stalls at Pitampura	88.90	9.07	2016-17
		Additional new facilities at Dilli Haat, INA	72.85	14.57	2016-17
		Development of Dilli Haat at Janakpuri as a Mega Project	2436.91	1000.00	2017-18
2.	Puducherry	Development of Puducherry as Mega Tourism Destination	3418.51	965.30	2016-17

Note: No funds have been sanctioned/released under the scheme during the present year, 2018-19

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned to thirty-five minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

The Non-implementation of the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we will be taking up the Short Duration Discussion regarding the non-implementation of the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, 2014, and the total time given for this is two hours and thirty minutes. In view of the importance of the issue, I decided to convert it into a discussion under Rule 176 and then allotted it two-hours-and -a-half. Otherwise the original proposal was to have only a short time. I suggest to all the Members of different parties, who have given their names, to please confine to the time allocated to them. There should be no need for us from here to say 'Your time is over'. Secondly, the first speaker of any party should remember the total time allocated to his party and, accordingly, he should speak taking proportionately that much time.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, we are going to start the Short Duration Discussion. But see the importance! The Minister is not here. The Home Minister has to come.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): I want to ask one thing. Who is going to respond on behalf of the Government?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The information that is given to me *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Ramesh, please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* When the Chair has not permitted, nobody should stand. You raise your hand, I will definitely call you. I was given the information that the Home Minister of India, the senior-most Minister, who is also incidentally concerned with the Bill, would be responding to the discussion. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here and another Cabinet Minister is here. They will take notes and the Home Minister will definitely come and respond.

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, on time allocation, we have made a request to a couple of parties to give additional time to us, which they have agreed. It is just for your information.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Y.S. Chowdary, initiate the debate.

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, to start with, I would like to place on record the gratitude of five crore people of the State of Andhra Pradesh to hon. Chairman, leaders of various parties and hon. Members of this august House for enabling a detailed discussion on the agony and anguish, which they undergo even after four years of hastily and unscientifically prepared and politically motivated bifurcation of undivided Andhra Pradesh. The frustration and helplessness of the people of Andhra Pradesh has serious implications for the future of our country as it rightly aspires to find its due place in the comity of nations. The future of Aspirational India would be in serious jeopardy if the neglect of Andhra Pradesh over the last four years were to continue. That is why we sought this debate. The future of the people of Andhra Pradesh is in dark mainly on account of the following nine reasons. One, blatant violations by this Government of various provisions of the sacred Constitution of India. Two, neglect of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act passed by the supreme Legislature of our country, including this august House. Three, wilful burial of the decision of the Union Cabinet in respect of Special Category Status for Andhra Pradesh. Four, calculated and motivated non-compliance with the assurances and promises made by the hon. Prime Minister of our country on the floor of this august House, in respect of the State of Andhra Pradesh, at the time of creation of the present State. Five, publicly proclaimed political philosophy of the ruling party, the BJP, that politics is all for power. The sixth point is, carefully orchestrated the mis-information campaign against the State of Andhra Pradesh with regard to the Special Category Status and Central assistance being given under the so-called special package. Seventh point is - huge dichotomy between the words and deeds of hon. Prime Minister and hon. Finance Minister. Eighth point is - blatant violation of the spirit of cooperative federalism on which this diverse and large country needs to be run. Ninth point - demonstrated failure on the part of the Government of India in implementing the Act which is passed by both the House, though, four years have elapsed. Sir, it shall be my endeavour to present our case in favour of the people of Andhra Pradesh and against the Government of India, within the time given to me. I would not like to go into too many statistics regarding the pitiable State of the Andhra Pradesh when it was brought into being and our genuine claims for assistance and what the Government did. I would like to present our case in the perspective of the guarantees available to the people of the neglected Andhra Pradesh within the contours of the Constitution of India and the basic principles of our Parliamentary Democracy and the mindset of this Government. Before I do so, let me throw some light on what is happening to my State and the perceptions of the five crore people over the past four years. Sir, lynching is the flavour of the season in our country for some time now and there has been a widespread concern over the same. Dictionary meaning of lynching is a group or a mob

killing someone for an alleged offence without a trial. The people of my State feel that there is a Centrally-sponsored lynching going on against them as they are forced to bleed for resources and Central assistance by being deprived of their entitlements. And, what is the offence committed by the people of Andhra Pradesh? The offence is that they believed in the Central Government of the day, they believed in BJP for about four long years. I know, I am using a harsh language, but, I have no other option to highlight the injustice being done to the State and the people of Andhra Pradesh. I do hope, expecting some relief out of this debate, to get support from this august House, from every Member and every party. This august House is the Council of States. Andhra Pradesh is a constitutional constituent of the Union of India and one would expect this august House to come to the relief of the distraught and worried people of Andhra Pradesh in their hour of distress and despair, on account of the cool and calculated machinations of the Central Government against my State and its people. We are entitled to protection from the House by making the Government to amend their questionable attitude and approach towards my State. Sir, let me now briefly elaborate on the nine reasons.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chowdary, you have to keep your time in mind.

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No party has given me in writing or orally saying that they are giving their time to Telugu Desam. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: I think you can take the clarifications, Sir, if need be. Any body will adjust. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If anybody will adjust, I will be happy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, proportionate time should be allotted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Proportionate time is over. That is the problem.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, the first speaker is very much agitated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will allow him. They have given six names. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We have to see how to solve this problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have no problem, LoP.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The Chairman was kind enough to allow a discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am just cautioning Mr. Chowdary because others will lose time. If any party comes forward, I will be more than happy.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: My submission would be that we can have half-an-hour extra and that can be given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is easy to say, "Take one hour extra from other's time". But, as he suggested, if any party is ready to part with their time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Sir, let me now briefly elaborate on the nine reasons that I have. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, Mr. Chowdary. I don't want to obstruct you. You are the leader of your party and also a senior colleague. I want you to have a free say. The total time allocated is two hours and thirty minutes. It will not be extended under any circumstances. If any party comes forward, I will cut it from their time. If the Congress is willing, I have no problem; I welcome. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, Mr. Chowdary, please keep that in mind. You are the first speaker. Please go ahead.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, you told that you would extend the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. I extended it to two-and-a-half hours. Earlier the suggestion was ...*(Interruptions)*... Should I repeat what happened? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Sir, my humble request is: at least, allow us to express our anguish.

Sir, let me now briefly elaborate on the nine reasons that I gave for seeking this important debate. Article 4 of our Constitution clearly stipulates that if any State is bifurcated under Article 3, then supplemental, incidental and consequential measures can be taken by the Parliament. Andhra Pradesh is a fit case for such intervention, but what is happening? The Government has refused to meet our demand of amending the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act to address the vagueness of language contained therein regarding the development of Andhra Pradesh and assisting in the same. Instead, the Government is taking cover under such vague expression of the Act to suit their mindset

against the State. Decisions of the Union Cabinet have certain Constitutional sanctity, but this Government has ignored the Cabinet decision of 1st March, 2014, conferring Special Category Status to our State. This is yet another blatant violation of the Constitution of our country.

Sir, on the floor of this very august House, the then Prime Minister, on 20th February, 2014, gave six assurances, including granting of Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh. But, all these assurances are being brazenly violated. So, we need protection from this House and hence, we sought this debate.

Sir, the hon. Prime Minister, during his election campaign, not once but thrice publicly assured the people of Andhra Pradesh at Guntur, Nellore and the temple town of Tirupati that Andhra Pradesh would be given Special Category Status not for five years, as promised by the Congress, but for ten years. Hence, this debate is very important for us. This demonstrates the disconnect between the words and the deeds of Shri Modi, which is a matter of serious concern not only for the people of Andhra Pradesh but for the country as well.

This Government does not seem to be having trust and confidence in the machinery and leadership of States. Bridging the revenue deficit for the ten-month period from the date of the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh coming into being till March, 2015, is a major case in point. Andhra Pradesh Government, while under Presidential Rule, projected this deficit as ₹16,078 crore. The CAG upheld this figure — the Presidential Rule can be construed as if it is under the Central Government rule — but the Members of this august House would be surprised to know that the Prime Minister's Office, in its wisdom, reduced it drastically to ₹ 4,117 crore without explaining any reasons.

Sir, is the PMO meant to examine the expenditure reports of States and decide on them? What mandate and machinery does the PMO have to do so? It seems that the PMO does not trust the constitutional constituent of the Union of India, that is, Andhra Pradesh. Where is this country being led to by such a PMO doing such micro management of expenditure in States and that too distrusting every institution and individual? That is why, we sought this debate.

If the Government of India, under the visionary and able leadership of hon. Prime Minister, is propelled by such manifest distrust of the States and the Chief Ministers and State Governments, where are we being led to? This House needs to know.

Sir, yet another manifestation of this 'mission distrust' is the misleading campaign being orchestrated by the Government of India. Unashamedly and with utter disregard to

[Shri Y.S. Chowdary]

facts, this Government has been misleading the media and the people of Andhra Pradesh and this country that the Fourteenth Finance Commission has said that no more Special Category Status to any States, which is far from the truth. On the contrary, the then Minister of Planning, Shri Rao Inderjit Singh, in reply to the Unstarred Question No.2360, on 15th March, 2018, informed this very august House and I quote, "The Fourteenth Finance Commission, in its recommendations, has not made any specific reference not to confer Special Category Status to any State.." Sir, my question is: How can the Government of the day say something contrary to what the Rajya Sabha was told in writing? This House has a right to reprimand the Government for this deliberate misinformation campaign and compromising with the honour of this House. That is why we sought the support of every Member of this House. This clearly shows the lack of will and coordination between the Departments. Sir, all this misinformation campaign and utter disregard for the Constitution of India and the Parliament for the fundamental principles of Parliamentary democracy and cooperative federalism and the spirit of so-called "Team India" besides the mismatch in the words and deeds of this Government have deep roots somewhere. It is in the publicly stated political philosophy of the ruling party *i.e.* B.J.P. Sir, high-level functionary of the BJP, speaking at the State-level Executive meeting in Warangal in Telangana on 23rd July, 2017 said, "Politics have to be cold-blooded. Politics are not for doing charity. We do politics only to capture power. The aim of politics is to capture power. There is no scope for emotions in politics." This brazen advocacy of the theory of "Politics of Power", Sir, in my view, holds the key to what is happening now in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Sir, I would like to ask this august House, through you, which is the House of Elders, whether playing divisive politics with the future of five crore people of Andhra Pradesh is in the interest, of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chowdary, I am afraid. Please focus on your issues because for both Trinamool and TDP, time is over.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN (West Bengal): No, Sir, why for the Trinamool?

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Is this the way to shape a New India that the Hon. Prime Minister often talks about? I am afraid, certainly not, Sir. So, this debate is very important. Sir, kindly bear with us.

Sir, on behalf of the people of Andhra Pradesh, I would like to assert in this House that we are not seeking any charity or undue favour from this Government or the ruling party. We are only demanding what is due to the people of Andhra Pradesh as a matter of

right as per the Act, along with the assurances of the Prime Minister given on the floor of this august House on 20th February, 2014, assurances of the Prime Minister made on several occasions.

Sir, soon after this Government assumed office, you advised the Ministers and Members of this House not to use the colonial language "I beg to raise", as colonial times are over. Sir, but not in reality, going by the way this Government is conducting itself and the way it is giving governance.

The Chief Minister, myself and along with all of my colleagues were forced to go around to many offices begging one after another for what was due to us as a matter of right over the last four years. It is a new colonialism of the BJP variety that we are tasting. This is really sad times for a New India of Shri Modi's dreams. This needs to be checked. It is the States that make the Union of India and not by BJP alone.

Sir, let me now present a synoptic view of the failure of Andhra Pradesh and what they are supposed to give to the people of Andhra Pradesh. The Government of the State of Andhra Pradesh, with all responsibility and humility as a constituent of the Union of India, estimated a total resource requirement of about ₹ 1.54 lakh crores for various aspects of development of the resource starved State. Contrary to the misleading claims of the Government and the BJP, all that we have received so far is just ₹ 13,708 crores during the past four years from the Central Government.

Sir, at this rate, it would take 44 years for the Central Government to aid the State Government to stand on its own so then only it can think of coming to the level of. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I have to call Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Please, Sir. I would like to ask this Government through you, Sir, to clarify if this timeframe is what they are looking at. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What was the time I have given to you? I have given you 15 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Sir, you have taken five-seven minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is totally unfair. If you go like this, then I have to go by rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: No, Sir. This is humble. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have been liberal and said, 'take 15 minutes'. That is why I am asking.

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Just give me another seven minutes, I will conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. It is not possible. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, why are we in a hurry in the beginning itself? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you are withdrawing other speakers, then, you can speak, I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Sir, if the people of Andhra Pradesh were to pay for so long for the divisive politics, it is not certainly acceptable to us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't put the Chair in an embarrassing situation.

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: As part of their cool and calculated efforts to deny us of what was due to us, the Central Government tormented us with their inconsistent statements.

Backward districts of Andhra Pradesh were to get special assistance at par with similarly placed districts. The fact is that we got only ₹ 428 per capita while KBK districts get ₹ 4,115 per head. Is this not a clear case of breach of promise and discrimination, Sir? We do not complain against what others are getting. We are only asking for what was assured to us but the theory of power politics of BJP seems to be clearly coming in the way. It is very sad for us and for the country, Sir.

Sir, the other day, while responding to the debate on the No-Confidence Motion in the other House, hon. Prime Minister said that the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister has taken a U-Turn on our ties with the BJP. What was the option left to us after having patiently waited for four years, hoping against the hope, that the BJP would do justice one day or the other, and, with no sign of any redemption of such hope?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right, Mr. Chowdary. I have to stop you here.

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: In turn, what we got is blame and betrayal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad to speak.

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Sir, give me another four minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You just answer me. If you want the entire time to be taken you by, I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have no problem at all. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are taking your Party's time and Others' time also.

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Sir, if others have got problem, we will work it out at that point of time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to go either way. Either you go by the Chair or. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to accept what is there in the Rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: I can only request, Sir. We know, under which regime we are. We can only request. Please permit us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has nothing to do with the regime. I am sorry. I am seeing the way, the way... This is the regime! Not following the rules is not a regime. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take one more minute and conclude.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, please give him some more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go through this sheet. There are four minutes of TDP. I have allowed him 19 minutes; you can minus two minutes of interruptions. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not fair.

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Sir, how could we have continued to be a friend of BJP after the party publicly proclaimed their political philosophy of coming to power in a State like Andhra Pradesh at our party's cost, and, even if it meant starving the people of the State for resources that were their right?

Our Chief Minister Shri Chandrababu Naidu is one of the few senior-most and experienced leaders of our country, who has contributed to the nation building all these years. Sir, to give this august House one example that holds mirror to the mindset of this Government, I would like to refer to the issue of Railway Zone for Andhra Pradesh. Does it take four long years to decide and tell us whether it is possible or not? Does this reflect properly on the Government that claims to be decisive in taking the nation to the new heights? Certainly not, Sir. That is why, we sought this special debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chowdary, please conclude. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Sir, the fact of the matter is that ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Mr. Chowdary. You have taken twenty minutes.

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: It is the BJP who has taken a clear U-turn violating the principles of friendship and political morality.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a highly educated and cultured person. Please bear with me.

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Sir, my colleagues are willing to give me their time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Who are your colleagues? Let them say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Sir, my colleagues within my party. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If that is the case, I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: We will work it out, Sir.

Sir, the fact of the matter is that it is BJP who has taken a clear U-turn violating the principles of friendship and political morality. They schemed to destroy the TDP with the sole aim of expanding their political space in the State. For this reason, we had to part ways with a heavy heart. We had to do so since the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Modi, wants to build a New India but refused to embrace the people of Andhra Pradesh in their hour of distress and despair.

Sir, I would like to assure this august House that during the last four years, we have been on the steady and right course based on the principles of friendship, political morality, constitutionalism and cooperative federalism. But, here, what is happening? There is a parallel political pattern unfolding in Andhra Pradesh even as our CM was struggling day and night to build the future of the people of Andhra Pradesh. The core element of this pattern has been that BJP has begun to discover new 'Yours Sincere and Reliable Compromised Partner' (YSRCP). Having located such friends...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chowdary, do not take such names of other parties. They will again. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Sir, I never took the name. I said 'Yours Sincere and Reliable Compromised Partner' (YSRCP). ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the BJP thought that there is no more use of TDP for them.

Sir, can I ask this Government as to why have they failed to implement, at least, the Package announced on 8th September, 2016 by the hon. Finance Minister for the last two years? Sir, the Government has constituted a sub-group of Chief Ministers to study rationality of Centrally-sponsored schemes for Special Category States. Based on the recommendations, the NITI Aayog issued an office memorandum on 17th August, 2016, addressing the special category issues of various States. We are not able to understand what made the Government not include Andhra Pradesh along with those States.

Sir, I would like to sensitize this House about morality *versus* majority. I also mentioned several times in this august House that our founding fathers, freedom fighters brought independence by Quit India Movement. But, both the parties, unfortunately, are now doing politics by split India for political gains.

Sir, I would like to remind this august House that many States of our country have got single digit representation in Parliament, which is the temple of democracy. But, we have to respect the Member not the number, Sir. Fortunately, this House has got the presence of all the people like our present Chairman, the present Leader of the House, the then Leader of the House and the then Prime Minister, to witness what is happening to the State of Andhra Pradesh about the promises and assurances given various times.

Sir, this debate is to make a fervent appeal to the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Modi, and the Government of India to come to the rescue to the people of Andhra Pradesh. 'एपी को बचाओ, एपी को बचाओ,' Let A.P. be saved, let A.P. progress.

Sir, in the end, I would like to frame our demands as follows: Honour the decision of the Union Cabinet conferring Special Category Status on Andhra Pradesh. Implement all the points in true letter and spirit of the Act along with the assurances given on the floor of the House by the Prime Minister.

As a constitutional constituent of the Union of India, Andhra Pradesh has the right to seek proper response from the Government of India, and the Council of States is the right forum for it. सर, हम आन्ध्र वाले भीख मांगने वाले नहीं हैं, हमारी इच्छा नहीं है, इरादा नहीं है, हमारी भी एक मर्यादा है। उसी मर्यादा के हिसाब से मैं पूछ रहा हूँ, कुछ ज्यादा तो नहीं मांग रहा हूँ।

Thank you, Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity of conveying this anguish, agony, grievances, grief and rights of the five crore people of the State of Andhra Pradesh. And thanks to all the hon. Members for their patient hearing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chowdary. Now, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. Your party has also given five names.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, if required, we will ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not putting control on LoP. His time is there. But he knows how the system works.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I would like to thank you on my behalf and on behalf of the entire Opposition that you accepted our request to have a discussion on this issue today. I am also thankful to you for being very generous with Mr. Chowdary. Of course, he could have made better points. Sir, if you want to sympathize with the people of Andhra, you have to know the history of Andhra Pradesh. I am lucky to be associated politically with Andhra Pradesh since 1977 – it has now been 41 years – when I became the General-Secretary in-charge for Southern India, particularly as General-Secretary of Andhra Pradesh Youth Congress. In the capacity of the General-Secretary of the current organization, I have been in charge of their State for four times. So, with my association, I know what the position of Andhra Pradesh was. I will not take more than ten minutes because I want my friends and colleagues also to speak. In 1947, the coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema were part of the Madras Presidency as a province of British India, but Telangana was a separate State as Hyderabad. Rayalaseema and coastal Andhra followed the current system of India while the Hyderabad State had its own financial, military, judicial, police, general administration and revenue departments. That was the first stage of Andhra Pradesh. The second stage was when the first General Elections took place after independence in 1952. The coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema region had separate elections, while Hyderabad State had separate elections. So they were not together. That was the second stage.

What happened in 1952? Shri P. Sriramulu, a veteran, went on indefinite hunger strike for separate Andhra State for the Telugu people. On 19th October 1952, he went on hunger strike. And on 15th December, he died in a fasting camp. What followed after his death and demand? Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the new State of Andhra with 11 districts which included Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema on 1st October 1953 with Kurnool as its capital. आन्ध्र प्रदेश नहीं, आन्ध्र, हम 'प्रदेश' सभी स्टेट्स के साथ लगा देते हैं।

The next stage was formation of Andhra Pradesh. Based on the Sayyid Fazl Ali Report of the States Reorganisation Commission of which he was the Chairman, the Hyderabad State was split into three States. One was Hyderabad. Some part of Hyderabad went to Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra. Aurangabad Division was merged with Maharashtra. Now it has eight districts. At that time, it had only four districts. The Gulbarga Division of Hyderabad went to Karnataka. So, one division went to Maharashtra and one division went to Karnataka. They are now having eight districts each. The third and fourth divisions, that is, Gulshanabad which is now called Medak and two divisions of Nizamabad went to Andhra State. Thus, the State of Andhra Pradesh was born in October 1956 with Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema and the leftover two divisions of Telangana.

Why did I speak on its history? You can see how many times it has gone through metamorphosis. Some time they had been part of the Presidency, the Madras Presidency. Some time they had been part of some other region. Some time they had been part of Telangana. Ultimately, I think the fourth time, the reorganisation took place in 2014. So, knowing the history of the people of Andhra region, Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra in particular, they deserve full sympathy, not just the sympathy of the Parliament, not just the sympathy of the present administration, but sympathy of the entire nation, for this whole reorganisation had gone through a number of changes since 1947. They had not been allowed maximum time to resettle and make their own assets. There was a long demand. I don't say that the demand was not just. The demand of Telangana was also just. The demand of the people of present Andhra Pradesh is as just as the demand of the people of Telangana for a separate State was. Having divided that State into two, the present States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, we have to see and ensure that both the States progress and develop. Well, Telangana has enough assets and resources as it had the capital for quite some time, even during the Nizam's period. So, it has some advantages, advantages which the present Andhra Pradesh does not have. If the present Andhra Pradesh does not have the same advantages which the Telangana State has, it is for the Government, the Government of India, to support this Government. It is a new born State. The new born State requires same nourishment and same feed which a new born child requires. So, this State requires a lot of financial assistance.

Sir, the Reorganisation Act was notified with the appointed day of bifurcation on June 2, 2014. While bifurcating the State in 2014, the then Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, promised to accord a special status to the successor State for a period of five years. I remember that. The Leader of the House is not here at the moment. He was the Leader of the Opposition then. He wanted and many leaders of the then Opposition party and from the present Government had said that five years was not enough and they wanted to make it ten years, and when that was not agreed upon, the present Government had said, should they come to power, they will extend this special status from five years to ten years. Mr. Chairman, Sir, today that political party, which wanted to give special status to the people of Andhra Pradesh and the State of Andhra Pradesh for ten years, has not initiated it. That promise is unfulfilled. So, that promise has to be fulfilled. We wanted five years. Hon. Home Minister *Saheb*, your party wanted ten years. Where has ten years' demand gone? I don't blame the people of Andhra Pradesh. The present Government has to be blamed because you wanted to walk an extra mile or extra step. So, you shall have to fulfil that. Sir, in respect of the special status, this present Government has said on a

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

number of occasions on the floor of the House and outside the House that they have given a special package to the State of Andhra Pradesh in place of special status. Sir, what is the status of that special package? The Government of India had promised to give an amount of ₹16,447 crore and as against ₹ 16,447 crore, only an amount of ₹ 400 crore has been disbursed. This is not even two per cent. I don't know whether it makes two, three or five per cent. Now, it is almost five years. Steel plant at Kadapa was promised. That has not been fulfilled. Vishakhapatnam steel plant is not being allotted captive mines in Kadapa region. For the development of physical and social infrastructure of seven backward districts, the Government of India has just sanctioned ₹ 150 crore. It is peanuts for the development of seven backward districts. Districts in Andhra Pradesh, population-wise and otherwise geographically also, are very, very big and huge. For the development of Amravati, the State Capital, an amount of just ₹ 1,500 crore is given. It was discussed at that time that ₹ 10,000 crore was the minimum requirement to begin with or may be more. So, an amount of ₹ 1,500 crore is totally inadequate. Sir, the Government of India had promised to develop a major port at Duggirajupatnam. There is no progress whatsoever. Then, a special railway zone was to be established within six months. Now, it is four years. No decision is taken on that. So, all these are there. The affidavit filed by the Centre in the Supreme Court on July 5th claims that all commitments under the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 had been addressed and that it is unable to give the SCS to Andhra Pradesh. Sir, there will be a privilege against this Government. I do not know why they have not raised a privilege issue so far. Where is this? So many things were said. Nothing has been implemented. This Government is going before the hon. Supreme Court of India and saying that we have fulfilled every promise. Sir, I do not want to use very strong words but you are deceiving the nation, you have deceived the Parliament's decision and this Government is deceiving the people of Andhra Pradesh. I take strong plea on behalf of the Opposition that the promises made by the previous Government and promises made by the present Government should be fulfilled forthwith. I expect from the hon. Minister a reply to all these questions. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Ghulam Nabiji. Now, Shri G.V.L. Narasimha Rao.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Chairman Sir, this is a subject that concerns my home State of Andhra Pradesh. As a proud son of Andhra Pradesh, as a Telugu bidda, today, I feel grieved at the manner in which a propaganda has been unleashed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: A propaganda which is not based on facts. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not make comments, Mr. Ramesh. This is a very bad habit. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... When you get your turn, you can say so many things. ...*(Interruptions)*... The others also said it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: I have not even started and they seem to be having some butterflies in their stomach. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anybody can say anything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: I will only place facts and nothing else. This is my maiden speech, therefore, as per the parliamentary convention, I am not supposed to be disturbed by any Member in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You do not worry. You make your points. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: There is a mass scale propaganda. I do not even hesitate to say that it is a mass scale deception because what is being attempted here is to completely mislead people of Andhra Pradesh. A young State like Andhra Pradesh requires a progressive approach. What has now been attempted is a complete negative approach for the sake of political expediency. It is nothing but political expediency and I will state you how. I am proud to say that this Government under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modiji has given special focus to this State as no other Government has ever done. ...*(Interruptions)*... These ten years of the UPA actually hurried through passing this entire Bill in an undemocratic manner. To some extent, yes, it was again the political expediency of the Congress Party which rushed through it in the last days of the UPA Government. It is only because of my Party, it is only because of the leaders of the BJP that you have so many assurances and so many promises. Most of them have been fulfilled and I will tell you how. I am also happy to say that the hon. Chairman of this House today was the champion of the cause of the State of Andhra Pradesh. All the assurances given on the floor of this House by the former Prime Minister were a result of the initiative by the current Chairman of Rajya Sabha and the current Leader of the House, Shri Arun Jaitley, who is not present today.

I will tell you how this is a mass scale deception. Everyone refers to terms very loosely, very conveniently without examining what has actually been discussed, what has

[Shri G.V.L. Narasimha Rao]

actually been promised. Let me read what has been promised on the floor of the House. Again, let me remind all hon. Members that this was a result of our initiative and not because the Congress Party wanted to give any benefit to Andhra Pradesh.

I am reading this from the February 20, 2014 Rajya Sabha debate in this very House. The then Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh said, 'I would like to make a few further announcements in this regard.' I would like to draw the attention of the House. The first promise was 'First, for purposes of Central assistance' — and I would like these words to be noted — 'Special Category Status will be extended to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh comprising 13 districts, including the four districts of Rayalaseema and the three districts of north coastal Andhra for a period of five years.' This will put the State's Finance on a firmer footing." So, the promise was to extend the Special Category Status for five years to give financial assistance to put the State's finances on a firmer footing. And, while everyone outside claims that, oh! this is to do with hundred per cent tax exemption, there people are being misled.

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Have they given one rupee under this?

SHRI G.V. L. NARASIMHA RAO: No; I am reading as to what is the promise here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please Chowdaryji, you are a senior Member. Why this new disease of sitting and talking?

SHRI G.V. L. NARASIMHA RAO: I think the ruling party and the opposition party together in Andhra Pradesh are provoking people. They are calling them out to carry out protests, demonstrations. They are even going to the extent of even threatening treason. I am really shocked. How can responsible political parties make such fraudulent claims? This is clearly to do with financial assistance. I will tell you as to how this has been done. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: On that day, you were here. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nobody is misleading. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V. L. NARASIMHA RAO: What misleading? Sir, am I misleading the House? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: You are a witness. He is misleading the House. He is misleading.

SHRI G. V. L. NARASIMHA RAO: I want them to take their seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ramesh, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not going on record. Why are you wasting your lung power?

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, you were witness to this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have witnessed everything. ...*(Interruptions)*... And, I am a witness now also. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have witnessed everything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G. V. L. NARASIMHA RAO: I am placing only facts and only facts. ...*(Interruptions)*... And, I have all the documents and many more. Can I speak?

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: He doesn't know as to what he is representing. He is a new Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... He should know that one rupee is not given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sir, let him present his case.

SHRI G.V. L. NARASIMHA RAO: This is the assurance of the Prime Minister on the floor of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can submit it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will lay this paper on the Table of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is actually the property of this House. I am only reading from it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. What he wants to speak, he will speak and not according to your taste and dictation. ...*(Interruptions)*... Chowdaryji please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V. L. NARASIMHA RAO: What are you so scared of?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the way for the old Member also to behave. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V. L. NARASIMHA RAO: Now, this was the Central Financial Assistance that was promised and this was given by way of a package, a special assistance measure for Andhra Pradesh by way of special dispensation. This is the Cabinet Note of 15th March, 2017 whereby, Central Assistance by way of repaying loans of externally-aided projects. This was granted to the State of Andhra Pradesh. This was on 15th March. This announcement was made a few months earlier.

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Only announcement.

SHRI G.V. L. NARASIMHA RAO: This clearly spells out, and I would like to read, "The Central Government will provide special assistance measure to the Government of Andhra Pradesh, which would make up for the additional Central share the State might have received during the five year period, if this funding of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) would have been 90:10, as is the case, with the Special Category States". So, the benefit that the Special Category States were receiving until 2014, 2015 was extended to Andhra Pradesh by way of repayment of loans and interests on Externally-Aided Projects (EAPs)." This was 15th March, 2017. And, you have the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh on the floor of Legislative Council in Andhra Pradesh. I think it is not fair. Please sit down. The facts are very difficult for you to digest. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: He is wrong. He is misleading. He is misleading the august House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a way to take care of it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can move a motion against him.

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Okay, we will move a motion.

SHRI G.V. L. NARASIMHA RAO: I am reading. This is the debate of the A.P. Legislative Council of March 16, 2017, one day after the Cabinet passed this Resolution and what does this say? This Resolution says and I will read a few lines in Telugu.

* By way of this special assistance, the Central Government has given us all the benefits that would have accrued to the State had the Special Category Status been awarded.

In other words, the Chief Minister on the floor of the Legislative Council of Andhra Pradesh has said that by way of this special assistance, the Central Government has given us all the benefits that would have accrued to the State had the Special Category Status been awarded and he has thanked the hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Finance Minister, the present Defence Minister. He thanked the hon. Chairperson of this House who was the Union Minister at that time. He has thanked Shri Chowdary who moved this motion and who was the architect of this package. So, it is not that they don't know what has happened. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the Legislative Council. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, he is misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Was the Chief Minister misleading the House? ...*(Interruptions)*...

* English translation of the original speech delivered in Telugu.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: I am quoting. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can lay these papers on the Table of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Sir, he is misleading the House. Some of the Members will think it is true. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the view come. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: I am only quoting the hon. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can read it afterwards. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: I am only quoting the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh on the floor of Legislative Council. I can submit these documents, if required. I have all the documents. This is Mahanadu-2017. This is an annual party function of Telugu Desam Party, which is held every year in the month of May, where they pass political resolutions. I think, if you read this, you will think that this is a new party that is speaking today because until. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: This is another misleading statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: No, this is your document. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not reading. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: This is very wrong on the part of the fellow Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Chowdary, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Not even one rupee is given. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government has not taken any action. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not even one rupee is given. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why is he misleading the House? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Come on. Look at ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Except what Mr. G.V.L. Narasimha Rao is speaking, nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: *

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Chairman Sir, ** States with special category status. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would like to draw the attention of the State ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a statement of ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: This is what is happening for the past four years. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not right, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chowdary, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... It may not be to your liking. What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... What you spoke is not to their liking. What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am here only to regulate and see that everybody is allowed to make their point of view. If something unparliamentary is said, then, we will take care of it. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the respect.....*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: The Member, who is a new Member, cannot talk far from the truth. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't undermine new Members. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I am only placing the facts and the facts are inconvenient to them. ...*(Interruptions)*... Everything that I am stating is based on documents, official documents, official statements, their own party resolution. I am not cooking up anything.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Go ahead. Go to your point.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: This is a part of the resolution of the Telugu Desam Party. Sir, I would like to read, ** There is no difference between States having Special Category Status and not having Special Category Status. It means, there is no difference between States having Special Category Status and not having Special Category Status as far as industrial incentives are concerned. So it seems, Mr. Chandrababu Naidu, the hon. Chief Minister exactly spoke what I am telling you today. ...*(Interruptions)*... So it is exactly ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: After two years, as the special package ...*(Interruptions)*... Not even one rupee is given. टेबल थपथपाने का कोई फायदा नहीं है। एक नया पैसा नहीं आया है।

*Not recorded.

** English translation of the original speech delivered in Telugu.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chowdary, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): आप जो बीच-बीच में खड़े होते हैं, उससे लगता है कि आप घबरा रहे हैं। उन्हें अपनी बात पूरी कर लेने दीजिए।

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, the hon. Member has taken the name of a Chief Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has taken the name of Prime Minister. Let us not get into that.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: But he is not here to defend himself.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will not allow any charge. Mr. Bhubaneswar Kalita, I am here to see that no charge against anybody, including Chief Minister, particularly, Mr. Chandrababu Naidu or any other person, can be made in the House, without any substantial proof. ...*(Interruptions)*... You don't worry on that. I will take care of it. The question is, if somebody is quoting a document, speaking of a fact according to him, you cannot have any objection to it. If it is an allegation, yes. But if somebody is quoting a speech or a document or a reference to Council, Assembly, or Parliament as Mr. Chowdary has quoted the PM, we cannot object to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I appeal to all of you, don't make a distinction between new and old Members. Members get importance because of their conduct.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Thank you, Sir. Sir, I am quoting. I am only stating facts. In the statement, in the resolution of the Telugu Desam Party, the ruling party, they said, *The State will get benefit to the tune of only ₹ 3,500 crore per year if we are given special category status. That is the only financial assistance. He understood. The State Government knew that the financial assistance, the amount of money that the State could get is not more than ₹ 3,500 crore per year. And now, this is a letter from the hon. Chief Minister. This is dated 5th January, 2018 and this is hardly a few months ago and more or less, this letter from the hon. Chief Minister reiterates the same statement. It says that the State Government computed the amount the State might have received in the ratio of 90:10 and arrived at ₹ 16,447 crores for five years. This is estimated by the hon. Chief Minister, not by me, or the Central Government. He said, "If the Central assistance would have been given in 90:10 ratio, my State would have got benefit to the tune of ₹ 16,447 crores. And he is asking that money to be released which has already been

** English translation of the original speech delivered in Telugu.

[Shri G.V.L. Narasimha Rao]

approved in the form of a package." This is very interesting. It is the same phraseology that was used in hon. Prime Minister's assurance in the Lok Sabha, in the Rajya Sabha. The Chief Minister says that if this money is given, this will enable to put the residuary State finances on a firmer footing, as envisaged by the Parliament, while passing the Bifurcation Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Chief Minister himself has said that, the State will benefit only by ₹ 16, 447 crores but if the State is funded through Special Package, the financial assistance as promised in the Parliament will be fulfilled. Why is he not stating the points which he stated in last May and this January.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is translating himself.

SHRI G. V. L. NARASIMHA RAO: Why is it that the TDP is changing its position from May, 2017? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Y.S. Chowdary, please. You have been in the Government. You know how the Government functions; how the Opposition functions. Please have patience. That thing is going to happen. Don't worry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G. V. L. NARASIMHA RAO: Now, Sir, I am only placing the facts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Either by speech or by obstruction, nothing is going to happen. Things will go according to the intention of the Government and action of the Government, and ultimately, people will take a decision. Don't worry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going to happen either by obstruction or by construction or by doing something in between. Don't worry. Nothing is going to happen. We have seen a number of debates like this. I have been in the South for twenty years. Whatever has happened, has happened.

SHRI G. V. L. NARASIMHA RAO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, on March 16, the hon. Chief Minister thanked the Prime Minister, and in May, in a Party Convention, they passed a resolution saying it is a great benefit. It is equal to Special Category Status. On January 8th of this year, 2018, hon. Chief Minister estimates this ₹ 16,447 crores, and says, "This is in accordance with the promise given in Parliament by the then Prime Minister". So, in other words, with this package, if this is implemented, Special Category Status or its equivalent benefit has been given to the State. There are several external-aided projects which are on-going in the State of Andhra Pradesh, and six of those projects to the tune of about ₹ 12,000 crores are already being implemented, and the repayment of those programmes or those loans has already been accepted by the Government. The burden has been accepted by the Central Government. In addition to this, there are many other projects in the pipeline. So, in other words. ...*(Interruptions)*...

3.00 P.M.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: He is speaking far from the truth.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you are only the man who is interested in truth; others are not. Mr. Chowdary, please. I can understand your concern.

SHRI G. V. L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, if I am not stating facts, you can ask me. I have a letter in my hand dated 30th May, 2018. This is just about six weeks old. What does this letter say? This letter from the State Government to the Central Government mentions all the six programmes that I have just mentioned. This letter itself says that it is to the tune of ₹ 12,072 crore and in reference to March 15, 2017 Cabinet Resolution on the special package, they said, 'you make the interest payments'; they have already received some money. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, this special package ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Sir, this is very unfortunate; not even a single rupee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chowdary, when you spoke, nobody obstructed you from that side. This is not fair on your part.

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: How can we keep quiet when he is speaking things which are far from truth?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying: Hear others. That is the beauty of democracy. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rao, go ahead. Don't look at others; you make your point. That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is for the people to decide whether what you say is right or what others say is right.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, the only conclusion that one can get from the documents that I discussed is that there was a special assistance measure or package given by the Central Government which was welcomed by the State Government. That package is still in operation. The value of that package has been calculated by the Chief Minister himself and the package is on! So, where is the need for a Special Category Status? Why are you still provoking the people? Is this not highly politically immoral?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rao, you have taken twenty minutes. Please take note and go ahead. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Sir, not twenty but thirty minutes!

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, it is twenty minutes. The truth is not just in black and white but is displayed in red also! Please see the Display Board.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: That was the first assurance given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, the second assurance the then Prime Minister gave refers to tax incentives to industrial units in backward districts of both Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. I am happy to tell you ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Not even a single industry has come up either in Telangana or in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Come on! I have the facts with me. The Central Board of Direct Taxes had issued a notification on 30th September, 2016. This notification says that seven districts of Andhra Pradesh can avail tax incentives under the Income Tax Act. They have been given depreciation allowance and they have been given investment allowance, as is the case with the backward districts in the country. This was the assurance given on the floor of the House. This has been fulfilled way back in 2016. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Not even a single industry has come up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: No, that is not correct.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't answer them, Mr. Rao. You please go ahead.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Incidentally, Sir, I asked a question on the same to the hon. Finance Minister and he replied to it. He in fact told me the extent of units which have availed this benefit. There are many units which have already availed of it. It is a part of the record of this House. Sir, the second promise is fulfilled. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please fulfil the duty of being disciplined in the House; that is all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, when I began the speech, I said that there exists propaganda. I am tearing it apart bit by bit because these are the promises that have been kept and these are the promises which are under implementation. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the third point...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Go ahead, Mr. Rao. Don't look that side. Address the Chair. Make your points. As I told you, nothing is going to happen in the House. Only the Governments have to take action. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, all Special Category Status States don't necessarily have income-tax incentives. This is known. On the day when the then hon. Prime Minister gave the assurances on the floor of the House, I would like to bring this fact to the attention of the Members of the House, Special Category Status States of Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh did not have the hundred per cent income-tax exemption for the corporate sector.

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: That is not correct, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: I will tell you...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rao, don't get into the verbal duel. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, on the day of February 20, 2014, neither Uttarakhand nor Himachal Pradesh nor Jammu and Kashmir had income-tax exemptions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to think something else. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: I have a document. ...*(Interruptions)*.. I have Gazette Notifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GLURAL (Punjab): It was not renewed but that existed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You make your point. ...*(Interruptions)*.. By interruptions nothing is going to happen, take it from me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go ahead. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going to happen. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have assured you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: On February 20, 2014, if any unit had been set up. ...*(Interruptions)*... The then Commerce and Industry Minister is sitting in this House, I can see him. I don't know whether he can recall this fact. I have the documents in my hand. ...*(Interruptions)*... On February 20, 2014, if a new industry were to be set up on that day or after, ...*(Interruptions)*... Obviously on that day or after, neither Jammu and Kashmir nor Himachal nor Uttarakhand could get excise exemption. ...*(Interruptions)*... Or, they could not get income tax exemption. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: It is far from the truth. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not mentioning facts. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You just give notice; move a privilege, end of the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go ahead. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Anand Sharma, you cannot obstruct the Member. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): He has asked me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please check the record. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not obstructed him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not allowed you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him go ahead. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He has asked me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not asking you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Narasimha Rao, do you have anything to add? ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want to add anything else? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sorry, Mr. Chairman, even the Chair has to follow the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for telling the Chair and educating the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you very much. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you very much. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go ahead, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... This sort of listing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I have a right to respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have a right, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him complete, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know the rules, that is why I am sitting here. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way the rules are followed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't argue with the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... When he completes, then I will come to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You just want to stop in between and then want to have your say, that cannot be allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Chowdary, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going to happen by obstructing, by countering. ...*(Interruptions)*... I told you this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: This was not promised to Andhra, but still I am clarifying because some people are trying to mislead the people of my State. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You make your points. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Till 2013, the units set up ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has become a habit for some people to sit and make commentary. Nothing is going to happen by doing this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Jayaji, you don't worry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: I am from India. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Narasimha Rao, you address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, on the day this assurance was given in the House for a Special Category Status which had nothing to do with industrial incentives, I am just clarifying, the State of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You made that point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go beyond Kashmir, Himachal and Uttarakhand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Coming to other points, ...*(Interruptions)*... The Members of ruling party in Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I suggest to Members that those who are stronger on facts move a privilege motion later. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Why should we waste the time of the House? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You don't waste. Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you, don't waste your time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, for the State of Andhra Pradesh, the 14th Finance Commission had given ₹ 2,44,271 crores. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is coming by way of devolution from the Centre. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is up from ₹ 1,17,967 crores. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, from ₹ 1,17,000 crores, it has gone up by ₹ 2,44,000 crores. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chowdary, what you are saying, other than your original speech, is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... I told you; please understand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: So, this is more than double of what the State was getting by way of devolution earlier. This is number one.

Second one is, this also includes ₹ 22,133 crores being given as revenue deficit grant. This is coming to the State because the 14th Finance Commission has ended the distinction between General Category and Special Category States.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record, except Mr. Narasimha Rao's speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: The State is receiving, through the 14th Finance Commission, nearly ₹ 1.27 lakh crores by way of devolution and grants. Is this getting less? Is this injustice? Is this not propaganda?

Now, coming to the ₹ 22,133 crores by way of revenue deficit grant, Sir, Andhra Pradesh is the only State to get revenue deficit grant for five years. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not your duty. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not the custodian of the total truth of the entire universe. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: No other State in the country is getting revenue-deficit grant, except North-Eastern and Hilly States. ...*(Interruptions)*... Among the General Category States, no State is receiving money. It is a fact. I can submit or lay the papers on the Table of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, since the 14th Finance Commission has given the revenue deficit grant, it says that we cannot again treat them as a Special Category State. From the 14th Finance Commission's perspective, ₹ 22,000 crores have come to Andhra Pradesh because it is a revenue-deficit State. This is also by way of benefit that the State would have got had the Special Category Status continue to exist.

In addition to this, we have given Special Package to the tune of ₹ 17,000 crores. So, by way of Special Category Status, the hon. Chief Minister estimated this at ₹ 16,500 crores and the Finance Commission and the Central Government together have given ₹ 40,000 crores. So, we have got more than double the State otherwise would have got by way of Special Category Status.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: *

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chowdary, you are such a nice person. What happened to you? I am not able to understand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Agony cannot be relieved here. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have no solution. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can you say that whatever you say are facts and what others say are not facts? ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chowdary, you have done your Masters in engineering. You were Minister of Science and Technology. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you shouting and intervening? Nothing is going to happen. ...*(Interruptions)*... You also know that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going to happen. That is the system. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ultimately, whatever will have to happen will happen in ballot. It is more powerful than bullet. It is everybody's knowledge. ...*(Interruptions)*... And, nothing is going to happen in between. At the end, you have to go before the people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: So, Sir, this is what everybody is accepting or understanding this to be a 'U' turn. In fact, there are multiple turns here, not just a 'U' turn. And, Sir, it is not just these special category projects. ...*(Interruptions)*... I come from Prakasam district. The National Investment and Manufacturing Zone was sanctioned for the district of Prakasam in 2015.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rao, look at time.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, kindly give me some more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have no problem. But, you are taking time of your entire party. Keep it in mind. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. That is the mandate given by the people. ...*(Interruptions)*... Numbers are not decided by me. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is by the people. ...*(Interruptions)*... BJP's Whip is saying that he has got the time. ...*(Interruptions)*... The way you have taken time of your Members, he is taking time of his colleagues. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, they have been asking for Special Category Status.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ramesh, don't make running commentary. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very, very bad habit. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't know why suddenly this sort of a thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Leave it. You are the whole and sole champion of Andhra Pradesh and nobody else. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, that is not the issue. The issue is, a Member has been given permission by his party. He is speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. Sit down, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sit down. What you are saying is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you in hurry? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, they keep on harping. A lot of comments are being made. They keep on saying that there is a bias against them. I want to ask them whether it is a bias when out of four new industrial corridors — announced by hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi — two industrial corridors pass through Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: This is merely an announcement.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: No; no. They are underway. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are four new industrial corridors that the Government has announced. On the Chennai-Bangaluru Industrial Corridor, we have Krishnapatnam as a new industrial city that is being developed. ...*(Interruptions)*... There, the State Government has to acquire 12,000 acres of land. But they have, so far, not even acquired 2,000 acres. That is delaying the project. They don't want to focus on it. ...*(Interruptions)*... This will create 6 lakh jobs in the Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh. But, the State Government has really not pushed adequately on this. There is yet another Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor, which is a part of East Coast Economic Corridor. This will increase the industrial output by ten times. This will increase the economy of these districts by ten times. This will create 1,10,00,000 jobs. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can counter when your turn comes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Not recorded.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, somebody is using objectionable words. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is totally uncalled for. ...*(Interruptions)*... इससे कुछ नहीं होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: If the same number of things ...*(Interruptions)*... If they can make joke of international organizations, then, I think, they can make joke of themselves. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am quoting from a report of the Asian Development Bank. It is doing the perspective plan. It says that 1.10 crore jobs will be created by 2045. ...*(Interruptions)*... One crore and ten lakh jobs will be created by 2045. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those Members who keep on making comments while sitting on their seats, their names will go on record. This is too much. Please don't test my patience. We are all Elders. If you don't like somebody's speech, you counter it effectively, rather more effectively. You have that capacity and calibre. You have articulation power. You have command over language also. You are more experienced. According to you, he has come very recently. So, please bear with him. Counter him effectively with much more velocity at your command. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Chowdary, you have already spoken. You have had rapt attention from the other side. Please don't be unfair to others. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, the Asian Development Bank is preparing a perspective plan. It is not my estimate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are left with three more minutes. No time extension at all would be provided. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, by 2045, one crore and ten lakh jobs will be created through this Coastal Corridor. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, there is a National Investment and Manufacturing Zone. It was approved for Prakasam and Chittoor districts. So, two districts in Andhra Pradesh have got National Investment and Manufacturing Zones. But, the State Government has not moved even an inch on this since 2015. I have reminder letter, dated 3rd July, 2018, stating that the State Government is simply not acting. You have two Investment and Manufacturing Zones, which can completely transform the area. Why are they not doing anything? ...*(Interruptions)*... Is this not special focus on Andhra Pradesh? On Vizag-Chennai Corridor, the State Government is likely to get four industrial cities. Two of them have already been identified and two will be taken

[Shri G.V.L. Narasimha Rao]

up later on. So, that means, Andhra Pradesh will have five industrial cities. I am sure, Members of other parties might, actually, start getting worried because no other State in the country has five industrial cities. In addition to that, it has two National Investment Manufacturing Zones. So, a State Government is completely seen to be wanting. As far as some of the issues in the bifurcation Bill are concerned, look at the inaction. I come to Dugarajapatnam port. The hon. Leader of the Opposition also referred to it. The Central Government informed the State Government on 27th July, 2017, which is exactly a year ago, that Dugarajapatnam port is not viable or not feasible, but we are committed to develop another major port city. You give us the proposals. The State Government has done nothing. They have not even given a report. They have not given a reply. And, there is a reminder, sent this March, to the State Government. So, you don't act; you don't follow up; you don't show initiative; you want to do only politics. See, what my Government, the Central Government, has done? Sir, there is one project, namely, Polavaram project. 'Varam' means boon in Telugu language. Polavaram is actually a *Modivaram*. It is a gift from the hon. Prime Minister. It is a national project. From 2014, the Central Government has given ₹ 6,700/- crores, after it was declared a national project. The State Government wants to claim credit for it. The reality is, this entire money is going from the Centre. This is number one. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, this is a national project.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: I am only saying that the Centre has given funds. The Centre has given attention. The Centre has given focus. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Narasimha Roaji, you have to conclude.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, give me two more minutes. Under the Sagarmala Project, which is a flagship programme of the present Government, the numbers are staggering. About 14 projects have been completed under Sagarmala Project in Andhra Pradesh. The total value of the projects sanctioned or identified for implementation is ₹ 1,63,537 crores. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Narasimha Rao, you have to conclude, please.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. I can't give you more time. I have to go by the time.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I have the permission of my Party to speak. Kindly allow me to speak, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*.. I have the permission of my Party. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. *...(Interruptions)..* Please conclude. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Yes, Sir. Under Sagarmala Project, Andhra Pradesh has been identified for taking up 104 projects, with a value of ₹ 1,63,000 crores. About 14 of them have been completed, with an investment of ₹ 1,807 crores. Sir, the other 30 projects worth ₹ 83,184 crores are under implementation. Would you call this injustice, Sir? I don't think any other State would get investments of this magnitude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, under the Prime Minister Awas Yojana, Andhra Pradesh has received 7.42 lakh houses, the highest in the country. No other State has got even 5 lakh. I am happy to say that the hon. Chairperson of this House was the Union Minister...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; that has nothing to do with this.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: But 7.42 lakh houses were given. These houses are meant for the poor people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you Narasimha Raoji. Thank you very much.

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Sir, from our side, he is the only speaker. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why....

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Please allow me, Sir. Sir, 7.42 lakh houses were given, which is the highest in the country, with a budget of over ₹ 11,171 crores. Sir, these houses are meant for the poor, having areas of 300 sq.ft., 360 sq. ft. and 430 sq.ft.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right, right.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: The State Government is, actually, charging them exorbitantly. So, the hon. Prime Minister's vision....

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, how can you allow this?

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I have a notification here. These are houses for the poor. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, how can you allow this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chowdary, please sit down. The more you disturb, I will calculate accordingly and give the time to him. Please, stop this. He has to conclude now. If you disturb, then I will have to add time, as I added time to you because you said the Chair itself took seven minutes earlier. ...*(Interruptions)*... Uncharitable. ...*(Interruptions)*... *Sabka saath; sabka vikas.*

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, these houses are meant for the poor people of Andhra Pradesh but the contractors who are building these houses in partnership are charging three thousand rupees per square feet. Three thousand rupees per square feet! Unheard of. In remote, in small urban towns, three thousand rupees per square feet! So, the benefit given to the people is not going to the poor citizens. It is going to the contractors. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a State Government share also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: How can we allow this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, this Government is very good. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI CM. RAMESH: Sir, we are talking of the A.P. Reorganization Act. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ramesh, why are you getting so irritated? I am not able to understand. The same thing they will do when you speak. Then, that will again be a problem.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, this Government is extremely ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: They have not even made one noise when Mr. Chowdary was speaking.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, the Andhra Pradesh Government is very good in publicity and passing off as their own what is actually a Centrally-sponsored Scheme. *Chandranna Ghar* is actually a PMAY, a Central Government's Scheme. This is *Modiji ka Bima*. This becomes *Chandranna Ka Bima*. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, he cannot do it. We strongly object. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, these are houses. ...*(Interruptions)*... What the Scheduled Castes have been given by way of benefit by the Central Government,

the National Scheduled Caste Finance Federation, they are being passed off with a full photo of the Chief Minister on the Innova vans. I think, you seem to be only interested in publicity and not in real. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Mr. Narasimha Rao, please. You have to conclude. Your time is over. Now, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I will take only two minutes more. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav. But before that, Shri Anand Sharma has some reference to make. ...*(Interruptions)*... One second. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Sir, just give him two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Conclude.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I have never seen this happening. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are senior. You can bear with others.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: See, Andhra Pradesh has received ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Conclude.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Yes. Sir, Andhra Pradesh has received the highest focus. We have not given the title special focus. But we have given you special focus. We are interested in people of Andhra Pradesh. You are interested in contractors. You are not interested in common people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't get into this point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Include and conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have taken the BJP's name and he takes your Party's name. What can I do? Both have that problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I will conclude by saying ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Both are Ps — TDP and BJP. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, the State Government is facing a public wrath because of poor governance, rampant corruption — I have the documents to show. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Therefore, they are trying to blame us for their failings. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are blaming us. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are trying to cover up your mistakes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are discussing about the Reorganization Act. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: You are blaming us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: That has to be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Narasimha Rao, please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing anything else to go on record except the A.P. Reorganization Act. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Okay; I will read. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will read. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; these arguments and counter-arguments are not going on records. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is separate. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you have to make a charge, you have to give a notice; not in this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Anand Sharma. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Narasimha Rao, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: I am just concluding, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am concluding....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. Conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Just one minute, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, please. Once the Chair says, 'over', 'over'. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Anand Sharma.

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Sir, from our side, he is the only speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Anand Sharma. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Anand Sharma, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Sir, from our side, he is the only speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is the only speaker, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why I have allowed him. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have allowed him maximum. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Minister is defying the Chair.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nobody is defying the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I would take one minute.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, you can see what is happening. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, I am seeing it. ...(Interruptions)... No, no; please. I have told you that your time is over. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Again the Minister is saying something; please hear that. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He too has the right to appeal to me. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, what he said about corruption must be expunged. How can we allow this? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Narasimha Rao, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He is asking the Member to continue when the Chair has already said. ...(Interruptions)... Can the Minister overrule the Chair? That is my question. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Nobody can overrule the Chair, why just the Minister?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He did that, Sir. He did that repeatedly.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. What is the point you want to make?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Sir, it is his maiden speech. Please give him time to conclude.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, allow me a few minutes.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; please. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. I said it is over.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: All right, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Once I give the first signal and then the second signal, people should understand. They can't just go on. Yes, Shri Anand Sharma.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I would not have intervened in this matter at all had the new Member not specifically referred to me. Since he referred to the former Commerce and Industry Minister, I would like to set the record straight. First of all, regarding the package for the Special Category States, there are two packages, one for the North-eastern States. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, he is taking the time of our Party. This is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is he not your Party man? Is that separate? ...*(Interruptions)*... You don't worry. You are unnecessarily reminding other things to me.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, let me put it correctly. There is a package for Special Category States in the North-East where there is transport subsidy, there is capital subsidy for investment and there is interest subsidy, which is to promote industrialization in these remote areas. Similarly, in 2002, a special package was given for Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. Now, there were income tax exemptions and excise duty exemptions. In the case of these three States, there was a sunset clause that after ten years the Central excise duty exemptions will not be available. For the first ten years they were given the exemptions. So, this understanding is not correct that there were no benefits given. The benefits include income tax exemptions, capital subsidy, transport subsidy and Central excise duty exemptions. I want to put this on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Just hear me and correct it also. He said that Special Category status is different from giving industrial and tax incentives. Is it wrong or right? ...*(Interruptions)*... Is it wrong or right?

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): In the assurance itself this was mentioned very clearly. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is very clearly mentioned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am just setting the record straight. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me say it, Sir. It is not a question of which Government is in office. It was the UPA Government which has given to the country the first National Manufacturing Policy under which 18 national investment manufacturing zones were notified and...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a different matter. You need not answer him. He made a reference to the former Commerce and Industry Minister and you have clarified the point.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir. Let me tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are two investment and manufacturing zones. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You would get time again. You would get an opportunity when it is your Party's time.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir. Even the point about industrial corridors was a wrong reference. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a different matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: They were all approved by the UPA Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are so many things that may be right or wrong.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, when things are said on the floor of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: But it is not your duty alone to correct it. There are other Members from your Party also. They would highlight it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, he is our Deputy Leader.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why I heard him. Now, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, you must let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, he has made a reference to me and I need to respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sharma, you have clarified it. Thank you for the clarification. Now, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने बहुत अशांत वातावरण के बाद मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं जो बोल रहा हूँ, मेरी यहां किसी के प्रति कोई ill will नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी जो मैं कह रहा हूँ, उससे किसी को दुःख हो, उसके लिए मैं पहले ही क्षमा मांग लेता हूँ।

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप जब भी कोई नया कदम उठाएं तो हमें history से कुछ सीखना चाहिए। जब देश का बंटवारा होता है तो उसके क्या दुष्परिणाम होते हैं, इसे हम सबने देखा है। राज्यों के बंटवारे के बाद भी ऐसी स्थिति होती है, इससे किसी ने कुछ सीखा नहीं है। आज भी हरियाणा और पंजाब के बंटवारे के बाद सतलुज का पानी हरियाण तक नहीं पहुंच पाया और कोशिश होती है, तो चाहे एक दल के ही क्यों न हों, पंजाब के कांग्रेसी और हरियाणा के कांग्रेसी एक-दूसरे के खिलाफ तलवारें लेकर खड़े हो जाते हैं। यह हुआ है और यह आगे भी होता रहेगा। इसलिए हमेशा हमारी पार्टी ने, जब आन्ध्र प्रदेश के बंटवारे की बात चल रही थी, तब भी कहा था कि इसका बंटवारा नहीं होना चाहिए। तेलंगाना वाले बुरा न मानें। आगे चल कर देखिएगा कि कृष्णा और गोदावरी को लेकर तेलंगाना और आन्ध्र प्रदेश के बीच झगड़े शुरू हो जाएंगे। यह पानी का बंटवारा, संपत्तियों का बंटवारा, अधिकारों का बंटवारा लगातार होता है और यह हो नहीं पाता है। उत्तराखंड बने हुए इतने वर्ष हो गए, अभी चार-पांच दिन पहले मैं अपनी हेल्थ कमेटी को लेकर वहां देखने के लिए गया था, आप आश्चर्य करेंगे कि जहां सबसे ज्यादा खतरा होता है, गाड़ियां खड्ड में गिरती हैं, एक्सिडेंट्स होते हैं, उत्तराखंड में एक भी ट्रॉमा सेन्टर नहीं है। अब जो एम्स बन रहा है, उसमें उन्होंने makeshift arrangement किया है, इसको नड्डा साहब जानते हैं। जब उत्तर प्रदेश का बंटवारा हुआ और उत्तराखंड राज्य अलग बना, तब हम लोगों को यह डर था कि कुछ ऐसी स्थिति होगी। यह जो बुकलेट आई थी, जिसको आन्ध्र प्रदेश के टीडीपी के लोगों ने बांटा था, उसमें बहुत सारी ऐसी बातें हैं, जिनसे ऐसा लगता है कि जो उनको मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल पा रहा है। जो रिकॉर्ड इन्होंने इस बुकलेट में दिया है, अगर यह सच है, तो जैसे रेवेन्यू का बंटवारा है, अगर इनकी पॉपुलेशन 58 परसेंट है और तेलंगाना की 42 परसेंट है, तो रेवेन्यू के बंटवारे में आन्ध्र प्रदेश को जो वेटेज मिलना चाहिए, वह वेटेज नहीं मिला। आन्ध्र प्रदेश बहुत बढ़िया राज्य था।

सर, जब पहला स्टेट री-ऑर्गेनाइजेशन कमिशन बना था, यह इसके संदर्भ में ही है, लेकिन मैं अलग बात कर रहा हूँ, उत्तर प्रदेश का अब भी एक हिस्सा ललितपुर का है, जो मध्य प्रदेश में बहुत अंदर तक चला जाता है। इससे प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से बहुत दिक्कत होती है। अगर हम झांसी से आगे ललितपुर की ओर चलते हैं, तो बीस बार मध्य प्रदेश की सीमा लगी होती है, फिर उत्तर प्रदेश, फिर 100 गज चलने के बाद मध्य प्रदेश की सीमा लगती है। इसी तरह से मिर्जापुर का है, जो अब सोनभद्र इलाका हो गया है, जो छत्तीसगढ़, मध्य प्रदेश, झारखंड और बिहार, चार राज्यों से मिलता है। एक जिले की सीमा चार राज्यों से मिलती है। यह इतना अंदर घुसा हुआ था। स्टेट री-ऑर्गेनाइजेशन कमिशन ने कहा कि ललितपुर और जो मिर्जापुर का इलाका है, यह प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से उचित नहीं है, इसलिए इसको उत्तर प्रदेश से अलग कर दिया जाए। पंत जी इस देश के गृह मंत्री थी, उन्होंने कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश राम और कृष्ण की जन्मभूमि है, इसलिए इसकी एक इंच भूमि भी मैं किसी को नहीं दे सकता। उन्होंने यह नहीं होने दिया। अब जब बंटवारा हो गया, उत्तराखंड बन गया, चार-पांच साल से ज्यादा हो गये, उससे ज्यादा वक्त हो गया, चार साल तो इनका हो गया।

श्री सभापति: 17 साल हो गये।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: उसमें भी जो तरक्की होनी चाहिए थी, वह तरक्की नहीं हुई। यह कहना कि राज्य के बंटवारे से, छोटा राज्य होने से उसकी तरक्की हो जाती है, तो कुछ राज्यों में तो आपने देखा होगा कि बंटवारा हुआ और वहां पर नक्सलवादी पैदा हो गए। पहले नहीं थी, लेकिन बंटवारे के

बाद पैदा हो गए। जब मध्य प्रदेश का बंटवारा नहीं हुआ था, तब वहां पर नक्सलवाद नहीं था, लेकिन जब मध्य प्रदेश का बंटवारा हुआ और छत्तीसगढ़ अलग राज्य बना, तो वह नक्सलाइट्स का पूरा गढ़ बन गया। बिहार से झारखंड अलग हुआ, तो वह नक्सलाइट्स का गढ़ बन गया। वह संकट रोजाना लोगों के सामने है। वह संकट वहां के मुख्य मंत्री के सामने रहता है, पुलिस के सामने रहता है। सी.आर.पी.एफ. में जिन लोगों की वहां पर पोस्टिंग हो जाती है, वे सिफारिश के लिए आते हैं कि आप हमारी पोस्टिंग इधर नहीं उधर कर दीजिए। इस बात को गृह मंत्री जी जानते हैं। बड़े राज्यों के बारे में पण्डित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी ने भी कहा था कि बड़े राज्यों को मत तोड़िए, ये बड़े राज्य cementing force हैं, for the unity and the integrity of the country. जो लोग अभी सरकार में हैं या कोई दूसरे आएंगे, आपके माध्यम से उन सभी से मेरी प्रार्थना रहेगी कि देश की एकता और अखण्डता के लिए बड़े राज्य, जो cementing force का काम करते हैं, उनको disturb न करें, वरना बहुत समस्याएं पैदा हो जाएंगी। हम बिजली का बंटवारा भी नहीं कर पाएंगे। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जो बिजली आती है, उसका बिजली घर उत्तराखंड में लगा है। आप सोचिए कि अगर वहां के लोकल वह बिजली घर बंद कर दें, तो क्या होगा। उत्तर प्रदेश में सारा पानी गंगा की नहरों से, गंग नहर से आता है। ये सभी नहरें हरिद्वार से ही निकलती हैं। अगर बीच में से हरियाणा के लोग एक नहर ले जाना चाहें, पानी ले जाना चाहें, तो हमारी तरफ सब सूख जाएगा, हमें पानी मिल ही नहीं जाएगा। इतनी सारी नई समस्याएं पैदा हो जाएंगी, इसलिए इन समस्याओं को आगे पैदा होने से रोकने के लिए आगे के कदम उठाने चाहिए।

माननीय चौधरी साहब ने आन्ध्र प्रदेश के बारे में जो कहा, मैं उस बात से पूरी तरह से सहमत हूँ। वहां पर सब कुछ तेलंगाना में, हैदराबाद में रह गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप वहीं से संबंध रखते हैं, आप जानते हैं कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश में जब तक आप विशाखापट्टनम और गुन्टूर वाले इलाके को मदद नहीं देंगे, राजधानी के लिए कुछ मदद नहीं देंगे, तो आन्ध्र प्रदेश, जिस देश का बहुत संपन्न और बढ़िया राज्य माना जाता था, वह उस स्टेज पर नहीं पहुंच पाएगा। उसे मदद की जरूरत है। सर, मैं एक-दो मिनट ही बोलूंगा, ज्यादा नहीं बोलूंगा।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: मुझे जो बुकलेट दी गई थी, उसमें हमारे वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री जी के तीन quotes हैं। एक बार तिरुपति में उन्होंने कहा था कि नई सरकार के बाद हम ऐसी नई राजधानी बनाएंगे कि उसके सामने दिल्ली भी छोटी लगेगी। दूसरा उन्होंने नेल्लोर में कहा था कि सीमान्ध्र के लिए स्पेशल स्टेटस का पैकेज मिला है, मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि यदि आप मुझे दिल्ली में बिठाएंगे, तो हम वादा निभाएंगे और उसे बढ़ाएंगे भी। उन्होंने अमरावती की एक सभा में कहा था कि आज इस अमरावती सांस्कृतिक नगर से मैं आन्ध्रवासियों को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि 'आन्ध्र प्रदेश पुनर्गठन अधिनियम' के तहत जो भी बातें कही गई हैं, भारत सरकार उन्हें letter and spirit के साथ लागू करेगी। उन्होंने कहा था कि मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि जो बातें तय हुई हैं, उसे साकार करेंगे, समय-सीमा में पूरा करेंगे और आन्ध्र प्रदेश के सपनों को पूरा करके रहेंगे। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये उस वंश से आते हैं, जिसमें कहा गया है,

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

'रघुकुल रीति सदा चलि आई,
प्राण जाई, पर वचन न जाई।'

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो वचन दिया है, उस वचन को आप निभाएं और आन्ध्र प्रदेश को स्पेशल स्टेटस और पैकेज देने की बात को पूरा कीजिए। इसका देश के समृद्ध, संपन्न और अच्छे राज्य का background रहा है। यह कोई अलग राज्य नहीं है। मैं तेलंगाना के खिलाफ नहीं बोल रहा हूँ, लेकिन तेलंगाना की स्थिति बेहतर है। यह मैंने पहले ही कह दिया था कि कोई बुरा न माने और मैंने क्षमा मांग ली थी, लेकिन मैं राज्यों के बंटवारे के पूरी तरह से खिलाफ हूँ। ये लोग जब उस वक्त विरोध कर रहे थे, तब भी मैंने विरोध किया था कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश का बंटवारा नहीं होना चाहिए। मुझे लगता है कि ये समस्याएं इसी वजह से आ रही हैं। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो वादे किए गए हैं, इन वादों को पूरा कीजिए। पहले माननीय मनमोहन सिंह जी ने वादा किया था, वे सत्ता में नहीं रहे। अब आप सत्ता में आये हैं, तो आप वादा पूरा कीजिए। इन्होंने तो उसका बंटवारा कर दिया था। दुविधा में दोनों गए, माया मिली न राम, कुछ भी नहीं रहा। आन्ध्र प्रदेश में नहीं है, जबकि वह इनकी सबसे मजबूत स्टेट थी। लीडर ऑफ अपोज़िशन बुरा न मानें, यहां बाबू दिग्विजय सिंह जी बैठते हैं, उसकी ऐसी राय आई कि आपने खत्म कर दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, राम गोपाल जी।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: वह दुनिया जानती है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि आप वादों को पूरा कीजिए। जो वादा पूरा करता है, जनता उस पर यकीन करती है और जो वादा पूरा नहीं करता है, उसको फिर जनता नकार देती है। आप बहुत भले आदमी हैं, आपसे हम जैसे भी कुछ नहीं कह सकते हैं, लेकिन मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री ने जो कहा है, उसको पूरा किया जाए। क्योंकि ये वादे ऐसे हैं -- वरना तमाम तरह की सोशल मीडिया पर जो खबरें आ रहीं हैं प्रधान मंत्री के बारे में, वे अच्छी नहीं हैं। इसलिए आप इस वादे को पूरा कीजिएगा। आप वादे को पूरा कर लेंगे, तो कहेंगे कि हां, वादा किया था, पूरा कर रहे हैं। इन्होंने वादा नहीं किया, बाहर हो गए। आप वादा पूरा नहीं करोगे, तो आप भी बाहर हो जाओगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is the way of responding - silently, politely hearing others and then, when you get the time, reply in your own way; apply your mind and reply to the subject.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, at the outset, I would make it very clear that 'Special Status' has been given to Andhra Pradesh by our hon. Amma in her heart. Sir, hon. Amma was very close to Andhra Pradesh. She was for the development of all the States. Also, I must thank our hon. Chairman especially because I was able to understand what was spoken in Telugu because of simultaneous interpretation in English. So, now, Article 14 of the Constitution has been put into force by our hon. Chairman. We are able to enjoy and understand what our Telugu friends are speaking.

Then, Sir, with regard to the demands made by Andhra Pradesh, I hope the Central Government would examine them objectively and will do the needful. I am saying this because discrimination is definitely against the spirit of Article 14. So, if any State makes any claim, the Centre must give a patient hearing to that and should do justice. Our hon. Chief Minister, Edappadi K. Palaniswami, has handed over this compilation containing 132 pages, all pertaining to our State, to the Central Government. These are all very genuine demands. I would definitely read out one or two demands. First demand is regarding the Grants-in-Aid received by Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu has witnessed a huge downturn in the Grants-in-Aid received from the Union Government in 2017-18 for the implementation of various Centrally-sponsored schemes. But, this is not the case with other similarly-placed States. Uttar Pradesh received a grant of...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Navaneethkrishnanji, we are discussing about the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act. I can understand some reference.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: I do admit. Now, there is a partiality; there is a discrimination. In the Fourteenth Finance Commission also, injustice has been rendered to the State of Tamil Nadu. It must be set right by the Central Government. Then, regarding the Terms of Reference of the Fifteenth Finance Commission, our main concern is about the clause that adopts the population data of 2011 Census. Definitely, this would render great injustice to the State of Tamil Nadu because we controlled the population very effectively.

Then, with regard to the settlement of the amounts due to Tamil Nadu in the new Goods and Services Tax system, I wish to state that by a rough estimate, our State will receive over ₹ 5,600 crores of additional revenue if the unsettled IGST credit is apportioned to the State. And then with regard to the release of second instalment of basic grant and performance grant for the Financial Year 2017-18 and the first instalment of basic grant for the Financial year 2018-19 to urban local bodies, the Central Government is withholding the amount which has to be released to the urban and local bodies. I urge the Central Government to release the fund. Further, with regard to the very sensitive matter of post-matric scholarship, a sum of ₹ 1,850 crores has to be released by the Central Government to Tamil Nadu. Further, finally regarding the UGC, I have read in the newspaper, for sanctioning the finance for the colleges and universities, which are located in the States, a separate body is to be constituted, and if it is so, appropriate action will be taken. Finally, I thank the hon. Chairman for giving me this opportunity. Now you are enforcing the Article 14 and you are giving opportunity to all the people. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Shri Derek O'Brien, you have given your time to Telugu Desam Party, they have consumed it. Thank you for your generosity.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we want a few minutes' time. Please give us some time. We have shared some time but kindly give me some time to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your party said that. Let us have no argument.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I am not arguing. Sir, in today's discussion on the implementation of the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, we have heard lot of speakers and there is a big word beyond the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, and I am trying to focus on that word, that is, 'implementation'. I think, the experts from the Andhra Pradesh have spoken in detail about implementation.

For understanding the importance of today's debate, we have to go back to 1989. The Government of the BJP has to go back to 1989.

They have had an old alliance partner for thirty years, that is, the Shiv Sena and let me tell you how the Shiv Sena is relevant to this debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, we are discussing something else.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, please allow me. Sir, we are in the political house, we are not an NGO. So, we are going to have a political discussion here. Please allow me that much of freedom, otherwise, I cannot mention that.

[THE VICE CHAIRMAN, (SHRI BHUBNESWAR KALITA) *in the Chair*]

The Shiv Sena and the BJP have been going along for 29 years and today the Shiv Sena is also not with them on the way the Andhra Pradesh Act has been implemented. We know what happened in the other House; I do not want to discuss it but the Shiv Sena is on record, and, I think, it is for the BJP to reflect why somebody who has been with them for 29 years, through thick and thin, are today questioning them and not standing beside them. It is a very old relationship, which I am sure the BJP and the Shiv Sena treasure. The second insight into this discussion, and we need to be political here, is the Shiv Sena was your largest ally in 2014 with 20 odd seats in the Lok Sabha; and your second-largest ally in the Lok Sabha today is expressing themselves here, and we all know that they have brought the No-Confidence Motion there, which is the TDP. Why the Shiv Sena who were with you for 29 years, the TDP who were with you for 1510 days, why are not they with you today? These are the questions which the conscience, if they have, one needs to answer. That brings me to the issue of implementation. Yes, we have heard the Telugu

bida making a speech here. I only wished that the BJP could field one MP, the Telugu Bida, and I wish him well in this House as a new Member it is another matter as the Aadhaar card is from Delhi and he is an MP from Uttar Pradesh, and now he is defending Andhra Pradesh. So you know where the heart lies. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, the nation is one,- that is true. Sir, I have nine points to make on implementation because the issue is not that some political party passed a Resolution and how have you implemented? I am not going to give you the examples from Andhra Pradesh because my friends from the TDP, they all will give you that. Look at the other issues. Look at the other issues. Look at the devolution of funds to the States. What has this Government done regarding devolution of funds? Look at the hard numbers. Look at my State - Rupees ten thousand crore owed to Mamata Banerjee's Bengal. The Centre has not cleared ₹ 4,000 crore of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, ₹ 800 crore of the Mid-day Meal Scheme and there is a long list, Sir. But ten thousand crore of rupees have not been cleared. My problem is that not what you promised; the problem with this Government is the implementation. You have not implemented the FRBM Act, we have been asking for. We have a debt of two lakh crore of rupees. You have not implemented the decision on Bengal Chemicals, you have not implemented the 1,000 crore Ghatal Master Plan, you are now trying to implement the Hindustan Steel Works and shift them there. Sir, you are not implementing this. Like my colleague gave a list of promises made by the then to be Prime Minister, similar promises were made to the tea garden workers in Bengal. Seven tea gardens were supposed to be taken over.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Derek, we are discussing Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I take your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, my view, my Party's view is that this is an issue, which is beyond 'Andhra Pradesh'. This is an issue of implementation. The issue is about the difference between making a promise and implementing the same. As far as making promises is concerned, BJP is too good; as far as marketing them is concerned, BJP is super good, but, implementation is the problem, Sir. That is what, the TDP and the Shiv Sena today, and the rest of us in the Opposition and the people of India will decide very shortly because you can make promises, you can do the marketing but you cannot implement.

Sir, with regard to Alliance Air, 15 new aircraft have come; my State has been deprived. Regarding Highways, for this year's plan, 1,500 crore of rupees for Bengal, but we have received 153 crore of rupees. Regarding farmers' income, there are new promises being made. I challenge the BJP to tell me how they will double the farmers'

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

4.00 P.M.

income by 2022. See the BJP's Manifesto of 2014. What did it mention? They said that they will double the farmers' income. Now, in 2018, because the elections are coming, you are saying that you will do it by 2022. Come to my State. Mamata Banerjee's Bengal will show you how it can be done in seven years. We did not double the farmers' income. It was ₹ 90,000 per farmer family after meeting the expenses. Unfortunately, we did not double it; well, fortunately, for the farmer, we tripled it. We tripled the farmers' income. Sir, I think, this is the broad discussion. Today, even the parties like the Biju Janata Dal, which is a strong federal party, cannot support you on things like the Motor Vehicles Bill. They could not support you on the 'No-Confidence Motion' because everyone who wants federalism will oppose the BJP. That is the bottom line. I do not want to get into the 'unity in diversity'.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude. Time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your Party gave its time to Telugu Desam Party, which has spoken already.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Okay, Sir, I agree with you. It is not the time for *charcha*. Now, this Government has to show us also, *kharcha*, as far as the States are concerned. What they are only giving us is *bhashan* and we are seeing no action. But, no problem, Sir, we are very patient, the people of India are patient and they are waiting for 2019. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you. Next speaker is Shri Prasanna Acharya.

श्री प्रसन्न आचार्य (ओडिशा): सर, जैसा कहते हैं कि एक दुखी व्यक्ति ही दूसरे दुखी व्यक्ति के दुख को समझ सकता है and, we are the neighbours, Sir. We can understand the plight of the people of Andhra Pradesh and their allegation of neglect, discrimination, step-motherly attitude by the Central Government because we are also suffering. We are also the victims of discrimination, step-motherly attitude, neglect and what not.

Sir, this is the temple of democracy. It is all right that according special status to Andhra Pradesh, as I have understood, is not part of the Act.

But, as I said, Sir, this is the temple of Indian democracy. We respect God. When we promise something before God, we try to do it because we are the creation of the Almighty. So, this is the temple of Indian democracy and this was committed in this

very temple of Indian democracy that Special Status will be given to Andhra Pradesh. And this assurance was given not by one Prime Minister, but by two Prime Ministers. This side also promised and that side also promised, and the promise given in this very temple is now being violated. That is the crux of the matter. Therefore, they are agitating. Sir, as I said, we support the demand made by Andhra Pradesh people. But, simultaneously, I take this opportunity to put forth before you that Andhra is not the only State in this country. As the hon. Member was just now mentioning, the very structure of federalism is at danger now. Every day we are hitting on the principles of federalism. On the one hand, we are talking about national unity, राष्ट्रीय एकता, राष्ट्र का विकास। कैसे राष्ट्र विकास करेगा? If backward States like Odisha and many others do not develop at par with other States, how will this country develop? What is this nation? What is this federation? We are all units of this federation. So, why is this discrimination? And this tendency has been seen during the last couple of years, I am sorry to say. Sir, we have been demanding — as they are demanding, and they have every right to demand — the Special Status since the time of Shri Biju Patnaik. Shri Biju Patnaik was the unchallenged leader of Odisha. He was for quite a long time a Member of Parliament. He lead our State. Till his death, he was demanding Special Status for Odisha. There is no time to explain why we qualify for the Special Status. We meet all the conditions for that. I think it was during the Fifth Finance Commission that this concept of Special Category Status came in, and Odisha fulfilled all the requirements for getting Special Category Status. As I said, this assurance to Andhra Pradesh was given in this temple of democracy. I may quote about another assurance, Sir. This assurance was made in the election manifesto in Odisha by the present ruling party. And where was it announced? It was announced before the temple of Lord Jagannath where they started their campaign. Point number one is, I will read it in Odia, ** We will demand for the accordance of a special category status to Odisha and will continue to fight till the goal is reached.

'We demand before the Central Government for according Special Category Status to Odisha and we will continue our struggle till it is not fulfilled.' This is the promise made before the temple of Lord Jagannath, and here, in the temple of democracy, the assurance has been violated. The assurance made before the temple of Lord Jagannath, the Lord of the universe, has been violated. So, we are also suffering, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you. Please conclude.

** English translation of the original speech delivered in Odia.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: There are many points I can make.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You have another speaker.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Just half a minute, Sir.

While my party supports the demand of Andhra Pradesh, at the same time, I also put forth in this House that this is our demand also, which Odisha has been making since decades. And I hope the assurances given in this temple of democracy will be fulfilled, and, simultaneously, the declaration made before the temple of Lord Jagannath in Odisha will also be fulfilled. Thank you.

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं इस बात को रखना चाहता हूँ कि Andhra Pradesh Re-organization Act, 2014 में जितने भी commitments किए गए हैं, उन्हें पूरा किया जाना चाहिए। उसमें सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात है - विशेष राज्य का दर्जा देने की। अभी Leader of the Opposition बोल रहे थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि आंध्र प्रदेश का बंटवारा कई बार हुआ। बिहार का भी चार बार बंटवारा हुआ। जब बिहार का बंटवारा हुआ और उसके बाद जब झारखंड अलग हो गया था, तो बिहार को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा देने की मांग बहुत ज़ोरों से चल रही थी। दोनों में फर्क क्या है कि आपने आंध्र प्रदेश को जो प्रॉमिस किया था, वह आपने केन्द्र से प्रॉमिस किया, यह promise-driven है। हमारी बिहार की जो डिमांड है और रही है, वह बिल्कुल नीचे से आयी है। बिहार के विधानमंडल के दोनों सदनों में, विधान सभा और विधान परिषद् में, सभी पार्टियों ने unanimous resolution पास करके 2006-07 में ही, केन्द्र सरकार को भेजा था कि बिहार को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाए। उसके बाद बिहार के 1 करोड़ 18 लाख लोगों ने हस्ताक्षर किए। हमारी पार्टी के प्रदेश अध्यक्ष श्री बशिष्ठ नारायण सिंह जी हैं, हम लोगों ने तीन दिनों में बिहार से आकर, उस समय प्रधान मंत्री डा. मनमोहन सिंह साहब थे, उनको दिया। जब उन्हें दिया तो उन्होंने Inter-Ministerial Group बनाया। Inter-Ministerial Group ने जब विचार किया तो कहा चूंकि बिहार में tribal population कम है, hilly terrain कम है, इसलिए वह qualify नहीं करता है। लेकिन उन्होंने स्टडी में जब अपनी पूरी रिपोर्ट दी, तो उसमें यह दर्शाया कि बिहार के साथ जो परिस्थिति है, उनको एक अलग से सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए। उसके बाद डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने रंगराजन की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बनाई। उस कमेटी ने इस चीज को पूरा examine किया और recommendation दी। उसमें बिहार, ओडिशा, झारखंड, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, बंगाल और राजस्थान के बारे में कहा गया कि उनको भी इस तरह की सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए। चूंकि समय कम है, इसलिए मैं केवल तीन-चार facts ही रखूंगा। आंध्र प्रदेश को यह मिले, हम लोगों को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। आज आप देखिए कि बिहार में per capita income 38 हजार रुपए है, नेशनल एवरेज 1 लाख 10 हजार रुपए है और आंध्र प्रदेश में 1 लाख 42 हजार रुपए है। हमें इसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। अगर 1 लाख 42 हजार वाले को आप दीजिएगा और 38 हजार वाले को नहीं दीजिएगा तो इससे आप क्या message देना चाहते हैं? आप इस बात को भी देख लीजिए कि बिहार में जो हमारी पूरी जी.डी.पी. है, वह 65 बिलियन डॉलर है और आंध्र प्रदेश में 130 बिलियन डॉलर है, यह एक अच्छी बात है, लेकिन आप देखिए हमारा बिहार landlocked State है। हमारे बिहार में पूरे

का पूरा flood जो है, वह imported flood है और सबसे ज्यादा density का प्रदेश जो है, वह बिहार है। इसी स्थिति में बिहार के साथ अब तक नाइंसाफी हुई है, हम लो बार-बार इस बात को उठाते रहे हैं और मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है कि 2014 में जो घोषणा आंध्र प्रदेश के लिए की गई थी, जो मनमोहन सिंह साहब ने की थी, उसमें बिहार की भी बात चल रही थी, लेकिन इन लोगों ने उसको छोड़ दिया। मेरी यह मांग है और रिक्वेस्ट है, चूंकि बिहार की जनता इसको चाहती है और उनके साथ हकमारी नहीं होनी चाहिए और यह उनका अधिकार बनता है, चूंकि right to development सबका अधिकार है, बिहारवासियों का भी अधिकार है, तो मैं चाहूंगा कि जिस तारीख से और अगर जब भी आप आंध्र प्रदेश और किसी प्रदेश को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा देते हैं, उसी तारीख से बिहार को भी यह सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए, क्योंकि यह बिहार का हक है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): After seeing the emotions of Mr. Derek, I should contain myself. Sir, first of all, what we are discussing should be made clear. I am totally with what Mr. Chowdary or what Mr. Ramesh perhaps would be asking for...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Right.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: There is nothing like a right here. We are asking the Government to fulfil the promises made on the floor of this very House by no less than a Prime Minister of the country. Let us not get carried away. Sentiments and emotions should not overtake facts and figures. Everyone has some words of sympathy, including Mr. Derek who has brought in West Bengal because he was looking for an opportunity to do so. The question is this. Have we forgotten that this is about the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act? The Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act is an Act. Born out of this Act is Telangana. None of you had sympathy to take its name. Why? I have not understood that. Perhaps Andhra Pradesh is suffering only on the assurance part. Telangana's position is worse than Andhra's. The Law Minister can only smile every time we raised High Court issue. The Act says, "Unless Andhra Pradesh has prepared its own High Court;" no shift. We are at their mercy. They don't understand this. I am trying to contain myself when you are talking about it. Otherwise it is nothing but making a mockery of the Act. What is the Act? Tell me one section or one clause or one provision which is not implemented or which is not in the process of implementation. All that you are talking is, as Mr. Derek says, "beyond the AP Act." It is about the promises. Is the promise or an assurance, in Act? It is for the Law Minister to tell us. But, implementation is part of the Law. When you pass a particular provision, its implementation goes along. You can't take them apart. Sir, what I am trying to say is this. I have seen all that. I am not trying to go into that...*(Interruptions)*... You mentioned nine points.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

If they have failed, we can go to the court and get it. Let me tell you that today we are discussing what is in the court. I am not raising that issue; otherwise, it is in the court. There is a case filed by one Congress Member against AP Reorganisation Act. So, it is *sub judice*. But let us very ably take the debate forward. Sir, let me first make clear to you one thing. Article 4 has nothing to do with all the amendments which you are seeking. You made a case that if these are not being implemented, let the Government come up with some kind of amendments and have some kind of a measure so that they fulfil it. But, they don't come under Article 4. Article 4 is entirely different which relates to Article 3. So, this has nothing to do with Article 4 at all. सर, LoP साहब ने तो हमारी हिस्ट्री बताई है, लेकिन मैं हिस्ट्री नहीं बताऊंगा। मैं सिर्फ प्रोफेसर साहब को बताना चाह रहा हूँ कि आप बंटवारे के जरूर खिलाफ थे, लेकिन आप नहीं जानते कि हम किस लिए बंटवारा चाहते थे। आप जानते हैं कि 60 साल में वहां पर क्या हुआ? आप लोग हैदराबाद गए हैं, चारमीनार से जुबली हिल तक जाते हैं, जहां पर हमारे चौधरी साहब रहते हैं, बड़ी-बड़ी palatial बिल्डिंगों में। एक भी बंगला जो तीन स्टोरीज़ का होगा या एक होटल जो दो स्टोरीज़ का होगा, एक बड़ा थियेटर, एक बड़ा लाँज, एक बड़ी बिल्डिंग, एक बड़ी shop, एक बड़ा मॉल, एक बड़ा डिपार्टमेंटल स्टोर, साहब, वे हमारे नहीं हैं।

श्री वाई.एस. चौधरी: अपना है।

डा. के. केशव राव: अपना नहीं है। साहब, वह अपना ही समझ के हमको लेकर गए, क्योंकि उन्होंने वहां पर ... अपना अड्डा जमा था।

श्री सभापति: के.केशव राव जी।

डा. के. केशव राव: सर, सॉरी। हमारी वहां पर पान की shops हैं। मेरी वहां पर साइकिल रिपेयरिंग करने की एक shop है। मैं यह 60 साल का experience आपको बता रहा हूँ। हम जानते हैं कि हमारी हालत क्या थी! हम जानते हैं कि हमारी agony क्या थी! We asked for break and we got it. It is over. Let us not get back into that. I am not trying to bring that back although I must blame you and I would continue to blame you. But, I may stop it because it is another State now. Let us all go together and sail together. Sir, the question and the exact issue today is this. Under Tenth Schedule, there are a few issues which have to be sorted out. They are being sorted out. They have also not given us anything, that we have asked for. They said that one national project would be given to us. But nothing came. On day one, when they brought this Act, they usurped our seven mandals. You were very much there. I am not trying to blame anybody. There was a point. If we were to be there in the seven mandals, You thought perhaps we would not have allowed the Pollavaram project. But, let me tell you, we were never against the project; we were

concerned about the adverse effects of the project on the tribals and on the Sileru project which belonged to us. They did not care. After the BJP came to power, they came up with an Ordinance and took over all the seven mandals. We kept quiet. We did not cry; we did not go to anybody, begging at them. We had to build up when we were in that kind of a situation, when we were faced with that kind of a situation.

Then comes water. Sir, in respect of facilities of 117 institutions and also river management, we are equally suffering. We are suffering even more because Krishna and Godavari flow from us and we are the first ones. *...(Interruptions)...* But, we only said, "Sit, argue and get the things done."

Sir, then, we had the 12th Schedule. In the 12th Schedule, you said that 4,000 MW power would be given to Telangana. Only 1,600 MW is given. We are not bothered. Again, the Act says that Andhra Pradesh will give power to us but they have not given. श्री राजनाथ सिंह साहब, यहां बहुत सोबर बनाए बैठे हुए हैं, वे भी कुछ नहीं कर सके। अब हम क्या करें? हम छत्तीसगढ़ गए। वहां से हमें बिजली उधार लानी पड़ी या वहां से खरीद कर लानी पड़ी। ऐसा होता है। अगर कोई गवर्नेस करता है, तो सही काम करना चाहिए और आपको हमारा साथ देना चाहिए, लेकिन आपने हमारा साथ नहीं दिया, तो मैं आपके साथ यहां बैठकर कैसा व्यवहार करूं? सर, कहीं और जाएंगे, वहां से बिजली खरीद कर ले आएंगे और अपना काम चला लेंगे। Today, we are power surplus State. I am not blaming your demand that the promises, - I do not know if a promise has a legal entity; that is for you to decide. — or, to say, the assurances. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, Dr. Keshava Rao. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Promise is a stronger word. If an assurance can also be law, then, I am with you on that issue. What should I tell you? Today, I do not have Krishna water coming. Today, speaking on my behalf, I do not have Board with me. Today, I do not have seven mandalas. They have gone to you. So much so our power project is inundated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to conclude.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: I do not want to talk. Emotionally, I could also have talked with all kinds of sentiments but let me only bring facts to you. I have told you things under the 'allocation of water.'

Then, no one talks about tribal. I know they have promised Kadapa steel plant, they have also promised Bayyaram steel plant to us. I did not shout from the house tops when not materialised. We must get it. There is nothing that anybody can deny but do

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

not bring in that issue saying that everything is unscientific. If it is unscientific, you must understand that you are casting an aspersion on this House. There are a few great advisors to you, I know. They talk about this Bill being unscientific and also illegal. If it is illegal, then, it is casting an aspersion because whatever the process we adopt, it is the Chairman who is the supreme authority. He decides. So, there is nothing like a Bill being passed illegally.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Keshava Raoji, please.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: We have the right to pass a bad Bill Mr. Chairman Sir, which perhaps can be struck down by the High Court but we have a right to pass a Bill. Thus, this Bill has been passed by this very House with majority and with all people joining this. To say that it was done in haste and nobody was taken into confidence or no consensus was build up would be wrong. Mr. Jairam was against me all through, against Telangana, no doubt, but nonetheless he held not only one, but he had consensus meetings with all political parties. I mean it because I was there in three meetings. As far as Andhra and Telangana are concerned, he held meetings thrice. Though he did not agree to many of our points, that was his way. He was preparing the Bill. He did prepare the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, Keshava Raoji please.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: We brought a few things. So, that also is there. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Bill was passed very scientifically, democratically. If anybody thinks that it is not, then, there are methods to go and challenge that thing.

Then, Sir, as far as the process is concerned, a great process was done. Our struggle was for sixty years. First, 17 people died. In 1969, 312 people died and 1,200 people hanged themselves, committed suicide for the struggle. That was the part of the struggle-but as far as the implementation part is concerned, you can ask for the implementation. We are also there. Implementation should be done. Even if you want the assurances to be upheld and honoured, we are also there. It should be done. Whatever comes to Andhra, let it come. Let it come more, double also, as long as it is not hurting others. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: As long as it is not going to.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Dr. Keshava Rao. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Thank you Sir. Because of your presence, I have contained myself to tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is the problem for many people. But what can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do? I happen to be the Chairman at this particular time and people are talking about facts. Facts also come to my mind. I do not want to get into those details.

Friends, actually, time is over, to be frank. Secondly, I want to dispel some wrong impression in the minds of the people that every party will get an opportunity. No. See, for Bills, Demands for Grants and General Discussion, every political party represented in the House will get according to their due share. But, this is a separate notice on a particular issue. So, there is no mandate that everyone should get an opportunity. People who are connected with the issue,- people who have given notice about the issue and people who are concerned with that, they normally get preference. Keeping that in mind, I request all the parties to please understand my difficulty and then, we have to run through now. Afterwards, the Finance Minister, the in charge Minister wants to intervene for a while to state some facts, and then the Minister also has to reply. The Telugu Desam Party as being one of the movers, they will get one more speaker also. Now, Shri T.K. Rangarajan. Please take three minutes.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it is a very important discussion and not connected to a State only. We have lost the last session, because from the Telugu Desam Party, our learned colleague, he is the one who led the demonstration. They were part of NDA. Shri Ramesh led it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Look at me.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, we have lost one session.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Look at me.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, this is very important. It is not connected to one State or one party. Please allow us to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am asking you to speak.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I rise here to say that the Andhra Pradesh Re-organization Act to be implemented fully. I will just fill up a gap as to what the LoP spoke here. Potti Sreeram Naidu went for a hunger strike and he died.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He was not a Naidu.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: He was Potti Sreeramulu.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is going on record.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: I correct myself. But, the real thing is that the United Communist Party, under the leadership of great Sundarayya, we raised the slogan of Vishal Andhra'. The Vishal Andhra slogan was raised only by the Communists. Then, Pandit Nehru implemented it in 1956. That was the history. You should not erase the history. So, having said that, I would like to concentrate and say that today NDA is not NDA, but it is BJP. It is because the Shiv Sena, another Hindu party left it. The TDP left, and just now, JD(U) has condemned the Government ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: But what is it that you want to say about the Act, please?

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: So, now only, I request that it is the BJP's responsibility to implement the Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is correct.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I know the Telugu pride. Telugu pride is more important because Kavi Bharathi has said, 'Sundara Telugu'. And, today, they are part of us. I will tell you that still more than 25 per cent of Telugu speaking people live in Chennai. I take the liberty that our Chairman when he comes to Chennai, he goes, walks only in that boat club. I used to meet him. So, he is also part of Tamil Nadu. Sir, the NDA wanted to use the Telugu Desam and they have used them for four years, and now they have ditched them. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the situation. Nobody will follow you. Already Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav has spoken about what our Prime Minister spoke in Tirupati, Nellore and Amravati. I don't want to repeat it. But, I wanted to tell the Prime Minister as he is a believer, and I am a Marxist, he is a believer, in Tirupati, Venkatachalapathy is there, Padmavati is there, before the temple, he has promised. If you don't implement the promise given before the God, which you believe, then how will the Indian people believe you? Why assurances and promises....

MR. CHAIRMAN: At least, for his sake, you are believing in God today.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Why are assurances and promise made to the Andhra people not implemented? They are five crores of people. It is not an easy thing. If five crores of people are being deceived then you will deceive 125 crores of people. We are going to face the election.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rangarajanji, your time is over. I have to call the next speaker.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: I will finish it. This is not a politics of A.P. but this is Indian politics. That is why, our other friends also spoke as to how they are affected. We are also affected. I wanted to tell that we, in Tamil Nadu, also deeply feel this. When Jallikattu movement was there, you ignored us. When the Cauvery issue came, you ignored us for several years, all the four years, at least. Then on NEET, your CBSE committed mistake. Sir, twenty four thousand Tamil knowing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Rangarajan. We are on the A.P. Reorganisation Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... You went to Jallikattu, you went to NEET examination. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: You did not help us. ...*(Interruptions)*... We were cheated. The Tamil people are cheated. ...*(Interruptions)*... And you shift the blame saying, we have given translation facility to Tamil Nadu. Don't pass the buck like that. You take the responsibility.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, the Finance Minister wrote a letter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. The time allotted was till 4.30 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, the Finance Minister of Kerala and the Finance Minister of Punjab wrote a letter to the Government that they are not satisfied with your GST implementation. Sir, the hon. Home Minister is here. We want to hear him. Your Member spoke. He did not speak the truth. ...*(Interruptions)*... It was a gullible speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Mr. Vijayasai Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rangarajanji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, let them come with the truth. ...*(Interruptions)*... You give a reply. You try to implement this Act. ...*(Interruptions)*... At least, till you have got the time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Vijayasai Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know whom to be called to speak. Don't advise me. I have not asked for your advice. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I request the Home Minister, through you, that in a time-bound manner, at least, they should implement it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know this is a thankless job, but I have to do it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Don't deceive the people of Andhra Pradesh. That is my request.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, I humbly request, the understanding the other day was for two-and-a-half hours but it is extendable because there is no Bill. This is our humble request, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have two Bills to be taken up. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, our request is to extend time to give opportunity to every Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: First, let us not deviate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Vijayasai Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I have a point of order. The Member who spoke before me said i have spoken untruth. I want to ask him, what untruth I spoke in my entire speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: I will answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. I am neither allowing this nor that. ...*(Interruptions)*... That will be taken care once you go through the record. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not allowed you. Mr. V. Vijayasai Reddy, are you interested to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*... Both of these are not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, please bring the House to order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Both of these are not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Ramachandra Rao will be the last speaker.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I express my deep sense of gratitude to the hon. Chairman for permitting me to speak on this very, very important subject of Special Category Status to the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh. It is a lifeline for Andhra Pradesh but the Special Category Status has been denied by the Government of India headed by the Bharatiya Janata Party. Sir, it is only YSR Congress Party which has been fighting continuously for the last four years since the State has been bifurcated, for according Special Category Status for the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh. Sir, YSR Congress Party firmly believes that the Special Category Status is sanjeevani for the State of Andhra Pradesh, whereas, the Telugu Desam Party does not believe that it is sanjeevani. That they have openly said. YSR Congress Party believes that it is a lifeline for Andhra Pradesh, whereas, the Telugu Desam Party believes that it is not a lifeline. Sir, Telugu Desam Party believes that the special financial assistance for the State of Andhra Pradesh is a substitute for the Special Category Status, whereas, YSR Congress Party, Jana Sena Party of Shri Pawan Kalyan and Communist Party of India and CPM believe that the special package is no substitute for Special Category Status. Sir, now the case of Special Category Status is in the court of people of Andhra Pradesh and the people of Andhra Pradesh will deliver the judgement in the ensuing elections in 2019 and they will decide who is the accused in this case and who is not the accused in this case. Sir, according to me, the accused number one in the case of Special Category Status for the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh is BJP. The BJP is the accused number one. Accused number two is the Telugu Desam Party. ...*(Interruptions)*... Accused number three is the Congress Party. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Your party. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Ramesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sit down, Mr. Ramesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have spoken on the issue and I have not even disturbed you. I know what you are.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let Members not speak to each other and lose time.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, you try to control him. He is going out of gear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, everybody should control themselves.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: I have controlled myself. I have not uttered even a single word when both of them spoke on the subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please make a point.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I am making the point, and in fact, my colleague, Shri Prabhakar Reddy....

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you get detracted, you will be losing the opportunity.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Okay, Sir. The time given to others should be added to the time given to me by you. Sir, let me deal with accused number one, the Bhartiya Janata Party. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bhartiya Janata Party came to power on May 26, 2014. When they came to power, there was a Cabinet Resolution that had been passed by the erstwhile Government, and my understanding of law as of today is that Government is a continuous entity. One party may come into power, and the other party may go out of power, but, Government is a continuous body. When Government is a continuous body, and the Cabinet Resolution has been passed by the erstwhile Government, what authority the BJP Government has got not to implement it? Either they have to annul the Cabinet Resolution that has been passed or what authority they have, not to implement the Cabinet Resolution that has been passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: No, thank you, Sir. You give me five more minutes. You have allowed Telugu Desham Party 27 minutes. I am concerned with Andhra Pradesh because I belong to Andhra Pradesh, and my interest is for Andhra Pradesh. So, give me, at least, fifteen minutes' time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chair has the authority to go through the list and see to it that the time is adhered to. List is not more important. Time is more important.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: My Chairman is impartial and unbiased. Therefore, my. Chairman will give me, at least, fifteen minutes' time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; it is not possible. Please conclude in a minute.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, the Planning Commission had been abolished only on 31st December, 2014. Then, the Cabinet Resolution was passed on 2nd March, 2014, and the BJP came to power only on 26th May, 2014, what did the BJP do between May 26th till the Planning Commission was abolished on 31st December, 2014? And, NITI Aayog came into picture only on 1st January, 2015, and the BJP says, "Because the Planning Commission has advised not to implement the Special Category Status and it has been denied to Andhra Pradesh." It is not so. And further, the BJP has categorically said that because the 14th Finance Commission has categorically stated that the Special

Category Status should not be granted to the State of Andhra Pradesh and it is denying it. It is not correct. Nowhere in the 14th Finance Commission report it has been stated that the Special Category Status should not be granted to the State of Andhra Pradesh. Sir, I would like to deal with two other accused in this case.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao, please.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, you can't deny an opportunity to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Ramachandra Rao, please.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given you six minutes.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: When the TDP has been given twenty seven minutes, how can I be denied?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have been given seven minutes' time.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you can't disagree with the Chair, and then, continue like this. Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao. Nothing is going on record.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I am standing before you without my banner to speak on Andhra Pradesh issues, and for the first time, I am not in the Well of the House for the last few days. So, for my cooperation, you have to cooperate with me, Sir. It is mutual.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You operate well, my cooperation will be there. Come on. Go ahead.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, I am the only speaker who is speaking in Telugu, Sir. ** Sir, we all feel proud of our nation as it is the largest democracy in the world. Parliament is the supreme authority in a democracy. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar who was the Chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee had noble opinions towards democracy. He believed that, in democracy, Parliament reigns supreme over the Government. In his opinion, democracy is not a form of Government but a form of social government. But today, Government is making false promises to the people of the State against the spirit of democracy and the ideals of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. Sir, there is a danger of losing trust in democracy and a sense of apprehension about the future of

** English translation of the original speech delivered in Telugu.

[Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao]

this country is gripping me as the government has failed to deliver promises which are made in the Parliament and mentioned in the Act because of its political dimensions. Sir, how will people of this country keep trust on parliamentary system and their lawmakers, if Acts made in the Parliament doesn't hold any value, if Acts made by the previous Governments are not implemented by the successive Governments, if the same Members who passed the Bills, and enacted, do not abide by the law? Sir, how will democracy survive when people of the country lose trust in the parliamentary system? For the last four years, people of Andhra Pradesh were not asking for fulfilment of unrealistic desires. They were only asking for the assurances made in the House and that the points enacted in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014 be implemented. But no one is listening to the concerns of the people. Sir, during the time of bifurcation, it is felt and discussed that Andhra Pradesh should not be at loss because of bifurcation and because of some strong reasons some proposals were listed in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Bill and a few more points were assured by the then Prime Minister. It is the responsibility of the successive Governments to implement the points listed in the Act. Sir, you are well aware of the then prevailing situations. The Bharatiya Janata Party, by making statements in Parliament as well as other venues, made people of Andhra Pradesh believe that for the all-round development of Andhra Pradesh the points listed in the Act by the then government were not sufficient but much more was required. They also said that they would deliver justice to the State soon after coming to power. People believed in them and elected Bharatiya Janata Party and their allied parties to power in both the State and at the Centre. But what did they do after coming to power? They forgot all the assurances made to the people of Andhra Pradesh. In spite of Congress Party's pleading the Government to help the State by reminding the Bharatiya Janata Party their forgotten promises and assurances towards Andhra Pradesh at various platforms both at State and Central level, they turned a deaf ear. The Governments, both at the State and the Centre were honeymooning for the last four years without adhering to the problems of the people in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Leaders at the Centre complimented that the State was moving ahead appreciably. Looking at the packages awarded by the Centre to the State, the State Government felt flattered and felicitated the leaders from the Centre and made complimentary statements in the State Assembly. They held press meets at late nights with tears of joy. But, what happened now? What happened all of a sudden after four years? As told by the Chief Minister and his party's elected Member of Parliament in Lok Sabha during the discussion

on the No Confidence Motion, "Centre is marking the opposition party M.P's from the State of Andhra Pradesh in guest list and were given appointments by the Prime Minister whenever asked for, whereas ruling party M.Ps were kept in watch list and were denied appointments." It all started as this doubt cropped into the minds of the leaders of the State Government but it is not for love for the people of Andhra Pradesh. Even Prime Minister of India has echoed the same during the discussion on the No-Confidence Motion. He said that Telugu Desam Party was doing all these as it fell prey to Opposition Party in the State. Sir, it means that they were out of the clutches of one and fell into the clutches of others. Sir, they are not bothered about the assurances made in the Parliament and about the well being of the people of the State. They are only bothered about their political benefits and for their political future. They always think which party should be kept in its clutches, which party should be let off and with which party should they have their alliance. Sir, tomorrow if these Members of Parliament in watch list are again kept in guest list, you are ready to make an alliance with them. Sir, people of Andhra Pradesh are not asking for the fifteen lakh rupees as promised during the election campaign. They are not asking for fulfilment of other promises like- Corruption will be removed in hundred days and jobs will be provided for crores of people. Sir, when people started asking to implement the points listed in the Act, the State government and Central Government are trying to put the blame on each other. Four years back, Telugu Desam Party and Bharatiya Janata Party had an alliance only for their political motives. They started enjoying power and forgot about the assurances made to the people of the State. But, as the elections are nearing, they have started staging another drama and have published voluminous book by name 'The Saga of Broken Promises'. It is not only the negligence shown by Centre while getting the Act but also the State's apathy in making the Act implemented. Sir, if the Centre and State blame each other, how are the people going to be benefitted? Whoever the culprit is, it is the people who are meted with injustice.

Sir, the State Government is distributing books that they were unable to achieve anything in the last four years and they are requesting people to elect them to power again. If they are re-elected, what is the use with them and who can save the people of the State?

Sir, the State Government takes the same share as the Central Government in not implementing the points listed in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act and assurances made by the Prime Minister and regarding the same. I have to say it again that, even after repeated reminders by the Congress Party it is because of selfishness and negligence of the State Government that it failed to get implemented even the important points listed in the Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You spoke well and good. So please conclude well.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, due to the adamant behaviour of the Central Government in implementing the Act, now a situation has come to prove the credibility, accountability, respectability and authority of the Parliament and Acts passed by it in the eyes of the common public. There is a danger of public losing confidence in Parliament. Every provision of A.P. Reorganization Act and the specific assurances given by the then Prime Minister in this august House on 20th February, 2014, including Special Category Status, are to be implemented in toto without any excuses and explanations and without any further delay to save and do justice to Andhra Pradesh. Jai Hind, Jai Bharat.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, the united Andhra Pradesh was economically a very vibrant State thanks to the dynamic Chandrababu Naidu, who laid the foundations of that State by developing Hyderabad which was contributing roughly 35 per cent of the State GDP. At the time of bifurcation, Andhra had a deficit while Telangana had a surplus budget and provisions were made for Andhra as well. But, I remember, Sir, that in this very House, during the debate, I had said that I don't believe that all commitments will be honoured because we in Punjab remembered what had happened with us when in 1966 Chandigarh was promised to us. Two Prime Ministers of Congress committed again on the floor of the House, but till today nothing has happened. So, we knew the plight. But, Sir, having said that, I believe that when any Prime Minister makes a commitment in the Parliament, then that commitment should be honoured irrespective of which party the Prime Minister belongs to. In this case, I can understand that the Prime Minister had one difficulty because the 14th Finance Commission had said that no more Special Category States should be created.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, the 14th Finance Commission never said that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nareshji, don't join issue with them.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Let me finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... As a party, we are opposed to Special Category States because we in Punjab have suffered. Himachal was made a Special Category State; Jammu and Kashmir was given that status and Uttaranchal was given that status. So, our industry went there. So, we suffered. But, Sir, I do believe that even if the 14th Finance Commission has made certain recommendations, it could have been sent for review to the 15th Finance Commission and the Government could have waited for the response from the 15th Finance Commission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Nareshji.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: I just want to conclude in one minute. I feel that at least whatever financial commitments had been made those should be met in *toto*. Parliament's commitments should be met. These are Parliament's commitments; it is not just a Government's commitment. If those commitments are not met, then in future nobody will believe in what we transact here. Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also wanted to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly give us time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have given time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri D. Raja. You don't want debate? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Veer Singh, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Neeraj Shekhar, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I share the agony and anguish of the people of Andhra Pradesh. While my party supported the bifurcation of State and formation of a separate Telangana, we made it clear that it should happen as siblings setting up separate families and separate houses without any bitterness. We wanted both the States should prosper and progress well and go on without any bitterness or division among Telugu-speaking people.

We are at a critical point. What the people of Andhra Pradesh are asking is to fulfil the promises made by the then Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, who is very much sitting here. Those should be honoured and fulfilled by the present Government.

I was present in the House when the Bill was discussed. The then Leader of the Opposition, Shri Arun Jaitley, argued for Special Category Status for 10 years. Now, after he became Finance Minister and part of the Government, he cited the 14th Finance Commission. He says that in view of its recommendations no State can get Special Category Status. Now, my point is, there is a dispute whether the 14th Finance Commission has really said it. The other point is, whether the Finance Commission can be above Parliament. Parliament is supreme in our democracy and can the Finance Commission act above Parliament by subverting or turning down promises made on the Floor of the House?

So, Sir, my humble request to the Government is that it should honour the promises, assurances given by the then Government.

[Shri D. Raja]

Sir, my last point is on Polavaram Project. Our BJP colleague said it is 'Modivaram.' Actually, I took a delegation to Mr. Nitin Gadkari on Polavaram. He said it is a National Project and there would not be any paucity of funds. Why is it not happening? This is what I am asking.

So, all financial commitments will have to be honoured by the Government.

With these words, I support their demand.

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य पुनर्गठन अधिनियम, 2014 भारत सरकार द्वारा आन्ध्र प्रदेश को उत्तरवर्ती राज्य में औद्योगीकरण एवं आर्थिक प्रगति को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से कर प्रोत्साहनों के प्रस्ताव सहित उपयुक्त वित्तीय उपाय करने एवं आन्ध्र प्रदेश के उत्तरवर्ती राज्य के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर रायलसीमा एवं उत्तर तटीय आन्ध्र प्रदेश के जिलों के लिए एक विशेष पैकेज का उपबंध करता है।

महोदय, आन्ध्र प्रदेश के गठन के बाद निधियों की कमी और संसाधनवार हानि के बाद केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आश्वस्त किया गया था कि मौजूदा बजट में आवश्यक अनुदान प्रदान किए जाएंगे, लेकिन आन्ध्र प्रदेश को विभिन्न मोर्चों जैसे राजस्व घाटा कम करने, औद्योगिक प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने सहित सात जिलों (आन्ध्र प्रदेश के रायलसीमा के चार जिलों एवं तीन उत्तर तटीय जिले) में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिए विशेष पैकेज प्रदान करने, राज्य राजधानी विकास राज्य के लिए रेल ज़ोन एवं विशेष श्रेणी दर्जे के लिए सहायता प्रदान करने के आवश्वासनों के बावजूद भी नहीं दिया गया है।

महोदय, माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी केन्द्र सरकार से इस कानून के अमल के बारे में टिप्पणी की थी, किन्तु केन्द्र सरकार से मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक इस कानून को पारित किए हुए काफी समय हो चुका है, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में औद्योगिक और आर्थिक प्रगति क्यों नहीं हुई? वहां की औद्योगिक और आर्थिक प्रगति की क्या रिपोर्ट है?

महोदय, ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि अभी तक सरकार द्वारा इस दिशा में कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया गया है और आन्ध्र प्रदेश में क्षतिपूर्ति हेतु कोई व्यापक पैकेज या विशेष प्रोत्साहन राज्य का दर्जा राज्य को नहीं दिया गया है। इसी वजह से जनता का विश्वास संसदीय परंपरा से उठता जा रहा है। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आन्ध्र प्रदेश की वित्तीय स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए एक विशेष पैकेज प्रदान किया जाए। आन्ध्र प्रदेश की राजधानी के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान की जाए।

महोदय, सामाजिक, भौगोलिक एवं औद्योगिक अवसंरचना का विकास तथा स्पष्ट रूप से अभिनिर्धारित परियोजनाओं जैसे...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Veer Singh ji, thank you. अब आप conclude करिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वीर सिंह: दुर्गराजपट्टनम में नया महापत्तन, वाइएसआर जिले में ...**(व्यवधान)**... सभापति महोदय, मैं केन्द्र सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाए। वह अभी नया प्रदेश बना है, वहां अभी बहुत कमियां हैं। यह फैसला वहां की जनता के हित में लिया जाए। हमारे साथी इस बिल को लेकर आए हैं, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): # Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I would like to express two to three points with respect to this issue. People in the Government should have magnanimity. They should understand the reasons behind the struggles that are happening in the country. They should have policies to prevent the struggle and they should also have firmness to implement the policies. Mere stubbornness should not be followed. It is not fair on the part of an elected Government to criticize the previous Government. Accordingly, I would like to point out an issue that had happened during the tenure of Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee. He introduced the Golden Quadrilateral Project. During the course of the implementation of the project, his tenure ended. Then, Dr. Manmohan Singh became the Prime Minister of India. He implemented the same Quadrilateral project initiated by Mr. Vajpayee. He did not neglect the project as it was initiated by the previous Government. He implemented it in an effective way. Dr. Manmohan Singh had shown the guideline to the country and to the entire world what is the duty of the successive Government.

Similarly, as far as this Andhra Pradesh issue is concerned, the issue is not who did what, when was it done etc. Due to the struggle of the people of Telangana, the State was bifurcated into Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Considering the struggle of the people of Andhra Pradesh, it is the duty of the incumbent Government to solve the issues of the people of Andhra Pradesh. Sir, I would like to point out one important issue. During this discussion, Hon'ble Leader of Opposition Mr. Gulam Nabi Azad, elegantly mentioned that a newly created state should be nurtured in the same way as we take care of a newborn baby. The Hon'ble Member who spoke on behalf of the ruling party did not speak convincingly. His speech was fear-provoking. Sir, others say that you treat alternative Governments with a step motherly attitude. It was worrisome.

In Tamil Nadu, thousands of crores of scholarship amount to be given to Adi dravida students (belonging to Scheduled Castes) is not yet received. Sir, one more minute. Only one more minute. Sir, I would like to reiterate that the speech of the ruling party member is not convincing. It is fearsome. Hon'ble Minister's speech should be delivered in a way to give solution to this issue. This is a long standing struggle. One person is observing

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

fast for a month. People are struggling. There may be many issues in the country. But States should be given their due respect impartially. States should be given due respect. The sentiments of activists in the State should be respected. They should be given their due rights. The Government should take steps immediately to meet the demands of the people. On behalf of my party Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK), I persuade this point. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: *Nandri*. Prof. Jha. '*Nandri*' means thanks.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. मुझे लगा था कि अब कहानी खत्म हो गई है।

श्री सभापति: नहीं, कहानी चलती रहेगी।

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA : Sir, I stand in solidarity with my friends and colleagues and the people of Andhra Pradesh because nobody can understand the pain and suffering of bifurcation than we, from Bihar. सर, हम 2000 ईस्वी से यह रंजो-गम लेकर चल रहे हैं। आज जब मेरे आन्ध्र प्रदेश के साथी कह रहे थे, मुझे स्मरण है कि Prof. K.C. Wheare, the constitutional expert, said, 'Cooperative federalism in letter and spirit.' मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र, संघ-राज्य का बड़ा भाई है, लेकिन यह आंखे तरेड़ने वाली जुबान नहीं होनी चाहिए। सहकारी संघवार को अहंकारी संघवाद में तब्दील नहीं होना चाहिए। सर, यह सभी पर लागू होता है, कोई आज यहां है, तो कल वहां है, लेकिन अहंकार की जुबान है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य के मध्य में एक केन्द्र है। उसकी एक भूमिका होनी चाहिए। सर, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि 2000 ईस्वी के पश्चात हमारे पास बिहार में पास बालू, बाढ़ और टनका के अलावा कुछ नहीं बचा है। बिहार को आज भी जरूरत है। नीति आयोग के सी.ई.ओ. साहब कहते हैं कि बिहार की वजह से मुल्क पिछड़ा हुआ है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर मुल्क पिछड़ा हुआ है, तो सहकारी संघवाद के कारण पिछड़ा हुआ है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि बिहार को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा देने में कोई तमाशा नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं एक आखिरी टिप्पणी करना चाहता हूँ। मैं खुद कभी टाइम exceed नहीं करता हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट पॉलिसी में co-operative federalism का मतलब है कि affirmative action का component होना चाहिए। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, उनसे भी मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि वे इस बार इस पूरे मसले पर पुनर्विचार करें। अगर इस मुल्क का कोई भी राज्य पिछड़ा हुआ है, तो इस मुल्क में सहकारी संघवाद का ढिंढोरा पीटने की जरूरत नहीं है।

सर, आखिरी बात यह कि बड़ी-बड़ी बातें हुई थीं। पूरा का पूरा मुल्क दाग देहलवी की यह बात कहता है-

"गज़ब किया तेरे वादे का ऐतबार किया,
तमाम रात क्रयामत का इंतज़ार किया।"

लेकिन सर, यह रात लम्बी नहीं होगी। जब लुटे-पिटे लोग एक साथ बैठ जाएंगे, तो मामला पलट जाएगा, शुक्रिया।

श्री सभापति: लुटे-पिटे तो ठीक है, मगर लुटेरा नहीं होना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब श्री संजय सिंह। आपका एक मिनट है।

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर अपनी बात कहने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आन्ध्र प्रदेश के लोगों को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा देने का वादा किया था। अभी अमरावती, नेल्लोर जैसे तीन स्थानों का जिक्र हुआ। आन्ध्र प्रदेश के अभी तीन स्थानों का यहां जिक्र हुआ, जहां की धरती पर जाकर उन्होंने कहा, आन्ध्र प्रदेश को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा मिलना चाहिए। आदरणीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी 125 करोड़ लोगों के प्रधान मंत्री हैं। मान्यवर, वे इस बात को बार-बार कहते हैं कि वे 125 करोड़ लोगों के प्रधान मंत्री हैं। अगर वे 125 करोड़ लोगों के प्रधान मंत्री हैं, तो उनको 125 करोड़ लोगों के दुःख-दर्द का भी ख्याल रखना चाहिए। कितना वचन भंग करेंगे आप? आपने कहा, 15 लाख रुपये देंगे, आपने वचन भंग किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: अब आप विषय छोड़कर राजनीति पर गए, तो मामला गया।

श्री संजय सिंह: आपने कहा, करोड़ों रोजगार देंगे, आपने वचन भंग किया।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद।

श्री संजय सिंह: आपने कहा देश के अंदर महंगाई कम करेंगे, आपने वचन भंग किया। सर, इस देश के अंदर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: भाई, आप कहां से कहां जा रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने यहां आकर जो वचन दिया है, उसको आप भंग कर रहे हैं, धन्यवाद। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर एक मिनट इंटरवीन करना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: महोदय, आन्ध्र प्रदेश के लोगों के दर्द के साथ दिल्ली के लोग इसलिए खड़े हैं कि टीडीपी की जो डिमांड है, वह एक जायज़ डिमांड है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sanjay Singh, please sit down. You will never get an opportunity if you don't follow what you have said. आप बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: *

श्री सभापति: यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आन्ध्र प्रदेश के बारे में चर्चा कर रहे हैं! बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: *

श्री सभापति: मैंने मौका दिया, उन्होंने मौके का दुरुपयोग किया, इसलिए वह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: *

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Hon. Chairman, Sir, is the hon. Minister intervening or replying?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is intervening.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Okay, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. This is not the way.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): सभापति महोदय, मैं केवल एक सच्चाई बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब आन्ध्र प्रदेश अलग हुआ, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, शांति से सुनिए, हम समाप्ति की ओर जा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... The Minister has got a right to intervene और जो Mover of the Notice हैं, उनको बोलना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट, मुझे मालूम है कि कौन Mover है।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, जब आन्ध्र प्रदेश सेपरेट हुआ, तब उनके पास एजुकेशनल इंस्टिट्यूट्स नहीं थे, इसलिए जो हुआ, उसका मैं केवल चार वाक्यों में बताता हूँ। आईआईटी, तिरुपति शुरू हो गया, अच्छा चल रहा है और उसका चौथा बैच है। एनआईटी, ताडेपल्लीगुडेम शुरू हो गया, उसका तीसरा बैच है। आईआईएम, वाइजैग शुरू हो गया, उसका चौथा बैच है। IISER, तिरुपति शुरू हो गया और वह अच्छा चल रहा है। आईआईआईटी, कुर्नूल शुरू हो गया और वह अच्छा चल रहा है।

अब मैं सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में बताता हूँ। आपका हमसे संबंध तोड़ने के बाद भी हमारी कमिटीमेंट आन्ध्र प्रदेश की जनता से है और इसलिए सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी का कैबिनेट डिस्मिशन हो गया और 5 अगस्त को मैं अनंतपुर जाकर उसका उद्घाटन कर रहा हूँ और सेशन का प्रारम्भ कर रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ट्राइबल यूनिवर्सिटी विज़िआनगरम में फिक्स हो गई। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, this intervention is unconnected.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is a Minister.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: विज़िआनगरम में ट्राइबल यूनिवर्सिटी फिक्स हो गई है। इसके लिए जो पैसा देना चाहिए था, वह हमने समय पर पीछे पड़कर दिया। श्री वाई.एस. चौधरी और इनको मालूम है कि जब-जब भी कोई रिक्वेस्ट आई, हमने फटाफट काम किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, जियो यूनिवर्सिटी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please.

5.00 P.M.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: मैं कह रहा हूँ कि ये जो यूनिवर्सिटीज़ बनीं और ये जो सारे इंस्टीट्यूट्स बने, ये सारे आन्ध्र प्रदेश के लिए एक अच्छा संकेत हैं और यह अच्छी चीज़ हुई है। हमें अच्छे को अच्छा कहना सीखना चाहिए। मैं अंत में एक ही वाक्य कहूँगा। आज आन्ध्र प्रदेश में अनेक नेता जिस तरह से ज़हर उगल रहे हैं, वह लोकतंत्र के लिए भी घातक है और पोलिटिकली आपके लिए भी घातक है।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद। अनुभव मोहंती जी, आपका कोई विशेष प्वाइंट है?

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, Intel premises and IIT, both are in Tamil Nadu.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, facts have to be told.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)...
आप बैठ जाइए। He said it. I also corrected it. It is, कांचीपुरम में हो रहा है, बाद में कुन्नूर आएगा। यह बताया ...(व्यवधान)... Shri Anubhav Mohanty.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Sir, all of us must have gone through the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act. I want to quote from Section 93, the 13th Schedule, under the Sub-section 'Infrastructure', point number 8. Sir, I quote, "Indian Railways, shall within six months from the appointed day, examine establishing a new railway zone in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh and take an expeditious decision thereon." Sir, this is how I stand and why I participate in this debate.

Sir, the State of Andhra Pradesh, half of it comes under the Southern Railways, one-fourth comes under the South Central Railways and one-fourth comes under the East Coast Railways. Sir, we don't oppose the formation of any new zone. Sir, our Chief Minister has also written letters to the hon. Railway Minister. He has also met and we, M.P. delegation, had also met him personally. He had told us that there was no such idea, no such provision of making any new zone now. Sir, whatever happens, but territorial integrity of Odisha should not be disturbed, should not be dishonoured. No Railways from Odisha should go away from us.

Sir, I also now want to speak one minute in Odiya.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: I made my point, Sir. As we are also connected — and we respect — we support the stand of Andhra in this. Sir, a few days back when both the parties from Andhra Pradesh although I was not born then, but as far as my knowledge goes, this was something which Indians used to say during the British Rule, 'हमें जस्टिस चाहिए!' So, this sloganeering should not happen now. I am from State of Odisha. We are facing the same problem of Special Category Status and Special Packages. This is not what we are begging, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No begging at all.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: ## Respected Sir, I want to speak in Odia. There are many tall talking leaders from Odisha here in the Union Government. They are very media-savvy and keep on appearing before television cameras and give bytes regularly. But these leaders, whether in Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha, I have never seen or heard them speaking strongly to protect the interest of Odisha.

Sir, I want to say here that we are not beggars. We are not waiting for alms. We do not want to be the object of their kindness or pity. We are only asking for our legitimate claim, our rightful demand.

If you ignore Odisha's interests it will be at your own peril. In 2019, the people of Odisha will give you a befitting reply. You will seek votes from our people but they will not oblige you. They will support and elect Shri Naveen Patnaik again. That will be the response you will get.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Prabhakar Reddy Vemireddy; one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Prabhakar Reddy, because you are a Member of that State, if you want to speak, you can speak for one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. Okay. I have given time to Shri Vijayasai Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, you may not like ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You know whether I like you or you like me or both of us like each other. That is known to you and known to me. It need not be known to all. Dr. Manmohan Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Dr. Manmohan Singh, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called the senior doctor.

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH (Assam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on 20th February, 2014 when the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Bill, 2014 was being discussed, I made a solemn commitment on the floor of this august House as Prime Minister of India, and

English translation of the original speech delivered in Odia.

I quote, "For purposes of Central assistance, Special Category Status will be extended to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh. This had been decided in view of the fact that revenues collected in Hyderabad will accrue entirely to the new State of Telangana. This commitment of Special Category Status to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh had been discussed with Shri Arun Jaitley, the then Leader of the Opposition and other senior BJP leaders. Government, Sir, is a continuing entity. Commitments made on the floor of the House have to be honoured and fulfilled. They are in the nature of an assurance on behalf of Parliament. I had expected my distinguished successor to fulfil the commitment I had made after consultation with his own colleagues. Thank you.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, the fact has come out. Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Dr. Manmohan Singh. Well, now the Finance Minister would intervene for a while, then Shri C.M. Ramesh and then reply.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, we have more speakers. We make a humble request to you to allow them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would then have to do the same to others also, the TRS also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: We have Members from the TRS... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chowdary, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Already I have exceeded it by 35 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Piyush Goyal, please.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, my Party's time is... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Ramachandra Rao, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; THE MINISTER OF COAL; THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, first of all, I wish to reiterate with the full authority of the Central Government that the Andhra Pradesh State Reorganization Act, 2014 will be respected, is being respected and the Government of India stands completely committed to ensuring the welfare and the well being of the State and people of Andhra Pradesh. Over the last four years, this Government has consistently fulfilled all the commitments made both under the Reorganization Act and — we just heard the hon. former Prime Minister — by the hon. former Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singhji and the assurances given by him on the floor of the House following your own forceful intervention in this august House, Sir, in February, 2014. In fact, if the earlier Government had included that in the Andhra

[Shri Piyush Goyal]

Pradesh Reorganization Act itself, possibly things would have been much easier and it may not have caused the kind of discomfort and problems that this august House is now discussing.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I need to point out...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not called you.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I must point out...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him complete.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jairam Ramesh, this is not going on record. There would be no special concession given to anybody. ...*(Interruptions)*... Afterwards, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him not be disturbed. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Sir, they are two States. He should take the name of both the States.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Prakash, please sit down. I am coming to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... He was saying that everybody should mention the name of both the States. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I would like to quote from the website of the hon. Prime Minister.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, what prevented them from giving Cabinet approval on 1st March? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chowdary, I don't know what has happened to you today. Please.....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: I would tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you don't wish to keep quiet, that is a different matter. You have one more speaker.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Hon. Chairman, Sir, the hon. former Prime Minister had said, "For purposes of Central assistance, Special Category Status should be extended..... for a period of five years. This would put the State's finances on a firmer footing." These were the exact comments that were made by the hon. former Prime Minister. I repeat.

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has said it. There is no need to repeat. Doctor *saab* has said it.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, why I said this is, the Fourteenth Finance Commission, when it was working out the devolution of funds for all the States, used two formulae. One, it said we would now give 42 per cent instead of 32 per cent to all the States and, accordingly, the successor State of Andhra Pradesh was also given 42 per cent, so was Telangana and every other State. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: We can also stop you from talking. Let us not get down to that level. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you don't want the debate to continue, I leave it to your better sense. I can't go on being seen as if I am dealing with somebody who is not aware of the Rules. Unfortunately, everybody is watching us.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Secondly, Sir, the Fourteenth Finance Commission, after the 42 per cent devolution based on the earlier formulae of disbursement from the Central kitty for the several Centrally-aided projects, assessed what could be the revenue gap of each State and provided additional funds. And, as my colleague, Narasimha Raoji, said, Andhra is one of those only other States, other than the hilly States, which received revenue deficit grant for all the five years. Why did that revenue deficit grant come up? It was because the Central schemes were allotted funds from the Centre at 70:30, 60:40, 50:50 and various other formulae. Therefore, the revenue grant came to a certain amount which this Government is fulfilling. The Fourteenth Finance Commission's Report came much after the States Reorganisation Act. If the Fourteenth Finance Commission had any intention that the successor State of Andhra Pradesh will be given a Special Category Status, while assessing the Revenue Deficit Grant, they would have first given 90:10 formula for all the Central projects and then the residual would have been given in the form of a Revenue Deficit Grant. But it did not do so. It used the formula of 60:40, 70:30, etc., and based on that it came to ₹ 22,000 crore as Revenue Deficit Grant for the successor State of Andhra Pradesh and which we have been paying. Suppose we were to agree for a Special Category Status in entirety to be granted to the successor State, then we would have to reassess the Revenue Deficit Grant that is being given for five years. After all, that is coming out of a Central kitty which is distributed to all the States. If we were to rework all the schemes on 90:10 basis as per special category, then this Revenue Deficit Grant would have come down — we have all the calculations — by about

[Shri Piyush Goyal]

₹17,500 crore. Therefore, if we would be giving this money in one form by Special Category Status, what do you get? Since tax incentives are not part of status *per se*, you will get 90:10 instead of 60:40, 70:30 or 50:50. So, that would have reduced your Revenue Deficit Grant. Then they would have got it from one pocket instead of the other pocket and net of that, the State of Andhra Pradesh should have got no extra funds than what is being committed by the Modi Government. What did we do? We went to the Cabinet recognising that the Fourteenth Finance Commission has said it very categorically, and I can quote from the comments of the Fourteenth Finance Commission where it is very categorically mentioned, "We did not make a 'distinction between special and general category States in determining our norms and recommendations. In our assessment of State resources, we have taken into account the disabilities arising from constraints unique to each State to arrive at the expenditure requirements, etc., etc. Our objective has been to fill the resource gaps of each State to the extent possible through tax devolution. However, we have provided post-devolution revenue deficit grants for States where devolution alone could not cover the assessed gap." If at all the recalculation would have been done and the Revenue Deficit Grant should have been reduced, I don't understand what is the net benefit the State would have got. Despite that, the Central Government in consultation with the State Government assessed what would be the difference between 90:10 and other existing formula. Sir, here I have with me a complete statement prepared by the Government of Andhra Pradesh Finance Department calculating each scheme as to what would be the difference from the old, let's say, 60:40, 50:50, or 70:30 formula and what they would get if G.O.I. releases 90 per cent. Each year's total has been given — for the year 2014-15, ₹ 2,822.81 crore, for 2015-16, ₹ 2,726.87 crore, for 2016-17, ₹ 2,734.57 crore. These are, Sir, calculations of the State Government itself. I am going beyond that. I am saying even if you consider ₹ 2,500 crore, much more than their own calculations, it still is less than what the Central Government assured the people of Andhra Pradesh because we care for the people of Andhra Pradesh. The Cabinet made a special package and special measures to give support to Andhra Pradesh. And, Sir, we received in response a letter from the hon. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, addressed to Shri Arun Jaitley, dated 24th October, 2016 where he says, "I once again thank the Government of India for offering support and assistance to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh under the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014", *vide* reference cited. He repeats the points of the Fourteenth Finance Commission and then he says, "However, the Central Government has agreed to give a special assistance measure for Government of Andhra Pradesh for five years, which would make up for the additional Central share,

the State might have received during these years, that is, 2015-16 to 2019-20 as envisaged in the hon. Prime Minister's statement dated 20th February, 2014. This will be in the form of Central Government funding for externally-aided projects for the State of Andhra Pradesh, signed and disbursed during these years". And, then again, he is working it out and, according to him, he has written, "This amount works out to around ₹ 3,500 crores per year and a total amount for five years comes to around Rs.17,500 crores." That is a matter, whether it is ₹ 12,500 crores or ₹ 17,500 crores. The State Government is anticipating this amount in the form of Central Government funding for externally-aided projects for the State of Andhra Pradesh, where principal and interest on these externally-aided projects, the Central Government would have paid fully, up to the extent of ₹ 17,500 crore and, so, really to the extent of the difference between new formula and old formula. And, then, it goes on to say that the following five projects to the extent of ₹ 11,539 crores are already under the Government's in-principle approval. He further says, "He proposes to give the further lists of projects worth ₹ 21,000 crores" and in the end, he requests us to appreciate our proposal and supports the same. The Government of India fully supported it. For almost one-and-a-half years after that, projects did not get approved, they did not put up any project. Suddenly, in February, 2018, we were told that not others, but these projects will take a long time, give us loan through NABARD in India itself. They are very agreeable for that also but it would have affected their fiscal deficit. So, the Central Government suggested a form of Special Purpose Vehicle, and you will disburse loans into your SPV which will not affect your fiscal deficit and the repayment of principal and interest will be done by the Central Government. I am just trying to show to the august House how much we are willing to change and support the State. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Mr. Chowdary.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: However, the State has not responded even after our agreeing to their proposal, and they are yet to forming an SPV and taking the funds in there.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, one clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. How can you have a clarification without even completing?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Further, Sir, we are extending tax incentives, namely, 15 per cent additional depreciation, 15 per cent investment allowance to the seven backward districts, which was committed to the State of Andhra Pradesh by hon. Prime Minister. That has also been done. Sir, there is one issue which they are often raising, that is, about revenue deficit for the first year, *i.e.* for the year 2014-15. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. House through you, Sir. The successor State of Andhra Pradesh put up a revenue deficit grant request of Rs.13,775 crores. And, Sir, what did it include? It included an Agriculture Debt Redemption Scheme. A State Government is doing an agriculture debt redemption. How can they ask the Centre to pay for the revenue deficit?

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: No, totally wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are going to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Further, they give up power subsidy of ₹ 3,242.31 crore to APTRANSCO and industrial promotion. They include that in revenue deficit. They give DISCOM ₹ 1,500 crores to take over FRP Bonds. They included that in revenue deficit. And the best, the pension scheme, — the States are entitled to give whatever pension they like — they increased the pension amount which was ₹ 200 in 2013-14 to ₹ 1,000. This is very good. We support that. That is a good idea. But, how can Central Government pay that? Kindly do not go only by the letter. What is there in the name? The purpose is that the people of Andhra Pradesh get the benefit. Towards that end, the Modi Government is fully committed. Every rupee that we have committed, we are willing to give. Don't go by the letter; go by the spirit of the arrangement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri CM. Ramesh is the last speaker of the day.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, I have to bring certain facts before the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; I have not called you.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, we need clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not called you. Once the Minister replies, one can seek clarification. Mr. C.M. Ramesh, are you interested in speaking? ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called Mr. C.M. Ramesh.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I need one clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not now. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I just want to ask a question. It will take just half a minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can do so afterwards. Mr. C.M. Ramesh, you have actually no time, but...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, I am the mover.

MR. CHAIRMAN: On such things, there is no mover, but still, I have the consideration. You have been...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Chowdary, please...*(Interruptions)*... Sorry, it is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... I agree what you are doing is wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. C.M. Ramesh, my suggestion is, you please make your points. You will have seven minutes.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, please, I am the mover.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't argue like that. I have given you seven minutes. I am trying to be more than liberal. Please start.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, regarding the implementation of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, I want to speak in Telugu.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are welcome.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a difference in the number of your Members and their Members. They have three times more Members than you.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: ** Sir, Hon'ble Minister for Human Resource Development Shri Prakash Javadekar in his speech mentioned about the Universities in both Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. During the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh, Universities were listed in the Act. The previous Government had assessed that nearly fifty institutes were concentrated in Hyderabad and there are no institutes in Andhra Pradesh. As Andhra Pradesh will be a new State and the students of Andhra Pradesh will face severe problems academically, the then Government had mentioned about establishment of Institutes in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act. For this purpose Andhra Pradesh Government had allotted land worth twelve thousand crore rupees. For the twelve institutes which are to be established in Andhra Pradesh, it is assessed that nearly thirteen to fourteen thousand crore rupees will be required for their infrastructure. Till date, only eight or nine institutes have been established and only five hundred and forty six crore rupees

** English translation of the original speech delivered in Telugu.

[Shri C.M. Ramesh]

were disbursed to these institutes in the last four years. How will the students of Andhra Pradesh pursue their academics? Even after four years, there is no proper infrastructure for these institutes. These institutes were being run in buildings which are in dilapidated State. But the Central Government is claiming that they have started all these institutes in the State. We were patient for four years. Sir, we were patient for four years with expectation that they will realise their own mistake and amend it. We had an alliance and we faced the previous elections in the State together. So, we requested them and pleaded with them. But, they turned a deaf ear towards us because they did not have any vote bank or seats in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Their only motive is to damage the Telugu Desam Party and break other small and regional parties throughout the country. For this same reason they have not lent any support to Andhra Pradesh for the last four years. But now they claim that they started the institutes in Andhra Pradesh. We do not want Government Orders on papers. We want the institutes to be established in the allotted lands with proper infrastructure and faculty.

Hon'ble Finance Minister is showing a new film and making new calculations. During the time of bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh, the then Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Manmohan Singh had clearly stated about Special Category Status. At that time, Bharatiya Janata Party leaders stalled the House for nearly thirty minutes and demanded that the Special Category Status should be implemented for a period of ten years. We did not speak on that day for particular reasons. I have to reveal those reasons now. Had we debate even on a single point listed in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, it would have been portrayed that we were in favour of bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh. We requested the then Central Government to hold an all party meeting. But that was not taken into consideration.

Sir, Hon'ble Minister of Finance, Shri Piyush Goyal is referring to Fourteenth Finance Commission. Sir, I will resign at this very moment if I am shown the reference to Fourteenth Finance Commission against awarding Special Category Status to the State of Andhra Pradesh. Show me one point or one sentence in the report of Fourteenth Finance Commission where it is mentioned that Special Category Status should not be awarded to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, they are commenting that Telugu Desam Party has taken a U-turn. The Central Government has stated that the Special Category Status is an episode of the past and it cannot be awarded to any State in the country from now on. Moreover, the other day in the presence of many Bharatiya Janata Party leaders in Shri Arun Jaitley's room we were

promised that every point mentioned in Special Category Status will be fulfilled through Special Package. We discussed this issue in Andhra Pradesh and later we accepted the Special Package. This entire episode took place in 2016. Sir, now we are in 2018 and I ask the Bharatiya Janata Party Government if they have sanctioned at least one rupee to Andhra Pradesh through this Special Package in these two years. Our Chief Minister, Shri N. Chandrababu Naidu visited Delhi twenty nine times and met many Ministers and several officers. Even then, not even a single rupee was disbursed to Andhra Pradesh either through Special Category or through Special Package. This shows the Centre's intention- we have to listen to whatever they say, we have to pass all their Bills and we have to be a witness to all their atrocities. We will not let that happen at any cost.

Sir, why is this levity towards people of Andhra Pradesh? Bharatiya Janata Party and Telugu Desam Party contested 2014 elections together. We had an alliance. We gave them Berths of Minister in the State Cabinet. Yet, the present Prime Minister visited our State only once. He visited United States of America four times. He paid several visits to Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and other States where Bharatiya Janata Party formed Government. This discrimination is because they do not have any vote bank or seats in Andhra Pradesh. Sir, it is commented that our Chief Minister, Shri Chandrababu Naidu lacks maturity. Sir, all these comments were made in the other House of Parliament. He became Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh seven years before Shri Narendra Modi became Chief Minister of Gujarat. Why are they afraid of Shri Chandrababu Naidu? They are afraid because, twice he played an important role in forming the Government at the Centre. Sir, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was able to form Government and become Prime Minister because of the support received from Shri. Chandrababu Naidu. In the same fashion, Shri Chandrababu Naidu played a prominent role in Shri H. D. Deve Gowda forming the Government and becoming Prime Minister of India. Sir, injustice is done to Andhra Pradesh and Shri Chandrababu Naidu is cornered because they are afraid that he will form a coalition with all regional parties in the country. If they have any difference with Shri Chandrababu Naidu, it should be fought politically. I request them not to do injustice to the people of Andhra Pradesh. This protest for Special Category Status will not end.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ramesh, your time is over. Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... No one-to-one reaction. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. Please, Keshava Raoji. Nothing will go on record. Why are you wasting your energy? ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you Mr. Ramesh. Shri Banda Prakash. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Banda Prakash, one minute please. Mr. Ramesh, please sit down.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir I have to conclude ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You say whatever you want to say, do not raise voice. Now, Ramesh, please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: ** Sir, newly elected Member spoke earlier and his speech was filled with factual errors. It is also criticized that Andhra Pradesh did not supply power to Telangana. Power supply was cut to Telangana only after it failed to pay bills. Sir, there are many errors in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, I am concluding.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, where is justice? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH : ** Sir, Hon'ble Minister of Finance, Shri Piyush Goyal says they do not have provisions to give Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh. I want to ask one thing. Was the Prime Minister not aware of all these aspects when he made promises to the people of Andhra Pradesh in Tirupathi? In the presence of Lord Venkateswara, he promised Special Category Status to the State for a period of ten years. He visited Nellore and asked people to vote for Opposition if they want 'Scam Andhra' and vote for Shri Chandrababu Naidu for 'Scheme Andhra'. He also promised that all the assurance would be implemented in letter and spirit. I once again reassure, we will not stop fighting until all the assurances made in the House are implemented.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Dr. Banda Prakash from Telangana.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Sir, first of all, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this subject. Sir, this Short Duration Discussion is on non-implementation of the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014. This is one Act but it is for two States. It is for Telangana also. For the State of Telangana, so many promises were made like the Bayyaram Steel Plant, a Rail Coach Factory, a Tribal University, a 400-MG power-plant project, Rehabilitation of Polavaram victims, a Horticulture University and so many others things.

Apart from this, Sir, under the leadership of our Chief Minister, Shri K. Chandrasekhar Rao, the Telangana Government is constructing the Kaleshwaram Lift Irrigation Project. So many people visited the project and appreciated it. It is one of the biggest projects being constructed in the State of Telangana. Once it is completed, it will irrigate 37 lakh

** English translation of the original speech delivered in Telugu.

acres in Telangana's drought prone area. Another project that we are doing is Mission Kakatia to restore back 46,000 tanks...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is it that you want?

DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Sir, we want a response from the Government as to when it is going to fulfill the promises made to the State of Telangana. Unfortunately, the entire House is discussing about the special status for the State of Andhra Pradesh and no one is bothered to speak about the 'status' of the State of Telangana as promised by the Act. I request all the Members of the House to please discuss the status of both the States when we are discussing the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014.

**Please, do not ignore Telangano. Telangana is also a backward State. It is a backward State and the State was exploited for seventy years. We achieved Telangana after many protests. Even today, there is scarcity of water in the State of Telangana. We are taking up projects for the same purpose. We have taken up Mission Kakatiya. Mission Bhagiratha was started for protected drinking water. These two projects were recommended by NITI Aayog. NITI Aayog recommended thirteen thousand crore rupees and five thousand crore rupees for Mission Bhagiratha and Mission Kakatiya respectively.

The Niti Aayog has recommended it. But, they have not given a single pie for this programmes. Even the previous Government promised an Information Technology project for the State of Telangana but it has not been completed as yet. I request the Hon. Minister to respond to the issues of Telangana also, when he replies to the discussion. Please do not ignore Telangana. Telangana has been ignored for several years. Now, please do not ignore Telangana in this House. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, please give me some time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. The Home Minister has to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, this is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Reddy has already been given time. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has spoken. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ऐसे नहीं चलेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, please also give some time to our Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

** English translation of the original speech delivered in Telugu.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister reply. *...(Interruptions)...* He can seek clarification later. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, hon. Home Minister. *...(Interruptions)...* Please. *...(Interruptions)...* This is not the way, hon. Members. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, he should get more time. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Neeraj Shekhar, please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, Shri Rajnath Singh ji. *...(Interruptions)...* We will go by the number of Members in the House. *...(Interruptions)...* What is the strength of TRS in the House, what is the strength of TDP in the House, what is the strength of YSR Congress; I am aware of it. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, Shri Rajnath Singh ji. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing else will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...*

Mr. Vijayasai Reddy, please go back to your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* Otherwise, I will have to name you. *...(Interruptions)...* Please go to your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* Please go to your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* If the House agrees with him, then, I leave it to his wisdom. *...(Interruptions)...* Please. *...(Interruptions)...* I am naming Shri Vijayasai Reddy. Please go to your seat. Go to your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* Go to your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* This is not going on record. *...(Interruptions)...* This will not go on record. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to bear all this. This sort of blackmailing tactics will not work with this Chairman. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: *

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): This is not fair, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...* This personal allegation against the Chair is not fair. *...(Interruptions)...*

(At this stage, the hon. Member left the Chamber)

श्री सभापति: इतनी बढ़िया बहस हुई। *...(व्यवधान)...* सभी political parties को नियम के अनुसार समय *...(व्यवधान)...* एक मिनट, नियम के अनुसार समय मिलता है, फिर भी मैंने सोचा कि लोगों ने आकर मुझसे आग्रह किया है, इन लोगों को इतनी रुचि है *...(व्यवधान)...* इसलिए मैंने हर

*Not recorded.

एक को समय दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनका जो समय है, मैंने उससे भी ज्यादा समय दिया है। हर एक पार्टी की जो entitlement है, मैंने उस entitlement से ज्यादा समय दिया है। इसका कारण यह है कि हर एक के मन में इस विषय के बारे में जो बातें हैं और चूंकि यह एक गम्भीर विषय है, इसलिए मैंने इस पर बोलने के लिए मौका दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... TRS के बारे में ...**(व्यवधान)**... डा. राव, प्लीज़ ...**(व्यवधान)**... डा. राव प्लीज़, TRS के बारे में कहा गया। राज्य सभा में TRS की strength कितनी है, उस हिसाब से समय मिलता है। TDP की strength कितनी है, उस हिसाब से समय मिलता है। YSR की strength कितनी है? इसकी strength 2 है। जब इसकी strength 2 है, तो इसमें जो समय दिया गया है, मैंने उसमें और समय दिया। मैंने सोचा कि वे वहां की स्टेट से हैं, इसलिए मैंने एक-दो मिनट extra दिए। फिर भी मैंने बाद में सोचा कि उस पार्टी के एक और मेम्बर हैं, तो मैंने उनका नाम बुलाया। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं बोलना नहीं चाहता हूं। इसके बावजूद ऐसा आरोप लगा कर कोई मुझे blackmail करना चाहेगा, तो I am the last man to be blackmailed in this House. Let me put it on record. I am sorry to say this. I have patiently heard all of you. The time given for discussion was up to 4.30 p.m. If you all want rules to be changed, change the rules. But the time given was up to 4.30 p.m. and now it is 5.35 p.m. You can understand. Friends, I am sorry, I am not in a position to speak today because I am in the Chair. I am also concerned with this issue. And you know what has happened in this House. Everybody knows. Because of being the Chairman of the House, I can't speak about it now. I know the facts; what is true; what is not true; what has been said; what has not been said. But still, as the Chairman, मर्यादा के अनुसार मैं इसमें हस्तक्षेप करके कुछ नहीं बोलना चाहता हूं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि हम इसको यहीं समाप्त करें। हमारे गृह मंत्री जी, जो एक सीनियर मंत्री हैं, सरकार की ओर से समाधान देने के लिए आए हैं। हम गृह मंत्री जी को सुनेंगे और उसके बाद आगे बढ़ेंगे।

गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह): सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं उन सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं, जिन सम्मानित सदस्यों ने Andhra Pradesh Re-organization Act पर हो रही बहस में हिस्सा लिया है। मैं कह सकता हूं कि जो भी चर्चा हुई है, वह चर्चा बहुत ही सार्थक रही है।

सभापति महोदय, जहां तक हमारी सरकार के commitments को पूरा करने का प्रश्न है, मैं प्रारम्भ में ही इस बात को बल देकर कहना चाहता हूं कि जो भी commitments की गई हैं, केवल हमारे प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा ही नहीं, बल्कि इस देश के पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री, डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने भी जो commitments की हैं, हमारी सरकार उन commitments को पूरा करेगी। सभापति महोदय, प्रधानमंत्री प्रधानमंत्री होता है, चाहे वह हमारे दल की सरकार का प्रधानमंत्री हो अथवा किसी दूसरे दल की सरकार का प्रधानमंत्री हो। यदि संसद में उसकी कोई commitment है, तो उस commitment को किसी भी सरकार को पूरा करना चाहिए। मैं पूरी दृढ़ता के साथ अपनी इस बात पर बल देकर कहना चाहता हूं कि वे सारी commitments हमारी सरकार पूरी कर रही है और पूरी करेगी।

सभापति महोदय, एक सम्मानित सदस्य ने विचार व्यक्त करते हुए यह कहा कि यदि यह सरकार अपनी commitments को पूरा नहीं करेगी, तो अगली बार यह पार्टी सत्ता में आने वाली नहीं

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

है। पहले तो मैं यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक हमारी सरकार का प्रश्न है, हम देश के सभी राज्यों का विकास चाहते हैं, चाहे वहां पर हमारे दल की सरकार हो अथवा न हो, क्योंकि हम इस हकीकत को समझते हैं कि जब तक देश के सभी राज्यों का विकास नहीं होगा, तब तक हमारे देश के विकास का हमारा यह स्वप्न किसी भी सूरत में साकार नहीं हो सकता है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं यह दूसरी बात भी स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग राजनीति करते हैं, तो केवल सरकार बनाने के लिए राजनीति नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि हम लोग राजनीति करते हैं, तो देश बनाने के लिए राजनीति करते हैं। इसलिए इस आधार पर कभी नहीं सोचा जाना चाहिए। मैं पुनः अपनी बात को स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि Andhra Pradesh Re-organization Act में हमारे जो भी promises हैं, हम उनको पूरी तरह से पूरा करने के लिए committed हैं। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम इस ऐक्ट में किए गए commitments को न केवल पूरा कर रहे हैं, बल्कि ऐक्ट में जिन चीजों की चर्चा नहीं हुई है, जिन incentives के बारे में मंशन नहीं भी किया गया है, वे सब incentives भी आंध्र प्रदेश को दिए जा रहे हैं। हमारी गवर्नमेंट वे सारे incentives आंध्र प्रदेश को दे रही है। मेरी जानकारी और समझ के अनुसार 90 per cent promises पूरे किए जा चुके हैं और शेष promises को भी हम किसी भी कीमत पर निश्चित रूप से पूरा करेंगे, इसके लिए मैं सदन को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, मैं यह स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐक्ट के सेक्शन 93 में यह कहा गया है कि आंध्र प्रदेश के लिए प्रॉमिस किए गए institutions को 10 साल के भीतर ही स्थापित किया जाना है, इस संबंध में हमारे एचआरडी मिनिस्टर, श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर जी ने अभी जानकारी दी है। मैं उनकी बात को यहां दोहराना चाहता हूँ और सदन को inform करते हुए मुझे खुशी हो रही है कि 11 institutions में से 10 institutions को मंजूरी प्रदान की जा चुकी है और उनमें से अधिकतर ने काम करना शुरू भी कर दिया है। इसकी जानकारी अभी हमारे एचआरडी मिनिस्टर ने भी दी है। महोदय, land issues के settle होते ही building construction और अन्य जो facilities provide की जानी हैं, वे सब provide कर दी जाएंगी। मैं सदन को पुनः आश्वस्त करना चाहूंगा कि इसमें इस funding के कोई भी constraints नहीं आने देंगे। इस ऐक्ट में यह भी कहा गया है कि सरकार Kadappa Steel Plant, BayyaramSteelPlant, DugarajapatnamPort और Railwayzone इत्यादिजो differentprojects हैं, उनकी feasibility की जांच करने के लिए एक कमेटी गठित करेगी। यदि categorical mandate होता, तो चीजें different होतीं, इसके बावजूद भी हम ऐक्ट में उल्लेख किए गए उन सभी प्रोजेक्ट्स को पूरा करने के लिए पूरी तरह से committed हैं।

महोदय, मैं यहां पर एक बात और शेयर करना चाहूंगा कि कुछ प्रोजेक्ट्स को Expert Committee द्वारा feasible नहीं पाए जाने के बावजूद भी हमने दोनों राज्यों में steel plants की feasibility को re-examine करने के लिए Task Force appoint की है। इस समय यह Task Force अपना काम कर रही है।

महोदय, Railway Zone के संबंध में कमेटी की recommendations negative थीं, किंतु हमने इस इश्यू को भी re-examine करने के लिए कहा है। हम चाहते हैं कि उसको छोड़ भी सकते थे,

क्योंकि Experts Committee की recommendations positive नहीं हैं, लेकिन चूंकि हमने कहा है कि यह वादा भी पूरा होना चाहिए, इसलिए हमने फिर से Expert Committee को कहा है कि वे इसे re-examine करें। मुझे भरोसा है कि हम Railway Zone को स्थापित करके ही रहेंगे। मैं पूरी तरह से यह commitment करना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर Railway Zone स्थापित होगा।

महोदय, Polavaram Project आंध्र प्रदेश की lifeline है, इस हकीकत को सारा देश समझता है। इस सरकार ने अपने पहली Cabinet meeting में ही तेलंगाना के सात मंडलों को आंध्र प्रदेश में मर्ज करने के लिए Ordinance लाने की स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी थी, ताकि प्रोजेक्ट के लिए कोई भी litigation न रहे, साथ ही भविष्य में किसी प्रकार की देरी की संभावना भी न रह जाए। इससे हमारी sincere commitment का पता चलता है। इसके फौरन बाद, first Parliament Session में, हमने Ordinance को स्वीकृत भी करवाया है। दूसरी बात यह है कि Polavaram Irrigation Project एक Central Project है और उसके लिए अब तक 6,764 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक की धनराशि release की जा चुकी है। हमने राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस प्रोजेक्ट को लागू किए जाने के अनुरोध को भी पूरी तरह से मान लिया है। चौधरी साहब, हम शीघ्र कार्यवाही में विश्वास करते हैं और मुझे पूरा भरोसा है कि हम इसे record time में पूरा कर लेंगे।

महोदय, जहां तक former Prime Minister द्वारा आंध्र प्रदेश को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा दिए जाने के वादे की बात है, इसके लिए मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि former Prime Minister ने जो भी commitment किया है, हम उसका सम्मान करते हैं। उनका जो commitment था और बाद में 14th Finance Commission की जो recommendations आईं, उनके बीच थोड़ा सा conflict आ रहा था। 14th Finance Commission ने अपनी रिपोर्ट के पेज 17 पर पैरा नं. 2.29 और 2.30 में साफ तौर पर यह कहा है कि Commission ने Special Category States और Non-Special Category States के बीच funds के devolution में कोई भेदभाव नहीं किया है। यह बात फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर द्वारा इस सम्मानित सदन में भी और अन्य सदन में भी, यानी लोक सभा में भी अनेक बार clarify की जा चुकी है। बाद में आन्ध्र प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर श्री चन्द्रबाबू नायडु से सलाह-मशविरा करने के बाद इसकी जानकारी इस समय के हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर श्री पीयूष गोयल जी ने दी है। सलाह-मशविरा करने के बाद सेंटर और स्टेट दोनों ने इस बात की सहमति जतायी थी कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश को special category status के बजाए special assistance दी जाए और उसी के अनुरूप जो दूसरे मंत्रालय हैं, सारे विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा projects, sanctions और potential investments के रूप में लाखों करोड़ रुपए का special financial package देने की घोषणा की गयी है। मैं इसके बहुत डिटेल्स में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। मैंने यहां पर, नेशनल हाइवे मिनिस्ट्री, पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री, पोर्ट्स मिनिस्ट्री और डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के जो प्रोजेक्ट्स थे, उनकी चर्चा की है। इसके अतिरिक्त फाइनेंस कमीशन ने रिकमेंड किया था कि सेंटर 14th Finance Commission की अवधि के लिए revenue deficit grant प्रदान करेगा, देगा। इसकी चर्चा पीयूष गोयल जी ने भी की है। हर वर्ष दिए जाने के लिए deficit amount का उल्लेख रिपोर्ट में किया गया था। आन्ध्र प्रदेश को 2019-20 में समाप्त होने वाली 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए revenue deficit के रूप में कुल 22,123 करोड़ रुपए दिये जाएंगे। यह अमाउंट आंध्र प्रदेश को इस समय दिया जा रहा है।

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

जहाँ तक special category status की बात है, तो फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर और राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री के बीच यह सहमति हुई थी कि यदि आन्ध्र प्रदेश को central schemes में special status दिया जाता है, तो उसे जो राशि प्राप्त होती, उसका differential amount राज्य को दिया जाएगा। इसे यूँ समझा जा सकता है कि normal States को 60:40 के ratio से और Special category States को 90:10 के ratio से वह राशि, यानी वह फंड दिया जाता। उसी के अनुरूप यह सहमति हुई थी कि करीब 3,000 करोड़ रुपए से 3,200 करोड़ रुपए तक की यह राशि आन्ध्र प्रदेश को इस आधार पर दी जाएगी। यह भी सहमति बनी थी कि यह धन externally aided projects के जरिए दिया जाएगा, ताकि कोई immediate burden नहीं पड़े और लोन center के द्वारा repay किया जाएगा। चीफ मिनिस्टर ने सितम्बर, 2016 में इस अरेंजमेंट पर अपनी कंसेंट भी दी। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर और चीफ मिनिस्टर के representative के रूप में उस समय जो व्यक्ति थे, जोकि मंत्री भी थे, हमारे वाई.एस. चौधरी जी ने 8 सितम्बर, 2016 को एक joint statement जारी किया था और मीडिया के जरिए चीफ मिनिस्टर ने भी असेम्बली में इसका स्वागत किया था। उन्होंने असेम्बली में स्पष्ट स्टेटमेंट देते हुए कहा था कि special category कोई संजीवनी नहीं है और इसकी तुलना में special assistance अधिक useful है। यह स्वयं अपने स्टेटमेंट में उस समय के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कहा था।

सभापति जी, मैं यहां पर यह भी क्लेरिफाई करना चाहता हूँ कि special category, special industrial incentives से different है। Special category का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि आपको special incentives भी मिलेंगे। तेलुगु स्टेट्स को industrial incentives देने का जो वादा किया गया था, वह पहले ही पूरा किया जा चुका है। अभी तक backward district development fund के अंतर्गत 1,050 करोड़ रुपये की राशि आन्ध्र प्रदेश को दी जा चुकी है। हमारे गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब ने कहा कि backward district development fund के अंतर्गत केवल 150 करोड़ रुपए दिये गये हैं, लेकिन आज़ाद साहब, 150 करोड़ नहीं, बल्कि 1,050 करोड़ रुपये दिए गए हैं। राजधानी के बारे में, Urban Development Ministry ने DPR प्राप्त होने से पहले ही और पहले वर्ष में ही 1,000 करोड़ रुपये की अपनी मंजूरी दी थी। बाद में जब DPR प्राप्त नहीं हुई, तो इसका उपयोग गुंटूर के लिए capital regional development area में infrastructural development और विजयवाड़ा में water and drainage schemes के लिए किया गया। इसके बाद Finance Ministry ने capital development हेतु 1,500 करोड़ रुपए की राशि भी उस समय release कर दी थी। प्रस्ताव तथा वित्तीय स्थिति के आधार पर केन्द्र ने विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के माध्यम से वहां की राजधानी को रेल और सड़क से जोड़ने तथा अन्य प्रयोजनों हेतु अतिरिक्त राशि दी है। सभापति महोदय समस्या सिर्फ एक ही है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री पहले external aided projects के लिए सहमत थे, किन्तु बाद में उन्होंने यह कहकर अपने इरादे को संभावित विलम्ब के कारण बदल दिया। वे चाहते थे कि differential राशि ग्रांट के रूप में दी जानी चाहिए, अनुदान के रूप में दी जानी चाहिए। उस समय Finance Minister ने यह महसूस किया कि संबंधित राज्यों तथा केन्द्र सरकार की ...**(व्यवधान)**... limitations के कारण यह कार्य सीधे-सीधे नहीं किया जा सकता, जैसी जानकारी हमारे सहयोगी मंत्री, पीयूष गोयल जी ने भी दी। वित्त मंत्री उस समय चाहते थे कि राज्य सरकार Special Purpose Vehicle तैयार करे, ताकि राशि Special Purpose Vehicle के माध्यम से transfer की जा सके। उस समय के जो Expenditure Secretary थे,

उन्होंने 6-7 फरवरी, 2018 को हुई चर्चा के दौरान राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों को यह बात बता भी दी थी। अभी तक राज्य सरकार का हमारे पास कोई जवाब नहीं आया है, State Government ने respond नहीं किया है। इसका कारण तो उन्हें ही अच्छी तरह पता होगा। बाद में TDP ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अपना समर्थन वापस ले लिया, सरकार ने अपने मंत्री भी हटा लिए और मैं समझता हूँ कि एक राजनैतिक दल होने के नाते इस प्रकार का फैसला वे ले सकते हैं। इस पर किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए, किसी को इस पर कोई comment भी नहीं करना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: अन्य मुद्दों के बारे में, मैं आपको बताना चाहूँगा कि उनमें से कई मुद्दों का समाधान हो गया है जो, सभापति महोदय, आपकी जानकारी में भी है। कई मुद्दों पर चर्चा इस समय चल रही है। इसलिए यह कहना कि जिन मुद्दों पर चर्चा चल रही है, हमारे बहुत सारे ऐसे issues छूट गए हैं, जिन पर Government ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है, उचित नहीं होगा।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन को पूरा विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि मैं इसमें व्यक्तिगत तौर पर भी रुचि लूँगा, इसे personally भी देखूँगा, interest लूँगा तथा मैं आन्ध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना दोनों प्रदेशों के मुख्य मंत्रियों से अपील करता हूँ कि वे किसी reasonable agreement पर पहुंचें, क्योंकि कोई भी उन पर unilaterally कुछ भी नहीं थोप सकता। दोनों चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं, बड़ी स्टेट्स के चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं। इसलिए, सभापति महोदय, मैं इस सदन को विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि Act में किए गए वायदों को अक्षरशः, in letter and spirit लागू किया जाए। केन्द्र के विभिन्न मंत्रियों ने तेलंगाना और आन्ध्र प्रदेश दोनों राज्यों के दौरे किए हैं, परियोजनाओं की आधारशिलाएं भी रखी हैं तथा हर परियोजना और वायदों का ध्यान सरकार की तरफ से रखा जा रहा है - चाहे वे power projects हों, Railways के projects हों, roads के projects हों, forces के projects हों, educational institutions से संबंधित projects हों, defence institutes हों अथवा अन्य कोई projects हों। इससे संबंधित सभी माननीय सदस्यों से मैं अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इस मुद्दे को politicize न किया जाए, बल्कि भारत सरकार द्वारा अब तक जो कार्य किए गए हैं, सचमुच उनकी प्रशंसा की जानी चाहिए।

जहां तक TDP का प्रश्न है, सभापति महोदय, चौधरी साहब ने अपना सिर नीचे किया हुआ है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई इस Government के साथ है या नहीं है, इस आधार पर कोई विचार नहीं होगा, इस आधार पर कोई फैसला नहीं होगा। हम विश्वास दिलाते हैं कि Telugu people's के interest को ध्यान में रखते हुए, हमें जो भी करना पड़ेगा, हम वह सब कुछ करेंगे और हर प्रकार की सहायता प्रदान करेंगे। अक्षरशः जो हमारे वादे हैं, हम उन वादों को पूरा करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद। Normally, इस पर clarification नहीं होता। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सदन के सामने एक स्पष्ट question है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह पूरा discussion special status पर केन्द्रित था। इसलिए मेरा pointed question है और मैं pointed answer चाहता हूँ कि क्या special status देना केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वीकार करती है या नहीं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं pointed answer चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

[श्री गुलाब नबी आज़ाद]

جناب غلام نبی آزاد (جموں-کشمیر) : میدان کے سامنے ایک واضح کونٹیشن ہے
 --(مداخلت)-- یہ پورا ڈسکشن اسپیشل اسٹیٹس پر کینڈرت تھا۔ اس لئے میرا
pointed question ہے اور میں pointed answer چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا اسپیشل اسٹیٹس
 دینا مرکزی سرکار قبول کرتی ہے یا نہیں؟ --(مداخلت)-- میں pointed answer
 چاہتا ہوں --(مداخلت)--

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Jairam Ramesh.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, you had promised me. I will not take more than one minute. I share your pain and anguish. I will not repeat that pain and anguish but I was provoked to speak by the reply of the Finance Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't make a speech. What do you want to say?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, nowhere in the 400 page report of the 14th Finance Commission is there a recommendation that the Government of India do away with this Special Category Status. All it says is that for purposes of devolution, we have not categorized States. The Finance Commission has not categorized States. It does not mean that the Government of India should do away with the categorization. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the discussion is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, we are moving to the Special Mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, let me finish. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does the Minister want to respond to the LoP and to Shri Ramesh? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, let me finish. I have not yielded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no question of yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to ask for a clarification and you have asked it. You have asked a specific question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, let me finish. ...*(Interruptions)*...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, the hon. Members very well know and understand that the Finance Commission when it works out the devolution of funds, it goes by certain formula. If at all they had an intention to have a separate category for special category and separate for general States, then, they would have calculated the devolution of funds accordingly. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, we cannot read the intentions of the Finance Commission. ...*(Interruptions)*... We go by the recommendations. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no recommendation to do away with the Special Category Status. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: They have categorically stated that they are doing away with this separation and everybody will use the same formula. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, by computation, it may have done away with the Special Category Status. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The Chairman of the Finance Commission and the Member of the Finance Commission are on record as having said that they will not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the permitted Special Mentions ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Jose K. Mani. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: The conclusion is that the, BJP wants to ditch Andhra. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: The conclusion is that you also accept it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jose K. Mani. ...*(Interruptions)*... He said, 'No'. He said it no. It is clarified. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD: On behalf of all of them, not on my behalf alone, but on behalf of the entire Opposition, I would reiterate and I am asking a pointed question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has clarified it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: i want to know whether the Government of India is going to give a Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh or not. Simple, 'Yes' or 'No'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, one minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, the Home Minister ...*(Interruptions)*... No, your party leader has asked. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the Finance Minister has misled the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't worry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, you take action. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सभापति महोदय, नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने जो सवाल पूछा है, मैं यह समझ नहीं पा रहा हूँ कि मैंने यहां पर अब तक जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, क्या उससे अभी तक बात समझ में नहीं आई कि हम क्या करना चाहते हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... केवल Special Category Status शब्द पर ही क्यों रुके हुए हैं, केवल यहीं पर आकर सुई क्यों रुकी हुई है? Special Category Status के पीछे जो intention है, जो मंशा है, वह असिस्टेंस उस स्टेट को मिलना चाहिए, हम उससे ज्यादा असिस्टेंस उसको प्रोवाइड कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Jose K. Mani, ...*(Interruptions)*... The House stands adjourned till 1100 hrs. on Wednesday, the 25th July, 2018.

*The House then adjourned at fifty-nine minutes past
five of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Wednesday, the 25th July, 2018.*