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Tuesday

31 July, 2018

9 Shravana, 1940 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 31st July, 2018/9th Shravana, 1940 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please take your respective seats. Papers to be laid on the Table.

Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare), under sub-section (3) of Section 31 of Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003:—
 - (1) G.S.R. 283 (E), dated the 26th March, 2018, publishing the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Packaging and Labelling) Amendment Rules, 2018.
 - (2) G.S.R. 331 (E), dated the 3rd April, 2018, publishing the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Packaging and Labelling) Second Amendment Rules, 2018. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9550/16/18]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notification of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare), under sub-section (1) of Section 124 of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017:—
 - (1) S.O. 2173 (E), dated the 29th May, 2018, appointing the 29th May, 2018 as the date on which the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017 comes into force.

- (2) G.S.R. 507 (E), dated the 29th May, 2018, publishing the Mental Healthcare (Central Mental Health Authority and Mental Health Review Boards) Rules, 2018.
- (3) G.S.R. 508(E), dated the 29th May, 2018, publishing the Mental Healthcare (State Mental Health Authority) Rules, 2018.
- (4) G.S.R. 509 (E), dated the 29th May, 2018, publishing the Mental Healthcare (Rights of Person with Mental Illness) Rules, 2018.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9551/16/18]

Notifications of the Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 33 of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (Department of AYUSH):-

- (1) F. No. 7-3/2003-CCH(Pt.I), dated the 8th June, 2018, publishing the Homoeopathic Practitioners (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Code of Ethics) Amendment Regulations, 2018.
- (2) No. 12-6/2001-CCH (Pt-II), dated the 8th June, 2018, publishing the Establishment of New Homoeopathy Medical College, (Opening of New or Higher Course of Study or Training and Increase of Admission Capacity by a Medical College) Amendments Regulations, 2018.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9552/16/18]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Power

II. Report and Accounts (2016-17) of DNH Power Distribution Corporation Limited, Silvassa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and related papers

III. MoU between the Government of India and the PFC Limited

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:-

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Power, Notification No. G.S.R. 409 (E), dated the 27th April, 2018, publishing the Energy Conservation (Energy Consumption Norms and Standards for Designated Consumers, Form,

Time within which, and manner of Preparation and Implementation of Scheme, Procedure for issue of Energy Savings Certificate and Value of Per Metric Tonne of Oil Equivalent of Energy Consumed) Amendment Rules, 2018, under sub-section (1) of Section 59 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9531/16/18]

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

(a) Fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli (DNH) Power Distribution Corporation Limited, Silvasa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9786/16/18]

III. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the Power Finance Corporation (PFC) Limited, for the year 2018-19. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9530/16/18]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

II. Report (2017-18) of SEBI, Mumbai and related papers

III. Report (2017-18) on Action Taken on recommendations of JPC on Stock Market Scam and matters relating thereto and related papers

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:—

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), issued under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992; sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956; and Section 27 of the Depositories Act, 1996:—

(1) S.O. 3049 (E), dated the 22nd June, 2018, designating the Principal Judge, City Civil Court, Chennai as the Special Court under the aforesaid Acts for the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (2) S.O. 3050 (E), dated the 22nd June, 2018, amending Notification No. S.O. 1132 (E), dated the 28th April, 2015, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9559/16/18]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 and sub-section (3) of Section 31 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956:—

- (1) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/13 dated the 30th May, 2018, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2018.

- (2) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/21 dated the 1st June, 2018, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2018.

- (3) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/24 dated the 8th June, 2018, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2018.

- (4) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/26 dated the 26th June, 2018, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Public Offer and Listing of Securitised Debt Instruments) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9557/16/18]

- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 and Section 27 of the Depositories Act, 1996:—

- (1) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/05 dated the 5th April, 2018, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.

- (2) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/08 dated the 27th April, 2018, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2018.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9557/16/18]

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

- (1) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/06, dated the 10th April, 2018, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Real Estate Investment Trusts) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (2) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/07, dated the 10th April, 2018, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Infrastructure Investment Trusts) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (3) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/EN/2018/09, dated the 27th April, 2018, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employees' Service) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (4) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/14, dated the 30th May, 2018, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (5) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/15, dated the 30th May, 2018, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Credit Rating Agencies) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (6) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/16, dated the 30th May, 2018, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Bankers to an Issue) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (7) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/17, dated the 30th May, 2018, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (8) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/18, dated the 1st June, 2018, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employees' Service) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (9) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/19, dated the 1st June, 2018, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Alternative Investment Funds) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (10) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/20, dated the 1st June, 2018, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (11) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/22, dated the 1st June, 2018, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2018.

- (12) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/25, dated the 8th June, 2018, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9557/16/18]
- (v) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), Notification No. G.S.R. 321 (E), dated the 2nd April, 2018, publishing the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018, under Section 9 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9560/16/18]
- (vi) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), Notification No. G.S.R. 617 (E), dated the 6th July, 2018, publishing the Sukanya Samriddhi Account (Amendment) Rules, 2018, under sub-section (3) of Section 15 of the Government Savings Bank Act, 1873.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9561/16/18]
- (vii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under sub-section (3) of Section 31 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:—
- (1) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/04, dated the 2nd April, 2018, publishing the Securities Contracts (Regulation) (Stock Exchanges and Clearing Corporations) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (2) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/10, dated the 9th May, 2018, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (3) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/23, dated the 1st June, 2018, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9557/16/18]
- (viii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 24 of the Fugitive Economic Offenders Ordinance, 2018:—

- (1) G.S.R. 393 (E), dated the 24th April, 2018, publishing the Fugitive Economic Offenders (Application for Declaration of Fugitive Economic Offender) Rules, 2018.
- (2) G.S.R. 394 (E), dated the 24th April, 2018, publishing the Fugitive Economic Offenders (Issuance of Attachment Order) Rules, 2018.
- (3) G.S.R. 395 (E), dated the 24th April, 2018, publishing the Fugitive Economic Offenders (Issuance of Provisional Attachment Order) Rules, 2018.
- (4) G.S.R. 396 (E), dated the 24th April, 2018, publishing the Fugitive Economic Offenders (Forms, Search and Seizure and the Manner of Forwarding the Reasons and Material to the Special Court) Rules, 2018.
- (5) G.S.R. 397 (E), dated the 24th April, 2018, publishing the Fugitive Economic Offenders (Receipt and Management of Confiscated Properties) Rules, 2018.
- (6) G.S.R. 501 (E), dated the 25th May, 2018, publishing the Fugitive Economic Offenders (Procedure for sending Letter of Request to the Contracting State for Service of Notice and Execution of Order of the Special Court) Rules, 2018.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9558/16/18]

- (ix) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), Notification No. S.O. 3364 (E), dated the 9th July, 2018, amending Notification No. S.O. 1267 (E), dated the 21st April, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9562/16/18]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 18 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Mumbai, for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Executive Summary of the above-said Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9564/16/18]

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

- (i) Thirtieth Progress Report on the Action Taken pursuant to the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) on Stock Market Scam and matters relating thereto (July, 2018).
- (ii) Statement of Market Borrowings by the Central Government, during the year 2017-18. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9563/16/18]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

II. Report and Accounts (2017-18) of IDBI, Mumbai

III. Report (2018) on voluntary winding up of IBI, Kolkata and related papers

IV. Report and Accounts (2017-18) of various banks

V. Report and Accounts (1.4.17 to 31.3.2018) of Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, Mumbai

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

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) F. No. VB/PER/IRD/738/2018, dated the 16th April, 2018, publishing the Vijaya Bank (Officers') Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2017.
- (2) F. No. VB/PER/IRD/737/2018, dated the 16th April, 2018, publishing the Vijaya Bank (Officers') Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2010.
- (3) No. 666/3/20/IR/27, dated the 6th June, 2018, publishing the Andhra Bank (Officers') Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9570/16/18]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) No. HRW:IRS:228A:SJ:2914:2017, dated January 13–19, 2018 (Weekly Gazette), publishing the Canara Bank (Employees') Pension (Amendment) Regulations, 2017, along with delay statement.

- (2) No. HRWPM 10220 78 DK, dated the January 27 – February 2, 2018 (Weekly Gazette), publishing the Canara Bank (Officers') Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2017, along with delay statement.
 - (3) F. No. HO/HRM/IR/NOTE-79/2018, dated the 20th April, 2018, publishing the DENA BANK (Officers') Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2017. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9570/16/18]
- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), Notification No. G.S.R. 282 (E), dated the 26th March, 2018, publishing the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Employees) Pension (Amendment) Rules, 2018, under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9569/16/18]
- (iv) 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. 1512 (E), dated the 14th December, 2017, publishing the Customs (Furnishing of Information) Rules, 2017.
 - (2) S.O. 3886 (E), dated the 14th December, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 993 (E), dated the 2nd May, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (3) G.S.R. 1589 (E), dated the 28th December, 2017, amending Notification Nos. G.S.R. 1064 (E), dated the 24th August, 2017, G.S.R. 1136 (E), dated the 7th September, 2017 and G.S.R. 1210 (E), dated the 28th September, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (4) G.S.R. 13 (E), dated the 5th January, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 193 (E), dated the 2nd April, 1997, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (5) G.S.R. 20 (E), dated the 10th January, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1064 (E), dated the 24th August, 2017, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (6) G.S.R. 21 (E), dated the 10th January, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1210 (E), dated the 28th September, 2017, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.

- (7) G.S.R. 293 (E), dated the 28th March, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1064 (E), dated the 24th August, 2017, to substitute/omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) G.S.R. 294 (E), dated the 28th March, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1210 (E), dated the 28th September, 2017, to substitute/omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (9) G.S.R. 295 (E), dated the 28th March, 2018, appointing certain customs airports as International courier terminals in supersession of Notification G.S.R. 742 (E), dated the 9th September, 2010.
- (10) G.S.R. 296 (E), dated the 28th March, 2018, publishing the Courier Imports and Exports (Electronic Declaration and Processing) Amendment Regulations, 2018.
- (11) G.S.R. 299 (E), dated the 28th March, 2018, amending certain notifications as mentioned therein, to substitute certain entries in the original Notifications.
- (12) G.S.R. 329 (E), dated the 2nd April, 2018, publishing the Pre-notice Consultation Regulations, 2018.
- (13) G.S.R. 445 (E), dated the 11th May, 2018, appointing Officers of Customs as given in the Table therein for the purpose of carrying out Audit under section 99A of the said Act.
- (14) G.S.R. 446 (E), dated the 11th May, 2018, assigning the function of the proper officer to the officers mentioned therein by the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs for the purposes of Sections 17 and 28 of the said Act.
- (15) G.S.R. 447 (E), dated the 11th May, 2018, publishing the Bill of Entry (Electronic Integrated Declaration and Paperless Processing) Regulations, 2018.
- (16) G.S.R. 448 (E), dated the 11th May, 2018, publishing the Sea Cargo Manifest and Transshipment Regulations, 2018.
- (17) G.S.R. 484 (E), dated the 24th May, 2018, publishing the Customs Audit Regulations, 2018.
- (18) F. No. 462/02/2018 - Cus V, dated the 6th July, 2018, issuing *Ad-hoc* Exemption Order no. 01 of 2018, issued under sub-section (2) of Section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962.

(19) G.S.R. 621 (E), dated the 9th July, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 153 (E), dated the 1st March, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(20) G.S.R. 651 (E), dated the 16th July, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1341 (E), dated the 27th October, 2018, to substitute/insert/omit certain entries in the original Notification.

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

(v) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 648, (E), dated the 14th July, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017 to insert/omit certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962; and sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

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

(vi) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 491 (E), dated the 25th May, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1178 (E), dated the 21st September, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9511/16/18]

(vii) 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. 620 (E), dated the 9th July, 2018, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on the imports of “High Tenacity Polyester Yarn (HPTY)” 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. 645 (E), dated the 13th July, 2018, seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on the imports of 'Grinding Media Balls' (excluding Forged Grinding Media Balls) originating in or exported from Thailand and People's Republic of China, 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.

- (3) G.S.R. 646 (E), dated the 13th July, 2018, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 568 (E), dated the 16th July, 2012.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9504/16/18]

- (viii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 647 (E), dated the 13th July, 2018, publishing the Income-tax (7th Amendment) Rules, 2018, under Section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9513/16/18]

- (ix) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 456 (E), dated the 16th May, 2018 publishing the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Amendment Rules, 2018, under Section 74 of the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9505/16/18]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 266 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2018, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 2018.

- (2) G.S.R. 267 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2018, appointing the 1st day of April, 2018, as the date from which the provisions of sub-rules (ii) [other than clause (7)], (iii), (iv), (v), (vii) of rule 2 published in of Notification No. G.S.R.204 (E), dated the 7th March, 2018, shall come into force.

- (3) G.S.R. 268 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2018, to prescribing the due dates for filling form GSTR-3B for the months of April to June, 2018 as mentioned in the Table therein.

- (4) G.S.R. 269 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2018, amending Notification G.S.R. 680 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) *See* No. L.T. 9261/16/18]

- (5) G.S.R. 306 (E), dated the 28th March, 2018, extending the due date for quarterly furnishing of FORM GSTR-1, for tax payers with aggregate turnover of upto 1.5 crore rupees, effected during the quarter April to June, 2018 till the 31st day of July, 2018.

- (6) G.S.R. 307 (E), dated the 28th March, 2018, extending the time limit for furnishing of FORM GSTR-1, for taxpayers with aggregate turnover of more than 1.5 crore rupees, as stated in the table given therein.
- (7) G.S.R. 308 (E), dated the 28th March, 2018, extending the time limit for filing the return in FORM GSTR-6, for the months of July, 2017 to April, 2018, till the 31st day of May, 2018.
- (8) G.S.R. 309 (E), dated the 28th March, 2018, extending the due date for filing application for refund under Section 55 by notified agencies.
- (9) G.S.R. 378 (E), dated the 18th April, 2018, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2018.
- (10) G.S.R. 450 (E), dated the 14th May, 2018, waiving the late fee for furnishing return in FORM GSTR-3B.
- (11) G.S.R. 462 (E), dated the 18th May, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 268 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2018, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (12) G.S.R. 503 (E), dated the 28th May, 2018, notifying the National Academy of Customs, Indirect Taxes and Narcotics, as the authority for conducting the examination for GST Practitioners under sub-rule (3) of Rule 83 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017.
- (13) G.S.R. 517 (E), dated the 31st May, 2018, extending the due date for filing of FORM GSTR-6, for the months from July, 2017 till June, 2018, till the 31st day of July, 2018.
- (14) G.S.R. 549 (E), dated the 13th June, 2018, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2018.
- (15) G.S.R. 550 (E), dated the 13th June, 2018, specifying goods which shall, disposed off by the proper officer as soon as may be, after its seizure.
- (16) G.S.R. 574 (E), dated the 19th June, 2018, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 2018.
- (17) G.S.R. 594 (E), dated the 29th June, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 680 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (18) G.S.R. 611 (E), dated the 6th July, 2018, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 2018.

[Placed in Library. For (5) to (18) See No. L.T. 9506/16/18]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 315 (E), dated the 31st March, 2018, notifying that irrespective of the value of the consignment, no e-way bill shall be required to be generated where the movement of goods commences and terminates within the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- (2) G.S.R. 316 (E), dated the 31st March, 2018, notifying that irrespective of the value of the consignment, no e-way bill shall be required to be generated where the movement of goods commences and terminates within the Union Territory of Chandigarh.
- (3) G.S.R. 317 (E), dated the 31st March, 2018, notifying that irrespective of the value of the consignment, no e-way bill shall be required to be generated where the movement of goods commences and terminates within the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
- (4) G.S.R. 318 (E), dated the 31st March, 2018, notifying that irrespective of the value of the consignment, no e-way bill shall be required to be generated where the movement of goods commences and terminates within the Union Territory of Daman and Diu.
- (5) G.S.R. 319 (E), dated the 31st March, 2018, notifying that irrespective of the value of the consignment, no e-way bill shall be required to be generated where the movement of goods commences and terminates within the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.
- (6) G.S.R. 463 (E), dated the 18th May, 2018, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 316 (E), dated the 31st March, 2018 w.e.f. 25th day of May, 2018.
- (7) G.S.R. 464 (E), dated the 18th May, 2018, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 317 (E), dated the 31st March, 2018 w.e.f. 25th day of May, 2018.
- (8) G.S.R. 465 (E), dated the 18th May, 2018, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 318 (E), dated the 31st March, 2018 w.e.f. 25th day of May, 2018.

- (9) G.S.R. 470 (E), dated the 21st May, 2018, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 315 (E), dated the 31st March, 2018 w.e.f. 25th day of May, 2018.
- (10) G.S.R. 471 (E), dated the 21st May, 2018, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 319 (E), dated the 31st March, 2018 w.e.f. 25th day of May, 2018. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9508/16/18]
- (xii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 524 (E), dated the 4th June, 2018, publishing the Goods and Services Tax Settlement of Funds (Second Amendment) Rules, 2018, under Section 166 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017; Section 24 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and 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]
- (xiii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 24 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum:—
- (1) G.S.R. 270 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1263 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9260/16/18]
- (2) G.S.R. 595 (E), dated the 29th June, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1263 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9507/16/18]
- (xiv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 24 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum:—
- (1) G.S.R. 271 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1264 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9259/16/18]
- (2) G.S.R. 596 (E), dated the 29th June, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 717 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9508/16/18]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Mumbai, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under sub-section (5) of Section 18 and sub-section (5) of Section 23 of the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9499/16/18]
- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (a) Sixty-seventh Liquidator's Report on voluntary winding up of the Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited (IIBI), Kolkata, for the period from 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2018, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government of the voluntary winding up process of the above Bank, for the period from 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2018.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9500/16/18]
- IV. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the following Banks, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under sub-section (8) of Section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and 1980:—
- (i) Allahabad Bank [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9480/16/18]
- (ii) Andhra Bank [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9496/16/18]
- (iii) Bank of India [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9497/16/18]
- (iv) Bank of Baroda [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9488/16/18]
- (v) Bank of Maharashtra
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9481/16/18]
- (vi) Canara Bank [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9489/16/18]
- (vii) Central Bank of India
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9482/16/18]
- (viii) Corporation Bank [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9490/16/18]
- (ix) Dena Bank [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9483/16/18]
- (x) Indian Bank [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9491/16/18]
- (xi) Indian Overseas Bank
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9484/16/18]

- (xii) Oriental Bank of Commerce
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9492/16/18]
- (xiii) Punjab National Bank
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9485/16/18]
- (xiv) Punjab and Sind Bank
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9498/16/18]
- (xv) Syndicate Bank [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9493/16/18]
- (xvi) Union Bank of India
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9486/16/18]
- (xvii) United Bank of India
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9494/16/18]
- (xviii) UCO Bank [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9487/16/18]
- (xix) Vijaya Bank [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9495/16/18]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the State Bank of India, Mumbai, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under sub-section (4) of Section 40 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955, as amended by the Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 1985.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9501/16/18]
- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 19 and sub-section (5) of Section 24 of the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Export-Import Bank of India, Mumbai, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Report on the Performance of the above Bank, for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9566/16/18]
- V. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, Mumbai, for the period from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2018, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under sub-section (2) of Section 32 of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9567/16/18]

Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

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

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare), under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940:—

(1) G.S.R 1337 (E), dated the 27th October, 2017, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (10th Amendment) Rules, 2017.

(2) G.S.R. 1380 (E), dated the 10th November, 2017, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (11th Amendment) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9578/16/18]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Notification No. DE-22(13)-2018, dated the 11th June, 2018, publishing the "Dental Council of India (Establishment of New Dental Colleges, Opening of New or Higher Course of Study or Training and Increase of Admission Capacity in Dental Colleges) (13th Amendment) Regulations, 2018, under sub-section (4) of Section 20 of the Dentists Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9579/16/18]

Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE;
AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS
(SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

(i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notification of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under Section 241 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016:—

(1) No. IBBI/2017-18/GN/REG 026, dated the 26th March, 2018, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Employees' Service) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.

(2) No. IBBI/2017-18/GN/REG 027, dated the 28th March, 2018, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Insolvency Professionals) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.

(3) No. IBBI/2017-18/GN/REG 028, dated the 28th March, 2018, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Liquidation Process) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.

- (4) No. IBBI/2017-18/GN/REG 029, dated the 28th March, 2018, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Information Utilities) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
 - (5) No. IBBI/2017-18/GN/REG 030, dated the 26th March, 2018, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
 - (6) G.S.R. 422 (E), dated the 3rd May, 2018, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Annual Report), 2018.
 - (7) G.S.R. 423 (E), dated the 3rd May, 2018, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Form of Annual Statement of Accounts) Rules, 2018.
 - (8) No. IBBI/2018-19/GN/REG 031, dated the 4th July, 2018, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9583/16/18]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 348 (E), dated the 9th April, 2018, publishing the Chartered Accountants (Procedure of Investigations of Professional and Other Misconduct and Conduct of Cases) Amendment Rules, 2018, under Section 30B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9587/16/18]
- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 349 (E), dated the 9th April, 2018, publishing the Cost and Works Accountants (Procedure of Investigations of Professional and Other Misconduct and Conduct of Cases) Amendment Rules, 2018, under Section 40 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9588/16/18]
- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 350 (E), dated the 9th April, 2018, publishing the Company Secretaries (Procedure of Investigations of Professional and Other Misconduct and Conduct of Cases) Amendment Rules, 2018, under Section 40 of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9589/16/18]
- (v) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs,

Notification No. S.O. 3250 (E), dated the 4th July, 2018, exempting the Vessels Sharing Agreements of Liner Shipping Industry from the provisions of section 3 of the Competition Act, 2002 for a period of three years from the date of publication of the Notification, under sub-section (3) of Section 63 of the Competition Act, 2002.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9589/16/18]

- (vi) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 632 (E), dated the 12th July, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 729 (E), dated the 21st September, 2015 to insert certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (4) of Section 469 of the Companies Act, 2013. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9584/16/18]

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

(I) The State Banks (Repeal and Amendment) Bill, 2018

(II) The Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2018

(III) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2018

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

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the State Banks (Repeal and Amendment) Bill, 2017 at its sitting held on the 18th July, 2018, were taken into consideration and agreed to by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th July, 2018:—

ENACTING FORMULA

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-eighth", the word "Sixty-ninth" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE 1

2. That at page 1, line 5, *for* the figure "2017", the figure "2018" be *substituted*."

(II)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2018, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th July, 2018."

(III)

"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 Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2018, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th July, 2018."

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2018 and the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2018 on the Table.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Prem Chand Gupta. Shri Vijay Pal Singh Tomar. The Members, who have agreed to lay the papers on the Table, are supposed to be in the House. श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर, आपको कैमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स संबंधित स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट सभा पटल पर रखनी है। आप तैयार हैं? नहीं तो कल इसे लेंगे।

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS
AND FERTILIZERS**

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित रसायन और उर्वरक संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2017-18) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) Forty-ninth Report on the subject 'Assam Gas Cracker Project' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals);
- (ii) Fiftieth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-first Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Freight Subsidy Policy' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers);
- (iii) Fifty-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants 2018-19' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals); and

- (iv) Fifty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants 2018-19' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals).

श्री सभापति: तोमर जी, आपको समय पर आना चाहिए और समय पर इसे सभापटल पर रखना चाहिए।

STATEMENT BY MINISTERS

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninety-third and Ninety-sixth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, I make a Statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninety-third and Ninety-sixth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on Demands for Grants (2016-17) (Demand No. 42), pertaining to the Department of Health and Family Welfare and the Ninety-fourth and Ninety-seventh Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on Demands for Grants (2016-17) (Demand No. 43), pertaining to the Department of Health Research.

REGARDING DEMAND FOR DISCUSSION ON NON-REGISTRATION OF OVER 40 LAKH NAMES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF CITIZENS IN ASSAM

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, some of the Members have given notices under Rule 267 on different issues but I have not admitted them. Yesterday, an important issue was sought to be raised about the non-registration of over 40 lakh names in the National Register of Citizens in Assam. Accordingly, I had requested the Home Minister. He was here and I wanted the issue to be mentioned so that he can respond because I also feel that it is a sensitive and also a serious matter. It has a historical background of Assam Accord. This National Register of Citizens is a part of that Assam Accord which had been approved earlier. But, unfortunately, for whatever reasons, the House could not function yesterday. What I suggest is,

today also, on my own, I have taken initiative to speak to the Home Minister, but what is happening is that the Home Minister is having the first question in the Lok Sabha. So, after that, he will come. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will give an opportunity. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Zero Hour. Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have given notice under Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*... The LoP would like to speak on that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have said the same...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. This is Zero hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... I told you that we are waiting for the Home Minister. Once he comes, we will resume it. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will go with it.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, let the discussion start. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we are asking since yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)*... This cannot wait. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are 40 lakh Indian citizens. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are refugees. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... You had not allowed it yesterday also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please let everyone sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned to meet at 12 O' clock. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The House then adjourned at seven minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House re-assembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

DISPENSING WITH QUESTION HOUR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, Question Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, LoP.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद): चेयरमैन साहब, मेरा निवेदन है कि असम का विषय बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। यह एक पार्टी या एक पक्ष के लिए नहीं, बल्कि देश के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। कल और आज सुबह हम चाहते थे कि Zero Hour में इस पर एक घंटे के लिए चर्चा हो जाए और सभी पार्टियों के नेताओं को दो-दो, तीन-तीन मिनट इस विषय पर बात करने का अवसर प्राप्त हो, उसके बाद माननीय गृह मंत्री जी अपना उत्तर दें। वह संभव नहीं हो पाया। मेरा सदन से निवेदन है कि यदि हम Question Hour को Suspend करें और माननीय चेयरमैन साहब उसको स्वीकार करें तो उससे केवल Question Hour ही खराब होगा, वरना अगर अलग-अलग मांग आएगी तो पूरा दिन ज़ाया हो जाएगा। ऐसा करके कम से कम सदन की दूसरी कार्यवाही चल सकती है, इसलिए मैं विपक्ष की तरफ से आपसे यह मांग करना चाहता हूँ।

آفانء حزب اءءلاف (ءناب غلام نبي آزاد) : چيئر مئى صاحب، مئى نوئين بئى كه اسام كا موضوع بئت اءم موضوع بئى۔ ءء اءك پارٲى ئى اءك پكش كئى لئى نئى، بلكه دئش كئى لئى اءم بئى۔ كل اور آء صءء بء ءابئى تئى كه زئى و-آور مئى اس پر اءك گئئشئى كئى لئى ءر ءا بو ءائى اور سبئى پارٲئوں كئى رءٲؤؤں كو دو-دو، ئئى-ئئى منٲ اس موضوع پر باء كرنئى كا موقع ءاصل بو، اس كئى بعء مائئى بوم منسٲر صاحب اپنا ءواب دئى۔ ءء ممكن نئى بو پاٲى مئى اسءن سئى نوئين بئى كه اءر بء كوئشءن اور كو سسٲنٲء كرى اور مائئى چيئر مئى صاحب اس كو فبول كرى ءو اس سئى صرف كوئشءن اور دئى ءراب بوگا، ورنه الگ الگ مانگ آئى گئى ءو پورا دن ضائع بو ءائى گا۔ اءسا كركئى كم سئى كم سءن كئى دوسرى كاروائى ءل سكئى بئى، اس لئى مئى وپكش كئى طرف سئى آپ سئى بئى مانگ كرنا ءابئا بوں۔

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): चेयरमैन साहब, सभी पार्टियों के नेताओं ने मुझसे पहले भी बात की थी। मैं समझता हूँ कि एलओपी ने जो बात रखी है, अगर केवल Question Hour के समय के अंदर इस चर्चा को हम समाप्त कर लें तो सरकार को उसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Hon. Members, मैं एक विषय स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। चेयरमैन के नाते मैं कभी भी Question Hour suspend नहीं करूंगा और अन्य जो भी नियम हैं, उनको

suspend नहीं करूंगा, यह मेरी पद्धति है। फिर भी चूंकि सबका मत एक है और विषय थोड़ा नाजुक है, गंभीर मामला है, इसीलिए मैंने कल भी खुद initiative लेकर गृह मंत्री जी को बुलाया था। गृह मंत्री जी यहां आए थे, लेकिन वह नहीं हो पाया, उसका कारण जो भी हो, उसमें मैं अभी नहीं जाना चाहता। थोड़ा सा communication gap था, इसलिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम): सर, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं।

श्री सभापति: आपको मौका देंगे ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी: सर, असम बहुत शांति में है। कल NRC की घोषणा होने के बाद भी वहां पर एकदम शांति है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: ऐसा मत करिए। आप बाद में अपनी बात कहिए। आपको भी मौका देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी: यहां पर बात करके, unnecessary argue करके असम को क्यों जलाना चाहते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... ऐसा नहीं है। यह सदन है। और सदन को चर्चा करने का अधिकार है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... This will not go on record. ...(Interruptions)... आपको बोलने का अधिकार है। मैं आपको भी बोलने का मौका दूंगा क्योंकि आप उस इलाके के हैं, लेकिन सदन इस पर चर्चा न करे, यह कहना ठीक नहीं है। मेरा कहना इतना ही है कि यह एक संवेदनशील मामला है इसलिए कृपया सब लोग इसको ध्यान में रखें और इतिहास को समझकर उस हिसाब से बात करें तो अच्छा होगा। I have decided, in my own discretion, to allow discussion on this. Each Party will be given two to three minutes. Senior Party leaders can speak up to three minutes and others can take two minutes. We will complete it before 1 o' clock. We will start with the Leader of the Opposition.

DISCUSSION ON THE FINAL DRAFT OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF CITIZENS IN ASSAM

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने Question Hour को suspend किया। जैसा आपने खुद ही बताया कि यह बहुत ही संवेदनशील मामला है और यह उचित नहीं होगा कि एक राज्य में अगर कुछ हो रहा है तो पार्लियामेंट में उस पर चर्चा न हो। वह हमारे देश का हिस्सा है और देश के किसी भी हिस्से में

अगर कोई तकलीफ होती है तो सदन में उसकी आवाज़ सुनी जानी चाहिए। सर, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। यह किसी जाति, धर्म या किसी विशेष इलाके की बात नहीं है। यह मानवाधिकार का विषय है। मैं जानता हूँ, मेरी पार्टी भी और अधिकतर जो विपक्ष के नेता हैं, वे इसे मानवाधिकार का issue मानकर आगे लाना चाहते हैं। हम नहीं चाहते कि हमारे देश में कोई भी, जो genuine हिन्दुस्तानी है, उसकी जाति, उसका धर्म, उसके ethnic roots जो भी हों, उसको देश से बाहर किया जाए। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। जो 40 लाख की संख्या है, वह बहुत बड़ी संख्या है। यह 40 लाख की संख्या सिर्फ adults की है। अगर इनका परिवार जोड़ेगे तो यह डेढ़-दो करोड़ तक चला जाता है। तो डेढ़-दो करोड़ की संख्या के बारे में निर्णय लेना कोई आसान काम नहीं है। इसके बहुत ramifications हो सकते हैं। यह केवल असम का सवाल नहीं है — बंगाल का है, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट का है, बिहार का है और नेपाल चाहे अलग देश है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में कश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी तक कौन सा ऐसा घर नहीं है, जहां हमारे नेपाली भाई और बहनें काम नहीं करतीं। इसी तरह से, असम के हमारे जो बंगाली भाई हैं, वे भी देश के हर एक हिस्से में हैं। नेपाल हमारा नेबरिंग देश है और हमारे उनके साथ निकट के संबंध हैं, उन पर भी इसका प्रभाव पड़ सकता है। लिहाज़ा इन तमाम चीज़ों को देखते हुए, मैं तीन-चार सुझाव माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को देना चाहता हूँ। एक तो एनआरसी में, साबित करने के लिए, उस व्यक्ति पर ही जिम्मेदारी नहीं ठोकनी चाहिए कि तुम साबित करो, सरकार को भी साबित करना चाहिए। The onus should not only be on person, the onus should lay on the Government also. ऐसे तो आप कचहरी में खड़ा करते हैं कि आपका नाम नहीं है, आपका पता नहीं है, अगर उसका पता नहीं है, तो हमारे देश में सभी लोग इतने पढ़े-लिखे नहीं हैं कि सबको मालूम हो। इसलिए onus Government पर भी होगा। केंद्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार को हर व्यक्ति के लिए legal assistance का प्रावधान करना चाहिए। तीसरा प्वाइंट, किसी भी व्यक्ति का harassment नहीं होना चाहिए। Government of India और State Government of Assam को उसकी रिस्पॉसिबिलिटी लेनी चाहिए। मेरा चौथा प्वाइंट है कि जो 16 बिंदु हैं, जो 16 टाइप के सबूत चाहिए, अगर कानूनन एक भी सबूत इन 16 में से मिल जाए, तो वह काफी है। हमारी जानकारी के अनुसार, यह कानून में है। माननीय अध्यक्ष जी हँस रहे हैं। ये 16 सबूत हैं और इन 16 में से कोई भी सबूत उनके पास हो, तो वह आपके लिए काफी है और इस पर आपको strictly चलना चाहिए। आपने कानून में एक लिखा है, लेकिन आप पांच सबूत मांग रहे हैं। जब आपने कानून में एक लिखा है तो ...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : مائے چٹرمی صاحب، می آپ کا ابھاری ہوں کہ آپ نے
کوٹیشن اور کو سٹیٹمنٹ کی جیسا آپ نے خود ہی بتائی کہ یہ بہت ہی سنوین-شرٹی
معاملہ ہے۔ اور یہ مناسب نہیں ہوگا کہ ایک راجیہ می اگر کچھ ہو رہا ہے تو
پارلمینٹ می اس پر چرچا نہ ہو۔ وہ ہمارے دیش کا حصہ ہے اور دیش کے کسری
بھی حصے می اگر کوئی تکلیف ہوئی ہے تو سدن می اس کی آواز سری جاری
چاہئے۔ سر، می زلیدہ وقت نہیں لوں گا۔ یہ کسری جائی، دھرم ی کسری خاص

علاقے کی بات نہی ہے۔ وہ انسانی حقوق کا موضوع ہے۔ می جاننا ہوں، می پارٹی بھی اور زیادہ تر جو ویکس کے رہتا ہی، وہ اسے انسانی حقوق کا ایشو مان کر آگے لانا چاہتے ہی۔ ہم نہی چاہتے کہ ہمارے دیش می کوئی بھی، جو genuine بندوستاری ہے، اس کی جانی، اس کا دھرم، اسے کے ethnic roots بھی ہوں، اس کو دیش سے باہر کٹی جائے۔ ایسا نہی ہونا چاہئے۔ جو چالیں لاکھ کی تعداد ہے، وہ بہت بڑی تعداد ہے۔ وہ چالیں لاکھ کی تعداد صرف ایٹنٹس کی ہے۔ اگر ان کا پرہار جوڑی گے تو وہ ڈیڑھ-دو کروڑ تک چلا جاتا ہے۔ تو ڈیڑھ-دو کروڑ کی تعداد کے بارے می فیصلہ لینا کوئی آسان کام نہی ہے۔ اس کے بہت ramifications ہو سکتے ہی۔ وہ صرف آسام کا سوال نہی ہے - بنگال کا ہے، نارتھ ایسٹ کا ہے، بہار کا ہے اور ریحال چاہے الگ دیش ہے، لیکن بندوستان می کشمی سے کرلی کماری تک کون سا ایسا گھر نہی ہے، جہاں ہمارے ریحالی بھائی اور بہری کام نہی کریں۔

اسی طرح سے ، آسام کے ہمارے جو بنگالی بھائی ہی، وہ بھی دیش کے ہر ایک حصے می ہی۔ ریحال ہمارا ریورنگ دیش ہے اور ہمارے ان کے ساتھ نزدیکی تعلقات ہی، ان پر بھی اس کا اثر پڑسکتا ہے۔ لہذا ان تمام چیزوں کو دیکھتے ہوئے، می نئی چار سبھاؤ مارٹھے گرہ منتری جی کو دینا چاہتا ہو۔ ایک تو این آر سی می، ثابت کرنے کے لئے، اس شخص پر ہی ذمہ داری نہی ٹھوکرے چاہئے کہ تم ثابت کرو، سرکار کو بھی ثابت کرنا چاہئے۔ The onus should not only be on person, the onus should lay on the Government also.

آپ کچہری می کھڑا کرتے ہی کہ آپ کا نام نہی ہے، آپ کا پتہ نہی ہے، اگر اس کا پتہ نہی ہے، تو ہمارے دیش می سبھی لوگ اتنے پڑھے لکھے نہی ہی کہ سب کو معلوم ہو۔ اس لئے Government onus پر بھی ہوگا۔ مرکزی سرکار اور راجی سرکار کو ہر شخص کے لئے legal assistance کا پرودھان کرنا چاہئے۔ پوائنٹ، سری بھی شخص کا حراسمنٹ نہی ہونا چاہئے۔ گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا اور اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ آف آسام کو اس کی ریپانسبلٹی لینی چاہئے۔ می ا چوتھا پوائنٹ

بے کہ جو 16 بندو دی، جو 16 ٹائپ کے ثبوت چاہئے، اگر قانوناً ایک بھی ثبوت ان 16 می سے مل جائے، تو وہ کافی ہے۔ ہماری جانکاری کے مطابق، یہ قانون می ہے۔ مارٹھے ادھیکش جی ہنس رہے دی۔ یہ 16 ثبوت دی اور ان 16 می سے کوئی بھی ثبوت ان کے پاس ہو، تو وہ آپ کے لئے کافی ہے اور اس پر آپ کو strictly چلانا چاہئے۔ آپ نے لکھا ہے کہ قانون ایک ہے، لیکن آپ پانچ ثبوت مانگ رہے دی۔ جب آپ نے قانون می ایک لکھا ہے تو ... (مداخلت)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, no commentary. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि इसको मानव अधिकार का विषय मानकर लेना चाहिए, न कि किसी धर्म और जाति के लिए और न इसे किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी को अपनी राजनीति और वोट के लिए इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए। विशेष रूप से जो वहां की सरकार है और जो यहां की सरकार है, वे दोनों इसे राजनीति का मुद्दा और वोट की मशीन न बनाएं, बल्कि मानव अधिकार का विषय समझकर, इसमें निर्णय और न्याय करें, धन्यवाद।

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: جیسا کہ میں نے کہا کہ اس کو انسانی حقوق کا موضوع مان کر لن یا چاہئے، نہ کہ کسی دھرم اور جاتی کے لئے اور نہ اسے کسی پولٹ یکل پارٹی کو اپنی راجنیتی اور ووٹ کے لئے استعمال کرنا چاہئے۔ خاص طور سے جو وہاں کی سرکار ہے اور جو ہ یاں کی سرکار ہے، اسے راجنیتی کا مدعا اور ووٹ کی مشین نہ بنائیں، بلکہ انسانی حقوق کا موضوع سمجھ کر، اس میں فیصلہ اور انصاف کریں، دھنیواد۔

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद, गुलाम नबी जी। प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। यह जो National Register of Citizens of India का मामला है, इसमें बताया जाता है कि लगभग 40 लाख लोगों के नाम हटा दिए गए हैं। यह बहुत ही sensitive issue है। जैसी कि आम चर्चा है कि लोगों के पास वे सबूत हैं या उनमें से कोई एक सबूत है, जिसके बारे में बताया गया है कि अगर वह हो तो उनका नाम रहेगा और उन्हें सिटिजनशिप मिलेगी। अगर उनके पास सबूत हो, तो उनका नाम नहीं काटा जाना चाहिए। जो नाम काटे गए हैं, उनमें बिहार के लोग भी हैं, बंगाल के लोग भी हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग भी हैं, हिंदू भी हैं और मुसलमान भी हैं। हमारे संविधान में मौलिक अधिकार हैं और उनमें से एक मौलिक अधिकार यह भी है कि किसी भी नागरिक को कहीं भी रहने का, बसने का और व्यापार करने का हक है। It is a Fundamental Right.

श्री राम शकल (नाम निर्देशित): यह जम्मू-कश्मीर पर लागू नहीं होता है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: वह धारा 370 है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... आपको जब मौका मिलेगा, आप तब बोलिएगा।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: वे ठीक कह रहे हैं, जम्मू-कश्मीर में लागू नहीं होता है। वह धारा 370 अलग है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, राम शकल जी। बैठकर बोलना उचित नहीं है। आप नए हैं, थोड़ा समझ लीजिए। बैठकर नहीं बोलना चाहिए। राम गोपाल जी, अब आप बोलिए।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, मैं यह कह रहा था कि जब यह मौलिक अधिकार है और अगर वैधानिक रूप से कोई सबूत उसके पास है कि वह यहां का नागरिक है, तो उसका नाम डिलीट नहीं किया जा सकता है। मैं कहीं पर पढ़ रहा था तो मुझे पता लगा कि जो पहले रजिस्टर बना, उसमें असम के एक सांसद का नाम भी काट दिया गया था। इसमें बहुत सावधानी बरतने की जरूरत है। अगर जल्दबाजी में किसी का नाम काट दिया जाएगा, तो वह कहां पर जाएगा? मान लीजिए, अगर वह हमारे देश का नहीं है, तो वह अपने देश में चला जाएगा, लेकिन हमारे ही देश के व्यक्ति का अगर नाम काट दिया जाएगा, तो फिर वह कहां पर जाकर रहेगा? This is the problem. यह प्रॉब्लम सारे लोगों के सामने है, उनके बच्चों के सामने भी होगी। सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि आप इसको ठीक तरीके से दिखवा लीजिए। अगर लोगों के पास कोई valid सबूत है, तो उनके नाम जोड़ने के आदेश जरूर दिए जाएं।

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I am speaking with great agony that 40,07,700 people have lost their identity. Sir, about 80 per cent of their bureaucracy, employees and all, are from the Assamese community. The All Assam Students Union had spearheaded this agitation. There is the National Registration of Citizenship, which they have to get. This was started to weed out the foreigners, who have migrated from Bangladesh due to prosecution. Now, the Assamese community does not want all these people and they want to weed them out. But most of them are actually Indians. Those 40,07,700 people are having sleepless nights. There is one family from Tamil Nadu. A girl from Tamil Nadu has been married to an Assamese boy. She was born in 1973. But her parents don't have her birth certificate or anything else. Her husband and her in-laws have got the legal identity but this girl has nothing. Her name has been removed from that list. She is an Indian. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज ...**(व्यवधान)**... दूसरी साइड से कोई और कुछ कहेगा। फिर यही होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: She is an Indian. *...(Interruptions)...* She is from Tamil Nadu. The Assamese people need not have to show any documents before 1971 but only the other people have to show the documents before 1971. So they have to undergo a long process. They have to go before a foreign tribunal. They have to face that tribunal. It is a long legal process. But, the Assamese people don't have to show any documents. They can either show bank documents or land documents, or birth certificate, which this girl does not have. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the case. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: The girl does not have that. Her parents don't have anything. She is a Tamilian, she is an Indian. But she has no identity. Now her name is not there. Where will she go? Sir, the Indians should be given the right. But why are they neglected? And why are they all losing their identity? The people are suffering. This is all I wanted to raise on behalf of my party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Let us not take the names of any region, religion or community because it is unnecessary. Now, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): *Thank you, Sir. I would like to speak in Bangla. We can see from the final draft of the National Register for Citizens, which has been published some days ago, that 40 lakh people have been rendered country-less with the single stroke of a pen. It has never happened anywhere in the world in all times. If anyone can show me that 40 lakh people have been rendered country-less anywhere in the world with just a stroke of the pen at any time, I shall withdraw my comment. We have seen that it includes common citizens of India, also referred to by Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth; even the names of defence personnel, Government officials, the names of former Member of Parliament, and Deputy Speaker wibe have been struck off. In this way, a large number of people are being rendered country-less with an intention. Sir, on 31st December, 2017, just six months ago, as per government records, 2 lakh 40 thousand people were identified as D-voter, it means doubtful voters, in Assam. I do not know how this number of 2 lakh 40 thousand went up to 40 lakh within just six months. We want to know from the government what magical thing made the number rise to 40 lakh within six months. Sir, it has been said that everything is being done as per the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. It has been said on the part of the government. I have the order of the Supreme Court. I want to quote, with your permission, a line from the orders of the Supreme Court dated 5 December, 2018 and I quote. I quote the order of the Supreme Court dated 5th December, 2017. It says, "Citizens who are

*English translation of the original speech made in Bangla.

originally residents of the State of Assam, and those who are not, are at par for inclusion in the NRC.” This is the order of the Supreme Court.

And this Order has been trampled and confusion has been spread among the public that everything is being done as per the orders of the Supreme Court. This is totally untrue and the government must withdraw this type of comment. Sir, my second point is about the citizens – as Shri Ramgopalji just mentioned - that Article 19 of the Constitution, which gives right to every citizen to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India, is being breached. Sir, not only that, Article 10 and Article 11 of the Constitution in regard to citizenship are also being violated. And the basis of our Citizenship Act - *Jus soli* and *Jus sanguinis* - this principle is also being trampled. Sir, lastly I would mention that in the Charters of the United Nations - the Convention of the United Nations of 1951, and UN Protocol of 1967 and the Resolution adopted by the UN on 12 December, 1996 - to which India is also a signatory, it has been clearly said:

“It reiterates the relationship between safeguarding human rights and preventing refugee situation; recognises the effective promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedom.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: *Sir, I would like to say in conclusion that the UN Convention of Human Rights has also been violated and that’s why our leader Mamata Banerjee has called for immediate withdrawal of the NRC. And Sir, just one minute, we want that this Register – we do not have any objection if illegal citizens are thrown out – but no legally valid citizen should be struck out which is being done through this Register. We demand that the Human Rights body of the united nations and no other organisation, should supervise the situation. We also want the Hon’ble Prime Minister to come to the House and make a statement here to apprise the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to go to the next speaker.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, this is such a sensitive issue that we must deal with it with utmost care, without temptation. Sir, as you know, this has a very long background, and for decades together, there was an agitation going on there, particularly, led by the youth and students of Assam. The very people, who were agitating, they came to power, and they remained in power for ten years in Assam, but, nothing was initiated in this regard. If I remember correctly, long back, one hon. Governor wrote to the Central Government and made certain

*English translation of the original speech made in Bangla.

[Shri Prasanna Acharya]

recommendations. People went to the Supreme Court, and on the directive of the Supreme Court, the present Government has initiated this.

Sir, I would like to say one thing, with due apology. Number one, none, as the LoP was very correctly saying, should try to do politics on this issue. Number two, none of us also should read politics in it. I appeal to all of you, let us not do politics on it, and what has been done regarding this NRC, let us not try to read politics in it because, it is a very, very sensitive issue. Third thing I would like to say is this. Let us be very careful. Yes, there have been a number of defects and irregularities in the process of the registration work. I would urge upon the hon. Home Minister to give a commitment to this House that all those irregularities and mistakes would be taken care of, as is being demanded by Sukhenduji. It is a very serious issue. But, Sir, we also have to take care of the national security aspect. Under the heat of an argument, let us not forget that there is an issue of national security involved in this. I would urge the Government; I would urge the whole House to be very careful about this because many national security issues are also involved in it. Humanitarian consideration issue is also there. Sukhenduji was very emotional on it; he is correct, Sir, because humanitarian issue is also involved in this. I would urge the Government to be very careful. This is a very sensitive issue. This is an issue concerning not only Assam but also concerning the whole nation. It concerns, firstly, the security of the nation; secondly, the humanitarian concern. Thirdly, all the irregularities, mistakes, or defects that have occurred during the process of this registration should also be taken care of by the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. It was very constructive.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, *

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, he is from Assam.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I agree. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Y. S. Chowdary.

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, this is a clear-cut failure on the part of the NRC. I am sure, they might not have followed the standard operating procedure. Otherwise, this failure would not have taken place. Particularly, when we are talking about the technology-era, India is supposed to be ahead in technology. I don't know how they have missed on this. Before telling somebody that he did not belong to our nation, was there any redressal mechanism adopted? I don't know. What

did they want to do? If somebody goes to any country without a proper visa, it is the airline's responsibility to bring him back to his country. Here, I don't understand NRC's thinking on what to do with these 40 lakh people and where to send them. From our country, simply declaring an individual as a refugee really reflects badly on the part of the Government. One of my suggestions is that this matter can be referred to a Parliamentary Committee headed by some hon. Member to redress this issue properly. Otherwise, this can happen in some other State also. It can happen across the nation, anywhere. Our country has enough issues – I don't call them problems – of caste, colour, creed, community, language and all. This should not become another burning issue. It can happen in any other State. Thank you.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on a very important subject. As correctly pointed out by the Leader of the Opposition, it is a national issue; it is not a State issue. I urge upon the Government not to go by the NCR report. I have read it. Some two hundred years back, some south Indians went to Assam and other areas. There is a history which was correctly pointed out by my AIADMK friend. So, historically, people are moving from here and there. Now, people are coming to the south. In Kerala, you can see Nepalese and people from Odisha. In Tamil Nadu, you can see a lot of Bengalis and Nepalese working. Tomorrow, anybody can say that one is not a citizen of India. So, this is a very serious issue. The CPI (Marxist) is concerned about this. The Government should give a proper answer. Forty lakh families means, as correctly pointed out, two crore people. How will their minds be? Sir, this House unanimously said that that report is illegal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* That is not the way. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: They are all our citizens...*...(Interruptions)...* This House did not accept it. *...(Interruptions)...* They are citizens of India. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the way. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: That is my opinion. *...(Interruptions)...* This is my opinion. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You said, 'the House', that is why 'problem'. *...(Interruptions)...* Your opinion is okay. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: This is my opinion. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have got every right to have your opinion. *...(Interruptions)...* But, you should not say of the 'House'. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Let the House reject my opinion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha. ...(*Interruptions*)... प्लीज, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, शुक्रिया, मैं आपके माध्यम से। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से, जो सदन में बैठे हुए हैं, निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। मेरा मानना है कि आज यहां पर जो बात चल रही है, बरसों तक हमें सदन की एक आवाज़ बार-बार सुननी पड़ेगी। सर, मेरा एनआरसी के प्रोसेस से कोई विरोध नहीं है, लेकिन हमें यह सचमुच मानना होगा कि it cannot remain solely a heartless bureaucratic exercise, it has to have a humanitarian angle. सर, यह मानवीय संवेदना का प्रश्न है। जब मैं बिहार से दिल्ली आया था, तो घर छूटने का एहसास हुआ था और बड़ी मुश्किल से दिल्ली ने मुझे अपनाया था। ऐसे कई उदाहरण हैं, जहां एक ही परिवार के दो सदस्य तो यहां के नागरिक हैं, बाकी तीन सदस्य नागरिक नहीं हैं।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सिर्फ इतना ही आग्रह करूंगा कि व्यक्ति समुदाय में रहता है। उसकी पड़ताल की प्रक्रिया एक समुदाय के माध्यम से भी होती है। आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि nothing of this sort, it is a humanitarian crisis that we are dealing with. Let us not resort to dog-whistled politics, which gives a very misleading signal to everyone. सर, हिन्दुस्तान एक कारवां है और उस कारवां को हमें बचाना होगा, शुक्रिया।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, आज हम सबके सामने असम की जो समस्या है, वह बहुत ही संवेदनशील समस्या है। इस समस्या का समाधान हम सभी दिलों को आपस में तालमेल करके करना चाहिए। आज 40 लाख लोगों की नागरिकता समाप्त करने की जो बात चल रही है, इस संबंध में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इसमें जो 16 बिन्दु दिए गए हैं, यदि इनमें से कोई भी बिन्दु उन लोगों के हक में पाया जाता है, तो उनकी नागरिकता को समाप्त न किया जाए। असम में बंगलादेश के ही नहीं, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार व अन्य प्रदेशों के लोग भी अपनी रोजी-रोटी के लिए पहुंचे हुए हैं। यदि वहां ऐसे कुछ लोग पाए जाते हैं, तो उनकी नागरिकता समाप्त न की जाए। इस संवेदनशील मुद्दे पर हम सभी को सोचसमझकर निर्णय लेना चाहिए, यही माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से मेरा निवेदन है, धन्यवाद।

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Thank you, hon. Chairman. Sir, this issue must not be considered as a religious or political issue. This is purely a human issue and forty lakh people are now to be disfranchised or may be asked that 'you are no Indian citizens' on the basis of a certain survey, which is seeking some kind of authority from Supreme Court judgement. Now let us understand what is the Supreme Court judgement. As already communicated to this House, the Constitutional values with regard to the rights of an Indian citizen are that every Indian citizen has an emphatic, unfettered right to dwell and settle in any State of the country, any part of the country. Therefore, those who have no evidence with regard to their settlement or their existence within the State of Assam for the past

forty-five years cannot be denied the right of citizenship at all. Now, I will only for the benefit of the House give you what are the conclusions of the Supreme Court when it gave this direction under rules umbrella the hon. Home Minister is trying to take refuge to. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... You will lose your time. ...*(Interruptions)*... That has already been referred to. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Now I would only request the hon. Home Minister, who is present here, that forty lakh people and, as pointed out earlier by the Leader of the Opposition, it would multiply much more because every individual has four or five inmates in the house. So, it would go beyond one crore. Have you ever thought of these people? They are all human beings, they are all living beings. Where are they going to go? Some Bharatiya Janata Party people or some leaders made statement publicly that they can go back to their original countries. Fifty years onwards, from 1972, if some people have stayed here, this is second generation or probably third generation now if you want to unsettle such a huge number, we become a laughing stock for the whole world. Where are they going to go? They cannot be dumped in Bengal creek. No nation will accept them. Where are they going to live? So, I wish and I only request humbly to the hon. Home Minister to have a relook at the whole thing. Your exercise with regard to identifying unauthorised people may have to be doubly checked. Out of sixteen pieces of evidence, as pointed out by the Leader of the Opposition, that are required, if anyone of them is enough, it should be considered and accepted for their existence. Thank you very much.

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS (Telangana): Respected Sir, the very fact that the Upper House is worried about the situation that is prevailing in Assam, and how dangerous it could be, one can understand. In these circumstances, what I feel is, basically, at least, now, the country should start realising that when the question of refugees comes up, in the beginning itself, we will have to be careful. Now, 40 lakh people are being identified as refugees and if we try to do anything, that will boomerang. Instead, once again the population has to be enumerated and properly checked up. They should be given an opportunity. Our country is so famous because of unity in diversity. In such a country, having been in the country for more than 30-40 years, such a situation should not have arisen. The Government can reconsider and re-evaluate it and take appropriate decision so that in the name of Bharat in the Universe, a country which is so popular as a secular country, a democracy with so many diversions, people would accept it and the issue is sorted out differently. It should not be neglected anymore.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this issue is not confined to the State of Assam only. Considering this, not only as a serious issue, but also as a sensitive issue, we are discussing about it. Sir, 40 lakhs is not a small number. Sir, this comprises of people from old age to a child who is going to a school and where will they go? That is the question before us. When even people left without homes are to be worried about, we have to imagine the consequences that may follow when genuine people are deprived of their citizenship. As the LoP said, the responsibility is more on the Government. I think there is nothing to deliberate upon this in detail. Taking this as a very serious issue, I urge the Government to resolve this issue amicably, reasonably at the earliest. Thank you. (Ends)

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा (पंजाब): सर, जिस इश्यू के ऊपर आज बहस हो रही है, वह बहुत सेंसिटिव इश्यू है। 40 लाख लोगों की सिटिज़नशिप खत्म करना बहुत बड़ी बात है। यही नहीं, आप जानते हैं कि 1947 में जब पाकिस्तान और इंडिया बने, तब पंजाब और बंगाल में देखा गया कि वहाँ पर लाखों आदमी, कितने बहन-भाई मरे! यह बात सभी जानते हैं। इसकी repercussions बहुत ही बुरी हो सकती हैं, इसलिए इसको रोकना चाहिए। इसके अलावा, अगर असमीज़ को कोई प्रॉब्लम है, तो उसे भी हल करें। इसमें कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं है। जैसा आज़ाद साहब ने कहा, यह बात अन्य स्टेट्स में भी आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता उठ रही है। किसी स्टेट में, जैसे पंजाब में ही ऐसे मिलियन लोग हैं। उनमें कितने मिलियन ऐसे होंगे, जो बिहार, असम, यूपी और किसी अन्य राज्य से आये हैं। इसी तरह बाकी स्टेट्स में भी लोग आये हैं, दिल्ली में भी बहुत आ रहे हैं। इसलिए इस मसले को यहाँ ही हल करना चाहिए। अगर यह बहुत बढ़ गया, तो बहुत मुश्किल हो जाएगी। मैं दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो सिटिज़नशिप का इश्यू है, इसे मैंने ज़ीरो ऑवर में भी उठाया था। यहाँ अफगानिस्तान से सिख और हिन्दू आये हैं, उनमें से बहुत से लोग यहाँ पर 20 साल से रह रहे हैं, लेकिन उनको सिटिज़नशिप नहीं मिल रही है। उसका भी कोई हल होना चाहिए। लोक सभा ने एक बिल पास कर दिया है, जो हमारे हाउस में पेंडिंग पड़ा हुआ है। तीसरी और अंतिम बात मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि देश में कई minorities हैं, मेरा भी उनसे रिश्ता है, मैं भी minority से संबंधित हूँ। सरकार को ऐसा काम करना चाहिए ताकि देश में सभी minorities ऐसा समझें कि यह हमारा देश है, सरकार भी समझे कि हम सब एक हैं। इसलिए मेरी हाउस से विनती है कि मेरी बातों पर जरूर ध्यान दे।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री संजय सिंह।

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, अभी एल.ओ.पी. महोदय और दूसरे कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात पर चिन्ता ज़ाहिर की कि इस मुद्दे को धार्मिक रंग नहीं देना चाहिए, जातीयता का रंग नहीं देना चाहिए और सरकार को इस पर मानवीयता के आधार पर लेकर कोई निर्णय लेना चाहिए, क्योंकि इसमें 40 लाख लोगों और उनके परिवारों का प्रश्न निहित है। जितनी बातें भी आप कर लें, लेकिन अगर आपने इस फार्मूले को जमीन पर लागू किया तो आप राज्यों के बीच में झगड़े शुरू करा देंगे, राज्यों के बीच में विवाद शुरू करा देंगे और राज्यों के बीच में लड़ाइयां शुरू करा देंगे। मुझे लगता है कि यह पूरा मामला, माफ कीजिएगा,

इस समय सरकार के लोग बहुत खुश होंगे कि इस विषय पर खूब चर्चा हो, टी.वी. के एंकर्स भी बहुत खुश होंगे कि उनकी टी.आर.पी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप विषय पर आइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: टी.वी. के एंकर्स भी खुश होंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए आपके माध्यम से मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि वह बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, बंगाल के ही नहीं, किसी भी नागरिक के अधिकार को छीनने का काम न करे और जो अपने ही देश में अपने ही नागरिकों को refugee बनाने का काम कर रही है, इसे रोका जाए, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री विजयसाई रेड्डी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह:*

श्री सभापति: यह allowed नहीं है। संजय सिंह जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठ जाइए, संजय सिंह जी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यदि कोई politics करना चाहे तो सदन के बाहर करे, अंदर नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक-दूसरे के ऊपर आरोप नहीं लगाने हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चेयर की बिना अनुमति किसी को नहीं बोलना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यदि कोई माननीय सदस्य बोलता है तो वह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री विजयसाई रेड्डी ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please, please. आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर:*

श्री सभापति: सबको ठीक करना पड़ेगा न? ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा काम वही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यदि कोई भी माननीय सदस्य बिना चेयरमैन की अनुमति के खड़े होते हैं, उन्हें ठीक करना पड़ेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सब लोग इस बारे में सोच लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please, please. Nothing will go on record. ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय:*

श्री नीरज शेखर:*

श्री सभापति: नीरज शेखर जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो रिकॉर्ड में नहीं है, उसके बारे में आप क्यों चिन्ता कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको, इनको, उनको, सबको, ...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया बैठ जाइए, जिनका नाम लिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वैसे कई माननीय सदस्यों ने अच्छा बोला है, बहुत constructive सुझाव दिए हैं। ऐसे ही बोलना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपका view final है, ऐसा नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सबका है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a legal maxim which says that an innocent should not be punished at any cost and, in the process of acquitting innocent, tens and hundreds of real culprits may go

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

unpunished. This is the legal maxim. My contention is: Real Indian citizens who have migrated there or whose names have been removed from the National Register of Citizens should be restored back. They should not be harassed. And, they should not put to any sort of inconvenience. On the other hand, let us presume that there are some foreign nationals from Bangladesh or some other country migrated to Assam. Still, even though they are not eligible to get citizenship – since they are staying there for the last 40-50 years and even if we ask them to go immediately back to their respective countries, the respective country may not accept to take back them – under the Citizenship Act or rules under migration, the Government may consider them of giving, at least, residential status so that they can stay here peacefully. And, thereafter, their future generations, because they are born here in India, will be entitled for the Indian citizenship.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the State of Assam has gone through huge political turmoil. There was a huge political movement which led to the creation of Assam, and fixed the cut-off year 1971 to define the citizenship. The NRC is the result of this process. But, now, the issue has become very sensitive. It has a potential to impact our relationship with the neighbouring country, Bangladesh. It has a potential to disrupt harmony among our own States, not only in the North-East, but also in East India and North India. Keeping this in view, the Government should handle it very carefully and should see to it that no genuine Indian citizen, irrespective of region, religion, language, is omitted from the National Register.

And, how is the Government going to address this issue? The Government should take the Parliament into confidence. The Government should take the political parties also into confidence. Everything should be done on the basis of a national consensus because this is a very sensitive issue and we should keep in mind the sensitivity which prevails in the State of Assam and also in the rest of the country. This is my appeal to the Union Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. D. Raja. It was a very constructive speech.

Now, Shri Biswajit Daimary.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस संबंध में इस हाउस में थोड़ा सा clarification देना चाहता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, चूंकि वे वहीं के हैं, इसलिए उनको अपनी बात बताने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी: सर, ये जो 40,07,707 applications रिजेक्ट हुए हैं, ये केवल फैमिलीज़ की संख्या नहीं है, बल्कि इसमें अगर किसी ने application जमा करने के दिन भी जन्म लिया है, तो उसका भी नाम शामिल है, इसलिए यह संख्या बढ़ने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। यह जो 40,07,707 की संख्या है, इसमें परिवार के छोटे से छोटे बच्चे तक included हैं, इसलिए यह बढ़ नहीं सकती है। चूंकि यह परिवारों की संख्या नहीं है, इसलिए यह संख्या बढ़ नहीं सकती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, इसमें बहुत सारे असमीज़ लोग भी हैं, जिनकी हमारे राज्यों में, भारत के किसी भी राज्य में शादी हुई है, उनके संबंध में संबंधित राज्य यानी legacy data समय पर संबंधित कागजात इश्यू नहीं कर पाए, इसके कारण ये लोग drop out हुए हैं और ये लोग भी इसी 40,07,707 में हैं, जो कि दो तीन महीने के अंदर. ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर हर स्टेट असम के इस विषय को सीरियसली लेकर उन लोगों के जो legacy data हैं, जैसे मैडम ने कहा कि असम में एक शादी हुई है, तो ऐसे केसेज़ के संबंध में असम गवर्नमेंट द्वारा संबंधित राज्यों के संबंधित ऑफिसर्स से डिटेल्स मांगी गई हैं, लेकिन संबंधित राज्यों द्वारा समय पर डिटेल्स उपलब्ध नहीं कराई गईं, ऐसे बहुत सारे इश्यूज़ हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी: सर, मैं असम से हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर इंडिया का कोई भी राज्य इस विषय को tolerate नहीं करता है, तो * को छोड़ दीजिए, * को छोड़ दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनको अपनी बात रखने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please don't provoke others. ...**(Interruption)**...

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी: सर, वहां पर एनआरसी से किसी भी भारतीय नागरिक को बाहर करने की कोई बात नहीं हो रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी: सर, वहां पर जितने भी भारतीय हैं, उन सबका नाम एनआरसी में अपडेट हुआ है। जो भी अपडेट नहीं हुआ, वह इस तरह के ही केसेज़ हैं, जैसे किसी की वहां पर शादी हुई है या ऐसे ही और जो केसेज़ हैं, उनके बारे में संबंधित राज्यों से उनकी डिटेल्स मांगी गई हैं, परंतु उनकी डिटेल्स समय पर नहीं पहुंच पाईं, इसलिए अभी उनको रोका गया है। इसके संबंध में जब यह घोषणा की गई कि इन 40,07,707 पर कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया जाएगा, तब नॉर्थ ईस्ट के इंचार्ज, ज्वान्ट सेक्रेटरी (होम) भी वहां मौजूद थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह already declare किया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये 40,07,707 लोग फिर से आवेदन कर सकते हैं, अपने-अपने कागज सबमिट कर सकते हैं। जो लोग सही तरीके से सारे कागजात दे देंगे, उनका रजिस्ट्रेशन हो जाएगा। उसमें कोई शंका होने की बात ही नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए असम में आज इस विषय को लेकर कोई झगड़ा नहीं है, कोई संग्राम नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सबको विश्वास है कि जो लोग रह गए हैं, उनका फिर से अपडेट हो जाएगा, जब वे लोग टाइम पर अपने कागज दे देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसको लेकर कोई शंका नहीं होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहाँ पर किसी भी भारतीय आदमी को drop नहीं किया जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: हो गया, प्लीज़ ...**(व्यवधान)**... Shri Jose K. Mani. ...**(Interruptions)**... वे वहाँ से हैं, उनका भी कुछ होगा, इसलिए वे बोल रहे हैं। इसमें क्या प्रॉब्लम है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको अधिकार नहीं दिया है न! ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप क्यों बीच में ...**(व्यवधान)**... He is an independent Member. Please ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: *

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए। यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप कृपया बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this issue of the NRC is not an issue of Assam as such. It is a national issue, a constitutional issue and also a human rights issue. I would like to make a three-point observation here. It was learnt that even names of people who had submitted proper documents were eliminated. So, it is injustice done to them. Secondly, never ever were the stakeholders consulted, including the political parties or the neighbouring States. The third part of it is that the Government is not clear about one thing; let us say out of the 40 lakhs, 1,000 people do not have proper documents at all; what is the action that would be taken by the Government? Are they being allowed to migrate to the other States or would those 40 lakh people be deported to other countries? It would become a global issue then. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is the main issue now. The Government should have a proper roadmap to address this issue. That is my submission. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Sir, it is very sad that it has taken this crisis to initiate a debate on one of the gravest problems which Assam has faced, which the North-East has faced. This NRC did not come out of thin air. It was preceded by a sustained agitation in which hundreds of people lost their lives, in which there was a huge emotional outpouring in Assam and in other parts of the North-East. Even now that sentiment still remains. There is a perception, which is not quantified, that there is a large foreigner population living in Assam. We can only deny this at our own peril. Whether it is 40 lakhs, whether it is more, whether it is less, whether the NRC has made mistakes, these are issues that naturally need to be rectified. No Indian citizen can actually be excluded, but the larger issue, Sir, is that citizenship is different from being on the electoral rolls. And that is a crucial difference which is there, and I am very glad that the hon. Chief Minister of Assam has pointed out that there can be no deportations, because the question of deportation would naturally invite international... ...**(Interruptions)**... He clarified the issue. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. *...(Interruptions)...* He said it. *...(Interruptions)...* I will have to take the names. *...(Interruptions)...* Your Leaders have spoken very well. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: So, there is no question of deportation. But, Sir, my only appeal is, let there be a rigorous scrutiny. Let there be a fair scrutiny, but let us not be in denial that there is a real problem in Assam.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Amitbhai Shah.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, Article 51A(c) of the Constitution says, "It shall be the duty of every citizen to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India." Now, one of the hon. Members, while making his submissions, said * को छोड़ दो। It means *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order in this, please. *...(Interruptions)...* He was expressing his agony. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: No, Sir. This should not form part of the record. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: No, Sir. How can you allow this? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, this should not form part of the record. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री सभापति: प्लीज, आप बैठ जाइए। *...(व्यवधान)....* प्लीज, बैठ जाइए। *...(व्यवधान)...* आप बैठ जाइए। *...(व्यवधान)...* किसी को छोड़ने का सवाल नहीं है, यह देश एक है। *...(व्यवधान)...* Go to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* This is not the way. *...(Interruptions)...* You had your say and then you do this! This means, you come prepared. *...(Interruptions)...* Don't you want the debate to take place? *...(Interruptions)...* Don't you want the debate to take place? *...(Interruptions)...* Don't you want to hear the other side? *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing shall go on record. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing shall go on record. *...(Interruptions)...* Go to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* Go to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* The Minister has come to address all the concerns. *...(Interruptions)...* On the point of order raised by Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray, I am going to answer that. *...(Interruptions)...* आप वापस जाइए! *...(व्यवधान)...* You can't force the Chair like this. *...(Interruptions)...* आप लोग अपनी जगह पर बैठ जाइए *...(व्यवधान)...* उन्होंने पॉइंट

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री सभापति]

ऑफ ऑर्डर रेज किया है, मैं देख रहा हूँ ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज आप वापस जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...
Nothing will go on record except the point of order. ...(Interruptions)... I have gone through it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, that part should be expunged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have raised a point of order; you know how the House functions. The Member, whatever may be the reason or provocation, should not say that that particular State को छोड़ दीजिए, किसी को जाने दीजिए। That is not proper. So, that word has been removed from the record. किसी को जाने देंगे, क्या हर एक पार्टी को एक-एक स्टेज छोड़ने का मौका दूंगा? यह गंभीर मामला है।

श्री अमित अनिल चन्द्र शाह (गुजरात): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण मसले पर विचार व्यक्त करने का मौका दिया है। मैंने सारे विपक्ष के नेताओं को बड़े ध्यान से व धैर्य से सुना है। मैं पूरी बात सुन रहा था। किसी ने यह नहीं कहा कि एनआरसी का मूल कहां है? इस देश में एनआरसी क्यों आया? इसकी भी चर्चा आज इस सदन में होनी चाहिए। असम के अंदर जो समस्या हुई थी, एक बड़ा आंदोलन हुआ, सैकड़ों असमी लड़के शहीद हुए। जब आंदोलन काबू के बाहर हो गया, तो 14 अगस्त 1985, को ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The time slot has gone off. ...(Interruptions)... I am on a point of order. सर, डिजिटल बोर्ड काम नहीं कर रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: मेरे सामने टाइम है। आप चिंता मत कीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: वह ज़रूरी है। हमको भी देखना ज़रूरी है कि किसके लिए कितना समय है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: यह समय तो गया, अभी स्टार्ट करें।

श्री अमित अनिल चन्द्र शाह: मैं अपनी बात समय पर समाप्त करूंगा, आपके इंटरप्शन के टाइम के अलावा। 14 अगस्त 1985, को श्री राजीव गाँधी ने एक असम एकाई साइन किया। उन्होंने 15 अगस्त के भाषण में लाल किले से इसको डिक्लेयर किया। असम एकाई की आत्मा क्या थी? असम एकाई की आत्मा ही एनआरसी थी। एनआरसी का क्या मतलब है, एकाई में क्या कहा गया? एकाई में कहा गया कि अवैध घुसपैठियों को पहचान कर उनको हमारे सिटिज़न रजिस्टर से अलग करके ...(व्यवधान)...

MS. DOLA SEN: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know what to do. आप अपना काम कीजिए।

श्री अमित अनिल चन्द्र शाह: एक शुद्ध नेशनल सिटिज़न रजिस्टर बनाया जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: वॉच एण्ड वॉर्ड का काम करने की ज़रूरत नहीं है।

श्री अभित अनिल चन्द्र शाह: हम यह इनिशिएटिव ले रहे हैं। आपके ही प्रधान मंत्री ने, कांग्रेस पार्टी के प्रधान मंत्री का लिया हुआ इनिशिएटिव, ...(व्यवधान)... इसको अमल करने की हिम्मत नहीं थी। हममें हिम्मत है, ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए हम यह करने के लिए निकले हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... सभापति महोदय, यह एनआरसी सुप्रीम कोर्ट के ऑर्डर से हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय सभापति जी, सारे लोग 40 लाख, 40 लाख की दुहाई दे रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You had your say. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing Will go on record except What the hon. Member is saying....(Interruptions)...

श्री अभित अनिल चन्द्र शाह: मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 40 लाख में कितने बंगलादेशी घुसपैठिये हैं? आप किसको बचाना चाहते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... आप बंगलादेशी घुसपैठियों को बचाना चाहते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: एक मिनट, राजनाथ सिंह जी। स्लोगन्स रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएंगे। These slogans will not go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Please go to your place. This is not the way. ...(Interruptions).. You had your say but you don't allow others. It may be unpalatable to you. ...(Interruptions)... But, every Member has got a right to express his or her views. ...(Interruptions)... You please go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Reply चाहते हैं या नहीं? ...(Interruptions).. Please everyone go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... What is being spoken will not go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Please go back. ...(Interruptions).. Only, God can save the democracy. ...(Interruptions)... This is not the way. ...(Interruptions)... This is not the way, you must have patience. ...(Interruptions)... You must be tolerant to other's views. ...(Interruptions)... Please go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... All the people in the Well, please go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Do you want reply or not? ...(Interruptions)... Please go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... यह क्या है? ...(Interruptions)... What is this? ...(Interruptions)... Is this democracy? यह लोकतंत्र है क्या? ...(Interruptions)... We are the House of Elders. We are supposed to show maturity and behave in a dignified manner. ...(Interruptions)... I appeal to all, please go to your respective seats. ...(Interruptions)... This is Rajya Sabha, the House of Elders. ...(Interruptions)... The entire country is watching us. ...(Interruptions)... Don't make it a mockery of democracy. ...(Interruptions)... It is such a sensitive issue. Some Members have spoken. ...(Interruptions)... Members have spoken very nicely in a constructive manner. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विजय गोयल: सभापति जी, आप माननीय सदस्यों को अपनी-अपनी सीट पर जाने के लिए कहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your respective seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...
I adjourn the House to meet at 1.10 p.m. एक बजकर दस मिनट पर हम मिलेंगे।

The House then adjourned at one minute past one of the clock.

The House reassembled at ten minutes past one of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Low doctor population ratio

†*136. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of doctors per 1000 population is substantially low in the country as per the standards set by World Health Organisation (WHO), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether keeping in view the needs of making doctors available every year as per the standards set by WHO, the number of medical colleges and the seats therein are still very less in the country and the details thereof; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to ensure availability of doctors as per the standards set by WHO in the country and the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Medical Council of India (MCI) informed that there are a total 10,78,732 allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India as on 31st March, 2018. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 8.63 lakh doctors may be actually available for active service. It gives a doctor-population ratio of 1:1541 as per current population estimate of 1.33 billion (as per the data of Jansankhya Sthirita Kosh). The details of number of doctors available State-wise are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Besides, there are 7.63 lakh Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy (AUH) doctors in the country. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 6.10 lakh Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy (AUH) doctors may be actually available for active service and considered together with allopathic doctors, it gives a doctor population ratio of 1:902 which is better than the WHO prescribed ratio of 1:1000.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) There are 502 medical colleges in the country, the highest in the world, with an intake capacity of 70412 MBBS seats. State-wise details of medical colleges are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). During the last five years 118 new medical colleges have been established in the country and the intake capacity has been increased by 18635 seats. The Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Establishment of new medical colleges attached with district/referral hospitals in 82 districts in under-served areas in the country. 22 such colleges have become functional. There are other Centrally Sponsored Schemes for increasing UG seats and PG seats in existing Government medical colleges. To increase the availability of faculty and specialist doctors in the country, one time increase in PG seats was permitted after the revision of teacher student ratio. Minimum Standard Requirements (MSRs) for medical colleges including requirement of land, faculty, staff, bed/ bed strength and other infrastructure has been rationalized to facilitate setting up of new colleges. There has been a gradual increase in the number of doctors in the country every year, which has contributed to improvement in the doctors in the doctor population ratio.

Statement-I

Details of the Number of Doctors Registered with State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India as on 31st March, 2018

Sl.No.	Name of the Medical Council	Number of Doctors
1.	Andhra Pradesh Medical Council	93756
2.	Arunachal Pradesh Medical Council	880
3.	Assam Medical Council	23559
4.	Bihar Medical Council	40649
5.	Chattisgarh Medical Council	7489
6.	Delhi Medical Council	16833
7.	Goa Medical Council	3487
8.	Gujarat Medical Council	59252
9.	Haryana Dental and Medical Council	5717
10.	Himachal Pradesh Medical Council	2849
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	14641
12.	Jharkhand Medical Council	5165

Sl.No.	Name of the Medical Council	Number of Doctors
13.	Karnataka Medical Council	104794
14.	Madhya Pradesh Medical Council	36455
15.	Maharashtra Medical Council	158998
16.	Medical Council of India	52666
17.	Nagaland Medical Council	801
18.	Orissa Council of Medical Registration	21681
19.	Punjab Medical Council	46264
20.	Rajasthan Medical Council	40863
21.	Sikkim Medical Council	1166
22.	Tamil Nadu Medical Council	127848
23.	Travancore Medical Council	56999
24.	Uttar Pradesh Medical Council	72757
25.	Uttrakhand Medical Council	7408
26.	West Bengal Medical Council	69097
27.	Tripura Medical Council	1716
28.	Telangana Medical Council	4942
TOTAL		10,78,732

Note: The other State/UTs do not have their own Medical Registration Council. Hence, their workers get registration with the Councils of other neighbouring States.

Statement-II

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 Praesh	1	50	0	0	1	50
5.	Bihar	9	950	4	450	13	1400

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Chandigarh	1	100	0	0	1	100
7.	Chhattisgarh	6	650	3	450	9	1100
8.	Delhi	6	900	2	200	8	1100
9.	Goa	1	150	0	0	1	150
10.	Gujarat	17	3050	9	1300	26	4350
11.	Haryana	5	600	6	850	11	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	11	1550
23.	Puducherry	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 and JIPMER at Puducherry.

Increase in NPAs of nationalised banks

*137. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of nationalised banks have increased more in the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise; and

(c) the measures adopted for recovery of the public money?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The gross advances of scheduled commercial Banks (SCBs) 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). As per RBI inputs, the primary reasons for spurt in stressed assets have been observed to be, *inter alia*, due to 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 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 expected losses. During financial year (FY) 2017-18, all such schemes for restructuring stressed loans were withdrawn. Primarily as a result of transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, gross NPAs of 19 nationalised banks (as per RBI's off-site returns global operations provisional data, as on 31.3.2018) increased by ₹ 1,54,470 crore during FY 2017-18. Details of bank-wise gross NPAs of nationalised banks, as on 31.3.2017 and 31.3.2018, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

A number of measures have been taken to expedite and enable resolution of NPAs of Public Sector Banks (PSBs). 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 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 to make it more effective with provision for three months imprisonment in case the borrower does not provide asset details and for the lender to get possession of mortgaged property within 30 days. Also, six new Debts Recovery Tribunal have been established to expedite recovery.

In addition, under the PSBs Reforms Agenda, PSBs have created Stressed Asset Management verticals for stringent recovery, segregated pre- and post-sanction follow-up roles for clean and effective monitoring, initiated creation of online one-time settlement platforms and committed to monitoring large-value accounts by tying up with Agencies for Specialised Monitoring for loans of ₹ 250 crore and above.

Statement

Details of Bank-wise Gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Nationalised Banks

(₹ in crore)

Bank	Gross NPAs	
	As on 31.3.2017	As on 31.3.2018*
1	2	3
Allahabad Bank	20,688	26,563
Andhra Bank	17,670	28,124
Bank of Baroda	42,719	56,480
Bank of India	52,045	62,328
Bank of Maharashtra	17,189	18,433
Canara Bank	34,202	47,468
Central Bank of India	27,251	38,131
Corporation Bank	17,045	22,213
Dena Bank	12,619	16,361
Indian Bank	9,865	11,990
Indian Overseas Bank	35,098	38,180
Oriental Bank of Commerce	22,859	26,134
Punjab and Sind Bank	6,298	7,802
Punjab National Bank	55,370	86,620
Syndicate Bank	17,609	25,759

1	2	3
UCO Bank	22,541	30,550
Union Bank of India	33,712	49,370
United Bank of India	10,952	16,552
Vijaya Bank	6,382	7,526

*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, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans. During FY 2017-18, all such schemes for restructuring stress loans were withdrawn. The aggregate gross NPAs of PSBs increased primarily as a result of this transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs.

Source: RBI (March, 2018 data is provisional).

Strategic sale of IDBI to LIC

*138. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :-

(a) whether Government proposes for strategic sale of IDBI to LIC;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the expected plan outlay for merger of IDBI with LIC or sale of IDBI to LIC; and

(d) the proposal to combine the business policy of Bank with LIC?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) 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 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.

Development of new tourism locations in Maharashtra

*139. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has put in place a roadmap to develop and promote new tourism locations in Maharashtra and other parts of the country;

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

(c) what action Government proposes to take to improve connectivity and other facilities at the existing and proposed new tourist destinations in Maharashtra and rest of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) Promotion and development of tourism is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/Union Territories. However, the Ministry of Tourism under its schemes of Swadesh Darshan-Integrated development of theme based tourist circuits and PRASHAD-National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive provides central financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations/Central Agencies for development of tourism infrastructure in the country.

Under Swadesh Darshan scheme, fifteen thematic circuits have been identified for development, namely, North-East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Heritage Circuit, Tirthankar Circuit and Sufi Circuit. Till date, Ministry has sanctioned 69 projects worth for ₹ 5711.79 crore to 29 States/UTs under the scheme.

Under PRASHAD Scheme, Ministry has identified 26 sites in 19 States for development, namely, Amaravati and Srisailam (Andhra Pradesh), Kamakhya (Assam), Patna and Gaya (Bihar), Dwarka and Somnath (Gujarat), Gurudwara Nada Saheb (Haryana), Hazratbal and Katra (Jammu and Kashmir), Deogarh (Jharkhand), Chamundeshwari Devi (Karnataka), Guruvayoor (Kerala), Una (Himachal Pradesh), Omkareshwar (Madhya Pradesh), Trimbakeshwar (Maharashtra), Puri (Odisha), Amritsar (Punjab), Ajmer (Rajasthan), Kanchipuram and Vellankani (Tamil Nadu), Varanasi and Mathura (Uttar Pradesh), Badrinath and Kedarnath (Uttarakhand) and Belur (West Bengal). Till date, 24 projects have been sanctioned for ₹ 727.16 crore under the scheme.

The details of the projects sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD Schemes in the different States/Union Territories including Maharashtra and other parts of the country are given in the Statement (*See below*).

In addition to development of tourism related infrastructure in various tourism destinations, Ministry of Tourism also promotes India as a holistic destination covering various tourism products across the country including the State of Maharashtra in domestic and international markets. As part of promotional activities, Ministry of Tourism releases print, electronic and online media campaigns in important and potential markets under the 'Incredible India' brand-line.

(c) Under Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD schemes Ministry provides financial assistance for development of tourism related facilities/infrastructure at selected tourism sites/circuits including last mile connectivity, approach road, helipads, airstrips, development of passenger terminals, tourism facilitation centres, wayside amenities, Wi-Fi, CCTVs, Illumination of monuments, pathways, parking facilities, open air theatres/amphitheatres, souvenir shops/cafeteria etc.

In addition to above, Ministry of Tourism also collaborates with other line Ministries on issues related to improvement of connectivity, seamless travel, better facilities for tourists at the destinations from time to time through mechanisms of Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee on Tourism Sector (IMCCTS) and National Steering Committee of Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD schemes.

Statement

The State/UT-wise details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD Schemes

Swadesh Darshan Schemes				(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
2014-15				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh	49.77
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83
TOTAL				119.6

1	2	3	4	5
2015-16				
3.	Manipur	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom-Moreh	89.66
4.	Sikkim	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry)-Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo-Gangtok-Phodong-Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen-Thangu-Gurudongmer-Mangan-Gangtok-Tumin Lingee-Singtam (exit) in Sikkim	98.05
5.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand	80.37
6.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit	63.96
7.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland	97.36
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh	92.22
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh	59.70
10.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana	91.62
11.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala	90.06
12.	Mizoram	North East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl and South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram	94.91

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas-Probitora-Nameri-Kaziranga-Dibru-Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam	95.67
14.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Coastal Circuit)	85.28
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	North East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14
16.	Tripura	North East Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala-Sipahijala-Melaghar-Udaipur-Amarpur-Tirthamukh-Mandirghat-Dumboor-Narikel Kunja-Gandachara-Ambassa in Tripura	99.59
17.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur-Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakhlai-Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39
18.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathyanawagaon-Jagdapur Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh	99.94
19.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	82.17
TOTAL				1503.09

2016-17

20.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa	99.99
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir	82.97
22.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana	84.40

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang-Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya	99.13
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh	74.94
25.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala-Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala	99.99
26.	Karnataka	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Distt., Uttar Kannada Distt. and Udupi Dist in Karnataka	95.67
27.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple-Shri Gopinath Temple-Shri Bungshibodon Temple-Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur	53.80
28.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar-Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat	93.48
29.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana	97.35
30.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan	91.45
31.	Sikkim	North East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam-Maka-Temi-Bermoik Tokel-Phongia-Namchi-Jorthang-Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin-Jorethang-Melli (Exit) in Sikkim	95.32
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior-Orchha-Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka-Mandu) Madhya Pradesh	99.77
33.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula-Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala	92.44
34.	Bihar	Tirthnakar Circuit	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar	52.39

1	2	3	4	5
35.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj-Dharmshala-Deoghar under Spiritual circuit in Bihar	52.35
36.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal circuit in Odisha	76.49
37.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67
38.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region-Katarmal-Jogeshwar-Bajjnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand	81.94
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in Jammu and Kashmir	96.38
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for Jammu and Kashmir	98.70
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir	97.82
42.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag- Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Daksum-Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir	96.39
43.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir	96.93
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit-Srawasti, Kushinagar, and Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh	99.97
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh	69.45
46.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island-Neil Island-Havelock Island-Baratang Island-Port Blair)	42.19

1	2	3	4	5
			in Andaman and Nicobar under Coastal thematic circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	
47.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamamallapuram-Rameshwaram-Manpadu-Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.92
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti-Ahar-Aligarh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakpur-Kairana-Doamriyagunj-Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh)	76.00
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-II (Bijnor-Meerut-Kanpur-Kanpur Dehat-Banda-Ghazipur-Salempur-Ghosi-Balia-Ambedkar Nagar-Aligarh-Fatehpur-Deoria-Mahoba-Sonbhadra-Chandauli-Mishrikh-Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	63.77
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-Marhar Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)-Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)-Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	41.51
51.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit-Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar	98.73
52.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur-Majuli-Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan scheme	98.35
53.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan scheme	99.76
54.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl-Rawpuichhip-Khawhphawp-Lengpui-Durtlang-Chatlang-Sakawrhmuaitlang-Muthee-Beratlawng-Tuirial Airfield-Hmuifang under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.07

1	2	3	4	5
55.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Churu (Salasar Balaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghat ke Balaji, Bandhe ke Balaji)-Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)-Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)-Bharatpur (Kaman Region)-Dholpur (Muchkund)-Mehandipur Balaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan scheme	93.90
56.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage circuit: Vadnagar-Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.81
TOTAL				3192.19
2017-18				
57.	Bihar	Rural Circuit	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia-Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	44.65
58.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek-Don Paula-Colva-Benaulim in Goa under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.35
59.	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit: Junagadh-Gir-Somnath-Bharuch-Kutch-Bhavnagar-Rajkot-Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan scheme	35.99
60.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	66.35
61.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	40.68
62.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort)- Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)-Alwar (Bala Quila)-Sawai Madhopur (Ranthambore Fort and Khandar Fort)-Jhalawar (Gagron Fort)-Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) Hanumangarh (Kalibangan, Bhatner Fort and Gogamedi)-Jalore (Jalore Fort)-Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra)-Dholpur (Bagh-i-Nilofar and Purani Chawni)-Nagaur (Meera	99.60

1	2	3	4	5
			Bai Temple) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	
63.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park-Paigah Tombs-Hayat Bakshi Mosque-Raymond's Tomb in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.42
64.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Hill and Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	53.49
65.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar Dam-Mandleshwar Dam-Omkareshwar Dam-Indira Sagar Dam-Tawa Dam-Bargi Dam-Bheda Ghat-Bansagar Dam-Ken River under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.62
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	133.31
67.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda-Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda-Amravati-Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	52.34
			TOTAL	824.8
2018-19				
68.	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Waki-Adasa-Dhapewada-Paradsingha-Chota Taj Bagh-Telankhandi-Girad in Maharashtra	54.01
69.	--	Buddhist Circuit and Ramayana Circuit	Development of Wayside Amenities by Ministry of Tourism in Buddhist Circuit and Ramayana Circuit: Varanasi-Gaya; Lucknow-Ayodhya-Lucknow; Gorakhpur-Kushinagar; Kushinagar-Gaya-Kushinaga	18.10
			TOTAL	72.11
(GRAND TOTAL TILL DATE)				5711.79

PRASHAD Schemes

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Year of Sanction	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	2015-16	28.36
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailam Temple	2017-18	47.45
3.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	2015-16	33.98
4.	Bihar	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	2014-15	4.27
5.	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	2015-16	41.54
6.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	2016-17	26.23
7.	Gujarat	Pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	2016-17	37.44
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal	2016-17	42.02
9.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	2016-17	46.14
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	2017-18	40.67
11.	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	2014-15	50.00
12.	Punjab	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar (Project Completed)	2015-16	6.45
13.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	2015-16	40.44
14.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram	2016-17	16.48
15.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Vellankani	2016-17	5.60
16.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	2015-16	34.78
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	2014-15	14.93

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	2014-15	9.36
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi	2015-16	20.40
20.	West Bengal	Development of Belur	2016-17	30.03
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Cruse Tourism in River Ganga, Varanasi	2017-18	10.72
22.	Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar	2017-18	37.81
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi Under Prashad Scheme-II	2017-18	62.82
24.	Uttarakhand	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham (Uttarakhand) under PRASHAD Scheme	2018-19	39.24
TOTAL				727.16

Pharma D graduates as MBBS

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Pharma D graduates undergo study for six years and most of their time is spent in hospitals;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they are demanding for recognising Pharma D equal to MBBS/Clinical Pharmacists to provide medical aid to patients;

(c) if so, what the Ministry has done so far on their demand; and

(d) the details of the countries that have recognised Pharma D graduates as Clinical Pharmacists?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Pharm D course is of 6 years duration (after 10+2 Science Stream). Every student is posted in hospital for 50 hours in each of 2nd, 3rd and 4th year of the course. In the 5th year, there is a clerkship wherein the student is required to attend the ward-round half a day on a daily basis. In the 6th year, a student undergoes internship in a 300 bedded hospital. Internship is a phase of training wherein a student is required to conduct actual practice of pharmacy and healthcare under supervision.

(b) and (c) There is no demand for recognizing Pharm.D equal to MBBS. However, Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) has been receiving demands for recognising Pharm.D equal to clinical pharmacist. In this context, it is stated that under Pharmacy Practice Regulations, 2015 notified by PCI, Pharmacy Practitioner which also includes Pharm.D qualified persons means an individual (Community Pharmacist/Hospital Pharmacist/Clinical Pharmacists/Drug information Pharmacist) currently licensed, registered or otherwise authorized under the Act to counsel or otherwise and administer drugs in the course of professional practice.

Clinical Pharmacists during their internship in minimum 300 bedded multi-speciality hospital, are a part of the inter-professional healthcare team comprising of the prescriber (Doctor) and other healthcare professionals to provide patient care and to promote health improvement, wellness, and disease prevention in co-operation with patients, communities, at-risk population, and other members of an inter-professional team of healthcare providers.

In the said Pharmacy Practice Regulations, Pharm.D has also been included as an educational qualification for the posts like, Drug Information Pharmacist, Senior Pharmacist, Chief Pharmacist in the Departments of medical services in both the Government and private sector.

(d) In advanced countries of the world like USA, Australia, Canada, UK etc., Pharm D graduates work as Clinical Pharmacists.

High safeguard duty on solar cells and panels

*141. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after a brief lull caused by fears of rise in the cost of imported modules, solar developers have regained their competitive aggression;

(b) whether it is also a fact that an impending threat of a hefty 70 per cent safeguard duty on solar cells and panels had pushed up the tariffs to as high as ₹ 3.54 per unit; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) 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 twice in July, 2018, for 600 MW in each instance. Thus, it can be seen that solar tariffs continue to be competitive.

(b) and (c) In the recent auction conducted in 2nd week of July, 2018, by the Uttar Pradesh New and Renewable Energy Development Agency (UPNEDA) for 1 GW solar PV power projects, the tariffs quoted by the bidders who were in the zone of selection, were in the range of ₹ 3.48/unit to ₹ 3.55/unit, with 2 bidders quoting ₹ 3.48/unit, 3 bidders quoting ₹ 3.54/unit and 6 bidders quoting ₹ 3.55/unit. The solar power tariffs are a function of a variety of factors like cost of land, extent of solar radiation, financial health of State Electricity Distribution Companies, cost of finance, etc. and tariff discovered cannot be attributed to merely on the impending decision on Safeguard duty on solar cells and modules.

Per capita expenditure on healthcare

*142. DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of per capita expenditure on healthcare in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether Government is taking any measures to increase the per capita expenditure on healthcare to improve the quality of life, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the target set for providing healthcare during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(d) whether Government has achieved its target of healthcare; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per National Health Profile 2018 brought out by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), per capita expenditure on healthcare by Government (Centre and States) for last three years, at current prices, is as under:—

- (i) 2015-16 - ₹ 1112
- (ii) 2016-17 (RE) - ₹ 1397
- (iii) 2017-18 (BE) - ₹ 1657

(b) In order to increase the per capita health expenditure, the Government has increased the total public health expenditure (Centre and States) from ₹ 1.52 lakh crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 2.25 lakh crore in 2017-18 (BE) according to Economic Survey 2017-18. Further, the National Health Policy, 2017 envisages raising Government health spending to 2.5% of GDP by 2025 in a time bound manner. It also envisages increasing State sector health spending to more than 8% of their budget by 2020.

(c) The 12th Plan stressed on working towards the long term objective of establishing a system of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and set certain targets for Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR), under-nutrition in children less than 3 years, and child sex ratio, among other things.

(d) and (e) As the data is not available for 2017, it is not possible to make final assessment of progress during the 12th Five Year Plan, which covered the period 2012-17. However, there has been considerable progress on above indicators. The country successfully achieved the Millennium Development Goals on reduction in MMR and combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases and nearly achieved the Millennium Development Goals on reduction in under-five mortality (decline from 126 in 1990 to 43 in 2015, as against the target of 42 under MDGs).

Educational loans to weaker section of rural areas

†*143. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students, belonging to weaker sections of rural areas who have availed educational loans during the last three years, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the steps being taken by Government for the students belonging to weaker sections of rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by Public Sector Banks, State-wise details of students belonging to weaker sections of rural areas who have been sanctioned education loan during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Steps being taken by the Government for the students including those belonging to the weaker sections in rural areas *inter alia* include:—

- (i) To encourage lending including education loans to SC/ST, Reserve Bank of India, periodically, issues instructions/directives to banks with regard to providing credit facilities to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) with an objective to raise the socio-economic level of these communities. Further, the rejection of applications in respect of SCs/STs has to be done at higher level instead of at the branch level.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) A Central Sector Interest Subsidy (CSIS) Scheme is administered by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Under the scheme full interest subsidy is available for the students belonging to economically weaker sections, for studies in India, for educational loans disbursed on or after 1st April, 2009 during the period of moratorium.
- (iii) Padho Pardesh Scheme (effective from the year 2013-14) is administered by the Ministry of Minority Affairs. The objective of the scheme is to award interest subsidy to meritorious students belonging to economically weaker sections of notified minority communities for overseas studies.
- (iv) Dr. Ambedkar Central Sector Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for Other Backward Classes (effective from the year 2014-15) is administered by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Under the scheme, interest payable by the students for the period of moratorium is borne by the Government.
- (v) A Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Educational Loans (CGFSEL) was launched in 2015 wherein collateral free loan is given upto ₹ 7.5 lakh. Interest rate charged by the Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) should be maximum upto 2% over the base rate.
- (vi) All banks are mandated not to accept collateral security for educational loans upto ₹ 4 lakh as per Indian Banks' Association (IBA) Model Scheme.
- (vii) Reserve Bank of India has advised Banks not to reject any educational loan applications for reasons that the residence of the borrower does not fall under the banks' service area.
- (viii) In order to facilitate easy processing and disbursement of loans, Government has launched a web-based portal namely, Vidya Lakshmi Portal. Students can view, apply and track the education loan applications online by accessing the portal.
- (ix) As per RBI guidelines effective from 23rd April, 2015, loan to Individual for educational purposes including Vocational Courses upto ₹ 10 lakh irrespective of the sanction amount will be eligible for Priority Sector Lending.

Statement

State-wise details of the number of students belonging to weaker sections of rural areas who have been sanctioned educational loans by PSBs during the last three years

States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	8	0
Andhra Pradesh	1563	1434	1780
Arunachal Pradesh	6	5	11
Assam	362	245	187
Bihar	1618	1229	2358
Chandigarh	2	4	1
Chattisgarh	467	310	342
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	4
Daman and Diu	0	0	0
Delhi	80	55	20
Goa	130	119	92
Gujarat	439	347	442
Haryana	551	480	462
Himachal Pradesh	385	269	356
Jammu and Kashmir	11	14	6
Jharkhand	1216	973	882
Karnataka	3967	3665	3931
Kerala	852	680	929
Lakshadweep	30	26	21
Madhya Pradesh	1190	1103	1152
Maharashtra	6825	5814	5499
Manipur	8	6	12
Meghalaya	38	30	10
Mizoram	13	6	0
Nagaland	1	3	1
Odisha	1631	1736	1322
Puducherry	98	66	70

States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Punjab	427	371	478
Rajasthan	499	524	529
Sikkim	7	11	10
Tamil Nadu	12472	7886	6436
Telangana	608	464	636
Tripura	92	52	42
Uttarakhand	171	242	148
Uttar Pradesh	1296	1403	1375
West Bengal	1094	1017	1085
TOTAL	38156	30597	30629

Source: As per data furnished by PSBs.

Indians holding accounts in Banks outside India

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreign bank authorities, including Swiss banks have informed some names of persons who had allegedly parked undisclosed funds in banks located out of India;

(b) if so, what are the names, dates and amount parked by them in these banks; and

(c) what action has been taken by the Ministry to recover the amount or punitive tax imposed on them for tax evasion?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) India receives information including banking information on request basis in specific cases from foreign tax authorities 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).

In 2015, India entered into an agreement for sharing of financial account information on automatic basis with the USA based on the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) of the USA. In 2017, India commenced the Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) based on Common Reporting Standards (CRS) enabling it to receive financial account information of Indian residents from other partner jurisdictions.

(b) The information received under tax treaties is confidential and its use and disclosure is governed by the confidentiality provisions of the relevant tax treaties.

(c) On the basis of information collected under tax treaties, action is taken under direct tax laws to tax the unaccounted income and assets of Indian residents held abroad. Besides, penalty is also levied and prosecution is launched in appropriate cases.

Development of trauma care facilities along National Highways

*145. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of hospitals upgraded as trauma care centres under the Capacity Building for Developing Trauma Care facilities on National Highways scheme, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether Government has received any proposals from Himachal Pradesh for setting up of such trauma care centres and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of proposals for trauma care centres approved/pending and funds released/utilised during the last three years, State/UT-wise including Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) whether Government has launched any scheme to extend cashless treatment to accident victims on National Highways and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Under the scheme 'Assistance for capacity building for developing trauma care facilities' in Government Hospitals on National Highways, 100 Trauma Care Facilities approved during the 11th Five Year Plan have been made functional, details of which are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Based on the proposals received from Government of Himachal Pradesh, from time to time, under the Scheme for capacity building for developing trauma care facilities, the Government of India has approved and funded setting up/upgrading of 09 trauma care facilities (TCFs) including Pilot Projects in Himachal Pradesh. The details of such TCFs and funds released are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The details of TCFs approved, fund released during the Financial Year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 and pending proposals for TCFs are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways have informed that no such Scheme has been launched.

Statement-I

Details of Trauma Care Facilities approved during the 11th Five Year Plan and reported functional by the States

Sl.No. Name of the Hospital

Andhra Pradesh

1. Community Hospital, Penukonda
2. Taluk Hospital, Tekkali
3. King George Hospital/Andhra Medical College

Visakhapatnam

4. Area/Tuni Taluk Hospital, East Godavari District
5. District Hospital, Rajahmundry, East Godavari
6. District Hospital, Eluru, West Godavari
7. District Hospital, Ongole
8. Distt. Hospital, Nellore
9. Taluk Hospital, Nayadupet
10. Govt. General Hospital and Medical College, Kurnool
11. District Hospital, Srikakulam
12. Medical College, Guntur
13. Distt. Hospital Anantpur

Assam

14. Medical College and Hospital, Silchar
15. Medical College and Hospital, Guwahati
16. Civil Hospital, Bogaigaon

Gujarat

17. Civil Hospital, Palanpur.
 18. Civil Hospital, Radhanpur
 19. General Hospital, Morbi
 20. CHC, Jetpur
 21. General Hospital, Porbandar
 22. Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Hospital, Rajkot
 23. General Hospital, Valsad
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Sl.No.	Name of the Hospital
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24. Government Medical College, Surat
25. District Hospital, Bharuch
26. SSG Hospital and Medical College, Vadodara
27. District Hospital, Himmat Nagar
28. SA Hospital, Bachau, Kutch

Haryana

29. District Hospital, Ambala
30. District Hospital, Rewari
31. B.S.S. General Hospital, Panipat

Jammu and Kashmir

32. MMAM District Hospital, Anantnag
33. Trauma Hospital, Ramban, Doda
34. Govt. District Hospital, Udhampur

Karnataka

35. Tumkur District Hospital
36. Taluq Hospital, Sira
37. Civil Hospital, Chitradurga
38. Civil Hospital, Devangiri
39. Karnataka Institute of Medical Science, Hubli, Dharward
40. District Hospital, Haveri
41. District Hospital, Belgaum
42. District Hospital, Chickbalapur

Madhya Pradesh

43. Civil Hospital, Shivpuri
44. G R Medical College Hospital, Gwalior
45. District Hospital Narsimhapur
46. District Hospital, Seoni
47. District Hospital, Sagar

Maharashtra

48. GMCH, Kolhapur
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Sl.No.	Name of the Hospital
49.	District Hospital, Satara
50.	BJ Medical College, Pune
51.	Municipal Hospital, Vashi
52.	Sub District Hospital, Hinganghat, Wardha
Odisha	
53.	District Hospital, Balasore
54.	District Hospital, Bhadrak
55.	SCB Medical College, Cuttack
56.	MKCG Medical College, Behrampur
Punjab	
57.	Sub-District Hospital, Pathankot
58.	District Hospital, Jalandhar
59.	District Hospital, Khanna
Rajasthan	
60.	Government Hospital, Baran
61.	New Medical College Hospital, Kota
62.	SS Hospital, Chittorgarh
63.	RNT Medical College, Udaipur
64.	District Hospital, Bhilwara
65.	JLN Medical College, Ajmer
66.	SMS Medical College, Jaipur
67.	Taluk Hospital, Kotputli, Alwar
68.	Govt. Hospital, Sirohi
69.	Civil Hospital Dungarpur, Sabarkantha
Telangana	
70.	District Hospital, Mehboobnagar
71.	Rajiv Gandhi Inst. of Medical sciences, Adilabad
72.	Area Hospital, Kamareddy
73.	Distt. Hqr. Hospital, Nizamabad
Tamil Nadu	
74.	Kilpauk Medical College, Chennai

Sl.No.	Name of the Hospital
75.	GMC, Vellore
76.	Taluk Hospital, Krishnagiri
77.	Govt. District Hqr. Hospital, Karur
78.	District Hospital, Dindigul
79.	Govt. Rajaji Hospital Medical College, Madurai
80.	District Hqr. Hospital, Kovilpatti
81.	GMCH, Tirunelveli
82.	GMCH, Kanyakumari

Uttar Pradesh

83. BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur
84. District Hospital, Faizabad
85. KGM College, Lucknow
86. LLR Hospital and GSVM College, Kanpur
87. District Hospital, Jaluan, Orai
88. MLB Medical College, Jhnasi
89. District Hospital, Basti
90. SN Medical College, Agra
91. Shri BA District Hospital, Etawah
92. District Hospital, Fatehpur
93. MLN Medical College, Allahabad
94. LLRM Medical College, Meerut
95. District Hospital, Lalitpur

West Bengal

96. North Bengal Medical College and Hospital, Siliguri
 97. Islampur SD Hospital, Uttar Dinajpur
 98. Sub Divisional, Asansol
 99. Burdwan Medical College and Hospital, Burdwan
 100. Sub-District Hospital, Kharagpur
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Statement-II

The details of Trauma Care Facilities (TCFs) of Himachal Pradesh approved and funded under the Trauma Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of Trauma Care Facilities	Funds Allocated (₹ crore)	Funds Released (₹ crore)
1.	Regional Hospital, Kullu (Pilot Project)	1.5	1.5
2.	Regional Hospital, Bilaspur (Pilot Project)	1.5	1.5
3.	IGMC Government Hospital, Shimla (Pilot Project)	1.5	1.47
4.	District Hospital, Chamba	4.942	2.754
5.	Regional Hospital Hamirpur	4.942	2.754
6.	RP Medical College, Tanda,	10.272	6.075
7.	Zonal Hospital Mandi	4.942	2.754
8.	Regional Hospital Rampur, Shimla	4.942	2.754
9.	IGMC Government Hospital, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh	17.132	12.6
Total		51.672	34.161

Statement-III

Details of Trauma Care Facilities approved/pending and fund released during last three years

Sl. No.	State	Approved during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18	Amount (₹ in crore) released to the TCFs approved during last three years	No. of pending TCF proposals
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	4.5	—
2.	Arunacha Pradesh	4	11.016	—
3.	Chhattisgarh	3	8.58	—
4.	Jharkhand	3	5.304	—
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	6.12	1
6.	Gujarat	4	11.04	1
7.	Goa	1	8.4	—

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Haryana	3	Nil	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	12.6	—
10.	Kerala	3	12.24	—
11.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	3
12.	Manipur	2	6.12	—
13.	Meghalaya	2	9.81	—
14.	Mizoram	4	11.934	—
15.	Nagaland	2	8.829	—
16.	Punjab	2	2.448	—
17.	Uttarakhand	1	6.75	—
18.	Tripura	4	14.643	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	4	16.98	—
20.	Telangana	-	-	3
21.	Sikkim	3	10.368	—
22.	West Bengal	5	8.412	—
23.	Puducherry	1	Nil	—
TOTAL		55	176.094	8

Gift of gold biscuits as Diwali gift to officials

*146. SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some officials of Ministry of Finance had received gold biscuits as gift on Diwali, 2016 just before demonetization from some unknown persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof, official-wise;

(c) whether said gift was deposited in Toshakhana of Ministry of External Affairs as per the direction of Cabinet Secretary;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the date thereof;

(e) whether any inquiry was initiated by Ministry of Finance to identify the unknown persons who had sent gold biscuits; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) One such case was reported where a letter dated 04.11.2016 was received in the Cabinet Secretariat from Dr. Hasmukh Adhia, then Revenue Secretary, addressed to Cabinet Secretary, informing that certain gifts were sent to him which were precious in nature and could not be accepted by him as per Conduct Rules. Dr. Adhia mentioned in his letter to Cabinet Secretary that these items were delivered to his house in his absence and therefore, he could not even refuse them. He has informed the Government that he lives alone at his official residence and only his domestic help was there at home when these items were delivered. He had therefore requested Cabinet Secretary to ask Toshakhana of Ministry of External Affairs to accept these items. The said gift items were deposited in Toshakhana and an acknowledgement was issued by Ministry of External Affairs on 07.11.2016 for receipt of the gift items. The details of the gift items are available on MEA's website under the link https://www.mea.gov.in/images/attach/Gifts_from_domestic_sources.pdf

(e) to (f) In the instant case no enquiry was initiated as the officer had not accepted the gift as per Conduct Rules and surrendered the same to the Toshakhana.

Special health protection scheme

*147. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning for special health protection scheme for special purpose treatment procedures;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that more than a thousand treatment procedures are being planned to be brought under the scheme;

(c) whether the rates are likely to be much more less than the CGHS rates and will cover all people of the nation; and

(d) if so, by when the scheme will start and be accepted by all private and public medical colleges, hospitals and institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Government has approved Ayushman Bharat National Health Protection Mission (AB-NHPM) on 21.03.2018. Under the AB-NHPM, Government has approved 1350 speciality treatment procedures covering secondary and tertiary care hospitalization.

(c) The treatment packages and package rates for providing health coverage of ₹ 5,00,000 per family per year under the AB-NHPM have been finalized by the

Committee of Experts headed by Director General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, after extensive consultations with all the stakeholders. These rates cannot be compared with CGHS rates, as CGHS rates vary from state to state and the volumes are much lower. Poor and vulnerable people, in rural areas, who belong to Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) deprivation criteria D1 to D5 and D7 and identified Occupational Category of Urban Areas as per SECC, are entitled to get benefits under the scheme. In addition, the existing beneficiaries of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana who do not figure in the SECC database, are also entitled to avail the benefits under the scheme.

(d) Government of India has approved the launch of AB-NHPM during 2018-19. Under AB-NHPM, all Government hospitals (Community Health Centre and above) are deemed to be empanelled for the Ayushman Bharat – National Health Protection Mission. For empanelment of Private Hospitals, defined criteria and hospital empanelment guidelines have been issued to all the States. The empanelment of the Hospitals is to be done by the respective States and the State Nodal Agencies. The concerned states have started the process of empanelment.

Regulations for use of e-cigarettes

*148. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has commissioned a study to understand the health impacts and safety of e-cigarettes or Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS);

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

(c) whether Government plans to amend the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act, 2003 (COTPA) to include provisions to regulate the use of e-cigarettes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The Health Ministry is aware of the ill effects of e-cigarettes or Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) on health. As per the report prepared by WHO (2016), Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) (also known as e-cigarettes) emits nicotine, the addictive component of tobacco products. In addition to dependence, nicotine can have adverse effects on the development of the foetus during pregnancy and may contribute to cardiovascular disease. The WHO report further says that nicotine may function as a “tumour promoter” and seems to be involved in the biology of malignant disease, as well as of neurodegeneration.

Foetal and adolescent nicotine exposure may have long-term consequences for brain development, potentially leading to learning and anxiety disorders.

The report also reveals that there are a few new toxicants specific to ENDS such as glyoxal. However, the levels of toxicants can vary enormously across and within brands and sometimes reach higher levels than in tobacco smoke. This is probably due, among other things, to the increased thermal decomposition of e-liquid ingredients with rising applied temperatures in open system devices. A number of metals-including lead, chromium, and nickel and formaldehyde have been found in the aerosol of some ENDS/ENNDS at concentrations equal to or greater than traditional cigarettes under normal experimental conditions of use.

The WHO Report (2016) was recognized by the Conference of Parties (COP), comprising of 181 Countries, to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), during the Seventh Session of Conference of Parties (COP7) in November 2016, wherein it was decided that Countries may consider applying regulatory measures to prohibit or restrict the manufacture, importation, distribution, presentation, sale and use of ENDS/ENNDS, as appropriate to their national laws and public health objectives. As such, there is ample evidence to state that Electronic Nicotine Delivery System (ENDS) has harmful effects on health.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, conducted a Roundtable discussion on Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) on 4th July, 2014, wherein eminent doctors, specialists, scientists and officers of health and drug department concluded that available scientific evidences indicate that the ENDS [and similar technologies that encourage tobacco use or adversely impact public health] are hazardous for an active as well as passive user and it was decided to constitute sub-groups to consider the issue of banning/regulating ENDS in India. The sub-groups have given their recommendations regarding ban/regulation of ENDS, including amendment of existing legislation, which are under consideration of the Government.

Raising fines for capital market related offences

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

(a) whether Government is considering to raise the monetary fines for capital market related offences;

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

(c) whether Government has any proposal to make the quantum of fine in such cases commensurate with the amount involved in the offence; and

(d) the details of steps being taken to ensure that such offences are tried and the guilty punished in a fast-track manner?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) There is no specific proposal under consideration.

The Finance Act 2018, notified on March 29, 2018, added/revised following clauses relating to monetary penalties contained in various securities laws:—

- (i) Section 11 and 11B of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (SEBI Act, 1992) amended to empower the Board to impose monetary penalty and similar such amendments have been made in section 19 of the Depositories Act, 1996 and section 12A of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 (SCRA).
- (ii) Clauses (a) and (b) of section 15A of the SEBI Act, 1992 amended to empower the Board or Adjudicating officer [AO] to impose penalty for furnishing or filing false, incorrect or incomplete information or return or report. Similar such amendments have been made in section 23A of SCRA and section 19A of the Depositories Act, 1996.
- (iii) New sections 15EA and 15EB inserted in the SEBI Act, 1992 to provide for penalty in respect of violations by alternative investment funds [AIFs], infrastructure investment trusts [InvITs], real estate investment trusts [REITs], Investment Advisers and Research Analysts. Similar such amendments have been made in section 23E of SCRA.
- (iv) Section 24 of the SEBI Act has been amended to provide for prosecution in case of default in payment of monetary penalty levied by the Board and also for non-compliance with the directions of the Board. Similarly, such amendments have been made in section 23M of SCRA and section 20 of the Depositories Act, 1996.
- (v) New section 23GA has been inserted in the SCRA and section 19FA has been inserted in the Depositories Act, 1996 to provide for penalty in respect of failure of Stock Exchanges, Clearing corporations and depositories to conduct its business in accordance with the rules or regulations made by SEBI. The penalty shall not be less than ₹ 5 crore but may extend to ₹ 25 crore or three times the amount of gains made out of such failure, whichever is higher.

The aforesaid provisions have not yet been brought into force.

By the Securities Laws (Amendment) Act, 2014, section 26A of the SEBI Act, section 26A of the SCRA and 22C of the Depositories Act, 1996 were inserted in the respective Acts for the establishment of Special Courts for the purposes of providing speedy trial of offences. Accordingly, Principal District and Sessions courts have been designated as Special Courts under the aforesaid Acts by the Central Government in different cities to provide for expeditious disposal of cases.

Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR)

*150. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many companies have been admitted into Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR) in the financial years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 and what is the total amount involved (in crores) in the CDR of companies for the financial years, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18; and

(b) the list of companies for the respective financial years admitted into CDR during the financial years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the CDR Cell, no case was admitted into CDR during the financial years 2015-16 and 2016-17 while one case was admitted during financial year 2017-18. CDR Cell has further apprised that in view of Reserve Bank of India's Master Circular on Customer Services and customer confidentiality obligations thereunder, the name of the borrower is not divulged.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Ayurveda colleges in India

1441. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Ayurveda colleges set up by Government during the last three years in the country, State/UTwise;

(b) the number of Ayurveda colleges out of them which are operational at present in the country, State/UT-wise including Rajasthan;

(c) whether reservation is given to reserved category candidates in these colleges; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) There are 04 Ayurveda Colleges set up by Government during the last three years in the Country which are as follows:—

- (i) 01 in Jammu and Kashmir
- (ii) 01 in Gujarat
- (iii) 01 in Uttarakhand
- (iv) 01 in Chhattisgarh

(b) There are 396 Ayurveda Colleges in the Country, which are presently operational including Rajasthan. The State/UT-wise given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Reserved category candidates are given admission in AYUSH College in accordance to the policies of the Central Government as well as the respective State/UT Governments.

Statement

*Details of Total Ayurveda Colleges which are operational in the Country,
State/UT-wise, including Rajasthan*

Sl.No.	State	Ayurveda Colleges
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	1
5.	Bihar	8
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	6
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0
10.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	3
11.	Goa	1
12.	Gujarat	30
13.	Haryana	11

Sl.No.	State	Ayurveda Colleges
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
16.	Jharkhand	1
17.	Karnataka	73
18.	Kerala	18
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	24
21.	Maharashtra	75
22.	Manipur	0
23.	Meghalaya	1
24.	Mizoram	0
25.	Nagaland	0
26.	Odisha	6
27.	Puducherry	1
28.	Punjab	17
29.	Rajasthan	12
30.	Sikkim	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	6
32.	Telangana	5
33.	Tripura	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	68
35.	Uttarakhand	16
36.	West Bengal	4
TOTAL		396

Training courses for Yoga teachers

1442. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to launch short term certificate courses for Yoga teachers in the country;

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

(d) the manner in which this step will help to spread the benefits of Yoga throughout the world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY), under Ministry of AYUSH is at present conducting short term Yoga Certificate Course *e.g.* Certificate Course in Yoga Science for Wellness for Target Groups.

It is a 4 months full-time course for master trainers for Special Interest Group.

(d) The details of the steps being taken by the Government to promote Yoga and to spread the benefits in India and abroad can be summarized under following broad headings:—

- (i) National AYUSH Mission (NAM) which includes programs for Yoga.
- (ii) Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN), New Delhi.
- (iii) Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, New Delhi.
- (iv) National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune.
- (v) Ministry of External Affairs

The details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of the steps being taken by the Government to promote Yoga and to spread the benefits in India and abroad

I. Ministry of AYUSH

National AYUSH Mission (NAM)

- (i) Co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centers (PHCs), Community Health Centers (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs) including Yoga and Naturopathy.
- (ii) Up gradation of exclusive State Government AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries including Yoga and Naturopathy.

- (iii) Setting up of up to 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital including Yoga and Naturopathy.
 - (iv) Upgradation of State Government Educational Institutions including Yoga and Naturopathy.
 - (v) Setting up of new State Government AYUSH Educational Institutions including Yoga and 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 centers.
- II. Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN), New Delhi
- (i) Running Central Research Institute of Yoga and Naturopathy (CRIYN), Rohini, Delhi.
 - (ii) Collaborative Research centres.
 - (iii) Conducting multi-centric research studies.
 - (iv) Establishment of OPD of Yoga and Naturopathy.
 - (v) Training, Propagation and Promotional Activities through participation in Health melas/ exhibition.
 - (vi) Celebration of International Day of Yoga by organizing One Month Yoga Training Programme in all districts of India.
 - (vii) Scheme of financial assistance to establish or run Yoga and Naturopathy Clinics/Hospitals.
 - (viii) Organising Yoga Fests in different States.
 - (ix) Setting up of Yoga Parks
- III. Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY), New Delhi
- (i) Running Yoga OPD and providing Yoga treatment in 19 CGHS Wellness Centre and 4 Yoga Therapy Centres in Tertiary/Allopathy Hospitals.
 - (ii) Conducting Certificate, Diploma and Degree Course in Yoga.
 - (iii) International Day of Yoga (IDY) is being celebrated every year on 21st June to create mass awareness of Yoga among the public.
 - (iv) Conducting Seminars/Conference/Workshops and Special Lecture Series to create awareness about Yoga among the people.
 - (v) Running Yoga Centres at 4 Sports Authority of India (SAI) Stadia.
- IV. National Institute of Naturopathy (NIN), Pune
- (i) Running OPD clinic.

- (ii) Conducting Yoga session camps at various Government offices, Institutes, Schools, Colleges etc.
- (iii) Conducting Training of Trainers (TOT) programs outside Pune.
- (iv) Conducting One Year Full Time “Treatment Assistant Training Course” (TATC) for 10th passed candidates.

V. Ministry of External Affairs.

Ministry of External affairs takes up various Yoga related activities through Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), who deputes Yoga teachers to Indian Missions for imparting training to local public. MEA also provides publicity material including videos, documentaries, coffee table books, instructional manuals on the different aspects of yoga and yogic practices to Indian Missions for display and distribution. The Indian Missions abroad also organise various activities to promote Yoga on the occasion of International Day of Yoga every year.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes in AYUSH

1443. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) including flagship programmes, being implemented by the Ministry at present; and

(b) the Scheme-wise details along with the details of targets and allocations made, fund allocated, disbursed and utilised in these Schemes during the last three years, including the present year, State-wise and UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The Central Government has launched National AYUSH Mission (NAM) which is the flagship Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Ministry for implementing through States/UTs. The Mission envisages better access to AYUSH services, strengthening of AYUSH educational institutions, enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) drugs and promotion of medicinal plants for sustainable availability of raw-materials for ASU&H drugs in the States/UTs.

Under NAM grant-in-aid is being provided to State/UT Governments as per their proposed State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs). Since, implementation of the programme

comes under the purview of State/UT Governments, no target has been fixed by the Central Government State/UT wise. However, resource pool allocated under NAM for each State/UT Government is communicated to the States/UTs. Accordingly, States/UTs are required to prepare their State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) as per their requirements in accordance with NAM guidelines.

The details of funds allocated, disbursed/released and utilized under NAM during the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise is given in the Statement.

Statement

Status of the fund allocated, disbursed/released and utilized by the States/UTs under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) during 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 State/UT-wise

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Resource pool Allocated (Central share)	Grant-in-aid disbursed/released by the Central Government (Central Share)	Status of expenditure as reported by the State/UT
1	2	3	4	5
2015-16				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	131.069	151.78	76.98
2.	Andhra Pradesh	900.693	1400.38	257.92
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	199.982	527.55	243.80
4.	Assam	1270.051	1410.51	0.00
5.	Bihar	2663.677	313.98	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	622.469	0.00	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	1027.007	858.26	190.59
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	255.561	0.00	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	328.328	0.00	0.00
10.	Delhi	355.506	593.60	1.76
11.	Goa	469.849	118.73	46.82
12.	Gujarat	1130.817	792.69	792.69

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Haryana	713.774	579.79	490.69
14.	Himachal Pradesh	496.251	421.48	412.48
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	474.049	792.15	361.21
16.	Jharkhand	969.402	624.72	0.00
17.	Karnataka	923.196	1560.25	459.95
18.	Kerala	851.184	1273.78	832.75
19.	Lakshadweep	252.055	189.22	78.29
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2064.515	3253.34	1483.31
21.	Maharashtra	1385.245	1282.73	39.15
22.	Manipur	486.509	828.80	220.21
23.	Meghalaya	309.635	375.12	0.00
24.	Mizoram	349.968	405.69	405.69
25.	Nagaland	483.359	873.10	873.10
26.	Odisha	1262.531	1865.28	0.00
27.	Puducherry	135.014	144.18	66.91
28.	Punjab	602.763	299.51	61.44
29.	Rajasthan	1778.285	2819.61	1236.49
30.	Sikkim	245.985	608.15	387.57
31.	Tamil Nadu	971.501	87.70	87.70
32.	Telangana	748.878	1091.46	484.79
33.	Tripura	294.512	472.35	143.60
34.	Uttar Pradesh	4843.104	4539.27	4539.27
35.	Uttarakhand	487.251	621.24	621.24
36.	West Bengal	1216.025	1924.85	342.22
TOTAL		31700.00	33101.25	15238.62

2016-17

1.	Andaman and Nicobar	356.80	394.82	170.07
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1013.50	1125.53	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	354.40	465.45	228.26
4.	Assam	1380.20	1631.65	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Bihar	3630.20	1752.91	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	318.70	509.32	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	1143.50	1624.74	186.09
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	512.60	91.80	3.10
9.	Daman and Diu	603.80	113.18	0.00
10.	Delhi	397.20	0.00	0.00
11.	Goa	218.30	622.60	60.32
12.	Gujarat	1153.70	1533.05	591.52
13.	Haryana	643.40	1034.40	444.26
14.	Himachal Pradesh	472.50	614.21	318.28
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	734.10	769.21	368.94
16.	Jharkhand	1378.20	48.01	0.00
17.	Karnataka	1223.60	1241.46	1099.70
18.	Kerala	889.90	891.20	769.57
19.	Lakshadweep	508.10	509.73	35.82
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2622.60	2645.33	2021.84
21.	Maharashtra	1961.50	529.19	0.00
22.	Manipur	577.50	1229.99	62.12
23.	Meghalaya	435.60	802.74	0.00
24.	Mizoram	349.00	603.75	575.28
25.	Nagaland	421.00	521.28	521.28
26.	Odisha	1620.40	1221.30	10.05
27.	Puducherry	202.80	170.00	89.16
28.	Punjab	788.60	1317.81	0.00
29.	Rajasthan	2491.50	2225.21	1542.62
30.	Sikkim	253.20	874.07	706.69
31.	Tamil Nadu	1326.00	1980.54	1447.54
32.	Telangana	791.40	1330.70	401.81
33.	Tripura	429.10	334.06	71.78
34.	Uttar Pradesh	6513.00	8466.63	8466.63

1	2	3	4	5
35.	Uttarakhand	551.10	1187.93	627.83
36.	West Bengal	1673.00	1298.06	147.88
TOTAL		39940.00	41711.85	20968.45

2017-18

1.	Andaman and Nicobar	602.70	302.33	15.73
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1118.40	1176.01	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	481.00	545.71	0.00
4.	Assam	3087.40	2390.69	0.00
5.	Bihar	3462.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	773.00	490.52	59.95
7.	Chhattisgarh	937.30	1226.76	72.43
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	381.10	143.40	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	338.60	0.00	0.00
10.	Delhi	800.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Goa	200.00	262.47	0.08
12.	Gujarat	970.90	1274.39	415.16
13.	Haryana	871.00	848.44	427.38
14.	Himachal Pradesh	596.40	718.93	0.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	632.70	992.58	0.00
16.	Jharkhand	1235.80	0.00	0.00
17.	Karnataka	1298.40	2059.87	276.23
18.	Kerala	1415.50	2096.23	1363.93
19.	Lakshadweep	244.60	63.75	0.68
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2364.50	3059.68	21.55
21.	Maharashtra	1866.40	1784.29	0.00
22.	Manipur	711.00	1339.33	0.00
23.	Meghalaya	720.70	738.25	0.00
24.	Mizoram	767.90	693.48	48.76
25.	Nagaland	823.80	1516.92	823.77
26.	Odisha	1561.00	1561.02	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Puducherry	200.00	239.93	67.77
28.	Punjab	546.70	1348.66	0.00
29.	Rajasthan	2640.30	6893.26	
30.	Sikkim	200.00	180.09	42.30
31.	Tamil Nadu	1504.10	2789.07	397.13
32.	Telangana	625.10	1055.11	65.86
33.	Tripura	608.20	1195.54	0.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	6499.30	6280.23	6280.23
35.	Uttarakhand	1024.30	1986.10	0.00
36.	West Bengal	1829.90	1654.65	
TOTAL		43940.00	48907.67	10378.93

2018-19

1.	Andaman and Nicobar	689.90	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1280.20	1203.054	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	550.60	0	0
4.	Assam	3534.00	0	0
5.	Bihar	3962.80	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	884.80	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1072.90	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	436.20	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	387.60	72.010	0
10.	Delhi	915.70	0	0
11.	Goa	228.90	133.136	0
12.	Gujarat	1111.30	0	0
13.	Haryana	997.00	943.361	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	682.70	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	724.20	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	1414.60	0	0
17.	Karnataka	1486.20	1164.174	0
18.	Kerala	1620.20	1459.301	0

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Lakshadweep	280.00	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2706.50	2141.286	0
21.	Maharashtra	2136.40	0	0
22.	Manipur	813.80	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	824.90	0	0
24.	Mizoram	879.00	0	0
25.	Nagaland	943.00	0	0
26.	Odisha	1786.80	975.946	0
27.	Puducherry	228.90	215.060	0
28.	Punjab	625.80	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	3022.20	0	0
30.	Sikkim	228.90	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	1721.70	1489.495	0
32.	Telangana	715.50	0	0
33.	Tripura	696.20	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	7496.60	0	0
35.	Uttarakhand	1172.50	647.242	0
36.	West Bengal	2094.50	0	0
TOTAL		50353.00	10444.065	0

Denial of permission for new AYUSH colleges by States

1444. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: 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 decided not to give permission to the State Governments to open any AYUSH medical college and hospital for the next two years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in Telangana, there is 50 per cent less faculty in all AYUSH colleges and the posts have not been filled for the last 10 years; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for its proposed plan to start new colleges in every district in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) In the process of streamlining the education matters of Ayurveda Siddha Unani and Homoeopathy Colleges and to bring transparency and improvement in the quality of AYUSH education, the Ministry has taken up various initiatives to bring reforms which is likely to take some time. Therefore, the Ministry of AYUSH has decided not to receive fresh applications for starting new Ayurveda Siddha Unani and Homoeopathy Colleges for Academic Year 2019-20 and Academic Year 2020-21.

(b) The minimum requirements of Ayurveda Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy Colleges are specified under Minimum Standard Requirement (MSR), Regulations of concerned systems of medicine. The Ministry of AYUSH is granting permission only to those colleges which meet the requirement of relevant Regulation including requirement of teachers.

(c) As per the provisions of Section 13A and Section 12A of Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 and Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 respectively, any person who intends to open new Ayurveda Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy Colleges shall apply to the Central Government under the said provisions.

Funding of Yoga and Wellness Centres

1445. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the budget allocated and actual utilisation of funds for the setting up of Yoga and Wellness Centres in the last three years; and

(b) list of Yoga Centres and the number of workshops conducted, State/UT-wise till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Ministry does not have a scheme for setting up of Yoga and Wellness Centres. However, under National Ayush Mission (NAM), financial assistance is provided to States and Union Territories for setting up AYUSH Wellness Centres, in which Yoga is an important component. Since the inception of NAM in 2014-15, based on the projection made by States/UT Govts. through their State Annual Action Plan (SAAP), so far 1185 such Wellness Centres has been approved. The State/UT wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The above-mentioned AYUSH Wellness Centres are run by the State Governments, Health being a State subject. Hence, the Ministry does not have details of workshops, etc. conducted by the said Wellness Centres. However, the Ministry of AYUSH also conducts Yoga workshops through three of its institutions, namely Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, Delhi (MDNIY), Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, Delhi (CCRYN) and National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune (NIN). The details of workshops conducted by these are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

States/UTs-wise details of AYUSH Wellness Centres including Yoga assisted during the financial year 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 (till date) under NAM

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	3	3	3	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4	9	-	12	13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	1	1	1	3
4.	Assam	2	2	10	-	-
5.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Chandigarh	-	3	-	2	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	10	12	-	12
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	2	2	-	2
10.	Delhi	1	4	-	-	-
11.	Goa	-	4	4	4	4
12.	Gujarat	-	5	6	12	-
13.	Haryana	21	10	-	-	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	31	14	4	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	2	12	12	-
16.	Jharkhand	-	1	-	-	-
17.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Kerala	5	10	2	14	15
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	1	-	-

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
20.	Madhya Pradesh	-	31	31	-	-
21.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	19	-
22.	Manipur	3	3	3	4	8
23.	Mizoram	-	5	3	-	20
24.	Meghalaya	1	-	-	-	-
25.	Nagaland	1	3	4	4	4
26.	Odisha	-	34	14	16	16
27.	Puducherry	1	1	1	1	1
28.	Punjab	-	2	-	-	-
29.	Rajasthan	-	-	295	-	-
30.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	-	9	17	40	38
32.	Telangana	2	4	5	16	22
33.	Tripura	12	5	5	-	-
34.	Uttar Pradesh	-	17	42	41	50
35.	Uttrakhand	-	-	-	8	-
36.	West Bengal	-	-	-	3	-
TOTAL		57	211	487	216	214

Statement-II

Details of Yoga Workshops conducted in the year 2016, 2017 and 2018

Year	Institutions			Total
	Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, Delhi (MDNIY)	Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, Delhi (CCRYN)	National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune (NIN)	
2016	141	5	83	229
2017	149	8	102	259
2018	183	14	75	272
				760

AYUSH doctors in all Public Hospitals

†1446. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry proposes to appoint the Ayurvedic, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy doctors in all Government Hospitals;

(b) if so, by when;

(c) the number of trained physicians and yoga trainers that will be required to implement this Scheme; and

(d) the details of the Scheme of Government to fulfill this need?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Public health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide health care services lies with the respective State/UT Governments. However, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), there is provision of setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital and upgradation of standalone Government AYUSH hospitals under which provision has been made for appointment of contractual AYUSH doctors.

Further, Government of India has adopted a strategy of Co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs), thus enabling choice to the patients for different systems of medicine. The engagement of AYUSH Doctors/paramedics and their training is supported by the Department of Health and Family Welfare, while the support for AYUSH infrastructure, equipment/furniture and medicines are provided by Ministry of AYUSH under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM).

(c) and (d) Since Public Health is a State subject, the appointment of trained AYUSH doctors and Yoga trainers comes under the purview of respective State/UT Governments. Accordingly, the details of doctors and Yoga trainers appointed in the States/UTs are not maintained by Central Government. However, under flexipool component of NAM, provision has been made for appointment of contractual Yoga trainers in AYUSH Wellness Centres including Yoga and Naturopathy.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Future plans for AYUSH sector

1447. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is committed to expand the size of AYUSH Sector threefold in the next five years and expected to create millions of jobs in the coming years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps taken/being taken by Government to achieve the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) The Government has taken specific activities in order to expand the size of AYUSH sector. The details of the activities undertaken are as below:—

- I. Ministry of AYUSH has launched Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) on 15th September, 2014 under which financial assistance is 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. NAM *inter alia* makes provision for the following:—
 - (i) Co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs) to enhance the outreach and accessibility of AYUSH system of healthcare to far off and underserved areas.
 - (ii) Upgradation of exclusive State Government AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries.
 - (iii) Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital.
 - (iv) Upgradation of State Government Educational Institutions.
 - (v) Setting up of new State Government AYUSH Educational Institutes in the State where it is not available to produce quality manpower for expanding AYUSH healthcare facilities.
 - (vi) Strengthening of State Government/Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) Pharmacies and Drug Testing Laboratories (DTL) for standardisation of AYUSH medicines and making available quality medicines to people of country.

- (vii) Cultivation and Promotion of Medicinal Plants to promote the production of quality herbal raw material for AYUSH manufacturing sector and involve the growers/cultivators for providing them gainful employment and augment their income.

Through the National AYUSH Mission (NAM), the Ministry has been able to co-locate 7944 Primary Health Centres (PHCs), 2733 Community Health Centres (CHCs) and 495 District Hospitals (DHs) with AYUSH facilities.

- II. Ministry of AYUSH celebrated 'Ayurveda Day' on Dhanvantari Jayanti with the objective to create awareness among the members of the communities about the efficacy of Ayurveda. On this occasion, Ministry of AYUSH organized an AYUSH Industry Conclave in collaboration with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) on 16.10.2017 on the theme "Vision 2022: Widening Horizons of Ayurveda for three-fold growth of market size."
- III. Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) have been signed with Ministry of Railways for establishment of AYUSH wings at railways hospitals and with Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises to develop entrepreneurship in AYUSH. These will enhance/create job opportunities for AYUSH professionals.
- IV. Recently an All India Institute of Ayurveda has been established at Sarita Vihar, New Delhi. Further, the Ministry of AYUSH has also decided to establish institutions as detailed below:—
1. National Institute of Homoeopathy, Narela, Delhi as an extension of the existing National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata;
 2. National Institute of Unani Medicine, Ghaziabad as an extension of existing National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore;
 3. National Institute of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy at Panchkula, Haryana as an extension of the existing National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur;
 4. All India Institute of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy (AIAY&N) at Goa as an extension of the existing All India Institute of Ayurveda, New Delhi; and
 5. Naturopathy Hospital, Medical College, Research Unit and Gandhi Memorial (NISARG GRAM) at Pune as phase II project of National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune.

AYUSH hospitals in Odisha

1448. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to set up more AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries in the country including Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government will consider to establish more hospitals in the backward areas of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) As Public Health is a State subject, opening of AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries come under the purview of respective State/UT Governments. However, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), there is provision of financial assistance for setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital in the States/UTs. Central Government has approved 73 upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals since inception of NAM as per the proposals reflected in the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) by the States/UTs including Odisha. The status of approved upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals since inception of NAM is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Since implementation of the programme comes under the purview of State/UT Governments, States/UTs are required to prepare their State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) as per their requirements in accordance with NAM guidelines as per resource pool allocated under NAM for each State/UT.

Statement

Status of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital approved under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) during 2014-15 to 2018-19

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated Hospital approved
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Assam	2

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	1
4.	Chandigarh	1
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
6.	Goa	2
7.	Gujarat	2
8.	Haryana	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
11.	Karnataka	2
12.	Kerala	1
13.	Lakshadweep	1
14.	Maharashtra	4
15.	Manipur	4
16.	Madhya Pradesh	4
17.	Meghalaya	1
18.	Nagaland	3
19.	Odisha	2
20.	Puducherry	2
21.	Punjab	2
22.	Rajasthan	4
23.	Sikkim	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	2
25.	Telangana	3
26.	Tripura	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	16
28.	Uttrakhand	1
29.	West Bengal	2
TOTAL		73

AYUSH Schemes under implementation in the North Eastern States

1449. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the various Schemes of AYUSH under implementation in the country, particularly in the North Eastern States;

(b) whether Government has made adequate publicity for these Schemes for information of general public;

(c) what is the monitoring device available with Government to ensure proper implementation of these Schemes; and

(d) how the North Eastern States have fared in the implementation of these Schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Ministry of AYUSH have implemented its programmes both through central sector schemes and centrally sponsored scheme in the North-Eastern states. The details are as under:—

- (i) National AYUSH Mission (NAM) for providing financial assistance to the state/UTs including North-Eastern states for development and promotion of AYUSH systems of medicine;
- (ii) Education programmes through its autonomous organizations *viz.* North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy (NEIAH), Shillong and North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine (NEIFM), Pasighat;
- (iii) Research programmes through its autonomous organizations *viz.* Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) and Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH), as mentioned below:—
 1. Tribal Health Care Research Program (THCRP), Ayurveda Mobile Health Care Programme under Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) and Medico-Ethno Botanical Survey Programme (MEBS) by CCRAS;
 2. Homoeopathy for Healthy Child Programme by CCRH;
 3. Swasthya Rakshan Programme by CCRAS, CCRH and CCRUM.

(b) For the implementation of these schemes; publicity is done under various IEC activities mentioned as under:—

- (i) Health/Arogya melas
- (ii) workshops
- (iii) awareness campaigns through print media in national dailies etc.

(c) Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), provision has been made for financial assistance for mobility support to the State and District functionaries for conducting essential monitoring activities. Further, various review meeting are conducted to States/UTs including North Eastern States by the Ministry of AYUSH for monitoring of the implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM).

The work done by the Research Councils are being reported to the headquarters on monthly, quarterly, half yearly and yearly basis. Physical monitoring of these schemes is also done.

(d) Under NAM, North Eastern States have availed the financial assistance for implementation of various activities envisaged under the Mission.

Further, CCRAS has reported that a total of 142041 patients under the Tribal Health Care Research Program (THCRP), 211327 number of patients under Ayurveda Mobile Health Care Programme, 280925 number of patients under Swasthya Rakshan Programme have been benefitted and more than 9600 number of Accessioned herbarium sheets were collected and more than 1000 number of folk-claims were documented under Medico-Ethno Botanical Survey programme.

Under the SRP programme conducted by CCRUM almost 170060 patients have benefitted so far.

AYUSH Colleges in Madhya Pradesh

†1450. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) by when an All India Institute of Ayurveda Science would be set up in Madhya Pradesh too;

(b) by when an Institute of Naturopathy would be set up in the State of Madhya Pradesh; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government would bring out a plan to upgrade Government Ayush Colleges under its National Ayush Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) here is no proposal under consideration in Ministry of AYUSH for setting up an All India Institute of Ayurveda Science in Madhya Pradesh at present.

(c) Under National AYUSH Mission (NAM), there is provision of financial assistance for up-gradation of State Government under-graduate and post graduate educational institutions and setting up of new State Government AYUSH educational institutions in the States where it is not available in Government Sector. State/UT Governments are required to submit their proposal through State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs).

New AYUSH Colleges

1451. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of new colleges which are currently functioning and teaching Ayurvedic Medicine, Unani Medicine and Homoeopathy as well as Siddha, State-wise;

(b) the total strength of students and qualified teachers enrolled and recruited in these new institutions so far; and

(c) the state of infrastructure available in these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Details of the total number of new colleges from the year 2017-18, which are currently functioning and teaching Ayurvedic Medicine, Unani Medicine and Homoeopathy as well as Siddha is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) The total strength of students is 6020. The qualified teachers enrolled and recruited in these new institutions is not maintained by the Ministry, these are available with the concerned college authorities.

(c) All new Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy as well as Siddha Institutions have to fulfil the minimum standards requirement in terms of infrastructure, teaching and

training facilities referred in Indian Medicine Central Council (Requirement of Minimum standards for under graduate Ayurveda Colleges and attached hospitals) Regulation 2016, Indian Medicine Central Council (Requirement of Minimum standards for under graduate Unani Colleges and attached hospitals) Regulation 2016, Homoeopathic Central Council (Minimum standards Requirement of Homoeopathic colleges and attached hospitals) Regulation 2013 as well as Indian Medicine Central Council (Requirement of Minimum standards for under graduate Siddha Colleges and attached hospitals) Regulation 2016 to ensure that quality education is maintained.

Statement

Details of New Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy as well as Siddha Colleges from the academic year 2017-18, which are currently functioning in different States

Sl.No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Homoeopathy	Siddha
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	0	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	01	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
10.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	10	0	12	0
13.	Haryana	0	0	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	01	0	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	01	0
17.	Karnataka	06	01	0	0
18.	Kerala	0	0	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Homoeopathy	Siddha
20.	Madhya Pradesh	05	0	01	0
21.	Maharashtra	04	0	03	0
22.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	0	0	0	0
27.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	01	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	01
32.	Telangana	0	0	01	0
33.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	21	02	01	0
35.	Uttarakhand	06	0	0	0
36.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		55	03	19	01

Uniform definition for shell Companies

1452. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government will very soon come out with a definition for shell Companies;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the absence of a proper and uniform definition for shell Companies under the legal framework, it is hampering investigation;

(c) whether generally shell Companies exist only on paper and are often used by fraudsters for carrying out their illegal activities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) To look into the matter of 'Shell' Companies, a

Special Task Force has been set up under the joint co-Chairmanship of the Revenue Secretary and Secretary, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, having members from Department of Financial Services, Central Board of Direct Taxes, Central Board of Indirect Tax and Customs, Central Bureau of Investigation, Enforcement Directorate, Serious Fraud Investigation Office and Financial Intelligence Unit. This Committee can co-opt the officers from other Government agencies also on need basis. The Task Force has identified typical attributes of a 'Shell' company which is prone to indulge in illegal activities. Based on these attributes, the concerned enforcement agencies would be able to identify such companies and take action as per law.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) 'Shell' Companies, in common parlance, refer to those companies which are not necessarily illegal, but are very often used for illegal purposes such as tax evasion, money laundering, obscuring ownership, siphoning of funds, manipulation of stock prices through circular trading, holding of benami properties, misusing bank loans and falsification of financial statements, etc.

Introduction of CSR award

1453. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to introduce Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) award in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) any guidelines fixed for CSR award and time-frame for extending CSR award?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has established National Corporate Social Responsibility Awards (NCSRA) having upto 20 awards.

(b) The awards shall be given to companies in the categories mentioned below:—

- (i) Corporate Awards for Excellence in CSR – Recognition to a company based on total eligible CSR spend (4 awards). Companies are grouped based on eligible CSR spend amounting to ₹ 100 crores or more, between ₹ 10 crores and ₹ 99.99 crores, between ₹ 1 crore and ₹ 9.99 crores and below ₹ 1 crore.

- (ii) Corporate Awards in CSR in Challenging Circumstances – Recognition to a company based on its CSR efforts in challenging circumstances, aspirational districts, difficult terrains/disturbed areas and others (upto 5 awards). One award is earmarked for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) only.
- (iii) Corporate awards based on contribution to National Priority Schemes so as to motivate corporate to spend in these areas (upto 11 awards). Two awards are earmarked for MSME only.

(c) As per the NCSRA scheme, the following categories of organizations are competent to nominate entries:–

- Ministries/Departments of Government of India
- State and Union Territories (UT) Governments
- Professional Institutes: Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, Institute of Cost Accountants of India and Institute of Company Secretaries of India
- National Level Trade and Industry Chambers

A nominating organization is allowed to nominate up to a total 10 entries in all categories of Awards. No date has yet been fixed for NCSRA.

CSR spending on Social Cause

1454. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has the details of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund spent for the Social Causes during the last three years; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY):

(a) and (b) Every company having net worth of ₹ 500 crore or more or turnover of ₹ 1000 crore or more or net profit of ₹ 5 crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year shall ensure that company spends, in every financial year, atleast 2% of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities in areas or subjects specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. The details of sector-wise CSR expenditure during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are given in the Statement.

Statement*Details of sector-wise csr expenditure for FY 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17*

CSR Expenditure		(₹ in crores)		
Sl.No.	Sectors	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
1.	Health/Eradicating Hunger/Poverty and malnutrition/Safe drinking water/ Sanitation	2,382.27	4,330.21	1,201.37
2.	Education/Differently Abled/Livelihood	3,021.47	4,689.81	1,605.05
3.	Rural development	1,031.02	1,327.57	628.56
4.	Environment, Animal Welfare, Conservation of Resources	812.31	901.80	306.68
5.	Swachh Bharat Kosh	94.52	323.24	89.35
6.	Any Other Funds	272.58	322.63	137.70
7.	Gender equality/Women empowerment/ Old age homes/Reducing inequalities	172.63	331.50	122.60
8.	Prime Minister's National Relief Fund	211.04	206.08	109.81
9.	Encouraging Sports	53.36	134.76	51.73
10.	Heritage Art and Culture	113.62	114.90	49.64
11.	Slum Area Development	101.07	13.60	1.97
12.	Clean Ganga Fund	4.64	32.52	22.97
13.	Other Sectors (Technology Incubator and Benefits to Armed Forces, Admin Overheads and others**)	1,294.24	1,099.24	391.57
TOTAL		9,564.77	13,827.86	4,719.00

* Filings up to 30.11.2017 have been factored.

** Not specified.

Expenditure of dividends for social work by Corporates

1455. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any Scheme whereby Corporate Sector has been asked to spend two per cent of their dividends on social works; and

(b) if so, the extent to which same is being followed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Every company having net worth of ₹ 500 crore or more or turnover of ₹ 1000 crore or more or net profit of ₹ 5 crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year shall ensure that company spends, in every financial year, at least 2% of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities in areas or subjects specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. Further every such company will have a CSR Committee which will (i) formulate and recommend to the Board a CSR policy which shall indicate the activities to be undertaken by the company (ii) recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on such activities and (iii) monitor the CSR policy from time to time. Further the Board of such company shall approve the CSR policy recommended by the CSR Committee and ensure that activities included in the CSR policy are undertaken by the company.

Ban on carrying forward unspent CSR funds

1456. SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the North-Eastern States have received the lowest Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funding in the last few years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of CSR funding received by West Bengal in the last three years; and

(d) whether Government intends to disallow Companies from carrying forward unspent CSR funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Every company having net worth of ₹ 500 crore or more or turnover of ₹ 1000 crore or more or net profit of ₹ 5 crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year shall ensure that company spends, in every financial year, at least 2% of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities in areas or subjects specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act'). Further, company is required to have its own CSR policy and a CSR Committee which provide mechanism for monitoring CSR activities while the Board is empowered to identify, implement and monitor its CSR activities. The details of CSR expenditure incurred by companies on all India basis including North-Eastern states and West Bengal is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of CSR expenditure incurred by companies on all India basis including North-Eastern states and West Bengal

CSR Expenditure		(₹ in crores)		
Sl.No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.29	0.54	0.07
2.	Andhra Pradesh	403.91	1,220.54	101.69
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.03	1.49	7.98
4.	Assam	133.07	166.81	38.28
5.	Bihar	36.20	108.15	36.90
6.	Chandigarh	1.73	5.08	4.17
7.	Chhattisgarh	158.89	236.22	14.85
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	2.54	12.03	1.65
9.	Daman and Diu	20.05	2.13	0.83
10.	Delhi	214.24	468.18	229.87
11.	Goa	26.60	30.25	10.54
12.	Gujarat	296.53	550.98	152.04
13.	Haryana	176.29	364.22	107.87
14.	Himachal Pradesh	9.30	51.71	10.57
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	40.57	103.02	27.83
16.	Jharkhand	75.86	115.70	24.24
17.	Karnataka	382.79	730.64	202.71
18.	Kerala	64.30	129.24	50.94
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.30	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	137.15	178.94	213.48
21.	Maharashtra	1,372.34	1,810.45	702.37
22.	Manipur	1.57	5.93	6.03
23.	Meghalaya	3.52	3.86	2.99
24.	Mizoram	1.03	1.08	0.08
25.	Nagaland	1.11	0.95	0.45
26.	Odisha	249.50	604.26	191.43

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
27.	Pondicherry	1.81	6.31	3.71
28.	Punjab	53.86	68.17	20.17
29.	Rajasthan	271.36	472.46	84.99
30.	Sikkim	1.03	1.90	2.12
31.	Tamil Nadu	498.89	597.60	202.53
32.	Telangana	94.89	248.57	64.56
33.	Tripura	1.16	1.47	0.60
34.	Uttar Pradesh	138.64	406.93	120.34
35.	Uttarakhand	69.99	71.50	30.74
36.	West Bengal	178.61	399.89	121.12
37.	Pan India**	4,434.12	4,650.39	1,928.26
TOTAL		9,564.77	13,827.86	4,719.00

*Filings up to 30.11.2017 have been factored.

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

India's ranking in Global Nutrition Report

†1457. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India ranks 120 out of 130 countries in prevalence of wasting (15.1 per cent) or low weight for height, according to the 2016 Global Nutrition Report, which ranks countries from lowest to highest prevalence; and

(b) if, so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes. The details of country wise ranking from the report are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Countries ranked from lowest to highest, wasting prevalence

Rank	Country	Wasting prevalence (%)
1	Australia	0.0
2	Chile	0.3

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Rank	Country	Wasting prevalence (%)
3	Peru	0.4
4	United States	0.5
5	Colombia	0.9
6	Costa Rica	1.0
6	Nauru	1.0
6	Germany	1.0
6	Mongolia	1.0
10	Guatemala	1.1
11	Argentina	1.2
11	Panama	1.2
11	Republic of Korea	1.2
14	Uruguay	1.3
15	Honduras	1.4
16	Nicaragua	1.5
17	Bolivia	1.6
17	Mexico	1.6
17	Brazil	1.6
17	Georgia	1.6
21	Turkey	1.7
22	The FYR Macedonia	1.8
23	Republic of Moldova	1.9
24	Swaziland	2.0
24	El Salvador	2.0
26	Belarus	2.2
26	Rwanda	2.2
28	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.3
28	Morocco	2.3
28	Japan	2.3
28	Ecuador Bissau	2.3
28	China	2.3

Rank	Country	Wasting prevalence (%)
33	Jordan	2.4
33	Kuwait	2.4
33	Dominican Republic	2.4
36	Paraguay	2.6
37	Tunisia	2.8
37	Montenegro	2.8
37	Lesotho	2.8
37	Kyrgyzstan	2.8
41	Brunei Darussalam	2.9
42	Jamaica	3.0
43	Azerbaijan	3.1
43	Equatorial Guinea	3.1
45	Zimbabwe	3.3
45	Belize	3.3
45	Tuvalu	3.3
48	Gabon	3.4
49	Saint Lucia	3.7
50	United Rep. of Tanzania	3.8
50	Malawi	3.8
52	Serbia	3.9
53	Kenya	4.0
53	Iran	4.0
53	DPR Korea	4.0
56	Algeria	4.1
56	Kazakhstan	4.1
56	Venezuela	4.1
59	Armenia	4.2
60	Solomon Islands	4.3
60	Seychelles	4.3
60	Uganda	4.3
63	Vanuatu	4.4

Rank	Country	Wasting prevalence (%)
64	Uzbekistan	4.5
64	Benin	4.5
66	Ghana	4.7
66	South Africa	4.7
68	Suriname	5.0
69	Haiti	5.2
69	Tonga	5.2
71	Liberia	5.6
72	Viet Nam	5.7
73	Senegal	5.8
73	Cameroon	5.8
75	Bhutan	5.9
75	Congo	5.9
77	Guinea-Bissatt	6.0
78	Mozambique	6.1
78	Burundi	6.1
80	Zambia	6.3
81	Lao PDR	6.4
81	Guyana	6.4
83	Libya	6.5
84	Thailand	6.7
84	Togo	6.7
86	Barbados	6.8
87	Oman	7.1
87	Namibia	7.1
89	Botswana	7.2
90	Iraq	7.4
90	Central African Republic	7.4
92	Côte d'Ivoire	7.6
93	Myanmar	7.9

Rank	Country	Wasting prevalence (%)
93	Philippines	7.9
93	Nigeria	7.9
96	DRC	8.1
97	Angola	8.2
98	Ethiopia	8.7
99	Albania	9.4
99	Sierra Leone	9.4
101	Afghanistan	9.5
101	Egypt	9.5
103	Cambodia	9.6
104	Guinea	9.9
104	Tajikistan	9.9
106	Maldives	10.2
107	Pakistan	10.5
108	Burkina Faso	10.9
109	Comoros	11.1
110	Sao Tome and Principe	11.2
111	Nepal	11.3
112	Gambia	11.5
112	Syria	11.5
114	Mauritania	11.6
115	Saudi Arabia	11.8
116	Indonesia	13.5
117	Papua New Guinea	14.3
117	Bangladesh	14.3
119	Somalia	14.9
120	India	15.1
121	Eritrea	15.3
121	Mali	15.3
123	Chad	15.7

Rank	Country	Wasting prevalence (%)
124	Sudan	16.3
124	Yemen	16.3
126	Niger	18.7
127	Timor-Leste	18.9
128	Sri Lanka	21.4
129	Djibouti	21.5
130	South Sudan	22.7

Note: DPR Korea = Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

DRC = Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The FYR Macedonia = the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Source: Authors, based on UNICEF, WHO, and World Bank (2015).

Personal guarantees to defaulter Companies under IBC

1458. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the review panel of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) has proposed to allow lenders to invoke personal guarantees to defaulter companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether stakeholders were consulted in drafting the proposal and if so, their reactions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Insolvency Law Committee (ILC) concluded that section 14 of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (Code) does not intend to bar actions against assets of guarantors to the debts of the corporate debtor and therefore, it recommended that an explanation to clarify this may be inserted in Section 14 of the Code. The needful has accordingly been done by amending the relevant provisions of the Code.

(c) The ILC followed a comprehensive process of consultation while suggesting changes in the Code. Stakeholders comments were invited through dedicated facility set up on MCA21 portal. The ILC report dated 26.03.2018 is also available in public domain.

Easy Exit Scheme for defunct companies

1459. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of defunct/ inactive Companies in the country including Gujarat have risen over the years and if so, the details thereof during the last two years;

(b) whether Government has announced the 'Easy Exit Scheme' for defunct/ inactive companies to get their names struck off by the Registrar of Companies;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Companies thereto; and

(d) the other steps taken or being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Registrars of Companies (ROCs) had identified 2.97 lakh companies during 2017-18 which were not filing their Financial Statements or Annual Returns for a continuous period of two or more financial years and, *prima facie*, either were not conducting any business or were not in operation. Out of such identified companies, Registrars of Companies (ROCs) removed the names of 2,26,166 such companies from the register of companies by following the due process under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013. The removal of names of the companies which are not in operation or conducting any business, is a continuous function. The details of Companies States/Union Territories (UTs)-wise including State of Gujarat struck off/removed u/s 248 of the Act, from the register of companies are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Further, during financial year 2018-19, a total of 2,25,910 companies have also been identified as defunct/inactive for action under Section 248 of the Act on the basis of non-filing of due returns for the financial years 2015-16 and 2016-17. Further exclusions as per Rules shall be made by ROCs. This is continuous exercise on the part of ROCs.

(b) and (c) No 'Easy Exit Scheme' has been launched during the last two years. However, the defunct/inactive company may either file an application under section 248(2) of the Companies Act, 2013 in the prescribed manner with the concerned ROC for removal of its name from the register of companies or may make an application under section 455 of the Act for obtaining the status of dormant company. However, the response of the companies under above referred sections is not very encouraging.

Statement

Details of companies States/Union Territories (UTs)-wise struck off/removed U/s 248 of the companies act, 2013 from the register of companies

Sl. No.	States/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
22.	Manipur	9
23.	Meghalaya	30
24.	Mizoram	2
25.	Nagaland	6

1	2	3
26.	Odisha	1824
27.	Pondicherry	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

Bringing shares of Companies from non Demat to Demat mode

1460. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that Government is planning to bring all shares of unlisted Companies from non-Demat mode to Demat-mode;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- the number of existing unlisted Companies, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) As on date, no such decision has been taken to bring all shares of unlisted Companies from non-Demat mode to Demat-mode. Details of existing unlisted Companies, State-wise is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Active Unlisted Companies as on 18.07.2018 State-wise

Sl.No.	State	No. of Companies
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	324
2.	Andhra Pradesh	21872
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	248
4.	Assam	6443

Sl.No.	State	No. of Companies
5.	Bihar	21495
6.	Chandigarh	7931
7.	Chhattisgarh	7116
8.	Daman and Diu	226
9.	Delhi	215796
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	368
11.	Goa	4220
12.	Gujarat	62629
13.	Himachal Pradesh	3566
14.	Haryana	31768
15.	Jharkhand	9940
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	2847
17.	Karnataka	69633
18.	Kerala	32159
19.	Lakshadweep	11
20.	Maharashtra	233721
21.	Meghalaya	577
22.	Manipur	484
23.	Madhya Pradesh	22736
24.	Mizoram	69
25.	Nagaland	239
26.	Orissa	15566
27.	Punjab	17030
28.	Pondicherry	1285
29.	Rajasthan	37448
30.	Sikkim	2
31.	Telangana	70905
32.	Tamil Nadu	77827
33.	Tripura	322

Sl.No.	State	No. of Companies
34.	Uttar Pradesh	72743
35.	Uttarakhand	4986
36.	West Bengal	134764
GRAND TOTAL		11,89,296

Scrutiny of Private Sector Companies for implementation of CSR

1461. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is scrutinising the Private Sector Companies on the grounds of implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of measures taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government previously penalised Private Sector Companies in this regard, if so, the details along with the penalty imposed thereon;

(d) whether all the Policy initiatives announced by Government are under the category of CSR activities, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) Every company having net worth of ₹ 500 crore or more or turnover of ₹ 1000 crore or more or net profit of ₹ 5 crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year shall ensure that company spends, in every financial year, at least 2% of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately financial years on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities in areas or subjects specified in Schedule-VII of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act'). Further, every such company will have a CSR Committee which will (i) formulate and recommend to the Board a CSR policy which shall indicate the activities to be undertaken by the company (ii) recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on such activities and (iii) monitor the CSR policy from time to time. Further the Board of such company shall approve the CSR policy recommended by the CSR Committee and ensure that activities included in the CSR policy are undertaken by the company. CSR activities are enlisted under Schedule-VII of the Act and broadly, include policy initiatives of the government for sectoral development. Whenever, violation of CSR provision is reported, the Registrar of Companies initiates

action against such non-compliant companies after due examination of records. For the FY 2014-15, prosecution against 254 companies were sanctioned out of which 33 companies have filed application for compounding. In addition to this, Ministry has established Centralized Scrutiny and Prosecution Mechanism (CSPM) in April, 2018 for the financial year 2015-16 onwards on pilot basis for enforcement of CSR provisions. CSPM has been tasked to start with examination of records of top 1,000 companies mandated to spend on CSR. Based on scrutiny, preliminary notices have been issued to 272 companies.

Study of impacts of implementation of CSR

†1462. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any well planned study has been carried out in respect of impacts arising out of implementation of Act on Corporate Social Responsibility;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its main findings;

(c) if not, whether Government will contemplate to do such a study;

(d) whether Government has to come to know about such cases wherein Companies have not adhered to the provisions of Corporate Social Responsibility Act, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures being contemplated to be taken by Government to ensure the compliance of Corporate Social Responsibility Act by the Companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) Every company having net worth of ₹ 500 crore or more or turnover of ₹ 1000 crore or more or net profit of ₹ 5 crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year shall ensure that company spends, in every financial year, at least 2% of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities in areas or subjects specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act'). Further, every such company will have a CSR Committee which will (i) formulate and recommend to the Board a CSR policy which shall indicate the activities to be undertaken by the company (ii) recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on such activities and (iii) monitor the CSR policy from time to time. Further, the Board of such company shall approve the CSR policy recommended by the CSR Committee and ensure that activities included in

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the CSR policy are undertaken by the company. Thus, this Ministry is not mandated to carry out any study in respect of impact arising out of CSR activities. Whenever, violation of CSR provision is reported, the Registrar of Companies initiates action against such non-compliant companies after due examination of records. For the FY 2014-15, prosecution against 254 companies were sanctioned out of which 33 companies have filed application for compounding. In addition to this, Ministry has established Centralized Scrutiny and Prosecution Mechanism in April, 2018 for the financial year 2015-16 onwards on pilot basis for enforcement of CSR provisions. Based on scrutiny, preliminary notices have been issued to 272 companies.

Diversion of CSR fund

1463. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is being implemented and whether this is a mandatory provision;

(b) whether firms which spent atleast 2 per cent of their Net Profit through CSR actually spent these funds for the betterment of Society and did not divert this money towards non-social causes, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) goes beyond Brand strengthening to include contribution toward balance of economic, environmental and social imperatives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Every company having net worth of ₹ 500 crore or more or turnover of ₹ 1000 crore or more or net profit of ₹ 5 crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year shall ensure that company spends, in every financial year, at least 2% of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately financial years on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities in areas or subjects specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act'). Thus, all eligible companies are to mandatorily comply with provisions of section 135 of the Act and Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014 made thereunder. Further, every such company will have a CSR Committee which will (i) formulate and recommend to the Board a CSR policy which shall indicate the activities to be undertaken by the company (ii) recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on such activities and (iii) monitor the CSR policy from time to time. Further, the Board of such company shall approve the CSR policy recommended

by the CSR Committee and ensure that activities included in the CSR policy are undertaken by the company. Whenever, violation of CSR provision is reported, the Registrar of Companies initiates action against such non-compliant companies after due examination of records. For the FY 2014-15, prosecution against 254 companies were sanctioned out of which 33 companies have filed application for compounding. In addition to this, Ministry has established Centralized Scrutiny and Prosecution Mechanism in April, 2018 for the financial year 2015-16 onwards on pilot basis for enforcement of CSR provisions.

Broadening the concept of CSR

1464. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to broaden the concept of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as defined in the Companies Act and whether any other amendments in law are being thought of, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total expenditure in India during the last three financial years and the Sector-wise details thereof with total number of families benefited under CSR during this period; and

(c) whether Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds can do much more for society and for the Economically Weaker Sections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Every company having net worth of ₹ 500 crore or more or turnover of ₹ 1000 crore or more or net profit of ₹ 5 crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year shall ensure that company spends, in every financial year, at least 2% of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately financial years on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities in areas or subjects specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act'). Further, every such company will have a CSR Committee which will (i) formulate and recommend to the Board a CSR policy which shall indicate the activities to be undertaken by the company (ii) recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on such activities and (iii) monitor the CSR policy from time to time. Further, the Board of such company shall approve the CSR policy recommended by the CSR Committee and ensure that activities included in the CSR policy are undertaken by the company. The activities enlisted in schedule VII are interpreted liberally to capture the essence of the subjects enumerated in the Schedule which already covers wide range of socio-economic activities for benefit of all sections of

society including the economically weaker sections. The details of CSR expenditure is captured sector-wise which is as given in the Statement. However, no data for number of beneficiaries under CSR is captured through filings under MCA21 registry.

Statement

Details of sector-wise csr expenditure for FY 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17

CSR Expenditure		(₹ in crores)		
Sl.No.	Sectors	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
1.	Health/Eradicating Hunger/Poverty and malnutrition/Safe drinking water/ Sanitation	2,382.27	4,330.21	1,201.37
2.	Education/Differently Abled/Livelihood	3,021.47	4,689.81	1,605.05
3.	Rural development	1,031.02	1,327.57	628.56
4.	Environment, Animal Welfare, Conservation of Resources	812.31	901.80	306.68
5.	Swachh Bharat Kosh	94.52	323.24	89.35
6.	Any Other Funds	272.58	322.63	137.70
7.	Gender equality/Women empowerment/ Old age homes/Reducing inequalities	172.63	331.50	122.60
8.	Prime Minister's National Relief Fund	211.04	206.08	109.81
9.	Encouraging Sports	53.36	134.76	51.73
10.	Heritage Art and Culture	113.62	114.90	49.64
11.	Slum Area Development	101.07	13.60	1.97
12.	Clean Ganga Fund	4.64	32.52	22.97
13.	Other Sectors (Technology Incubator and Benefits to Armed Forces, Admin Overheads and others**)	1,294.24	1,099.24	391.57
TOTAL		9,564.77	13,827.86	4,719.00

* Filings up to 30.11.2017 have been factored.

** Not specified.

Identification of monuments of National importance in Andhra Pradesh

1465. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified any monuments of national importance besides the existing ones, *viz.* Four Pillars in the ruined Mandapam in Jammidoddi, Inscribed Pillar and Slab in Mallesvarasvami Temple and Kiratharjuna Pillar on the Indra Killa Hills in Vijaywada, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of the steps taken by Government to preserve the aforesaid monuments; and

(e) the funds spent for the same during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Ancient Site, Pusalapadu, District Prakasam and Painted Rock Shelter Chintakunta, District Kadapa have been identified.

(d) The Four Pillars in the ruined mandapam in Jammi and Kiratharjuna Pillar on the Indra Killa Hills are at present erected in front of Akkanna-Madanna caves, Vijayawada. The inscribed pillars and slabs are now preserved in the Malleswaraswami temple nearby. The said monuments are in a good state of preservation.

(e) The expenditure incurred on conservation of Akkanna Madanna Caves at Vijayawada during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Amount (₹)
2015-16	5,72,656
2016-17	1,67,676
2017-18	1,78,454

Dara Shikohs role in Pari Mahal

1466. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dara Shikoh's picture and his endeavours regarding building of the Pari Mahal are not depicted properly in the site maintained by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Pari Mahal is partly administered by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), Government of Jammu and Kashmir and security agencies. At present, there is no proposal for displaying the endeavours of Dara Shikoh.

Documentation of excavation work in Tamil Nadu

1467. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is undertaking documentation/ report writing work of excavation that had been undertaken in the Country, particularly in the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the documents/reports writing done so far has been kept for the public perusal/viewing;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The report writing of archaeological excavation at Adichchnallur, district Thoothukudi, Fort, Pulicat and Malayadipatti is in progress after complete documentation.

(c) The completed reports of ASI Chennai circle are published in the departmental publications of Archaeological Survey of India, which are available in ASI library for public perusal and viewing.

(d) The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(e) The question does not arise.

Statement*Details of Archaeological excavation carried out by the Chennai circle*

Sl. No.	Year of excavation	Excavation Sites	Districts	Department	Remarks	Excavated by	Status of Report
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1952	Sanur	Chingelpet	Southern Circle	Megalithic Site	N. R. Banerjee and K. V. Soundarajan	Ancient India II
2.	1952-53	Chengamedu	South Arcot	Southern Circle	Historical Site	Shri. N. R. Banerjee	Indian Archaeological A Review 1952-53, p.11
3.	1953-54	Pallavamedu	Kanchipuram	Southern Circle	Historical Site		Indian Archaeological A Review 1953-54, p.12
4.	1954-55	Amirthaman- galam	Chingelpet	Southern Circle	Megalithic Site	Shri. N. R. Banerjee	Indian Archaeological A Review 1954-55, Pp. 20-23
5.	1955-56	Kunnattur	Chingelpet	Southern Circle	Megalithic Site	Shri. V. D. Krishnasamy	Indian Archaeological A Review 1955-56, p.23
6.	1956-57	Kunnattur	Chingelpet	Southern Circle	Megalithic Site	Shri. V. D. Krishnasamy	Indian Archaeological A Review 1956-57, Pp. 31-34
7.	1957-58	Kunnattur	Chingelpet	Southern Circle	Megalithic Site	Shri. V. D. Krishnasamy	Indian Archaeological A Review 1957-58, Pp. 37-38

8.	1962-63	Kanchipuram	Chingalput	Southern Circle	Historical Site	Shri. R. Subramanian	Indian Archaeological A Review 1962-63, p.12
9.	1962-63	Kaveripattinam	Thanjavur	Southern Circle	Early Historical Site	Shri. S. R. Rao	Indian Archaeological A Review 1962-63, p.13
10.	1963-64	Kaveripattinam	Thanjavur	Southern Circle	Early Historical Site	Shri. S. R. Rao	Indian Archaeological A Review 1963-64, p.20
11.	1964-65	Paiyampalli	North Arcot	Southern Circle	Neolithic Site	Shri. S. R. Rao	Indian Archaeological A Review 1964-65, Pp. 22-23
12.	1964-65	Kaveripattinam	Thanjavur	Southern Circle	Early Historical Site	Shri. S. R. Rao	Indian Archaeological A Review 1964-65, Pp.24-25
13.	1965-66	Kaveripattinam	Thanjavur	Southern Circle	Early Historical Site	Shri. Krishna Deva	Indian Archaeological A Review 1965-66, Pp.24-25
14.	1966-67	Karaikadu	South Arcot	Surveyed by Dr. Yves Martin of the Instiute de Physique du globe, paris, and excavation carried out by Southern circle	Historical Site	Shri. K. V. Raman	Indian Archaeological A Review 1964-65, p.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	1966-67	Kaveripattinam	Thanjavur	Southern Circle	Early Historical Site	Shri. K. V. Raman	Indian Archaeological A Review 1964-65, p.21
16.	1970-71	Petur	Coimbatore	Southern Circle	Megalithic Site	Shri. K. V. Soundrarajan	Indian Archaeological A Review 1970-71, Pp.33-34
17.	1970-71	Malayamputtu	North Arcot	Southern Circle	Megalithic Site	Shri. K. V. Soundrarajan	Indian Archaeological A Review 1970-71, Pp.34-35
18.	1970-71	Kaveripattinam	Thanjavur	Southern Circle	Early Historical Site	Shri. K. V. Soundrarajan	Indian Archaeological A Review 1970-71, p.35, Soundarajan, K 1994 Kaveripattinam 1963-73 A Port city of the Tamil Nadu Coast, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi
19.	1970-71	Ukkirankottai	Thirunelveli	Southern Circle	Historical Site	Shri. K. V. Soundrarajan	Indian Archaeological A Review 1970-71, p. 35
20.	1972-73	Kaveripattinam	Thanjavur	Southern Circle	Early Historical Site	Shri. K. V. Raman	Indian Archaeological A Review 1972-73, Pp.32-33
21.	1973-74	Nanganallur	Madras	Southern Circle	Historical Site	Shri. K. V. Soundrarajan	Indian Archaeological A Review 1973-74, p.24

22. 1973-74 Gingee fort South Arcot Southern Circle Historical Site Shri. K. V. Soundrarajan Indian Archaeological A Review 1973-74, p.25
23. 1973-74 Kaveripattinam Thanjavur Southern Circle Early Historical Site Shri. K. V. Soundrarajan Indian Archaeological A Review 1973-74, p.25, Soundarajan, K 1994 Kaveripattinam 1963-73 A Port city of the Tamil Nadu Coast, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi
24. 1976-77 T .Kallupatti Madurai Southern Circle Middle Paleolithic Site Shri. L. K. Srinivasan, Indian Archaeological A Review 1976-77, Pp. 46-47
25. 1978-79 Mottur North Arcot Southern Circle Megalithic Site Shri. L.K. Srinivasan Indian Archaeological A Review 1978-79, Pp.72-73
26. 1979-80 T .Kallupatti Madurai Southern Circle Microlithic – Megalithic site Shri. L.K. Srinivasan Indian Archaeological A Review 1979-80, Pp. 40-41
27. 1982-83 Kambarmedu Thanjavur Southern Circle Historical Site Shri. C. L. Suri Indian Archaeological A Review 1982-83, p.72
28. 1983-84 Kambarmedu Thanjavur Southern Circle Historical Site Shri. P. Narayana Babu Indian Archaeological A Review 1983-84, Pp. 78-79
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	1984-85	Auroville	South Arcot	Southern Circle	Megalithic Site	Shri. P. Narayana Babu	Indian Archaeological A Review 1984-85, p.77
30.	1985-86	Auroville	South Arcot	Southern Circle	Megalithic Site	Shri. P. Narayana Babu	Indian Archaeological A Review 1985-86, Pp.70-71
31.	1985-86	Darasuram	Thanjavur	Southern Circle	Historical Site	Shri. P. Narayana Babu	Indian Archaeological A Review 1985-86, p.71
32.	1986-87	Darasuram	Thanjavur	Madras Circle	Historical Site	Shri. K. P. Poonacha	Indian Archaeological A Review 1985-86, p.72
33.	1990-91	Mamallapuram	Kanchipuram	Madras Circle	Historical Site	Shri. B. Narasimhaiah	Indian Archaeological A Review 1990-91, p.62-63
34.	1993-94	Gingee	Villupuram	Madras Circle	Historical Site	Shri. B. Narasimhaiah	Indian Archaeological A Review 1993-94, p.98-100
35.	1994-95	Gingee	Villupuram	Madras Circle	Historical Site	Shri. B. Narasimhaiah	Indian Archaeological A Review 1994-95, Pp.67-69
36.	1995-96	Gingee	Villupuram	Chennai Circle	Historical Site	Shri. B. Narasimhaiah	Indian Archaeological A Review 1995-96, Pp.72-73
37.	1997-98	Mamallapuram	Kanchipuram	Chennai Circle	Historical Site	Shri. K. T. Narasimhan	Indian Archaeological A Review 1997-98, p.156

38.	1998-99	Mamallapuram	Kanchipuram	Chennai Circle	Historical Site	Shri. K.T. Narasimhan	Indian Archaeological A Review 1998-99, Pp.155-56
39.	1999-2000	Mamallapuram (Shore Temple)	Kanchipuram	Chennai Circle	Historical Site	Shri. K.T. Narasimhan	Indian Archaeological A Review 1998-99, Pp.148-49
40.	2001-02	Fort Gingee	Villupuram	Chennai Circle	Historical Site	Shri. K.T. Narasimhan	Indian Archaeological A Review 2001-02
41.	2002-03	Fort Gingee	Villupuram	Chennai Circle	Historical Site	Shri. K.T. Narasimhan	Indian Archaeological A Review 2002-03
42.	2003-04	Dutch Fort, Sadaras	Kanchipuram	Chennai Circle	Historical Site	Shri. K.T. Narasimhan	Indian Archaeological A Review 2003-04
43.	2003-04	Adichchnallur	Thoothukudi	Chennai Circle	Megalithic Site	Shri. T. Sathyamurthy	Indian Archaeological A Review 2003-04
44.	2004-05	Adichchnallur	Thoothukudi	Chennai Circle	Megalithic Site	Shri. T. Sathyamurthy	Indian Archaeological A Review 2004-05
45.	2005-06	Saluvankuppam	Kanchipuram	Chennai Circle	Historical Site	Shri. T. Sathyamurthy and Shrimati Sathyabhama Badhreenath	Saluvankuppam Excavations (2005- 2007) Sathyabhama Badhreenath (2015), Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
46.	2006-07	Saluvankuppam	Kanchipuram	Chennai Circle	Historical Site	Shrimati Sathyabhama Badhreenath	Saluvankuppam Excavations (2005- 2007) Sathyabhama Badhreenath (2015), Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi
47.	2007-08	Siruthavur	Kanchipuram	Chennai Circle	Megalithic Site	Shrimati Sathyabhama Badhreenath	Excavations at Siruthavur (2008) Sathyabhama Badhreenath (2011), Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi
48.	2010-11	Malaiyadipatti	Pudukottai	Chennai Circle	Pre-Historic Site	Shri. Ramesh S. Mulimani	Report writing is in progress
49.	2013-14	Fort at Pulicat	Thiruvallur	Chennai Circle	Historical site	Dr. G. Maheshwari	Report writing is in progress

Central Advisory Board on Archaeology

1468. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reconstituted the Central Advisory Board on Archaeology (CABA);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present composition of CABA;

(c) whether Government has been sincerely conducting the CABA meetings every year to chalk out the plans and strategies to protect and preserve the Archaeological, Cultural and Historical Monuments in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the details of the various important suggestions and views recorded during last 5 CABA meetings with regard to the conservation, protection and preservation of archaeological monuments in the country, particularly in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The proposal for reconstitution is under consideration.

(c) The meetings have been conducted with ASI, Indian Universities who are conducting Archaeological researches, Institutions carrying out studies related to application of archaeological principles and the State Governments. The last 5 CABA meetings were conducted on the following dates:—

1. 2nd August, 2006.
2. 31st December, 2007.
3. 2nd December, 2009.
4. 27-28th May, 2011.
5. 17th October, 2014.

(d) During the last 5 CABA meetings suggestions and views were recorded with regards to conservation, protection and preservation of archaeological monuments in Tamil Nadu, the suggestions by the members were given in general for all the monuments in the country.

Sub-Centre of South Zone Cultural Centre in Kerala

1469. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the Status of establishing the proposed sub-Centre of the South Zone Cultural Centre in Kerala;

(b) the details of allocation of funds for the proposed sub-Centre, if any; and

(c) whether any time frame has been fixed for establishing the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No such proposal for establishing sub-Centre of South Zone Cultural Centre in Kerala has been finalized.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

New sites of World Heritage in the country

1470. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new sites of World Heritage are proposed in the country;

(b) the criteria formulated for the recognition of World Heritage Sites;

(c) the advantages and benefits by the recognition of World Heritage Sites; and

(d) the number of World Heritage Sites in the Country at present, State wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes Sir, At present one site namely “The Walled City of Jaipur, Rajasthan, India” has been proposed for World Heritage. As per Operation Guidelines 2017, only one site can be nominated by the state party each year.

(b) The formulation of criteria for the recognition of World Heritage Sites is controlled and monitored by UNESCO. Detailed information is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The recognition of World Heritage is a matter of great pride. It impacts the local economy by giving a boost to domestic and international tourism leading to increased employment Generation, creation of World class infrastructure and augmentation of sale of local handicrafts, handlooms and heritage memorabilia. Besides, it adds to the prestige of the country as well as prescribed site.

(d) There are a total of 37 World Heritage sites in India at Present. Details of these sites, State wise, are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of The Criteria for Selection

To be included on the World Heritage List, sites must be of outstanding universal value and meet at least one out of ten selection criteria. These are as follows:—

Selection criteria:

- (i) to represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;
- (ii) to exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design;
- (iii) to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;
- (iv) to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;
- (v) to be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change;
- (vi) to be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria.
- (vii) to contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;
- (viii) to be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features;
- (ix) to be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals;
- (x) to contain the most important and significant natural habitats for *in-situ* conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.

Statement-II*Details of World Heritage Sites in India*

Cultural Sites:

Under Protection of Archaeological Survey of India

Sl.No.	Name of Site	State
1.	Agra Fort (1983)	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Ajanta Caves (1983)	Maharashtra
3.	Ellora Caves (1983)	Maharashtra
4.	Taj Mahal (1983)	Uttar Pradesh
5.	Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram (1984)	Tamil Nadu
6.	Sun Temple, Konarak (1984)	Odisha
7.	Churches and Convents of Goa (1986)	Goa
8.	Fatehpur Sikri (1986)	Uttar Pradesh
9.	Group of Monuments at Hampi (1986)	Karnataka
10.	Khajuraho, Group of Temples (1986)	Madhya Pradesh
11.	Elephanta Caves (1987)	Maharashtra
12.	Great Living Chola Temples at Thanjavur, Gangaikondacholapuram and Darasuram (1987 and 2004)	Tamil Nadu
13.	Group of Monuments at Pattadakal (1987)	Karnataka
14.	Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (1989)	Madhya Pradesh
15.	Humayun's Tomb, Delhi (1993)	Delhi
16.	Qutub Minar and its Monuments, Delhi (1993)	Delhi
17.	Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (2003)	Madhya Pradesh
18.	Champaner-Pavagarh Archaeological Park (2004)	Gujarat
19.	Red Fort Complex, Delhi (2007)	Delhi
20.	Hill Forts of Rajasthan (Chittaurgarh, Kumbhalgarh, Jaisalmer and Ranthambhore, Amber and Gagron Forts) (2013) (Amber and Gagron Forts are under protection of Rajasthan State Archaeology and Museums)	Rajasthan
21.	Rani-ki-Vav (The Queen's Stepwell) at Patan (2014)	Gujarat
22.	Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara (Nalanda University) at Nalanda (2016)	Bihar

Sl.No.	Name of Site	State
Under Protection of Ministry of Railways		
23.	Mountain Railways of India (Darjeeling,1999), Nilgiri (2005), Kalka-Shimla(2008)	West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh
24.	Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus) (2004)	Maharashtra
Under Protection of Bodhgaya Temple Management Committee		
25.	Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya, (2002)	Bihar
Under Protection of Rajasthan State Archaeology and Museums		
26.	The Jantar Mantar, Jaipur (2010)	Rajasthan
Under Protection of Chandigarh Administration		
27.	The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement (2016)	Chandigarh
Under Protection of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation		
28.	Historic City of Ahmedabad (2017)	Gujarat
Under Protection of Government of Maharashtra		
29.	Victorian and Art Deco Ensembles of Mumbai (2018)	Maharashtra
NATURAL SITES:		
Under Protection of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Changes		
30.	Kaziranga National Park (1985)	Assam
31.	Keoladeo National Park (1985)	Rajasthan
32.	Manas Wildlife Sanctuary (1985)	Assam
33.	Sunderbans National Park (1987)	West Bengal
34.	Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks (1988, 2005)	Uttarakhand
35.	Western Ghats (2012)	Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu
36.	Great Himalayan National Park (2014)	Himachal Pradesh

Sl.No.	Name of Site	State
MIXED SITE:		
Under Protection of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Changes		
37.	Khangchendzonga National Park (2016)	Sikkim

Financial and administrative powers in CCRT

1471. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether special audit report found irregularities in appointment and recruitment, procurement and delegation of financial and administrative powers in the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of loss of revenue;

(d) the number of cases of non-payment which had come to notice, with the amount involved; and

(e) the steps taken to initiate checks and balances to avoid recurrence of such lapses in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, various financial and administrative irregularities in the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT) have been pointed out 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. Matter is being examined in the Ministry.

(d) Apart from the irregularities pointed out in the special audit report rendered by the O/o Principal Chief Comptroller of Accounts, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), 348 cases of non payment of scholarship involving amounts approximately ₹ 51,50,404/- have come to the notice of the CCRT. Matter has been referred to CBI for detailed investigation.

(e) Following steps have been taken by CCRT to avoid recurrence of such lapses in future:—

(i) CCRT has requested their Bankers to get the bank accounts of all the unlawful beneficiaries frozen.

(ii) It is being ensured that only regular employees of CCRT are entrusted with the task of disbursement/release of scholarship amount.

- (iii) Instructions for releasing of the amounts to the Bankers, are conveyed/communicated to a duly certified “hard copy”.
- (iv) Regular reconciliation is being done by both the concerned departments in CCRT, viz the Scholarship Section as well as the Accounts Section.
- (v) Follow up of the receipt/claim of money by the concerned department with/from the actual beneficiary.
- (vi) Obtaining regular up-date from the Bank regarding recording of transactions.

Preservation of historical Sites in Himachal Pradesh

1472. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey of Sites of cultural and historical importance in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Himachal Pradesh and the aspects covered under the said survey; and

(c) whether Government has taken steps to preserve historical Sites in Himachal Pradesh during the last three years and current year, if so, the details thereof, Site-wise and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has surveyed the sites/monuments of cultural and historical importance in the country under the Village to Village Survey Scheme during the last three financial years and the current financial year. ASI, Shimla Circle has carried out village-to-village survey in different districts of Himachal Pradesh; to bring into light some new antiquarian remains which include cemeteries (*Samadhis*), temples, forts, havelis, sacred places (*Sthanas*), natural water channels (*nalas*) partly engineered by humans over the centuries, small rectangular pond-like baodis or baolis (small rectangular pond-like stepwells), forts, palace in ruins, *Hawelis*, “Hero Stones” (commemorative stones), and others that are broadly dateable to early/late mediaeval period/British Period. State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Yes Sir, ASI, Shimla Circle has carried out conservation work for the different monuments and archaeological sites under its jurisdiction within the state of Himachal Pradesh.

The details of the major conservation works carried out in the last 3 financial years and the current year are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of showing number of sites of historical/cultural importance surveyed under Village to Village Survey Scheme during the financial years 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and current financial year 2018-19

Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Bihar	3	15	45	0
2.	Chhattisgarh	10	12	17	0
3.	Goa	50	0	0	0
4.	Gujarat	54	8	0	0
5.	Himachal Pradesh	42	93	27	15
6.	Janmmu and Kashmir	0	2	0	0
7.	Jharkhand	71	0	0	1
8.	Karnataka	263	166	10	26
9.	Kerala	3	34	4	5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	109	65	29	0
11.	Maharashtra	58	3	17	0
12.	Mizoram	0	18	0	0
13.	Odisha	64	37	8	0
14.	Punjab	47	50	26	22
15.	Rajasthan	19	10	34	0
16.	Tamil Nadu	87	24	59	1
17.	Telengana	0	0	24	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	72	19	10	10
19.	Uttarkhand	10	8	0	0
20.	West Bengal	26	0	12	0
TOTAL		988	564	322	80

Statement-II

Details of the major conservation works carried out in the last 3 financial years and the current year

Monuments under Chamba sub circle: Major repair works were carried out such as providing flooring to the damaged floors and changing of roof tiles of the different temples within the sub circle such as the Chaurasi group at Bharmour, Laxmi Narayan Temple, at Chamba and Chamunda Devi temple at Chamba and Shakti Devi at Chatrari.

Monuments of Kangra sub circle: Repair and restoration works were carried out within major monuments of Kangra sub circle such as the conservation of the retaining wall at Sheesh Mahal at Kangra fort, repairs to the retaining wall and bastions of the Noorpur fort, comprehensive conservation work and development of overall tourist amenities at rock cut temple at Masroor and repairs of the retaining wall of the Sujampur, Katoch palace at Tihra Sujampur beside providing basic annual maintenance to other important monuments such as the Shiv Temple at Baijnath and changing of floor tiles at the temple of Ashapuri.

Monuments of Mandi sub circle: Annual maintenance and conservation works were carried out in the monuments of Mandi such as the Trilokinath temple and Panchvaktra temple. Regular cleaning and clearing of vegetation were carried out in monuments of Kullu district. Special repairs were undertaken in the monuments of the tribal zone such as the Buddhist monastery at Tabo in Spiti including the repairs of the fallen roof of the gtsung-la-khang. A small insite museum is under construction in the current financial year. Major repair works has also been undertaken at the Mrikula devi temple at Udaypur which includes changing of old rotten planks and providing structural stability to the temple complex.

Monuments of the Shimla sub circle: under the head of civil deposit work repair, restoration and conservation works were carried out in the Vice-Regal lodge (Rashtrapati Niwas) including repairs to parapets, roof of the council chamber, water tightening of the front verandah and porch and other repair works wherever required.

**Preservation and maintenance of Historical
monuments in the country**

1473. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has failed to preserve and maintain the Historical monuments in the country;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Supreme Court of India has issued some guidelines to Government to take necessary action about safety and preservation of Historical monuments of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. Conservation, preservation, environmental development and maintenance work of protected monuments in the country is regularly attended by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) as per requirements of different sites and availability of resources and they are in a good state of preservation.

(b) and (c) No such guidelines have been issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Discovery of ancient Sarcophagus in Tamil Nadu

1474. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has discovered 2,300 years old Sarcophagus in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that ASI findings have established the existence of a Megalithic culture in Pallavaram in Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Sarcophagus measuring 170 x50 x 46cm has been discovered at Megalithic cairns and cists showing clear structural postures in Pallavaram. The said earthen ware is devoid of iron objects or grave pots or skeleton remains. Comparing the same type of sarcophagus excavated from the other megalithic sites like Siruthavur and Sanur, this can be dated to c. 3rd century BCE to 3rd century CE. Hence megalithic culture at this place has been established.

Fund for development of Jallianwala Bagh National monuments

1475. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jallianwala Bagh is a National monument as thousands of Nationalists had sacrificed their lives for the country at this place in April, 1919;

(b) whether Government has sanctioned any funds for the development of this monument for the year 2018-19; and

(c) whether Government is planning of allocating budget to organise inspirational programmes in the memory of Patriots who sacrificed their lives in Jallianwala Bagh Massacre on completing 100 years in 2019?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Jallianwala Bagh Memorial at Amritsar was declared as a National Memorial by an Act of Parliament *viz.* “The Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial Act, 1951”.

(b) No fund has been sanctioned by the Government for development of Jallianwala Bagh Memorial during the year 2018-19.

(c) Centenaries are being commemorated on completion of 100 years of occurrence of an event. The commemoration of the centenary of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre is, therefore, due from 13 April, 2019 to 13 April, 2020.

Protection of historical buildings from pollution

1476. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to protect the historical buildings from pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof, along with the names of the historical buildings, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard along with the names of the buildings which have been saved from pollution during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The scientific cleaning, conservation and preservation work on the protected monuments, to prevent the impact of pollution, is attended regularly by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and they are in a fairly good state of preservation. The construction controls around the monuments are exercised, to control harmful activities, under the provisions of prohibited and regulated areas contained in AMASR (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010. Regular monitoring of the air quality is done at selected monuments across the country.

Protection of Taj Mahal

†1477. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been dereliction in maintenance of the Taj Mahal causing serious threat to the monument;
- (b) the amount spent on the protection of Taj Mahal during the last three years;
- (c) from the point of view of tourism, the steps taken to provide amenities to the domestic as well as foreign tourists near Taj Mahal in order to increase the number of tourists; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No Sir. Conservation and maintenance work of the Taj Mahal is attended regularly by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and it is in a good state of preservation.

(b) The details of expenditure incurred for conservation, preservation and environmental development works of Taj Mahal during the last three years are as under:—

Sl.No.	Year	Expenditure incurred. (Amount in ₹)
1.	2015-16	3,65,55,570
2.	2016-17	4,69,94,913
3.	2017-18	4,12,32,851

(c) and (d) From the tourism point of view better amenities have been provided at Taj Mahal like e-ticketing, turnstyle gates, toilets, drinking water, audio-visual guides, ramps, signage, Wi-Fi, wheelchairs, dustbins benches, publication sale counter, etc.

GST exemption in mat stick and finished mat

1478. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any place for exemption of GST on mat stick and finished mat (Agricultural product);

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it would be done and declared by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Based on the recommendations of the GST Council, finished mat (falling under Chapter heading 4601) of vegetable material and the vegetable material from which it is made, have been kept at lowest GST rate slab of 5%. Further, the small suppliers will be eligible for threshold exemption of ₹ 20 lakhs. Also, concessional rate of 1% GST on turnover is prescribed where aggregate turnover in preceding financial year is up to ₹ 1 crore, under composition scheme.

Duties and taxes levied on tobacco products

1479. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether different components of E-cigarettes or Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) are subject to different import duties;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether bidis despite being taxed under the 28 per cent GST slab, are exempt from any cesses being levied on it; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The specific components of ENDS attract 18% GST and 7.5% BCD Ancillary/general components of ENDS are subject to tax as applicable to respective heading in the tariff under which such goods are classified.

(c) and (d) Bidis attracts highest GST rate of 28%. However, The GST Council did not recommend imposition of Compensation Cess on Bidi.

Lateral entry of domain experts in PSBs

1480. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any policy for lateral entry of domain experts in Public Sector Banks;

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

(c) whether any such appointments have been made in the last three years in Public Sector Banks;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government has made any changes in the way Public Sector Banks are administered at the top level in view of the recent NPAs problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have managerial autonomy in terms of human resource policies and procedures, including recruitment. As per inputs of PSBs, most of the PSBs have recruited experts/specialists through lateral entry as per their recruitment policy/Board approval, and a total of 2,277 lateral appointments have been made in the last three years.

(e) Improvement of administration in PSBs is an ongoing process. Government has taken a number of steps in this regard in recent years. These include clear communication to PSBs that Government will not interfere in their working, separation of the posts of Chairman and Managing Director (MD) in nationalised banks into that of a non-executive Chairman and an MD and Chief Executive Officer, selection of Whole-time Directors (WTDs) and non-executive Chairmen of PSBs through the Banks Board Bureau, provision for performance-based extension in the appointment of WTDs in nationalised banks, and empowerment of bank Boards through the PSB Reforms Agenda.

Violation of money laundering norms by NBFCs

1481. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study regarding violation of money laundering norms by Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs);

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

(c) the details regarding nature of violations, if any, by NBFCs; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to ensure better compliance by NBFCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) As per the Department of Revenue, no study has been conducted regarding violation of money-laundering norms by Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs).

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that in terms of the provision of Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (“PML Act”) and the Prevention of Money Laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005, (“PML Rules”) NBFCs are required to follow certain customer identification procedures while undertaking a transaction either by establishing an account-based relationship or otherwise and monitor their transactions. NBFCs are required to take steps to implement provisions of PML Act and PML rules including operational instructions issued in pursuance thereof. RBI has further apprised that it has initiated supervisory actions on registered NBFCs that had not complied with RBI’s directions regarding the Know Your Customer norms, failed to submit compulsory returns, and not achieved the minimum Net Owned Fund norm of ₹ 2 crore as on 31.3.2017.

Merger of few banks

1482. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating merger of few banks including Punjab National Bank; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) 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), as an approval framework for proposals to amalgamate public sector banks.

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.

Achievement of target under PMJDY in Maharashtra

1483. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed the performance of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) in Maharashtra and the rest of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the targets fixed under the Yojana have been achieved in Maharashtra and the rest of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the remedial measures Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) With the view to promote financial inclusion, universal basic banking services are provided under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY). There is no requirement of maintaining minimum balance in PMJDY accounts. As on 18.07.2018, 32.09 crore accounts have been opened, out of which 18.91 crore (58.93%) accounts are in rural/semi-urban areas and 16.95 crore (52.82%) accounts have been opened by the women beneficiaries under PMJDY, with a total deposit of ₹ 79,562.63 crore.

Details of State/Union Territory (UT) wise number of accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), deposits under PMJDY and Rupay debit cards issued to PMJDY account holders is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of achievement of target under PMJDY in Maharashtra

Sl. No.	State Name	Total Beneficiaries	Balance in beneficiary accounts (in crore)	No. of RuPay cards issued to beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	54,120	22.69	41,894
2.	Andhra Pradesh	90,43,497	1,559.85	76,04,043
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,53,569	81.32	1,97,315
4.	Assam	130,50,728	2,969.24	101,86,579
5.	Bihar	350,64,206	7,622.40	246,06,093
6.	Chandigarh	2,49,913	94.29	1,94,671
7.	Chhattisgarh	132,41,305	2,447.85	88,59,478
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	99,040	37.02	57,572
9.	Daman and Diu	44,979	15.83	30,659

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Delhi	41,11,510	1,608.22	33,36,649
11.	Goa	1,51,297	84.36	1,21,327
12.	Gujarat	122,44,379	3,390.42	100,17,337
13.	Haryana	65,86,586	2,636.62	56,87,333
14.	Himachal Pradesh	10,13,609	466.74	8,23,064
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	19,81,125	784.29	15,08,695
16.	Jharkhand	114,69,256	2,565.06	83,53,094
17.	Karnataka	117,81,602	2,741.72	93,93,701
18.	Kerala	35,75,921	973.63	24,33,558
19.	Lakshadweep	5,283	7.34	4,665
20.	Madhya Pradesh	281,02,087	4,083.39	198,17,731
21.	Maharashtra	224,14,282	4,643.98	156,61,068
22.	Manipur	8,17,582	176.27	6,51,994
23.	Meghalaya	4,33,983	201.46	2,51,467
24.	Mizoram	2,80,128	68.32	77,325
25.	Nagaland	2,19,867	42.39	1,76,328
26.	Odisha	126,88,338	3,557.54	97,62,722
27.	Puducherry	1,48,992	32.36	1,11,264
28.	Punjab	61,36,475	2,273.56	51,24,815
29.	Rajasthan	248,25,422	5,695.55	173,69,397
30.	Sikkim	91,242	31.09	72,451
31.	Tamil Nadu	90,43,774	1,487.10	75,07,779
32.	Telangana	90,12,190	1,351.36	75,07,650
33.	Tripura	8,40,169	634.25	6,48,601
34.	Uttar Pradesh	488,67,657	13,679.99	386,14,399
35.	Uttarakhand	22,41,450	959.04	18,58,315
36.	West Bengal	307,08,908	10,536.10	229,42,934
TOTAL		3208,94,471	79,562.63	2416,13,967

Unsold Government bonds

1484. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government bonds are lying unsold in the RBI's auction process;

(b) whether it is also a fact that about ₹ 10,000 crore worth of Government securities are in unsold conditions during the fiscal year 2018-19;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the proposal of Government to raise funds for central exchequer and fulfilment of target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) No. Government bonds are not lying unsold in any of the RBI's auction process including this fiscal year 2018-19.

(d) The Union Budget 2018-19 proposes to raise funds to the tune of ₹ 4,07,120 crore on net basis in the form of Government dated securities and Treasury Bills for the central exchequer.

Unearthing of benami properties

†1485. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge assets have been unearthed under Benami Property Act;

(b) if so, the quantum of property confiscated till date;

(c) the names of such eminent politicians and industrialists whose properties have been confiscated and quantum thereof; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Due to intensive efforts undertaken by the Income-tax Department, provisional attachment has been made in more than 1600 cases of properties under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988. These include plots of land, flats, shops, vehicles, deposits in bank accounts, fixed deposits etc. The value of properties under attachment is more than ₹ 4300 crore including immovable properties of more than ₹ 3400 crore.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Suitable action under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988, *inter alia*, against the benamidars and the beneficial owners has been taken by the Income-tax Department. However, category-wise details of the persons are not maintained by the Income-tax Department.

Unearthing of black money

1486. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has initiated harsh penal proceedings against black money;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of black money unearthed till date on account of such steps and the total money recovered in this regard; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Income-tax Department takes appropriate action against black money which is an on-going process. Such action under the direct tax laws includes searches, surveys, enquiries, assessment of income, levy of penalties and filing of prosecution complaints before criminal courts, wherever applicable.

Moreover, recognizing the limitations of the Income-tax Act, 1961, etc. in dealing with black money stashed abroad, 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. It provides for separate taxation of undisclosed foreign income and assets. Most importantly, apart from providing more stringent provisions for penalty and prosecution, for the first time, 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).

The details of prosecution proceedings initiated by the ITD under the relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961, during the last three F.Y.s are as under:—

Financial Year	No. of cases in which prosecution complaints filed	Cases compounded	No. of persons convicted
2015-16	552	1019	28
2016-17	1252	1208	16
2017-18	4527	1621	68

(c) and (d) The details of search and seizure and surveys conducted by the Income Tax Department in the last three F.Y.s are as under:—

Search and seizure:

Financial Year	Number of groups searched	Total assets seized (In ₹ crore)	Undisclosed income admitted u/s 132(4) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 [in ₹ crore]
2015-16	447	712.32	11226
2016-17	1152	1469.62	15497
2017-18*	581	997.17	15755

*Figures are provisional.

Surveys:

Financial Year	No. of surveys conducted	Undisclosed income detected (in ₹ crore)
2015-16	4428	9700
2016-17	12520	13690
2017-18	13547	9638

Rate of economic growth

†1487. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of economic growth has been considerably higher than National average in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh during the past decade;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the States of West Bengal and Odisha have been on the lowest rung with regard to rate of economic growth during the past decade; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The growth rates of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant (2011-12) prices are available only from 2012-13. The

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

average growth rates of GSDP for Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh are reported in the table below, as against the corresponding average growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (2011-12) market prices of India.

Table: Average growth rate at constant (2011-12) prices

	Period	Average growth rate (per cent)	Source
Growth rate of GSDP of Madhya Pradesh	2012-13 to 2017-18	8.0	DES as reported by CSO
Growth rate of GDP of India	2012-13 to 2017-18	6.7	CSO
Growth rate of GSDP of Chhattisgarh	2012-13 to 2016-17	7.2	DES as reported by CSO
Growth rate of GDP of India	2012-13 to 2016-17	6.8	CSO

Note: DES - Directorate of Economic and Statistics of the State.
CSO - Central Statistics Office.

(c) and (d) The growth rates of GSDP at 2011-12 price base for West Bengal, are not available. As per the information available from Directorate of Economics and Statistics (as reported by CSO), the average growth at constant (2011-12) prices of Odisha was 6.1 per cent during 2012-13 to 2015-16, which is 16th among 29 States, if arranged in descending order of growth.

Tax evasion post GST regime

1488. Shri K. K. Ragesh: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and nature of cases of tax evasion reported post-GST regime;
- (b) whether the number of entities claiming GST refunds based on fake invoices are being reported;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of the concrete measures being taken to address such evasion of taxes; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a)

Period	Detection	
	No. of cases	Amount in crore
July, 2017 to June, 2018	1205	3026.55

Nature of cases include misuse of Input Tax Credit, mis declaration in the GST Returns, tax declared in GST Returns and not paid, and cases where GST returns not filed and Tax not paid.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c)

Period	Detection	
	No. of cases	Amount in crore
July, 2017 to June, 2018	5	23.49

(d) and (e) Based on intelligence received/developed, appropriate action is taken under law to protect Government revenue.

Surge in outflow of funds from India to Swiss Bank

1489. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Zurich based Swiss National Bank report that there is a 50 per cent rise in Swiss Bank deposits from India in 2017;

(b) if so, whether Government and RBI have urgently asked for the details of these deposits, form of remittances and identity of the account holders; and

(c) the factors responsible for the surge in outflow of funds from India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) In respect of the rise in 2017 of the Swiss Bank deposits from India, as reported by the media recently, the Swiss authorities have shared the following information about the Swiss National Bank (SNB) figures quoted in the media:—

“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.

Banking Regulatory Powers in India

1490. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Government's view on RBI Governors recent statement that the Banking Regulation (BR) Act of 1949 does not provide the RBI adequate powers of intervention, direction and supersession *vis-à-vis* Public Sector Banks; and

(b) the steps Government is taking to make Banking Regulatory Powers in India Ownership Neutral?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) 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*:—

- inspect the bank and its books and accounts (section 35(1));
- examine on oath any director or other officer of the bank (section 35(3));
- cause a scrutiny to be made of the affairs of the bank (section 35(1A));
- give directions (a) in public interest (b) in interest of banking policy (c) in the interest of the depositors (d) in the interest of the bank and (e) to secure proper management of the bank (section 35A);
- call for any information of account details (section 27(2));
- determine the policy in relation to advances by the bank (section 21);
- direct special audit of the bank (section 30(1B));
- direct the bank to initiate insolvency resolution process in respect of a default, under the provisions of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016(section 35AA);
- issue directions to banks for resolution of stressed assets (section 35 AB);
- direct changes in management of the bank (section 36(1d)(v));
- caution or prohibit banks in particular against entering into any particular transaction or class of transactions, and generally give advice to any bank (section 36(1a));
- give assistance to any bank by means of the grant of a loan or advance (section 36(1c));

- direct banks to call a meeting of its directors for the purpose of considering any matter relating to or arising out of the affairs of the bank; or require an officer of the bank to discuss any such matter with an officer of the RBI (section 36(1d)(i)); and
- appoint one or more of its officers to observe the manner in which the affairs of the bank or of its offices or branches are being conducted and make a report thereon (section 36(1d)(iv))

The powers of RBI are wide-ranging and comprehensive to deal with various situations that may emerge in all banks, irrespective of ownership *i.e.* the public sector and the private sector owned banks.

NPAs after AQR by RBI

1491. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount of loans that have become NPAs;
- (b) what percentage of these NPAs became NPAs after Asset Quality Review (AQR) by RBI; and
- (c) the percentage of these loans that have now become NPAs after AQR disbursed before May, 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Asset Quality Review (AQR) was carried out in 2015, with reference to the position as on 31.3.2015, for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets. It 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. Further, during the financial year (FY) 2017-18, all such schemes for restructuring stressed loans were withdrawn. The aggregate gross NPAs of PSBs increased primarily as a result of this transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, 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 data on global operations. As per RBI inputs, part of this increase is attributable to AQR.

With regard to the percentage of the loans that have become NPAs after AQR disbursed before May 2014, RBI has informed that RBI does not collect data on NPAs based on the original date of sanction of loans and as such, it does not have information with reference to any particular date of disbursement.

Share of different Sectors in NPAs

1492. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 75% of bad bank loans are those availed by corporate companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount of NPAs of Banks and the share of corporate industry, agriculture sector, services sector and retail sector in the NPAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has apprised that data on asset quality are not collected under the nomenclature "corporate". As per provisional RBI data on domestic operations of Scheduled Commercial Banks, as on 31.3.2018, gross Non Performing Assets (GNPAs) in the aggregate and for Industry, Agriculture and Allied Activities, Services and Retail were ₹ 9,61,962 crore, ₹ 7,03,969 crore, ₹ 85,344 crore, ₹ 1,23,520 crore and ₹ 38,039 crore respectively.

Competent legislation to curb economic offenders

1493. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of economic offenders who have left the country illegally;

(b) the amount of money each of them snatched from the country;

(c) whether Government has initiated extradition measures on such matters;

(d) if so, the status of such measures; and

(e) whether Government will initiate steps for a more competent legislation in this regard as the existing laws are proven insufficient to deal with such offenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) The information is being collected from the concerned investigative and enforcement agencies.

(e) In order to address the inadequacies of the existing law and to provide an effective process and lay down measures to deter economic offenders from fleeing the country and evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts, the Government introduced the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018 (FEO Bill) in the Lok Sabha on 12th March, 2018, but the FEO Bill could not be taken up for consideration and passing in the House of the People during the Budget Session.

When the Parliament was not in session and the President was satisfied that circumstances existed which rendered it necessary for him to take immediate action, the President promulgated the Fugitive Economic Offenders Ordinance, 2018 (No.1 of 2018) on the 21st April, 2018 which, *inter alia*, provides for expeditious confiscation of proceeds of crime and properties or benami property owned by a fugitive economic offender in India or abroad with a view to making them to submit to the jurisdiction of Courts in India.

Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha have passed FEO Bill during the current Session of Parliament and the same would be published after its assent by the President.

GST on sanitary napkins

1494. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the GST rate fixed for sanitary napkins at present;
- (b) the GST rate fixed for bindi, kajal and bangles at present;
- (c) the Government justification of disparity between such rates;

(d) whether Government is aware of the fact that 70-80 per cent of women in the country are not using sanitary napkins due to its unaffordable cost; and

(e) whether Government has taken note of the health hazards faced by the women in the country because of unsafe sanitary methods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Based on the recommendation the GST Council Sanitary Napkins have been exempted from GST with effect from 27.07.2018.

(b) Bindi, kajal, Plastic bangles, glass bangles (except those made from precious metals) and bangles of lac/shellac are exempted from GST.

(c) Prior to 27.07.2018, Sanitary Napkins attracted GST rate of 12%, which was based on the pre-GST tax incidence on sanitary napkins. However, based on GST Council recommendations, Sanitary Napkins have been exempted from GST with effect from 27.07.2018.

(d) As per National Family Health Survey IV (2015-16), 42% women are using sanitary napkins in the age group of 15-24 years.

(e) Yes Sir. Health is a state subject and in order to ensure hygienic practices during menstruation, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) is supporting States to implement the Menstrual Hygiene Scheme (MHS) since 2011 for rural adolescent girls under which funds are released to the States/UTs as per the proposals received in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

Unofficial import of gold

1495. SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS:

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN:

DR. SANTANU SEN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much unofficial import of gold has taken place after the implementation of GST and the details thereof;

(b) the initiatives that Government has taken to control the smuggling of gold, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Goods and Services Tax aids to control the unofficial import of gold, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there are any plans to set up a Gold Board, and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The details of gold seizures after implementation of GST are as under:—

No. of Cases	Quantity (in Kg.)	Value (₹ in crore)
3807	3634.54	1078.71

(b) All the Directorates/field formations have been alerted to be vigilant and to carry out proper checks to thwart and detect the cases of smuggling of gold.

(c) Yes Madam. GST aids to control the unofficial import of gold into India. For import of all precious metals into the country, three per cent integrated tax (IGST) is payable at the time of import in addition to basic customs duty. As per section 5(2) of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, integrated tax on goods imported into India shall be levied and collected in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975. IGST on imports has subsumed countervailing duty (CVD) levied in lieu of Central Excise Duty and Special Additional Duty (SAD) levied *in lieu* of State VAT (Value Added Tax) or sales tax.

(d) No decision has been taken.

Detection of tax evasion by GST investigation wing

1496. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that GST investigation wing has recently detected tax evasion of over ₹ 2000 crore in just two months;

(b) whether it is also a fact that one per cent of over 1.1 crore registered businesses account for as much as 80% of the total tax collected; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) A total of 487 cases involving an amount of ₹ 1320 crores has been detected in the months of May, 2018 and June, 2018.

(b) 3.67% of the registered tax payers contribute about 79.53% of total tax collected. The details are as follows:—

Slabs of Aggregate Annual Turnover	% of registered taxpayers	Tax paid as % of total tax collected by the government
Upto ₹ 20 lakhs	52.24%	1.56%
₹ 20 lakh to ₹ 1 crore	25.91%	5.2%
₹ 1 crore to ₹ 5 crore	15.13%	9.17%
₹ 5 crore to ₹ 10 crore	3.05%	4.53%
₹ 10 crore to ₹ 100 crore	3.28%	18.01%
₹ 100 crore to ₹ 500 crore	0.32%	16.81%
Above ₹ 500 crore	0.07%	44.71%
SUB TOTAL	3.67%	79.53%

(c) Government is taking necessary measures to increase tax compliances for all categories of tax payers.

Opposition to sale of IDBI to LIC

1497. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated a process for sale of stakes of IDBI Bank to Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC);

(b) if so, the details thereof together with the reasons;

(c) whether it is a fact that the proposal is facing a stiff resistance from various Unions/Associations/Federations, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government is also facing strong opposition from policy holders of LIC in this regard; and

(e) if so, what action is proposed by Government to safeguard the interest of the policy holders so that future growth of LIC is not affected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (e) 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%." Against this background, after 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.

LIC and the bank have informed that some employees' associations have expressed their concerns with regard to the proposed acquisition.

With regard to whether there is strong opposition from LIC policyholders, Government has checked the position in the matter with LIC which has conveyed that this is not the case as per its records.

Fine on London based Canara Bank branch

1498. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that London based Canara Bank branch was not following the Regulations and therefore have been fined by the British Government, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this fine on the Bank would affect the overall assets of the Bank, if so, the steps Government is taking in this regard;

(c) whether Government has formed any Regulatory body to keep vigil on the overseas branches of Indian Banks, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of action taken against erring officials of the Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Canara Bank has informed that its London branch was fined by the UK regulators, Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) and Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), for control gaps in the branch *vis-a-vis* UK regulatory standards in respect of anti-money-laundering, risk management, compliance monitoring and governance, although no specific incident of money-laundering was detected. The bank has further apprised that as the branch's report, requisite systems and controls have since been put in place and the money-laundering reporting function and anti-money laundering systems enhanced, and the same have been confirmed as fully fit. The bank has also stated that the fine would not affect the overall assets of the branch or the bank. The bank has further informed that FCA has taken decision to discontinue investigation against the then Chief Executive Officer, Head of Risk and Compliance, and the Money Laundering Reporting Officer. The bank, on its part, has ordered an internal investigation into the matter.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that the RBI is the regulatory and supervisory authority for the foreign branches of Indian banks, and that the activities of the foreign branches of Indian banks are also subjected to regulation and supervision of financial regulators of respective host countries.

Measures to control Stock Market crashes

1499. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the measures in place to control stock market's crashes because of sudden exits by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHANAN P.): Some of the important measures in place to control stock market crashes are given as under:-

Risk measures:

1. Risk reduction mode – When 90% of the stock broker's collateral available for adjustment against margins gets utilized on account of trades, order level, as opposed to trade level, risk management is initiated. This provides enhanced risk management at the level of the trading member.
2. Compulsory close out – If an incoming order is not backed up by margin of the member available with the exchange, then such order is partially or fully cancelled, as the case may be. Members are disabled from creating fresh positions and are allowed to close out open positions.
3. Capital adequacy check – Exchanges carry out a systematic monitoring of trading member's performance and track record, online monitoring of margin

and position limits and automatic disablement from trading when such limits are breached.

Preventive measures:

1. Index circuit filters – It brings coordinated trading halt in all equity and equity derivative markets at 3 stages of the index movement, either way viz., at 10%, 15% and 20% based on previous day's closing index value. It brings back normalcy in the stock markets in the event an index hits the circuit limit.
2. Trade Execution Range – If any order is within the operating range but results in a trade outside the execution range then such an order (full or partial as the case may be) is cancelled by the Exchange.
3. Order Value Limitation – Any order with value exceeding ₹ 10 crores per order is not accepted by the stock exchange for execution in the normal market.
4. Fixed Price Band/Dynamic Price band - Limits are applied within which prices of securities move so that volatility is curbed and orderliness is brought about. For all scrips on compulsory rolling settlement except on which derivative products are available or scrips included in the indices on which derivative products are available, the price bands are 5%, 10% and 20%. For scrips on which derivative products are available, scrips included in the indices on which derivative products are available, index futures and Stock futures, an operating price band of 10% is set and subsequently fixed based on market conditions.
5. Trade for Trade Settlement – The settlement of stock available in this segment is done on a trade for trade basis and no netting off is allowed. In this segment seller has to compulsorily give delivery while buyer has to compulsorily take delivery. Transactions in such stocks, under this segment, have to be backed up by 100% margin requirement.

In view of the macro-economic risks in allowing unhindered Foreign Portfolio Investment flows on account of their volatile nature, suitable measures to limit such flows within prudential limits have been put in place.

- Under portfolio investment scheme, a foreign portfolio investor may invest in the capital of an Indian listed company. However, individually, they cannot hold more than 10% of the capital of the listed company. Their aggregate limit for investment is up to 24% of the capital of the company which can be increased to the sectoral cap or statutory ceiling by the Indian company

concerned through a resolution of its Board followed by a special resolution by the general body and subject to prior intimation to RBI.

- The total investment limit for foreign portfolio investors in government debt securities is ₹ 3,27,900 crore (₹ 2,86,000 crore in Central Government Securities and ₹ 41,900 crore in State Development Loans) and that in Corporate Bonds is ₹ 2,66,700 crore.
- Further RBI *vide* circular dated 27th April, 2018 has introduced concentration limits for investment by a single foreign portfolio investor in Government Securities, State Development Loans and Corporate bonds to the tune of 15% of prevailing investment limits for long term foreign portfolio investors and 10% of prevailing investment limits for other foreign portfolio investors.

Indias trade deficit

1500. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's trade deficit has increased by 42 per cent in comparison to last fiscal of 2017;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Country's Current Account Deficit has worsened from 14 per cent in 2017 fiscal to 49 per cent in 2018;

(c) whether the import bill deficit is about 14 per cent in first quarter of 2018-19; and

(d) the proposal of Government to manage the deficit account to zero balance account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) As per the information available from the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), India's trade deficit increased from US\$ 108.5 billion in 2016-17 to US\$ 162.2 billion in 2017-18, thus registering an increase of 49.5 per cent in 2017-18 over the level in 2016-17.

(b) As per the information available from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), India's current account deficit increased from US\$ 14.4 billion (0.6 per cent of GDP) in 2016-17 to US\$ 48.7 billion (1.9 per cent of GDP) in 2017-18.

(c) As per the information available from the DGCI&S, India's merchandise trade deficit increased from US\$ 42.6 billion in first quarter of 2017-18 (April-June, 2017) to US\$ 45.4 billion in first quarter of 2018-19 (April-June, 2018), thus registering an increase of 6.6 per cent. India's import bill increased from US\$ 114.2 billion in April-June, 2017 to US\$ 127.4 billion in April-June, 2018, thus showing an increase of 11.6 per cent in this period.

(d) There is no proposal with the Government to reduce the current account deficit to zero balance account.

Role of RBI in bank audit

1501. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether RBI has any responsibility for controlling the operations of banks in India, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the role of RBI in conducting audit and inspection of banks;

(c) the guidelines concerning issuance of Letter of Undertaking (LoU) and the level of officer authorised to issue LoU; and

(d) whether the issuance of LoUs by Punjab National Bank ever came to the notice of auditors and if so, the reasons for not reporting the same in their reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) 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) RBI's 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).

(c) RBI, *vide* circular dated 1.11.2004, conveyed general permission to banks authorised to deal in foreign exchange to issue LoUs in favour of overseas suppliers, banks and financial institutions, up to a specified transaction amount and period, for import of capital and non-capital goods, subject to RBI's prudential guidelines. The circular did not specify the level of officer authorised to issue an LoU. As per information received from Punjab National Bank (PNB), the level of the officer authorised to issue LoU was as per the Board-approved internal guidelines and policy of the bank. RBI discontinued the practice of issuance of LoUs *vide* circular 13.3.2018.

(d) PNB has apprised that while issuing LoUs, message through the SWIFT messaging system was required to be conveyed after entering the corresponding transaction in the Core Banking System. PNB has further apprised that in case of the fraudulent issuance of LoUs in the bank's Brady House Branch, SWIFT message were sent without putting corresponding entry in the Core Banking System and the concurrent auditors did not report deviation in this regard, for which the bank has initiated disciplinary action against the concurrent auditors of the branch.

Enquiry of PNB fraud by Registrar of Companies

1502. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the complaint connected to the PNB fraud received by PMO on 26th July, 2016 was sent to the Registrar of Companies on 29th July, 2016;

(b) whether on enquiry from PMO after three months, the Registrar of Companies showed the status of the case as closed; and

(c) whether the Registrar of Companies followed the procedure of attending a complaint of this magnitude and that too forwarded by the PMO, if not, why the laid down procedure was ignored, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Prime Minister's Office (PMO) has apprised that it did not forward any complaint to the Registrar of Companies either on 26.7.2016 or 29.7.2016 and that an online petition received on 26.7.2016 was forwarded to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs through the Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System on 27.7.2016.

Doubtful transactions in banks during demonetisation

†1503. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any doubtful transaction has come to the notice of Government in Public Sector Banks, Private Banks, Foreign Banks, District Co-operative Banks, Urban Co-operative Banks and State Co-operative Banks of the country during demonetisation, if so, the State-wise/Union Territory-wise details thereof including Maharashtra;

(b) the action taken on the banks and account holders found involved in doubtful transactions, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is considering to formulate any policy or rule in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir. The Details of No. of Urban Co-operative Banks scrutinized by RBI and where violations were observed, is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Further, as informed by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), a total of 50169 Cash Transaction Reporting (CTR) and 524 Suspicious Transaction have been reported to FIU (Financial Intelligence Unit)-INDIA by 112 DCCBs during demonetisation period. The state-wise/UT-wise list is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) and (c) During the period November 2016 to March, 2017, Income-tax Department (ITD) conducted searches in 900 groups, involved in various activities and business, leading to seizure of ₹ 900 crores, including cash seizure of ₹ 636 crores. During the same period, 8239 surveys were conducted leading to detection of undisclosed income of ₹ 6745 crores.

Further, a dedicated campaign was launched to take focused action on non-filers who had deposited large value of cash during demonetization period. Notices u/s 142(1) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 were issued to 3.04 lakh persons who had deposited cash of more than ₹ 10 Lakh but had not filed their return of income till the due date of filing. As a result, returns were filed by 2.09 lakh of such identified non-filers who have paid self-assessment tax of ₹ 6,416 crore. Because of sustained campaign during F.Y. 2017-18, the net collection of direct taxes increased by 18% at 10.03 lakh crore. There has also been exceptional growth in Personal Advance Tax of 23.4% and Personal Self-Assessment Tax of 29.9% in comparison to previous year.

Statement-I

Details of the Number of UCBs where discrepancies were observed

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Banks scrutinized and where violations were observed
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
3.	Assam	6
4.	Bihar	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	9
6.	Goa	2
7.	Gujarat	142
8.	Haryana	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2

1	2	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4
11.	Jharkhand	-
12.	Karnataka	56
13.	Kerala	20
14.	Madhya Pradesh	30
15.	Maharashtra	138
16.	Manipur	3
17.	Meghalaya	3
18.	Mizoram	-
19.	Nagaland	-
20.	New Delhi	8
21.	Odisha	4
22.	Pondy cherry	-
23.	Punjab	3
24.	Rajasthan	35
25.	Sikkim	-
26.	Tamil Nadu	65
27.	Telangana	26
28.	Tripura	-
29.	Uttar Pradesh	34
30.	Uttarakhand	5
31.	West Bengal	11

Statement-II*Details of CTR/STR transactions submitted by 112 DCCBs*

Sl. No.	State	DCCB	CTR - No. of transactions reported			STR (Number of reports filed)		
			Nov., 16	Dec., 16	Nov., 16	Dec., 16	Nov., 16	Dec., 16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	The District Cooperative Central Bank Ltd., Kurnool	9	3	0	0		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	The Prakasam District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd.	3	0	0	0		
3.	Bihar	Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Ara	0	10	0	0		
4.	Bihar	The Bhagalpur Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0		
5.	Bihar	The Pataliputra Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	18	0	0	0		
6.	Bihar	The Sitamarhi Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	4	27	0	0		
7.	Chhattisgarh	District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Durg	140	61	0	0		
8.	Chhattisgarh	District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bilaspur	3	8	0	0		
9.	Chhattisgarh	Jila Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Jagdalpur	1	0	0	0		
10.	Chhattisgarh	Jila Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Raipur	13	20	0	0		
11.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon Kendriya Sahakari Bank Maryadit, Rajnandgaon	13	0	0	0		
12.	Gujarat	Banaskantha District Central Co-operative Bank	1,300	520	0	0		
13.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar District Co-operative Bank Ltd.	399	210	0	0		

14.	Gujarat	Mehsana District Central Co-operative Bank	945	451	0	0
15.	Gujarat	Rajkot District Co-operative Bank Ltd.	1,600	623	0	0
16.	Gujarat	Sabarkantha District Central Co-operative Bank	2,186	1,284	0	0
17.	Gujarat	Surat District Co-operative Bank Ltd.	430	185	0	0
18.	Gujarat	The Ahmedabad District Co-operative Bank Ltd.	2,517	2,321	2	0
19.	Gujarat	The Bharuch District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	49	13	0	0
20.	Gujarat	The Jamnagar District Co-operative Bank Ltd.	280	97	0	0
21.	Gujarat	The Junagadh Jill Sahakari Bank Ltd.	563	117	0	0
22.	Gujarat	The Kachchh District Central Co-operative Bank	152	37	0	0
23.	Gujarat	The Kaira District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	1,368	1,012	0	0
24.	Gujarat	The Kodinar Taluka Co-operative Banking Union Ltd.	65	17	0	0
25.	Gujarat	The Surendranagar District Co-operative Bank Ltd.	283	35	0	0
26.	Gujarat	Valsad District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	70	31	0	0
27.	Haryana	The Ambala Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	100	28	0	0
28.	Haryana	The Bhiwani Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0
29.	Haryana	The Jhajjar Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	20	0	0	0
30.	Haryana	The Kurukshetra Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	3	0	1	1
31.	Haryana	The Mahendragarh Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	2	2	0	0
32.	Haryana	The Rewari Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33.	Haryana	The Sonepat Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	7	0	0	0
34.	Jammu and Kashmir	The Jammu Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0
35.	Jharkhand	The Dumka Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0
36.	Jharkhand	The Gumla-Simdega Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0
37.	Jharkhand	The Ranchi-Khunti Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0
38.	Jharkhand	The Singhbhum District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0
39.	Karnataka	Mandya District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd.	1,573	948	0	0
40.	Karnataka	The Bangalore, Bangalore Rural and Ramanagra District Co-operative Bank Ltd.	155	19	0	0
41.	Karnataka	The Belagavi District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	7	0	0	0
42.	Karnataka	The District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Bidar	137	18	0	0
43.	Karnataka	The Mysore and Chamrajnagar District Cooperative Central Bank Ltd.	29	1	0	0
44.	Karnataka	The South Canara District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	593	14	0	0
45.	Karnataka	The Tumkur District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	225	27	0	0
46.	Karnataka	The Vijayapura District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	442	14	0	0
47.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Bhopal	692	577	0	0
48.	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Mandasaur	313	70	0	0

49.	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Sehore	81	13	0	0
50.	Maharashtra	Akola District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	532	604	66	30
51.	Maharashtra	Amrawati District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	6	0	0	0
52.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	263	230	0	0
53.	Maharashtra	Bhandara District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	62	7	0	0
54.	Maharashtra	Buldhana District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	0	0	11	4
55.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	107	33	0	0
56.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	134	34	0	0
57.	Maharashtra	Jalna District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	8	0	0	0
58.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	2,257	2,551	0	0
59.	Maharashtra	Latur District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	143	26	0	0
60.	Maharashtra	Nagpur District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0
61.	Maharashtra	Nasik District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	1,726	151	0	0
62.	Maharashtra	Parbhani District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0
63.	Maharashtra	Pune District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	689	71	0	0
64.	Maharashtra	Raigad District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	159	61	0	0
65.	Maharashtra	Sangli District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	386	50	0	0
66.	Maharashtra	Sholapur District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	632	159	0	0
67.	Maharashtra	The Ahmednagar District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	468	74	0	0

			3	4	5	6	7
1	2						
68.	Maharashtra	The Gondia District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	99	70	0	0	0
69.	Maharashtra	The Jalgaon District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	1,578	202	0	0	0
70.	Maharashtra	The Mumbai District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	415	138	30	364	
71.	Maharashtra	The Nanded District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	2	1	0	0	0
72.	Maharashtra	The Satara District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	423	53	0	0	0
73.	Maharashtra	The Thane District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	411	244	1	1	1
74.	Maharashtra	Wardha District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0
75.	Maharashtra	Yavatmal District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	931	169	0	0	0
76.	Punjab	The Bhatinda Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bhatinda	36	5	0	0	0
77.	Punjab	The Fazilka Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Fazilka	15	8	0	0	0
78.	Punjab	The Gurdaspur Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Gurdaspur	0	0	0	0	0
79.	Punjab	The Moga Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Moga	50	4	0	0	0
80.	Punjab	The Ropar Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Ropar	16	3	0	0	0
81.	Rajasthan	Baran Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	3	1	0	0	0
82.	Rajasthan	The Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bhilwara	347	132	0	0	0
83.	Rajasthan	The Banswara Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	53	113	0	0	0
84.	Rajasthan	The Barmer Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	38	5	0	0	0
85.	Rajasthan	The Bundi District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	181	150	0	0	0

86.	Rajasthan	The Udaipur Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	239	81	0	0
87.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	43	202	0	0
88.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	511	114	0	0
89.	Tamil Nadu	The Cuddalore District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	108	6	0	0
90.	Tamil Nadu	The Dharmapuri District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	452	140	0	0
91.	Tamil Nadu	The Ramanathapuram District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	57	11	0	0
92.	Tamil Nadu	The Salem District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	1,575	283	0	0
93.	Tamil Nadu	The Tiruchirappalli District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	771	296	0	1
94.	Tamil Nadu	The Tiruvannamalai District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0
95.	Tamil Nadu	The Vellore District Central Cooperative Bank Ltd.	13	2	0	0
96.	Tamil Nadu	The Villupuram District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	132	7	0	0
97.	Telangana	The Nizamabad District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0
98.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Jila Sahkari Bank Ltd.	16	31	0	0
99.	Uttar Pradesh	Banda District Co-operative Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0
100.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur District Co-operative Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0
101.	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0
102.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun District Co-Oerative Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0
103.	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Lakhimpur-Khiri	31	63	0	0
104.	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Pratapgarh	22	3	12	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
105.	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Shahjahanpur	211	0	0	0
106.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	5	2	0	0
107.	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar District Co-operative Bank Ltd.	256	351	0	0
108.	Uttarakhand	District Cooperative Bank Ltd., Dehradun	0	0	0	0
109.	West Bengal	Bankura Dist Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	177	7	0	0
110.	West Bengal	Purulia District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0
111.	West Bengal	The Dakshin Dinajpur District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0
112.	West Bengal	The Mugberia Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	632	197	0	0
TOTAL			34211	15958	123	401

Less agricultural loans to small and marginal farmers

1504. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that small and marginal farmers are receiving only 30-40% of loans meant for agriculture sector under the Priority Sector Lending as per RBI report;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to address the Priority Sector Lending mandate for agriculture sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The details of total amount of Agriculture loan disbursed to farmers and share of Small and Marginal Farmers (SF/MF) therein during the last three years, as reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), are as under:—

(₹ crore)

Year	Total Agriculture Credit disbursed	Disbursement to SF/MF	Share of SF/MF (%)
2015-16	915509.92	379997.67	41.5
2016-17	1065755.67	534351.43	50.1
2017-18*	1168502.83	582740.65	49.8

*Provisional.

Source: NABARD.

As per extant directions of Reserve Bank of India on Priority Sector Lending, a target of 18 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit or Credit Equivalent of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure has been prescribed to all domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks, including Small Finance Banks, for lending to Agriculture. A sub-target of 8% is also prescribed for lending to small and marginal farmers including landless agricultural labourers, tenant farmers, oral lessees and share croppers.

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 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%.

The Government has introduced the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, which enables farmers to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, etc. and draw cash to satisfy their agricultural and consumption needs. The KCC Scheme has since been simplified and converted into ATM enabled RuPay debit card with, *inter alia*, facilities of one-time documentation, built-in cost escalation in the limit, any number of drawals within the limit, etc.

RBI has conveyed to Banks to waive margin/security requirements of agricultural loans upto ₹ 1,00,000/-. The requirement of 'no due' certificate has also been dispensed with for small loans upto ₹ 50,000/- to small and marginal farmers, share croppers and the like and, instead, only a self-declaration from the borrower is required.

Defaulted loans going through insolvency process

1505. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of the defaulted loans of the 37 large debtors going through the insolvency process as directed by the Reserve Bank of India; and

(b) the amount expected to be recovered by the banks with percentage of recovery to the principal amount plus interest, penal interest etc.?

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 it has issued directions to banks on 15.6.2017, instructing them to file applications for initiation of corporate insolvency resolution process (CIRP) under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) in respect of 12 borrowers, which had cumulative fund-based and non-fund-based outstanding amount of ₹ 1,97,769 crore as on 31.3.2017. RBI subsequently issued directions to banks advising them to finalise and implement resolution plans in respect of 29 accounts by 13.12.2017, failing which these too had to be referred for CIRP under IBC. The cumulative fund-based and non-fund-based outstanding amount for these accounts was ₹ 1,35,846 crore, as on 30.6.2017.

The amount of recovery depends either on the repayment plan under the approved resolution plan or the value realised in liquidation, whichever of the two is approved under the insolvency resolution process as per the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

Opening of new branch of SBI

1506. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation which was forwarded by Prime Minister Office regarding opening of new branch of State Bank of India in Jangal under Shimla District of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when it will be opened; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The question does not provide any period of reference. However, based on the search of receipts in recent years, it has been found that no such reference/representation has either been received or forwarded by Prime Minister's Office to Department of Financial Services.

In this regard, State Bank of India and State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) of Himachal Pradesh have also informed that no proposal has been received by them for opening a new branch of State Bank of India at Jangal in Himachal Pradesh.

However, SLBC of Himachal Pradesh has apprised that one branch of UCO Bank is operating at Jangal in Himachal Pradesh.

Study of black money within and outside country

1507. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, National Council of Applied Economic Research and National Institute of Financial Management to carry out a study separately on the estimation of quantum of black money within and outside the country;

(b) whether it is a fact the above institutes have carried out studies and submitted their Reports to Government;

(c) if so, the details of each of the recommendations made by the above institutes and the action Ministry has taken on each of the above recommendations; and

(d) by when the reports are going to be made public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes Sir. Following the directions/recommendations of the

Standing Committee on Finance, the Government commissioned a study, *inter alia*, on estimation of unaccounted income and wealth both inside and outside the country, which was conducted by National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) and National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM).

(b) Final reports of NIPFP, NCAER and NIFM were received on 30th December, 2013, 18th July, 2014 and 21st August, 2014 respectively.

(c) and (d) The study reports of these institutes along with the response of the Government have been forwarded to the Lok Sabha Secretariat for placing them before the Standing Committee on Finance. The study reports have been placed before the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance, which is now seized of the matter.

Beneficiaries under PM Mudra Scheme

†1508. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Loan Scheme; and

(b) the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As on 20.07.2018, over 13.30 crore loans have been sanctioned to borrowers under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) since inception of the scheme on 08.04.2015.

The details of loans sanctioned State-wise since inception are given in the Statement.

Statement

*State-wise details of loans sanctioned under PMMY
from 08.04.2015 to 20.07.2018*

Sl.No.	State	No of Accounts
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32347
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2337025
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	22370
4.	Assam	3595273

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl.No.	State	No of Accounts
5.	Bihar	11486844
6.	Chandigarh	63426
7.	Chhattisgarh	2671512
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7364
9.	Daman and Diu	3110
10.	Delhi	910869
11.	Goa	123007
12.	Gujarat	3994136
13.	Haryana	2455121
14.	Himachal Pradesh	290742
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	281440
16.	Jharkhand	3426600
17.	Karnataka	14093205
18.	Kerala	4569847
19.	Lakshadweep	2399
20.	Madhya Pradesh	8747379
21.	Maharashtra	11389377
22.	Manipur	81087
23.	Meghalaya	75798
24.	Mizoram	30310
25.	Nagaland	31027
26.	Odisha	9321233
27.	Pondicherry	400685
28.	Punjab	2391855
29.	Rajasthan	4575638
30.	Sikkim	50625
31.	Tamil Nadu	17210208
32.	Telangana	1727965
33.	Tripura	774751

Sl.No.	State	No of Accounts
34.	Uttar Pradesh	11850073
35.	Uttarakhand	956165
36.	West Bengal	13079861
TOTAL		133060674

Source: As reported by Member Lending Institutions on the MUDRA Portal.

Disinvestment target set for 2017-18

1509. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target to raise funds through disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) during 2017-18 was much higher than 2016-17;

(b) if so, the details thereof besides the total funds raised till March, 2018;

(c) the PSUs identified for disinvestment during the current financial year; and

(d) whether Government shall be able to achieve the target set for raising the funds during the current fiscal year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The disinvestment targets (BE) for the financial year 2016-17 and 2017-18 were ₹ 56,500 crore and ₹ 72,500 crore respectively. Against these targets, the Government realized ₹ 46,247 crore and ₹ 1,00,057 crore during the years 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively.

(c) and (d) Disinvestment target for the year 2018-19 will be achieved by undertaking divestment of CPSEs through listing of profitable CPSEs, minority stake sale, strategic disinvestment, buybacks of shares, exchange traded funds etc. as per the extant policy.

The actual realization from CPSEs' disinvestment through market mechanisms depend on the prevailing market conditions and as per the policy and commitment, the Government looks for right opportunity for disinvestment transactions and moves ahead in a prudent manner.

Impact of outflow of FPIs on Indian economy

1510. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount pulled out by Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) from Indian market during financial years 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18;

(b) whether there is any cause of concern for Indian economy for such outflow of FPI; and

(c) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) The details of net inflows/outflows of Foreign Portfolio Investments to and from India during the past five years are provided in the Table below:

Table 1: Foreign Portfolio Investment in India

US\$ billion	
Year	Net Inflows (+)/Outflows (-)
2013-14	8.9
2014-15	45.7
2015-16	-2.5
2016-17	7.8
2017-18	22.2

Source: SEBI and RBI.

From the aforesaid table, it may be seen that out of the five financial years, it is only in one financial year i.e. in the FY 2015-16 that there was net outflow of 2.5 Billion USD by the Foreign Portfolio Investors from the Indian market. In all other financial years there is a net inflow by the Foreign Portfolio Investors in the Indian securities market. With a view to check volatile inflows and outflows of foreign portfolio investment, appropriate prudential measures to limit such flows have been put in place. These include restrictions on the eligible securities that an FPI can invest in, limits for purchase of shares in a company, government securities and corporate bonds, minimum maturity restrictions for purchase of debt securities and priority to long term investors.

Bad financial conditions of PSBs

1511. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Government to improve the bad financial condition of the Public Sector Banks in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has tried to find out and address the reasons for the same;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d): Government has adopted a comprehensive approach for addressing NPAs in the banking system and improving the condition of banks. 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). Asset Quality Review (AQR) carried out in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of NPAs. PSBs initiated cleaning up and expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were reclassified as NPAs and provided for. Such restructuring schemes have been discontinued since. Further, upon, *inter alia*, the net NPA ratio breaching specified monitored threshold, RBI placed eleven PSBs under its Prompt Corrective Action framework, in order to restore their financial health. In parallel, to strengthen PSBs, Government began their recapitalisation under Indradhanush plan announced in August, 2015, which envisaged capital infusion of ₹ 70,000 crore by the Government over the four financial years and, to address the high NPAs revealed subsequently by AQR, has followed this up with the announcement and initiation of recapitalisation to the tune of ₹ 2,11,000 crore. This has been accompanied with a PSB Reforms Agenda for systemic improvements in banks. Under the PSBs Reforms Agenda, PSBs have created Stressed Asset Management verticals for stringent recovery, segregated pre- and post-sanction follow-up roles for clean and effective monitoring, initiated creation of online one-time settlement platforms and committed to monitoring large-value accounts through specialised monitoring agencies.

Further, for creating a clean and effective recovery system, Government has enacted

the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, amended the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Securities Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI Act) to make it more effective, established six new Debts Recovery Tribunals and improved the recovery systems within PSBs. Further, 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).

Thus, by recognising NPAs transparently, up-front provisioning, recapitalisation for bank strengthening, reforms for comprehensive systemic improvements in banks, and cleaning up lending and recovery systems, Government has put in place a clean and robust banking system.

RBI's power over regulating PSBs

1512. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India does not enjoy enough powers in regulating State run lenders;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government is willing to discuss RBI's power over regulating Public Sector Banks; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government 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*:-

- inspect the bank and its books and accounts (section 35(1));
- examine on oath any director or other officer of the bank (section 35(3));
- cause a scrutiny to be made of the affairs of the bank (section 35(1A));
- give directions to secure the proper management of the bank (section 35A);
- call for any information of account details (section 27(2));
- determine the policy in relation to advances by the bank (section 21);
- direct special audit of the bank (section 30(1B)); and

- 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) RBI’s 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, RBI’s master directions on frauds lay out guidelines on categorisation, reporting and review of frauds, along with norms for consequent provisioning.

The powers of RBI are wide-ranging and comprehensive to deal with various situations that may emerge in all banks, including public sector banks. The improvement in regulatory functioning being an ongoing process, Government engages with RBI and discusses issues as they evolve.

Loan waived off to Industrial Sector

1513. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gross NPAs of all banks have touched ₹ 8,40,958 crores in December, 2017, mostly due to Industry loans followed by Services and Agriculture Sectors, as per Government data;

(b) if so, the details of the loans extended to the Industrial Sector since the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the details of the total amount of loan waived to the Industrial houses in the last three years in way of negotiating NPAs, year-wise; and

(d) the details of amount of loans provided by banks to the Agricultural Sector since the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per provisional data of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on domestic operations, as on 31.12.2017, aggregate gross Non Performing Assets (GNPAs) of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), were ₹ 8,31,141 crore, most of which were in the Industry category, followed by Services and Agriculture and Allied Activities categories.

(b): With regard to the details of the loans extended to the Industrial Sector, RBI has apprised that required information is not available. However, as per data reported by RBI on domestic operations of SCBs, during the last three financial years, with provisional data for 31.3.2018, 'Industry — Advances Outstanding' increased by ₹ 1,55,582 crore.

(c) No corporate loan waiver has been done by the Government.

(d) With regard to the details of the amount of loans provided by banks to the Agricultural Sector, RBI has apprised that required information is not available. However, as per data reported by RBI on domestic operations of SCBs, during the last three financial years, with provisional data for 31.3.2018, 'Agriculture and Allied Activities — Advances Outstanding' increased by ₹ 3,64,289 crore.

**Issue of rules/guidelines for procurement of goods by
Ministries/Departments**

1514. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the laid down rules and Orders of Government of India, are to be followed while dealing with matters of involving Public finances;

(b) whether these Rules and Orders are applicable to all Ministries and Departments of Government of India;

(c) whether the General Rules regarding procurement of Goods and Services are applicable to all Ministries; and

(d) whether Ministries/Processing Departments can issue Rules/detailed guidelines for procurement of goods in contradiction to the General Financial Rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) General Financial Rules (GFRs) which are a compilation of rules and orders of Government of India are to be followed while dealing with matters involving public finances. These rules are to be followed by all Departments and Organisations under the Government except otherwise provided for in these Rules.

(c) and (d) The general rules regarding procurement of Goods and Services required for public service are applicable to all Ministries and Departments. Detailed instructions relating to procurement may be issued by procuring Departments broadly in conformity with these general rules.

Impact of bad loans on the economy

†1515. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount of loans taken from various banks that have turned into Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) along with the loans that were written off;

(b) the details of the above amount availed by the farmers and industrialists separately;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is a fact that the year 2017 has witnessed highest bad debts during the last ten years;

(d) the extent to which the economy has been affected due to bad debts of banks; and

(e) the problems being faced by people in getting loans in Small and Medium Scale Sector due to such bad debts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) 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, aggregate gross Non-performing Assets (NPAs) of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), as per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data for domestic operations, increased to ₹ 9,61,962 crore as on 31.3.2018 (provisional data). Out of which, ₹ 85,344 crore pertained to Agriculture and Allied Activities and ₹ 7,03,969 crore pertained to Industries. During the last ten financial years, the increase in aggregate gross NPAs of SCBs was the highest in the financial year 2015-16.

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. As per RBI data for domestic operations, ₹ 1,51,482 crore of loan amount has been written-off (including compromise) by SCBs during the financial year 2017-18 (provisional data). 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.

(d) As per RBI data, over the period March, 2015 to March, 2018, gross domestic loans outstanding of SCBs for retail, agriculture and allied activities and micro and small enterprises showed significant growth (63.6%, 34.5% and 24.5%

respectively). Further, over the same period, credit outstanding of SCBs for large industries increased by about ₹ 69,500 crore, which was further augmented as a result of rapid growth in corporate debt raised through bond markets, net outstanding amount of which increased by ₹ 9,91,939 crore during this period.

(e) As per RBI's Income Recognition and Asset Classification norms, loan or advance exposure is classified as NPA as per 90 days past due criterion. RBI, *vide* notification dated 6.6.2018, allowed banks and Non-Banking Financial Companies to classify as a standard asset, their exposure to all MSMEs, as per the 180 days past due criterion, subject to certain conditions. This considerably improves access to loans for the small and medium scale sector.

Waiver of farm loans

1516. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether farmers have organised 10 days' strike across the country demanding waiver of farm loans;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the response of Government thereto;
- (d) whether Government would waive the farm loans of farmers who committed suicide;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons for ignoring the plights of 65% of population of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (f) The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare (DAC&FW) have informed that Rashtriya Kisan Mahasangh, a farmers' organization, had given a call for 10 days strike from 1st June, 2018 in some States including Maharashtra for blocking the supply of fruits, vegetables and milk over their main demand of implementation of Swaminathan Commission recommendations pertaining to Minimum Support Price for agriculture produce and guaranteed income of farmers. However, arrivals in wholesale regulated markets (APMCs) in the States remained normal during the aforesaid period.

There is no proposal under consideration of the Union Government to waive off loans of farmers. However, some State Governments have announced their own schemes, *inter alia*, of waiver of loan of farmers.

The Central Government has, *inter alia*, taken the following major initiatives to reduce the debt burden of farmers and for development of agriculture and welfare 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 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).
- Reserve Bank of India has issued directions for Relief Measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, *inter alia*, include, restructuring/rescheduling of existing crop loans and term loans, extending fresh loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. These directions have been so designed that the moment calamity is declared by the concerned District Authorities they are automatically set in motion without any intervention, thus saving precious time. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has also been reduced 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.

- The Government has announced its decision to fix Minimum Support Price (MSP) at a level of at least 150 per cent of the cost of production for kharif crops 2018-19.
- Pradhan Mantri Fasal BimaYojana (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)

Black money brought from foreign countries

1517. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:

SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of black money brought back from foreign countries since 2014 till 15th July, 2018, year-wise and country wise;
- (b) whether money in Swiss accounts of Indians has risen by 50 per cent to 1.01 billion Swiss Francs in 2017;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (d) the details of other tax haven countries where money in accounts of Indians have increased and whether Government has access to all names having Swiss bank accounts; and
- (e) the reasons why tall claims of Government regarding black money has failed miserably and details of promised black money brought back to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (e) The year-wise and country-wise details of the black money, as sought for, are not maintained. However, the Government has taken various steps 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.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) 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).
- (iv) 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.
- (v) 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.

(vi) 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.

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

In respect of the reported rise in the Swiss Bank deposits from India in 2017, Swiss authorities have shared the following information regarding the Swiss National Bank (SNB) figures quoted in the media:—

“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.

Discontinuation of overtime allowance

1518. DR. BANDA PRAKASH:

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to discontinue overtime allowance for categories other than operational staff and industrial employees;

(b) whether it has also been decided to link grant of overtime allowance with biometric attendance; and

(c) whether Government has also decided not to revise the rate of overtime allowance or OTA for the operational staff and they would continue to get the amount as per its order issued in 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes Sir, in pursuance of the recommendations of the 7th Central Pay Commission and the decision of the Government thereon, Department of Personnel and Training has issued orders in this regard *vide* O.M. No. A-27016/03/2017-Estt. (AL) dated 19.06.2018.

(b) Yes, Sir. As per above mentioned O.M., in respect of certain category of staff, the overtime allowance will be calculated on the basis of biometric attendance.

(c) Yes, Sir. As per above mentioned O.M., Government has decided not to revise the rates of overtime allowance for Operational Staff, Office Staff and Staff Car Drivers, they would continue to get the amount as per its order issued in 1991.

Financial stability report of RBI

†1519. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial stability report of RBI has expressed apprehension of increase in NPAs, and further deterioration of the condition of Banking Sector;

(b) the steps taken by Government to preempt the apprehensions expressed by the RBI in its report; and

(c) the reasons for consistent increase in NPAs of the banks even after almost every transaction of saving bank account holders is being charged by the banks, including those held by old age pensioners, school children receiving scholarships and labourers of MGNREGA drawing their wages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The gross advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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). Asset Quality Review (AQR) carried out in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of NPAs. PSBs initiated cleaning up and expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were reclassified as NPAs and provided for. Such restructuring schemes have been discontinued since. In parallel, to strengthen PSBs, Government began their recapitalisation under Indradhanush plan announced in August, 2015, which envisaged capital infusion of ₹ 70,000 crore by the Government over the four financial years and, to address the high NPAs revealed subsequently by AQR, has followed this up with the announcement and initiation of recapitalisation to the tune of ₹ 2,11,000 crore. This has been accompanied with a PSB Reforms Agenda for systemic improvements in banks. Under the PSBs Reforms Agenda, PSBs have created Stressed Asset Management verticals for stringent recovery, segregated pre-and post-sanction follow-up roles for clean and effective monitoring, initiated creation of online one-time settlement platforms and committed to monitoring large-value accounts through specialised monitoring agencies.

Further, for creating a clean and effective recovery system, Government has enacted the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), amended the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Securities Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI Act) to make it more effective, established six new Debts Recovery Tribunals and improved the recovery systems within PSBs. Further, 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).

Thus, by recognising NPAs transparently, up-front provisioning, recapitalisation for bank strengthening, reforms for comprehensive systemic improvements in banks, and cleaning up lending and recovery systems, Government has put in place a clean and robust banking system.

As regards RBI's Financial Stability Report (FSR) of June 2018, the same states gross NPAs of scheduled commercial banks (SCBs) to be at 11.6% in March, 2018. Further, according to FSR, the baseline scenario for stress testing, on the basis of regression modelling, indicates 12.2% gross NPA level for SCBs in March, 2019.

In respect of the above regression modelling output, it is pertinent that out

of the existing stock of NPAs, about one-third are currently undergoing timebound insolvency resolution process under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, in the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and as resolution proceeds through the current financial year (FY), NPAs of banks would correspondingly reduce. However, since regression modelling is based on historical rates and trends, its output does not capture impact of such events under way. Further, the Revised Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets issued in February, 2018 has had significant NPA impact in FY 2017-18, which constitutes the baseline for FY 2018-19. Such baseline effect is not captured in modelling and may elevate modelling output.

As regards charges on savings bank accounts, as per RBI's instructions, there is no minimum average balance in Basic Savings Bank Deposit accounts or accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, including such accounts held by old age pensioners, schoolchildren receiving scholarships and labourers of MGNREGA drawing wages, and, as such, such accounts are exempt from minimum average balance charges. Further, RBI instructions require banks to ensure that service charges fixed by them are reasonable and are in line with the average cost of providing the services and to also ensure that customers with low volume of activities are not penalised.

Devaluation of Indian Rupee

†1520. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the value of Rupee is falling constantly versus Dollar resulting in increased costs of import due to which businessmen have to pay more amount in Indian currency leading to an adverse impact on the industries and businesses;

(b) the information about the maximum devaluation of Rupee in last one decade and whether Rupee has fallen to its lowest level in June-July, 2018; and

(c) the reasons for constant devaluation of Rupee and the steps being taken by the Government to stabilise and strengthen the Rupee and the effects thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.) (a) In the year 2018 (January 01, 2018 to July 20, 2018), the Indian rupee (INR) has traded in the range of ₹ 63.25 to ₹ 69.13 against US\$ and it has not depreciated constantly. Other thing remaining the same, the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

depreciation of the Rupee *vis-à-vis* US dollar would tend to make imports costlier and importers may have to pay more amount in Indian currency.

(b) No devaluation of INR was carried out in the last decade. However, the Rupee has depreciated *vis-à-vis* US dollar from ₹ 45.99 per US\$ in 2008-09 to ₹ 64.45 per US\$ in 2017-18. INR moved in either direction in this period. During the period June-July, 2018 (upto 26th July, 2018), the INR fell to its lowest level of ₹ 69.13 per US\$ on 20th July, 2018.

(c) The value of INR against other currencies is market determined and has varied in the last few months based on the evolving global developments. Rupee has generally shown depreciating trends during the year 2018 due to a number of reasons *viz* increase in the prices of crude oil, escalation of protectionist sentiments in some countries; rising interest rate and balance-sheet normalization by the US Fed, along with expansionary fiscal policy in United States, divergence in monetary policy of various Central Banks (while interest rates are being raised in US by Fed, the ECB & BoJ have deferred the rate hike decision), capital outflows from emerging markets, etc. The RBI conducts its foreign exchange market operations for orderly movement in the exchange rate and to contain volatility. The Government as well as the RBI closely monitor the external developments on an ongoing basis to support robust macroeconomic outcome. To encourage capital inflows, the investment limits for foreign portfolio investors were eased in April, 2018.

Charges levied by banks on account holders

†1521. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) items against which a new charge was levied by various banks on their account holders along with the total amount recovered by way of this charge from the account holders during last four years;

(b) whether banks have levied such charges even on the account holders who draw old age pensions, scholarships from schools and the wages of MGNREGA on the pretext of minimum balance and in some cases the entire amount deposited in the account has been deducted as this charge on the pretext of not maintaining minimum balance; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s Master Circular on "Customer Service in Banks" dated July 1, 2015 provides that banks are permitted to fix service charges on various services rendered by them, as per their Board approved policy, while ensuring that the charges are reasonable and not out of line with the average cost of providing these services.

The RBI guidelines also provide that basic banking services through Basic Savings Bank Deposit accounts (BSBD), including accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), are provided without any charges.

Service/miscellaneous charges have thus always been levied by banks as per the extant guidelines of RBI. As regards the service/miscellaneous charges made applicable during the last four years, ₹ 3,324 crore has been realized, as informed by Public Sector Banks.

Further, by end-December 2017, there were 53.3 crore BSBD accounts, including 30.84 crore Jan-Dhan accounts for which there are no charges for maintaining the minimum balance.

In addition, there is no monthly limit on the number of deposits that can be made in the BSBD accounts (including PMJDY account), the holders of these accounts are also allowed a maximum of four withdrawals, including ATM withdrawal during a month.

BSBD (including PMJDY) accountholders receiving pension, scholarships, MGNREGA wages etc. are not subject to requirement of maintenance of minimum balance.

As per RBI's direction on 'Usage of ATMs – Rationalization of number of free transactions', dated 14.08.2014, savings bank account holders are allowed a minimum of (i) five free monthly ATM transactions at a bank's own ATM at any location (ii) three free transactions at any other bank's ATMs at six metros, and (iii) five free transactions at any other bank's ATM at non-metro location. Beyond this minimum number of free ATM transactions, banks have their Board approved policy on charges from customers on ATM transactions, subject to a cap.

Conversion of Urban Co-operative Banks into Small Finance Banks

1522. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India decided to allow Urban Co-operative Banks to convert into Small Finance Banks;

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

(c) the efforts taken to revive the Urban Co-operative Banks which are in bad shape; and

(d) whether the move will benefit small and marginal farmers and persons engaged in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Sectors for getting loans at concessional rate of interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that in its monetary policy statement released on June 6, 2018 it has announced to allow voluntary transition of Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) which are meeting the prescribed criteria into Small Finance Banks (SFBs). Under the scheme, well run UCBs meeting certain criteria will be eligible to transit into SFBs. The scheme is envisaged in view of changing financial landscape in the country and also for giving an opportunity to well-run UCBs to pursue financial inclusion with strong balance sheet.

(c) RBI has informed that with a view to ensuring that the UCBs are strong and resilient, it has issued instructions/guidelines to Primary (Urban) Co-operative Banks on matters such as Management of Advances, Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning Norms, Capital Adequacy Norms, Exposure Norms, Inspection and Audit system, Frauds, etc. under the powers vested in the BR Act, 1949 and RBI Act, 1934. Submission of returns/statements has been prescribed to Primary (Urban) Co-operative Banks for monitoring their financial position in a time bound manner. Further, Task Forces for Urban Cooperative Banks (TAFUCB) have been set up for each state as well as one for Multi State Urban Cooperative Banks (Central TAFUCB) which, *inter alia*, plays a crucial role in improving the financial position/ rehabilitation of weak UCBs.

(d) SFBs have a mandate to lend to the Priority Sector at least to the extent of 75% as against 40% for UCBs. Moreover, they also have a mandate to ensure that not less than 50% of the advances comprise of loans of ₹ 25 lakh and less.

**Use of Sophisticated Currency Verification
and Processing machine**

1523. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sophisticated Currency Verification and Processing System (CVPS) is being used to count currency post demonetisation, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details regarding the starting date of usage of these CVPS along with import of first one and total numbers available till date;

(c) whether CVPS were being used by RBI before demonetisation, if so, the details thereof;

(d) details regarding the tenders floated for CVPS and total expenditure incurred on their procurement; and

(e) whether the decision to buy more CVPS was taken in the month of October, 2017 if so, thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Currency Verification and Processing System (CVPS) is an electronic-mechanical device designed for examination, authentication, counting, sorting and online destruction of the notes which are unfit for further circulation. CVPS machines were being used to count currency notes post demonetisation. In addition to 59 CVPS machines available at various Reserve Bank of India (RBI) offices, 7 CVPS machines were taken on lease basis via global tendering for processing Specified Bank Notes (SBNs). Further, 8 CVPS machines of commercial banks in India were used for processing of SBNs under the supervision of RBI officers.

(b) The contract for first CVPS in RBI was awarded in December, 1997 and was commissioned in the year 1998. At present, there are 59 CVPS installed across 19 Regional Offices of RBI.

(c) Yes, CVPS were being used by RBI prior to demonetisation for examination, authentication, counting, sorting and online destruction of the notes which are unfit for further circulation.

(d) Details regarding tenders floated for CVPS and expenditure incurred on their procurement are given below:—

Date of Tender	LOI Date	Supplier	No. of machines	Expenditure
Not readily available	21.12.1997	Currency Susters International Inc	4	USD 14,41,500
	12.01.1998	Giesecke and Devrient	3	DM 13,17,000
15.12.2000	1.1.2001	Giesecke and Devrient	22	USD 1,10,01,850
	5.7.2002	Giesecke and Devrient	20	USD 92,00,000
Buy Back of 4 CVPS	9.11.2002	De La Rue	4	USD 15,24,000
Buy Back of 3 CVPS	9.11.2002	Giesecke and Devrient	2	USD 8,00,000
12.8.2004	29.6.2005	Giesecke and Devrient	6	USD 32,00,000
29.10.2001	16.6.2010	De La Rue	5	Rs.11,25,00,000
22.7.2017	24.8.2017	CPS and G&D	7	Leased at processing fee of ₹ 52.55 per bundle of banknotes

(e) No such decision was taken in October, 2017 as RBI has taken 7 CVPS machines on lease basis.

Huge losses posted in PSBs

1524. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Public Sector Banks have posted huge losses in the recent past/first quarter of this year ending March, 2018;

(b) if so, the names of such banks and the quantum of losses they have posted;

(c) the reasons for such huge losses;

(d) whether Government has fixed or proposes to fix any responsibility for loss of public money by these banks, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for the transparent and efficient functioning of these banks and ensuring their profitability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) 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. Further, during the

fourth quarter of the financial year (FY) 2017-18, all such schemes for restructuring stressed loans were withdrawn. As a result, while all PSBs posted operating profits in the last quarter of FY 2017-18, many had net losses primarily on account of continuing ageing provision for NPAs recognised as a result of AQR initiated in 2015 and subsequent transparent recognition by banks including under RBI's Revised Resolution Framework for Stressed Assets issued on 12.2.2018. Bank-wise details of operating profit, provisioning and net profit/losses of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in the fourth quarter of FY 2017-18 (January, 2018 to March, 2018) given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d): As per RBI inputs, PSBs are required to submit details of action taken by them against delinquent employees for involvement in cases of fraud and corrupt practices. RBI has apprised that action has been taken against delinquent employees for such involvement, in terms of conviction and award of major/minor penalties including dismissal, discharge and removal from service.

(e): Government has adopted a comprehensive approach for addressing NPAs in the banking system and improving the condition of banks. 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). Asset Quality Review (AQR) carried out in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of NPAs. PSBs initiated cleaning up and expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were reclassified as NPAs and provided for. Such restructuring schemes have been discontinued since. Further, upon, *inter alia*, the net NPA ratio breaching specified monitored threshold, RBI placed eleven PSBs under its Prompt Corrective Action framework, in order to restore their financial health. In parallel, to strengthen PSBs, Government began their recapitalisation under Indradhanush plan announced in August, 2015, which envisaged capital infusion of ₹ 70,000 crore by the Government over the four financial years and, to address the high NPAs revealed subsequently by AQR, has followed this up with the announcement and initiation of recapitalisation to the tune of ₹ 2,11,000 crore. This has been accompanied with a PSB Reforms Agenda for systemic improvements in banks. Under the PSBs Reforms Agenda, PSBs have created Stressed Asset Management verticals for stringent recovery, segregated pre- and post-sanction follow-up roles for clean and effective monitoring, initiated creation of online one-time settlement platforms and committed to monitoring large-value accounts through specialised monitoring agencies.

Further, for creating a clean and effective recovery system, Government has enacted the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, amended the Securitisation and Reconstruction of

Financial Assets and Enforcement of Securities Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI Act) to make it more effective, established six new Debts Recovery Tribunals and improved the recovery systems within PSBs. Further, 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).

Thus, by recognising NPAs transparently, up-front provisioning, recapitalisation for bank strengthening, reforms for comprehensive systemic improvements in banks, and cleaning up lending and recovery systems, Government has put in place a clean and robust banking system.

Statement

Details of operating profit, provisioning and net profit/loss of PSBs in the fourth quarter of FY 2017-18 (January, 2018 to March, 2018)

		(₹ in crore)		
Sl. No.	Bank	Operating Profit	Provisioning	Net profit during the quarter (amounts with a minus sign are losses)*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad Bank	123	3,633	-3,510
2.	Andhra Bank	1,366	3,902	-2,536
3.	Bank of Baroda	2,665	5,768	-3,102
4.	Bank of India	1,172	5,142	-3,970
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	546	660	-114
6.	Canara Bank	1,765	6,624	-4,860
7.	Central Bank of India	547	2,661	-2,114
8.	Corporation Bank	989	2,828	-1,838
9.	Dena Bank	175	1,401	-1,225
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	2,809	8,472	-5,663
11.	Indian Bank	1,164	1,032	132
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	1,129	4,736	-3,607

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	401	2,051	-1,650
14.	Punjab and Sind Bank	128	652	-525
15.	Punjab National Bank	-447	12,970	-13,417
16.	State Bank of India	15,883	23,601	-7,718
17.	Syndicate Bank	934	3,129	-2,195
18.	UCO Bank	112	2,247	-2,134
19.	Union Bank of India	1,890	4,473	-2,583
20.	United Bank of India	134	394	-260
21.	Vijaya Bank	844	636	207

* 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 under the 12th February RBI Circular.

Sources: Public Sector Banks.

Expansion of tax payers base

1525. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's drive towards higher compliance has already helped it garner an additional ₹ 1.5 lakh crore in direct taxes during 2017-18 and get a record number of new filers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Tax Department is chasing 65 lakh people who it suspects did not file returns last year as it hopes to expand the tax payer base to over ₹ 9.3 crore; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The net collection of direct taxes for FY 2017-18 was Rs. 10,02,741 crore (provisional) as compared to ₹ 8,49,713 crore collected during FY 2016-17, showing increase in revenue collection of about ₹ 1.53 lakh crore. In FY 2017-18, about 1.07 crore new return filers were also added to the tax base.

The increase in direct tax revenue and the tax base in FY 2017-18 is attributable to several legislative and administrative measures taken by the Government, including

steps to ensure proper compliance of tax obligations by persons not reporting or under-reporting their income.

(c) and (d) During FY 2017-18, 70.81 lakh non-filers of return with potential tax liabilities were identified for follow-up action through Non-Filers Monitoring System (NMS) of the Income Tax Department, which analyses and assimilates in-house information and transactional data received from third parties to detect persons and entities who have undertaken high value transactions but have not filed their returns.

**Acceptance of demonetised notes in Consumer
Co-operative Stores in Delhi**

1526. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 8 November, 2016, Government announced the demonetisation of all ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 bank notes to root out menace of black money and corruption;

(b) whether Government allowed usage of old ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 bank notes in Consumer Co-operative Stores limited to ₹ 5000 at a time with identity proof and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of Consumer Co-operative Stores in Delhi that had been allowed to accept old ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 bank notes more than ₹ 5000 at a time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Union Government allowed usage of old ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 Bank Notes for the period 11th November, 2016 to 15th December, 2016 for purchases at consumer cooperative stores operated under authorisation of Central or State Governments for the customers providing their identity proof, upto the limit of ₹ 5000 at a time. The chronology of notifications issued in this matter is as under:—

- (i) The exemption for carrying out certain emergent and urgent transactions using the specified bank notes (SBNs) with effect from 9th November, 2016 until the 11th November, 2016 was *inter alia* granted *vide* GOI notification No. 3408 (E) dated 8th November, 2016 “for purchases at Consumer Cooperative Stores operated under authorisation of Central or State Governments.”
- (ii) The above notification no. 3408 (E) dated 8th November, 2016 was amended *vide* SO No. 3445 (E) dated 11th November, 2016 by extending

the last date for using the SBNs to 14th November, 2016 and inserting the words “and the customers shall provide their identity proof” after the word “Governments”.

- (iii) The notification no. 3408 (E) dated 8th November, 2016 was further amended *vide* S.O. No. 3544 (E) dated 24th November, 2016 by extending the last date for using the SBNs to 15th December, 2016 and inserting the words “up to a limit of ₹ 5000/- at a time” after the word “Governments”.

(c) No separate notification was issued by the Union Government allowing for usage of old ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 Notes at Consumer Cooperative Stores in Delhi.

Vacancies in rural health facilities

1527. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rural health statistics, 2017 show that of the 25,650 sanctioned posts of doctors, 3,027 are vacant;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that vacancies at all levels have been the biggest stumbling block in National Health Mission ever since its launch in 2005; 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) According to the Rural Health Statistics (RHS)-2016-17 (as on 31st March, 2017), there were a requirement of 25,650 number of Doctors in Primary Health Centers (PHCs) in order to make them IPHS compliment. The sanctioned posts, vacancy and shortfall were 33968, 8286 and 3027 respectively. All India figures for vacancy and shortfall are the totals of State-wise vacancy and shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs. Further for calculating the overall vacancy sanctioned posts were taken and, the States/UTs for which sanctioned manpower position is not available, are excluded.

States/UT wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) No, Public health and hospitals being a state subject, the primary responsibility to ensure the availability of doctors in public health facilities lies with the State Governments. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including engaging

of doctors on contractual basis based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans. Also, States are advised to put in place transparent policies of posting and transfer, and ensure rational deployment of doctors. As the posts required for health facilities are filled up by respective State/UT Governments, they are impressed upon from time to time to fill up the vacant posts.

Statement

Details of doctors+ at primary health centres

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1147	1952	1644	308	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	143	NA	122	NA	21
3.	Assam	1014	NA	1048	NA	*
4.	Bihar#	1899	2078	1786	292	113
5.	Chhattisgarh	785	798	341	457	444
6.	Goa	24	48	56	*	*
7.	Gujarat	1392	1769	1229	540	163
8.	Haryana	366	687	429	258	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	538	636	492	144	46
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	637	1347	704	643	*
11.	Jharkhand	297	569	331	238	*
12.	Karnataka	2359	2359	2136	223	223
13.	Kerala	849	1120	1169	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1171	1771	954	817	217
15.	Maharashtra	1814	3009	2929	80	*
16.	Manipur	85	238	194	44	*
17.	Meghalaya ##	109	128	112	16	*
18.	Mizoram ###	57	152	56	96	1
19.	Nagaland	126	108	122	*	4
20.	Odisha	1280	1285	940	345	340

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Punjab	432	593	568	25	*
22.	Rajasthan	2079	2664	2382	282	*
23.	Sikkim	24	NA	30	NA	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	1362	2927	2759	168	*
25.	Telangana	689	1318	966	352	*
26.	Tripura	93	0	156	*	*
27.	Uttarakhand	257	386	215	171	42
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3621	4509	2209	2300	1412
29.	West Bengal	914	1390	918	472	*
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	42	34	8	*
31.	Chandigarh	3	0	3	*	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	15	8	7	1
33.	Daman and Diu	4	3	7	*	*
34.	Delhi	5	21	21	0	*
35.	Lakshadweep	4	8	8	0	*
36.	Puducherry	40	38	46	*	*
ALL INDIA ² /TOTAL		25650	33968	27124	8286	3027

Notes: # Sanctioned data for year 2011 used.

Sanctioned data for year 2015 used.

Sanctioned data for year 2013-14 used.

NA: Not Available.

+: Allopathic Doctors.

*: Surplus.

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

¹ One per Primary Health Centre.

² For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded.

Medical infrastructure in India

1528. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of Medical Colleges in India have been increasing over the course of time;

- (b) if so, the number of Medical Colleges as on date in India, State-wise;
- (c) the number of seats for MBBS in India, State-wise; and
- (d) the number of Registered MBBS Doctors in India, State-wise till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Yes. The number of Medical Colleges increased from 384 to 502 during the period 2013-14 to 2018-19. Details showing the number of Medical Colleges with number of MBBS seats as on date, State/UT-wise are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(d) As per information given by the Medical Council of India (MCI), 10,78,732 MBBS Doctors are registered with the State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India. State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

Statement-I*State-wise details of Medical Colleges (as on date)*

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	1400
6.	Chandigarh	1	100	0	0	1	100
7.	Chhattisgarh	6	650	3	450	9	1100
8.	Delhi	6	900	2	200	8	1100
9.	Goa	1	150	0	0	1	150
10.	Gujarat	17	3050	9	1300	26	4350
11.	Haryana	5	600	6	850	11	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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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	11	1550
23.	Puducherry	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: This is the total capacity created in the Colleges. Actual availability of seats in a particular year varies depending on grant of renewal permissions to unrecognized Colleges/Increased Intake.

Statement-II

Number of doctors registered with State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India as on 31st March, 2018

Sl.No.	Name of the Medical Council	Number of Doctors
1.	Andhra Pradesh Medical Council	93756
2.	Arunachal Pradesh Medical Council	880
3.	Assam Medical Council	23559
4.	Bihar Medical Council	40649
5.	Chhattisgarh Medical Council	7489
6.	Delhi Medical Council	16833
7.	Goa Medical Council	3487
8.	Gujarat Medical Council	59252
9.	Haryana Dental and Medical Council	5717
10.	Himachal Pradesh Medical Council	2849
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	14641
12.	Jharkhand Medical Council	5165
13.	Karnataka Medical Council	104794
14.	Madhya Pradesh Medical Council	36455
15.	Maharashtra Medical Council	158998
16.	Medical Council of India	52666
17.	Nagaland Medical Council	801
18.	Orissa Council of Medical Registration	21681
19.	Punjab Medical Council	46264
20.	Rajasthan Medical Council	40863
21.	Sikkim Medical Council	1166
22.	Tamil Nadu Medical Council	127848
23.	Travancore Medical Council	56999
24.	Uttar Pradesh Medical Council	72757
25.	Uttarakhand Medical Council	7408

Sl.No.	Name of the Medical Council	Number of Doctors
26.	West Bengal Medical Council	69097
27.	Tripura Medical Council	1716
28.	Telangana Medical Council	4942
TOTAL		10,78,732

Note: The other States/UTs do not have their own Medical Registration Council. Hence, their workers get registration with the Councils of other neighbouring States.

NPA and HPCA for physiotherapists

1529. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the purpose of Non-practicing Allowance (NPA) and Hospital Patient Care Allowance (HPCA) and the group and name of services to whom these allowances are given;

(b) whether there is a proposal to grant NPA/HPCA to physiotherapists also;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Non-practicing Allowance: NPA is paid to all the doctors appointed under CHS, who belong to group 'A' service, to deter them from engaging in private practice of any kind whatsoever including consultation and laboratory practice.

Hospital Patient Care Allowance (HPCA): is granted to only persons (Group C&D, Non-Ministerial employee) whose regular duties involve continuous and routine contact with patients infected with communicable diseases or those who have to routinely handle, as their primary duty, infected materials, instruments and equipments which can spread infection as their primary duty. The HPCA has been granted to provide additional support to take care of preventive and nutritional needs of such employees.

(b) No.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Government programmes to encourage sterilisation

1530. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) state-wise number of operational sterilisation centres;
- (b) gender-wise, State-wise number of sterilisations undertaken;
- (c) whether Government has commissioned a study to understand the reasons behind this disparity;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (f) what programmes Government has planned to encourage men to undergo sterilisation, given that a vasectomy is an easier process than a tubectomy;
- (g) whether Government plans to recruit male health workers;
- (h) if so, the details thereof; and
- (i) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per Government of India guidelines, sterilization can be conducted at established health care facilities with functional operation theatres. Health being a state subject, this list is maintained by respective State Governments.

(b) Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e): No, the Government has not commissioned any study on the reasons for this disparity as the Family Planning Programme in India is voluntary in nature and the Government promotes all family planning choices including female sterilization equally. It is the prerogative of the clients to choose a family planning method as per their reproductive rights and the Government provides the services free of cost in all public health and accredited private/ NGO facilities as per the demand.

(f) The initiatives undertaken by the Government to promote male sterilization in the country are:—

1. 'Vasectomy Fortnight' is being observed in the month of November every year in all States of India to raise awareness on male participation and promotion of male sterilization.

2. Training of service providers in No Scalpel Vasectomy (NSV) to enhance the pool of service providers.
3. Under the enhanced compensation scheme for sterilization, the compensation for male sterilization has been substantially increased.
4. A 360 degree media campaign underlining the role of men in family planning has been rolled out to encourage men to adopt FP methods.

(g) to (i) Health is a State subject, and recruiting Male Health Workers is the prerogative of the State Governments.

Statement

Details of female and male sterilization conducted in 2017-18

State	Female sterilization	Male sterilization
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	693	0
Andhra Pradesh	192,678	1,153
Arunachal Pradesh	836	1
Assam	34,975	2,649
Bihar	474,071	2,576
Chandigarh	2,248	37
Chhattisgarh	53,966	7,066
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,256	7
Daman and Diu	283	1
Delhi	16,514	491
Goa	2,435	12
Gujarat	324,284	2,203
Haryana	62,090	1,682
Himachal Pradesh	12,326	888
Jammu and Kashmir	12,404	357
Jharkhand	99,820	1,586
Karnataka	306,232	912
Kerala	60,125	696
Lakshadweep	57	0
Madhya Pradesh	299,274	3,727

State	Female sterilization	Male sterilization
Maharashtra	404,178	11,629
Manipur	669	73
Meghalaya	2,605	9
Mizoram	1,308	1
Nagaland	1,556	8
Odisha	86,541	1,148
Puducherry	7,431	5
Punjab	35,608	1,151
Rajasthan	245,965	2,559
Sikkim	119	5
Tamil Nadu	255,858	2,401
Telangana	68,985	3,616
Tripura	2,617	13
Uttar Pradesh	256,641	3,994
Uttarakhand	12,400	403
West Bengal	171,825	4,477
TOTAL	3,510,873	57,536

Display of available stock of medicines by hospitals

1531. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has written to all the States and Union Territories (UTs) to make public what medicines the respective hospitals and dispensaries have in store and to put a board outside the hospital premises about the availability or non availability of medicines along with their expiry date; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) "Public Health and Hospitals" being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure the availability and display of essential medicines at the public health facilities is that of respective State and UT Governments. Under the National Health Mission (NHM), support is provided to the States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare delivery system

including for provision of free essential drugs in public health facilities, based on the requirement posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans. Under NHM support is also provided to States/UTs for putting in place an IT enabled inventory management system to track drug availability. The Operational Guidelines for Free Drugs Service Initiative issued under NHM provides, among others, that States and UTs must have a facility wise Essential Drug List (EDLs) and display them prominently at each facility.

S.O.P. regarding disposal of unclaimed dead bodies

1532. Shri Anil Desai: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study about the number of unclaimed dead bodies recovered/found by police, if so, number of such dead bodies recovered during the last three years in various States/UTs;

(b) whether any Standard Operation Procedure has been set up about the disposal of such unclaimed bodies, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any instructions are there to various hospitals about the utilisation of organs of such dead persons before their cremations, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per the latest information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), 35215, 34592 and 43,460 numbers of unclaimed dead bodies were recovered by police during 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively. The State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The guidelines for decent disposal of Unclaimed/Unidentified dead bodies have been prepared by a committee constituted by Ministry of Home Affairs as per the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India with respect to Writ Petition (C) No. 163/2013 filed by Shri Vikas Chandra Guddu Baba *Vs.* Union of India and Ors.

(c) As per Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues, 1994 (as amended in 2011), in the case of a dead body lying in a hospital and not claimed by any of the near relatives of the deceased person within forty-eight hours from the time of the death of the concerned person, the authority for the removal of any human organ or tissue or both from the dead body which so remains unclaimed may be given, in the prescribed form, by the person in charge, for the time being, of the management or control of the hospital, or by an employee of such hospital authorised in this behalf by the person in charge of the management or control thereof. However, no authority shall be given so if the person empowered to give such authority has

reason to believe that any near relative of the deceased person is likely to claim the dead body even though such near relative has not come forward to claim the body of the deceased person within the time specified as above.

Statement

Details on Unidentified Deadbodies Recovered by Police during 2014-2016

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1677	603	1606
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	3	7
3.	Assam	499	556	408
4.	Bihar	1996	85	1185
5.	Chhattisgarh	269	417	400
6.	Goa	186	304	243
7.	Gujarat	1830	2416	2835
8.	Haryana	1566	1145	1566
9.	Himachal Pradesh	415	92	207
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	103	128	110
11.	Jharkhand	10	34	512
12.	Karnataka	2417	3533	3818
13.	Kerala	226	243	280
14.	Madhya Pradesh	549	507	955
15.	Maharashtra	4860	6185	6268
16.	Manipur	16	5	51
17.	Meghalaya	62	164	77
18.	Mizoram	1	0	5
19.	Nagaland	0	0	11
20.	Odisha	1335	1013	1261
21.	Punjab	966	928	1015
22.	Rajasthan	1204	549	925
23.	Sikkim	1	0	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	2657	3739	5167
25.	Telangana	1052	1773	2143
26.	Tripura	23	18	21

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3707	3409	3728
28.	Uttarakhand	497	508	418
29.	West Bengal	3740	3086	4998
TOTAL STATE(S)		31867	31443	40225
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	2
31.	Chandigarh	82	70	53
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0	1
33.	Daman and Diu	8	10	33
34.	Delhi UT	3115	3063	3008
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	1
36.	Puducherry	139	6	137
TOTAL UT(S)		3348	3149	3235
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		35215	34592	43460

Source: Crime in India.

US FDA warning for popular antibiotics

1533. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has strengthened warnings for fluoroquinolone class of antibiotics after they were found to cause mental health problems and serious blood sugar disturbances, including hypoglycemic coma in people with diabetes;

(b) whether these antibiotics are reasons for disturbances in attention, disorientation, agitation, nervousness, memory impairment and delirium;

(c) the reaction of medical experts here and whether our own Drug Controller has also favoured any ban on these antibiotics; and

(d) whether there is any drug safety agency on the lines of FDA of US in our country, if so, its mandate in controlling drug trade in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per US FDA news release dated 10.07.2018, the Administration requires safety labeling changes for fluoroquinolone class of antibiotics to strengthen the warning about the risks of mental

health side effects and serious blood sugar disturbances, including hypoglycemic coma and make these warnings more consistent across the labeling for all fluoroquinolones taken by mouth or given by injection.

(c) It has been decided to examine the issue in consultation with subject expert committee of Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO).

(d) Yes. CDSCO under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare regulates safety, efficacy and quality of drugs and cosmetics under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 thereunder.

List of medical devices under public monitoring

1534. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Drugs Controller General of India monitors only 23 medical devices;

(b) if so, whether all other medical devices are sold without quality checks or clinical trials;

(c) whether Government now proposes to expand the list of medical devices under the purview of drug law;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the objective behind the move; and

(e) the other steps taken by Government to provide these medical devices to patients at affordable prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO), under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, regulates the safety, efficacy and quality of 23 devices under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder, out of which 15 medical devices are notified under Section 3(b)(iv) of the Drugs and Cosmetic Act.

Medical Devices Rules, 2017 have been implemented with effect from 01.01.2018 which have detailed provisions for regulation of manufacture, import, sale and distribution of medical devices covered under the said Act to ensure their quality. Further, the DTAB has agreed to include all implantable medical devices, CT scan equipment, MRI equipment, Defibrillators, Dialysis Machine, PET equipment and X-Ray Machine under the purview of section 3 (b) (iv) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 with the objective of ensuring their quality.

(e) Out of the 23 medical devices, listed as drugs, 4 devices namely (i) Cardiac Stents, (ii) Drug Eluting Stents, (iii) Condoms and (iv) Intra Uterine Devices have been included in the National List of Essential Medicines and are under price control by virtue of being included in Schedule-I to the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 2013 and their ceiling prices have been fixed.

Further, the Government has also notified the ceiling prices of Orthopaedic Knee Implants for knee replacement system under paragraph 19 of the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 2013. The MRPs of remaining medical devices, being under non-scheduled category, are monitored to ensure that no manufacturer increases the maximum retail price by more than ten per cent of the price during the preceding 12 month period.

Diseases caused by erroneous blood transfusion practices

1535. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of persons across the country have been infected with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Hepatitis B Virus while getting blood transfusions;

(b) if so, the details of the persons infected during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check unsafe blood transfusion practices in hospitals across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) All hospitals are instructed to obtain blood from licensed blood banks. Clinicians are sensitized periodically on rational and appropriate use of blood and blood components through training programmes and Continuing Medical Education.

At licensed blood banks, safety and quality of blood and blood components is ensured by the Food and Drugs Authority at State and National levels through licensing and periodic inspections.

Provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 mandate that all blood units collected by licensed blood banks are screened for HIV, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, Malaria and Syphilis and cross-matched with patient's sample before issue for transfusion to patients. Due emphasis is also laid on proper donor selection, counselling and enrolling safe and regular blood donors. Blood and blood components are only to be issued on prescription of Registered Medical Practitioner.

Packages under National Health Protection Scheme

1536. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in all 1,350 packages under 23 medical specialities will be offered under the National Health Protection Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the scheme will roll out through an MoU between the Ayushman Bharat Mission and States; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that more than 20 States have signed the MoU in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes.

(b) The details of 23 Specialties covered under Ayushman Bharat – National Health Protection Mission (ABNHPM) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Yes.

(d) As on 24.07.2018, 26 States/UTs have signed Memorandum of Understanding for implementing AB-NHPM.

Statement

*The details of 23 specialities covered under Ayushman Bharat
National Health Protection Mission (AB-NHPM)*

Sl.No.	Speciality	No of Packages
1.	Cardiology	38
2.	Cardio-thoracic surgery	71
3.	Cardio-vascular surgery	21
4.	Ophthalmology	42
5.	ENT	94
6.	Orthopaedics	101
7.	Polytrauma	13
8.	Urology	161
9.	Obstetrics and Gynaecology	73

Sl.No.	Speciality	No of Packages
10.	General Surgery	253
11.	Neurosurgery	82
12.	Interventional Neuroradiology	12
13.	Plastic and reconstructive	9
14.	Burns Management	12
15.	Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	9
16.	Paediatric medical management	100
17.	Neo-natal	10
18.	Paediatric Cancer	12
19.	Paediatric Surgery	34
20.	Medical Package	70
21.	Oncology	112
22.	Emergency room packages (care requiring less than 12 hours stay)	4
23.	Mental Disorders Packages	17
TOTAL		1350

Note: All packages will include drugs, diagnostics, consultations, procedures, stay and food for patient.

Health hazards posed by transfats

1537. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that transfats often found in Indian snacks and baked products are responsible for over 5 lakh deaths world-wide each year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Indian cooking involves a lot of frying and reheating of the same oil which produces transfats;

(c) whether the World Health Organisation wants transfats eliminated in five years time; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) It is reported by World Health Organization (WHO) and 'The Lancet' (a Medical Journal) that industrially produced trans fat causes over five lakh deaths each year worldwide.

(b) Yes.

(c) WHO has called on Governments to use the recently released REPLACE action package to eliminate Industrial trans fats from food supply by 2023.

(d) At present, the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 prescribe that the trans fats shall not be more than 5% by weight in some types of vegetable fats. The FSSAI has decided to notify the limits of trans-fat in all edible vegetable oils and fats to be not more than 2% by weight in a phased manner by 2022.

The Industry Associations have also taken pledge to reduce the trans-fat content in all edible vegetable oils and fats to not more than 2% by weight and in bakery products to not more than 0.2% by weight on the occasion of event held on 10th July, 2018 to launch of “The Eat Right Movement”.

On issue of reheating and re-use of oil, in Schedule IV, Part V relating to Specific Hygienic and Sanitary Practices to be followed by Food Business Operators engaged in catering/food service establishments of Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) Regulations, 2011, following guidelines are provided:—

- (i) Re-use of cooking oil should be avoided;
- (ii) In case of reheating of oil, use maximum three times to avoid the formation of trans-fat. It is ideal to use once if possible.

Re-heating and reuse of oil should be avoided as far as possible. Avoid using leftover oil, wherever possible.

Statistics regarding Centrally sponsored health schemes

1538. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data of the centrally sponsored health schemes introduced by Government of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (b) Details of important schemes pertaining to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been provided in the Statement.

Statement*Details of important schemes pertaining to Ministry of
Health and Family Welfare***1. National Health Mission (NHM)**

National Health Mission (NHM) is one of the major Centrally sponsored schemes of the Department of Health and Family Welfare. It is also one of the flagship programme of Department of Health and Family Welfare.

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in 2005 to improve accessibility to quality healthcare particularly for the rural population, bridge gaps in healthcare, facilitate decentralized planning in the health sector and bring about inter-sectoral convergence. It sought to provide effective healthcare to rural population throughout the country with special focus on 18 States, which have relatively weaker public health indicators and/or weak infrastructure. In 2012, it was decided to continue NRHM coterminous with the 12th Plan. Subsequently the National Health Mission, encompassing the two Sub-Missions, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM), was launched in 2013.

I. Physical Progress (as on March, 2018)**Health System Strengthening****Human Resources**

On a baseline of 2.17 lakh, nearly 2.33 lakh health human resources have been added under NHM including 10,644 GDMOs, 2,649 Specialists, 27,473 AYUSH Doctors, 52,540 Staff Nurses, 82,528 ANMs, 36,378 Paramedics, 3,731 AYUSH paramedics, 368 Public Health Managers and 16,888 Programme Management staffs appointed on contractual basis.

Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs)

- 10.31 lakh ASHAs and link workers have been selected out of which 8.72 lakh have been given the orientation training under NRHM and 49,377 Urban ASHAs trained in Induction module.
- 9.81 lakh ASHAs have been provided with drug kits/HBSNCs kits.

Infrastructure strengthening/up gradation

32,643 new constructions (including 27,775 SCs, 2,524 PHCs, 555 CHCs, 166 SDHs, 139 DHs and 1484 other facilities above SCs but below block level) and 37,720 renovation/upgradation works of health facilities (including 15,769 SCs, 11,249

PHCs, 6,162 CHCs, 1001 SDHs, 2662 DHs and 877 other facilities above SC but below block level) were sanctioned.

24x7 Services and Referral facilities

9,920 PHCs have been made 24x7 PHCs and 3118 facilities (including 711 DH, 741 SDH and 1666 CHCs and other level) have been operationalized as First Referral Units (FRUs).

Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) and Emergency Response Services (ERS)

- 1427 Mobile Medical Units are operational in 424 districts for delivery of health care to difficult areas.
- 8,942 (108-Type) and 9,641 (102/104-Type) Emergency Response Service vehicles are operational under NHM.
- 6,183 vehicles (Janani Express, Mamata Vahan etc.) have been empanelled for transporting pregnant women to public health institutional delivery and back.

Community Participation

- 32,414 Rogi Kalyan Samitis (Patient Welfare Societies) have been set up at various hospitals to encourage involvement of the community in the management of Public Health services.
- 5.39 lakh Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNCs) at village level have been constituted across the country to facilitate village level healthcare planning.
- 9.05 crore Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) were held so far during the mission period.

Mainstreaming of AYUSH

- 15,436 AYUSH facilities are collocated at various healthcare facilities including PHCs, CHCs and Districts Hospitals.
- 27,473 AYUSH doctors and 3,731 AYUSH paramedics have been engaged at various health facilities.

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

JSY, under which cash assistance is being given to pregnant women for institutional delivery, has seen a phenomenal increase. Number of JSY beneficiaries have gone up from 9.86 lakh in 2005-06 to 104.5 lakh in 2016-17 and 75.51 lakh women are benefited during the year 2017-18.

MCH Wings

100/50/30 bedded Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings have been sanctioned in Public Health facilities with high bed occupancy to cater to the hugely increased demand. More than 30,000 additional beds have been sanctioned across 492 health facilities across 22 States which includes 188 MCH wings which are 100 bedded each.

Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs)

In order to reduce child mortality, effective interventions are being made in the field of Newborn Survival. 712 Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs) at DH and 2,321 Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSUs) at FRUs have been established to provide care to sick newborns in the country.

Progress on Key Goals

There has been significant decline in MMR, IMR, TFR and U5MR since the inception of NRHM.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) - declined from 2.5 in 2010 to 2.3 in the year 2016 (Presently it is 2.2 as per NFHS 2015-16). We are likely to achieve the 12th Five Year Plan target for TFR of 2.1

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

The IMR i.e. the number of deaths of children less than one year of age per 1000 live births, declined from 50 in 2009 to 34 in the year 2016. Percentage annual compound rate of decline in IMR during past six years, i.e. during 2009 to 2016, has accelerated to 4.9% from 2.3% observed during 1990-2008. The annual rate of decline of IMR in 2016 was 5.1%. The 12th Five Year Plan target for IMR is 25.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

The MMR of India has declined from 560 per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 130 per 100,000 live births in the period 2014-16. Percentage annual compound rate of decline in MMR during 2005 to 2014-16 accelerated to 5.8% from 5.1% observed during 1990 to 2005.

Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)

The U5MR in India declined from 64 in 2009 to 39 in 2016 and the percentage annual rate of decline in U5MR during 2009-2016 has accelerated to 6.4% from 3.3% observed during 1990-2008. The U5MR annual rate of decline in 2016 was 8.2% 4.4%. India is just missed the Millennium Development Goal target by one point.

National Disease Control Programmes

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP):-

- Malaria: Deaths due to Malaria reduced from 1707 in 2006 to 104 in March, 2018.
- Kala-Azar: Deaths due to Kala-Azar reduced from 187 in 2006 to Nil March, 2018.
- Filaria/Microfilaria rate: Reduced from 0.98% in 2006 to 0.45% in 2014.
- National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB): More than 64.41 lakh cataract operations are being done in March, 2017-18 against the target of 60 lakh cataract operations.
- National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP): Leprosy Prevalence Rate reduced to 0.67 per 10000 populations during 2017-18 (till March, 2018) against the target of less than 1 per 10000 populations.
- Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP): Annual total case notification of 103 lakh cases and 72% Cure rate has been achieved during 2017-18 (till March, 2018) against the target of 85% Cure rate.

Human Resource In-position (Contractual) under National Health Mission (NHM)

Sl. No.	State/UT	GDMOs	Paramedics	ANMs	Specialists	Staff Nurses	AYUSH Doctors	AYUSH Paramedics	Programme Management staffs	Public Health Managers	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bihar	107	1299	6867	83	655	2830	0	1497	0	13338
2.	Chhattisgarh	85	589	1584	33	690	564	284	1017	0	4846
3.	Himachal Pradesh	6	259	167	4	130	303	0	116	0	985
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	482	1424	2972	36	941	911	363	319	0	7448
5.	Jharkhand	82	600	5319	56	627	599	10	418	15	7726
6.	Madhya Pradesh	776	2156	4071	73	2079	1156	134	637	0	11082
7.	Odisha	119	856	1608	2	2116	2204	2	961	35	7903
8.	Rajasthan	115	779	3384	11	3898	1694	247	1449	212	11789
9.	Uttar Pradesh	660	3466	7472	162	4418	4226	572	1996	0	22972
10.	Uttarakhand	2	524	323	32	363	390	137	231	0	2002
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	58	144	422	11	653	56	0	320	0	1664
12.	Assam	1089	2478	5364	175	3625	661	0	1086	0	14478
13.	Manipur	23	284	512	0	267	173	78	175	0	1512

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14. Meghalaya	21	203	487	5	227	226	0	406	0	1575		
15. Mizoram	36	243	365	28	314	58	0	161	3	1208		
16. Nagaland	64	63	333	6	295	62	0	139	0	962		
17. Sikkim	47	85	92	8	108	14	5	41	0	400		
18. Tripura	1	149	10	4	28	154	33	118	0	497		
19. Andhra Pradesh	116	997	6241	114	1758	130	110	56	0	9522		
20. Goa	8	103	104	6	70	54	27	27	0	399		
21. Gujarat	206	1592	2235	88	1280	2179	0	2210	0	9790		
22. Haryana	209	857	3960	45	1801	618	175	359	0	8024		
23. Karnataka	319	1869	1567	126	5012	1501	367	522	0	11283		
24. Kerala	610	1133	717	44	1139	736	15	302	0	4696		
25. Maharashtra	379	3441	6951	667	6329	2513	91	517	0	20888		
26. Punjab	118	318	1836	80	1395	539	264	189	0	4739		
27. Tamil Nadu	3350	4166	1831	458	9899	475	475	888	0	21542		
28. Telangana	567	1958	5810	139	1663	584	247	70	79	11117		
29. West Bengal	544	3469	8734	20	197	1724	0	481	23	15192		

30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	26	81	4	29	28	13	16	0	213
31. Chandigarh	69	114	180	52	124	33	8	21	0	601
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	42	55	22	54	12	0	12	1	199
33. Daman and Diu	12	26	32	17	64	7	4	12	0	173
34. Delhi	299	435	715	20	182	0	0	94	0	1756
35. Lakshadweep	13	105	34	3	42	12	7	0	0	217
36. Puducherry	24	126	93	15	68	47	63	25	0	461
TOTAL	10644	36378	82528	2649	52540	27473	3731	16888	368	233199

Source: NHM-MIS report as on March, 2018.

Ambulances Operational under NHM

Sl. No.	State/UT	Dial 108	Dial 102/104	Other patients transport vehicle	Total Ambulances under NHM	State Ambulances
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bihar	10	1049	53	1112	164
2.	Chhattisgarh	237	363	0	600	400
3.	Himachal Pradesh	198	126	0	324	138
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	331	0	331	712
5.	Jharkhand	149	0	2581	2730	271
6.	Madhya Pradesh	606	740	0	1346	0
7.	Odisha	444	491	0	935	280
8.	Rajasthan	730	587	0	1317	363
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1488	2270	150	3908	0
10.	Uttarakhand	139	109	0	248	160
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	123	0	123	121
12.	Assam	380	316	235	931	0
13.	Manipur	0	43	0	43	24
14.	Meghalaya	43	0	0	43	16
15.	Mizoram	0	60	0	60	9
16.	Nagaland	0	80	0	80	0
17.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	31
18.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	72
19.	Andhra Pradesh	439	0	0	439	0
20.	Goa	40	0	4	44	74
21.	Gujarat	585	0	0	585	1510
22.	Haryana	352	0	0	352	0
23.	Karnataka	711	0	200	911	627
24.	Kerala	43	0	0	43	447
25.	Maharashtra	937	2674	0	3611	3461

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Punjab	242	0	0	242	496
27.	Tamil Nadu	829	0	0	829	950
28.	Telangana	316	0	0	316	362
29.	West Bengal	0	0	2960	2960	281
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	0	1	52
31.	Chandigarh	6	9	0	15	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	15
33.	Daman and Diu	7	4	0	11	12
34.	Delhi	0	265	0	265	35
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	14
36.	Puducherry	11	0	0	11	53
ALL INDIA		8942	9641	6183	24766	11150

Source: NHM-MIS report as on March, 2018.

Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) operational under NHM

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total MMUs
1.	Bihar	6
2.	Chhattisgarh	0
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	11
5.	Jharkhand	100
6.	Madhya Pradesh	144
7.	Odisha	8
8.	Rajasthan	206
9.	Uttar Pradesh	0
10.	Uttarakhand	0
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	16
12.	Assam	130

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total MMUs
13.	Manipur	9
14.	Meghalaya	4
15.	Mizoram	9
16.	Nagaland	11
17.	Sikkim	4
18.	Tripura	0
19.	Andhra Pradesh	52
20.	Goa	0
21.	Gujarat	61
22.	Haryana	9
23.	Karnataka	70
24.	Kerala	28
25.	Maharashtra	40
26.	Punjab	33
27.	Tamil Nadu	415
28.	Telangana	0
29.	West Bengal	54
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
31.	Chandigarh	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Delhi	2
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	4
ALL INDIA		1427

Source: NHM-MIS report as on March, 2018.

Roji Kalyan Samiti (RKSS) registered under NHM

Sl. No.	State/UT	DHs	CHCs	UCHCs	Other than CHC at or above block level but below District Level	PHCs	UPHCs	Other health facilities above SC but below block level (may include APHC etc.)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Bihar	36	68	0	38	484	62	1299	1987
2.	Chhattisgarh	26	152	0	11	772	23	0	984
3.	Himachal Pradesh	12	79	0	58	516	2	0	667
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	23	84	0	4	398	42	239	790
5.	Jharkhand	24	188	0	36	330	3	0	581
6.	Madhya Pradesh	51	334	0	65	1157	0	0	1607
7.	Odisha	32	374	5	33	1255	84	0	1783
8.	Rajasthan	33	574	0	30	2096	215	0	2948
9.	Uttar Pradesh	155	916	10	0	0	467	0	1548
10.	Uttarakhand	19	53	0	19	239	0	0	330
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	63	0	0	143	3	0	227
12.	Assam	25	163	2	14	1014	17	0	1235

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Manipur	7	17	0	1	85	3	0	113
14.	Meghalaya	10	28	0	0	109	0	0	147
15.	Mizoram	9	9	0	2	57	8	0	85
16.	Nagaland	11	21	0	0	126	5	4	167
17.	Sikkim	4	2	0	0	24	0	0	30
18.	Tripura	6	21	0	12	107	5	0	151
19.	Andhra Pradesh	8	192	0	31	1147	0	0	1378
20.	Goa	1	1	0	1	7	2	0	12
21.	Gujarat	22	338	2	36	1374	301	0	2073
22.	Haryana	22	112	2	21	366	91	0	614
23.	Karnataka	32	200	8	148	2187	363	0	2938
24.	Kerala	53	227	0	88	848	0	4	1220
25.	Maharashtra	22	468	26	14	1818	361	746	3455
26.	Punjab	22	142	3	46	363	95	0	671
27.	Tamil Nadu	31	385	9	278	1363	420	0	2486
28.	Telangana	6	114	0	42	668	226	0	1056
29.	West Bengal	20	247	0	54	673	0	0	994

30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	4	0	0	22	0	0	29
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	6
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	5
33.	Daman and Diu	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	6
34.	Delhi	23	0	7	4	0	0	0	34
35.	Lakshadweep	1	3	0	1	4	0	0	9
36.	Puducherry	5	4	0	0	39	0	0	48
	ALL INDIA	776	5588	75	1088	19794	2801	2292	32414

Source: NHM-MIS report as on March, 2018.

Status of operational 24x7 Facilities and FRUs under NHM

Sl.No.	State/UT	24x7 PHCs	24x7 CHCs	FRUs
1.	Bihar	496	70	69
2.	Chhattisgarh	276	162	55
3.	Himachal Pradesh	81	39	16
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	204	84	99
5.	Jharkhand	114	170	63
6.	Madhya Pradesh	744	334	148
7.	Odisha	126	358	86
8.	Rajasthan	1265	540	89
9.	Uttar Pradesh	439	451	334
10.	Uttarakhand	87	52	50
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	64	53	13
12.	Assam	563	157	73
13.	Manipur	66	17	7
14.	Meghalaya	61	27	8
15.	Mizoram	41	9	9
16.	Nagaland	33	21	16
17.	Sikkim	24	2	3
18.	Tripura	84	21	11
19.	Andhra Pradesh	564	193	235
20.	Goa	15	4	2
21.	Gujarat	314	363	122
22.	Haryana	254	111	33
23.	Karnataka	1006	165	147
24.	Kerala	171	172	87
25.	Maharashtra	704	360	245
26.	Punjab	211	150	205
27.	Tamil Nadu	1284	385	544
28.	Telangana	340	114	156
29.	West Bengal	234	346	143

Sl.No.	State/UT	24x7 PHCs	24x7 CHCs	FRUs
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	4	1
31.	Chandigarh	0	2	4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	2	2
33.	Daman and Diu	2	2	4
34.	Delhi	0	24	33
35.	Lakshadweep	3	3	2
36.	Puducherry	23	4	4
ALL INDIA		9920	4971	3118

Source: NHM-MIS report as on March, 2018.

Status of VHSNC Constituted and VHNDs under NHM

Sl.No.	States	VHSNCs	VHNDs
1.	Bihar	8406	620200
2.	Chhattisgarh	19180	256058
3.	Himachal Pradesh	7703	21834
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	6741	98473
5.	Jharkhand	30012	429188
6.	Madhya Pradesh	49567	276476
7.	Odisha	46006	511022
8.	Rajasthan	43440	755124
9.	Uttar Pradesh	59020	5043076
10.	Uttarakhand	15296	81152
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	3772	23907
12.	Assam	27673	308299
13.	Manipur	3878	53428
14.	Meghalaya	6249	75860
15.	Mizoram	830	6127
16.	Nagaland	1324	1510
17.	Sikkim	641	8686
18.	Tripura	1038	0

Sl.No.	States	VHSNCs	VHNDs
19.	Andhra Pradesh	12940	1307391
20.	Goa	247	4122
21.	Gujarat	17633	606603
22.	Haryana	6049	147445
23.	Karnataka	26087	230257
24.	Kerala	19692	1654140
25.	Maharashtra	39893	1195625
26.	Punjab	12956	119884
27.	Tamil Nadu	15015	369870
28.	Telangana	10426	263230
29.	West Bengal	46823	491179
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	275	2593
31.	Chandigarh	22	256
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	51	934
33.	Daman and Diu	28	174
34.	Delhi	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	9	0
36.	Puducherry	100	192
ALL INDIA		539022	14964315

Source: NHM-MIS report as on March, 2018.

Status of AYUSH and Paramedical staff under NHM

Sl.No.	State/UT	AYUSH Doctors	Paramedical Staff
1.	Bihar	2830	0
2.	Chhattisgarh	564	284
3.	Himachal Pradesh	303	0
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	911	363
5.	Jharkhand	599	10
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1156	134
7.	Odisha	2204	2
8.	Rajasthan	1694	247

Sl.No.	State/UT	AYUSH Doctors	Paramedical Staff
9.	Uttar Pradesh	4226	572
10.	Uttarakhand	390	137
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	56	0
12.	Assam	661	0
13.	Manipur	173	78
14.	Meghalaya	226	0
15.	Mizoram	58	0
16.	Nagaland	62	0
17.	Sikkim	14	5
18.	Tripura	154	33
19.	Andhra Pradesh	130	110
20.	Goa	54	27
21.	Gujarat	2179	0
22.	Haryana	618	175
23.	Karnataka	1501	367
24.	Kerala	736	15
25.	Maharashtra	2513	91
26.	Punjab	539	264
27.	Tamil Nadu	475	475
28.	Telangana	584	247
29.	West Bengal	1724	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28	13
31.	Chandigarh	33	8
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	0
33.	Daman and Diu	7	4
34.	Delhi	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	12	7
36.	Puducherry	47	63
	ALL INDIA	27473	3731

Source: NHM-MIS report as on March, 2018.

Status of ASHAs Selected/In-Position under NHM

Sl.No.	State/UT	ASHAs Selected (Rural)	ASHAs Position (Urban)	Total ASHAs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	87424	364	87788
2.	Chhattisgarh	66713	3295	70008
3.	Himachal Pradesh*	32342	32	32374
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	11853	63	11916
5.	Jharkhand	40964	235	41199
6.	Madhya Pradesh	69583	3883	73466
7.	Odisha	46757	1449	48206
8.	Rajasthan	57829	4098	61927
9.	Uttar Pradesh	163108	5138	168246
10.	Uttarakhand	11086	579	11665
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	3826	42	3868
12.	Assam	30619	1336	31955
13.	Manipur	4009	81	4090
14.	Meghalaya	6516	155	6671
15.	Mizoram	1091	79	1170
16.	Nagaland	1887	35	1922
17.	Sikkim	641	25	666
18.	Tripura	7590	356	7946
19.	Andhra Pradesh	39009	2660	41669
20.	Goa	0	0	0
21.	Gujarat	39078	4052	43130
22.	Haryana	17396	2484	19880
23.	Karnataka	36825	2672	39497
24.	Kerala	28115	1820	29935
25.	Maharashtra	60421	8407	68828
26.	Punjab	18724	2191	20915
27.	Tamil Nadu	3905	0	3905

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Telangana	29257	3142	32399
29.	West Bengal	54406	5380	59786
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	407	0	407
31.	Chandigarh	14	17	31
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	456	59	515
33.	Daman and Diu	88	7	95
34.	Delhi	0	5625	5625
35.	Lakshadweep	105	0	105
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL		972044	59761	1031805

* Including Link worker.

Source: NHM-MIS report as on March, 2018.

Status of ASHAs Selected under NHM

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total ASHAs
1.	Bihar	87788
2.	Chhattisgarh	70008
3.	Himachal Pradesh	32374
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	11916
5.	Jharkhand	41199
6.	Madhya Pradesh	73466
7.	Odisha	48206
8.	Rajasthan	61927
9.	Uttar Pradesh	168246
10.	Uttarakhand	11665
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	3868
12.	Assam	31955
13.	Manipur	4090
14.	Meghalaya	6671
15.	Mizoram	1170

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total ASHAs
16.	Nagaland	1922
17.	Sikkim	666
18.	Tripura	7946
19.	Andhra Pradesh	41669
20.	Goa	0
21.	Gujarat	43130
22.	Haryana	19880
23.	Karnataka	39497
24.	Kerala	29935
25.	Maharashtra	68828
26.	Punjab	20915
27.	Tamil Nadu	3905
28.	Telangana	32399
29.	West Bengal	59786
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	407
31.	Chandigarh	31
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	515
33.	Daman and Diu	95
34.	Delhi	5625
35.	Lakshadweep	105
36.	Puducherry	0
TOTAL		1031805

Source: NHM-MIS report as on March, 2018.

Status of ASHAs Trained and Drug Kits* under NRHM

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Mod. 1	Mod. 2	Mod. 3	Mod. 4	Mod. 5	6th and 7th module				ASHAs Drug Kits	
							Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.	Bihar	6852	52859	52859	52859	78336	78336	67725	55818	7148	83624	
2.	Chhattisgarh	61378	62113	63579	63702	63505	66169	66169	66169	66169	66220	
3.	Himachal Pradesh	7777	7777	7777	7777	7777	7539	7529	7474	7473	7622	
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	11809	11809	11809	11809	11809	11718	11730	11484	10130	9500	
5.	Jharkhand	40115	40115	40115	40115	40964	37045	37271	37190	34386	39380	
6.	Madhya Pradesh	49789	48379	47915	46685	62382	61317	60740	55776	35554	62826	
7.	Odisha	44857	44857	44857	44857	44857	45560	45739	45811	43045	45248	
8.	Rajasthan	40310	40310	33811	33797	35437	46978	44248	37238	27589	44417	
9.	Uttar Pradesh	135191	129150	129150	129150	129150	141275	134796	68058	0	145441	
10.	Uttarakhand	10420	10420	10420	10420	8978	10420	10420	10420	10824	10869	
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	3682	3683	3567	3632	3643	3669	3472	3472	3032	3496	
12.	Assam	28618	28585	28544	28497	28422	30619	30619	30619	29764	30619	
13.	Manipur	3878	3878	3878	3878	3878	3878	3878	3878	3878	3878	
14.	Meghalaya	6258	6258	6258	6258	5588	5891	5873	5710	5413	6429	

31. Chandigarh	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	0	0	0	0	0	0	135
33. Daman and Diu	68	68	68	69	69	69	55	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
34. Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Lakshadweep	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	110
36. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALL INDIA	826981	800545	792039	787877	819609	860543	811183	670684	478942	911185					

Source: NHM-MIS report as on March, 2018.

II. FINANCIAL PROGRESS

The National Health Mission (NHM) provides funding to the States/UTs for the following six programme components:—

- Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Services-A Continuum of healthcare approach across all the life stages has been adopted under NHM with the articulation of ‘Strategic approach to Reproductive Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent health (RMNCH+A) in India. It includes services for maternal health, child health, family planning etc.
- Health System Strengthening Component- It includes augmentation of infrastructure, human resources and programme management, ambulance services *e.g.* Dial 108 and Dial 102, Mobile Medical Units, community participation including engagement of ASHAs, involvement of Rogi Kalyan Samitis, mainstreaming of AYUSH and provision of drugs and equipment etc.
- Control of Communicable Diseases- This includes programmes for control of communicable diseases like Tuberculosis, Leprosy and Vector Borne Diseases like Malaria, Kalazar and Dengue etc,
- Control of Non-Communicable diseases: To address the emerging challenge of growing disease burden of Non Communicable Diseases (NCD), all interventions for non-communicable disease programmes up to District Hospital level and below are now funded through the NCD flexi-pool under NHM. This includes National Programmes for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), Blindness, Mental Health, Deafness etc.,
- National Urban Health Mission: To cater to primary healthcare needs of urban population, particularly the poor and vulnerable sections amongst them, NUHM has been launched under an over-arching umbrella of National Health Mission.
- Infrastructure Maintenance: Grant-in-aid support is provided under this component of Family Welfare Programme to States to meet salary requirement of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs) and the Lady Health Visitors (LHVs), Urban Family Welfare Centres, ANM/LHV Training Schools, Health and Family Welfare Training Centres and Training of Multi-Purpose Workers (Male).

Details of State-wise funds released under NHM during the last 3 years are given below:—

State-wise Release under NHM for the F.Y. 2015-16 to 2017-18

		(₹ in crore)		
Sl.No.	States/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	37.54	44.90	33.94
2.	Andhra Pradesh	659.04	629.55	875.06
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	163.80	160.60	261.70
4.	Assam	997.59	1046.09	1392.66
5.	Bihar	1269.67	1040.59	1557.40
6.	Chandigarh	24.66	21.47	20.35
7.	Chhattisgarh	423.31	586.97	825.76
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14.63	17.12	19.14
9.	Daman and Diu	10.66	11.53	10.67
10.	Delhi	176.56	241.98	268.39
11.	Goa	17.30	26.13	26.07
12.	Gujarat	714.39	863.66	1221.83
13.	Haryana	318.21	335.55	384.25
14.	Himachal Pradesh	249.14	212.49	370.89
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	375.34	362.42	550.42
16.	Jharkhand	423.93	454.64	735.99
17.	Karnataka	772.15	714.09	1345.50
18.	Kerala	315.35	452.36	586.52
19.	Lakshadweep	5.72	3.83	5.54
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1156.95	1490.75	1696.56
21.	Maharashtra	1142.64	1252.55	1707.60
22.	Manipur	115.19	79.07	163.05
23.	Meghalaya	107.50	161.13	189.02
24.	Mizoram	95.26	80.88	126.95
25.	Nagaland	106.37	95.92	134.86
26.	Odisha	669.77	728.58	1216.22

Sl.No.	States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
27.	Puducherry	19.21	41.35	35.55
28.	Punjab	305.97	292.55	483.74
29.	Rajasthan	1329.48	1234.18	1615.29
30.	Sikkim	41.54	41.72	55.40
31.	Tamil Nadu	1110.31	788.68	1293.97
32.	Tripura	238.39	343.47	662.42
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2868.98	3099.84	3509.95
34.	Uttarakhand	378.53	325.86	493.67
35.	West Bengal	971.36	755.60	1232.81
36.	Telangana	439.06	386.34	356.16
TOTAL		18065.50	18424.43	25465.28

Note: The above releases relate to Central Govt. Grants and do not include State share contribution.

2. **National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)**

National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) was approved by the Cabinet on 1st May, 2013 as a sub-mission under an overarching NHM for providing equitable and quality primary healthcare services to urban population with focus on slum and vulnerable sections of the Society.

NUHM envisages setting up of Urban Primary Health Centres (U-PHC) in cities and towns with more than 50,000 population as well as district and state headquarters having more than 30,000 population, Urban Community Health Centres (U-CHC) in cities with more than five lakh population and targeted interventions for slum areas such as Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) for every 10000 population, Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) for every 1000-2500 population and Mahila Arogya Samiti (MAS) for every 250-500 populations. It also provides for augmentation of Human Resources in terms of medical, para-medical and programme management staff.

The Centre-State funding pattern is 60:40 for all the States w.e.f. FY 2015-16, except all North-Eastern States and other hilly States *viz.* Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, for which the Centre-State funding pattern is 90:10. In the case of UTs the entire NUHM programme is fully funded by Central Government.

Implementation of NUHM is through the State Health Department or the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). In seven metropolitan cities, *viz.*, Mumbai, New Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Bengaluru and Ahmedabad the implementation is through the

ULBs. For the other cities, the State Health Department decides whether the NUHM is to be implemented through them or the other urban local bodies. So far, 1067 cities have been covered under NUHM in 35 States/UTs. Under the Programme the support is being provided by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) based on progress related to certain indicators.

I. Physical Progress:

The Physical progress regarding implementation of various activities under NUHM as reported by States/UTs for the period up to 31st March, 2018 is as follows:—

- Planning and Mapping completed in 904 out of 1067 cities approved in respect of Urban Health Facilities.
- Planning and Mapping completed in 922 out of 1067 cities approved in respect of Urban Slums.
- Planning and Mapping completed in 329 out of 1067 cities approved in respect of vulnerability mapping.
- Following number of Medical officers, ANM/Paramedical staff has been recruited:
 - ✓ 2118 Medical Officers against 2895 approved.
 - ✓ 151 Specialist against 320 approved.
 - ✓ 5335 Staff Nurses against 7872 approved.
 - ✓ 13239 ANMs against 15953 approved.
 - ✓ 2753 Pharmacists against 3447 approved.
 - ✓ 368 Public Health Managers against 536 approved.
 - ✓ 2673 Lab Technicians against 3485 approved.
 - ✓ 59761 ASHAs engaged against 68922 approved.
 - ✓ 73890 MAS formation completed against 110599 approved.
 - ✓ 161 Programme Management Staff (State level) against 181 approved.
 - ✓ 591 Programme Management Staff (District level) against 706 approved.
 - ✓ 288 Programme Management Staff (City level) against 337 approved.
 - ✓ 121 Health Kiosks Operationalized against 247 approved.
 - ✓ 22 Mobile Health Unit Operationalized against 71 approved.

- Total number of U-PHCs functional is 4361 out of 4510 approved. For UCHCs, approvals have been conveyed for 163 existing facilities to be strengthened and 67 new constructions.

II. Financial Progress:

NUHM was approved as a submission under an overarching NHM in 2013. The funds for the programme were released from 2014 onwards. Initially expenditure pace was slow which was accelerated in later years. Of the total allocation under NUHM till FY 2017-18 which is 5912.48 crore, an amount of ₹ 3893.44 crore has been released to 35 States/UTs till the FY 2017-18. The State-wise allocation, release and expenditure under NUHM for the Financial Year 2013-14 to 2017-18 is placed below:

*Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NUHM for the
F.Y. 2013-14 to 2017-18*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total (2013-14 to 2017-18)		
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.90	0.47	0.86
2.	Andhra Pradesh	364.43	251.76	228.99
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.38	5.45	6.07
4.	Assam	180.53	68.23	52.06
5.	Bihar	119.15	46.98	25.56
6.	Chandigarh	21.07	15.63	18.47
7.	Chhattisgarh	111.20	81.13	103.52
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.60	1.88	1.37
9.	Daman and Diu	1.57	0.29	0.11
10.	Delhi	300.69	226.58	191.47
11.	Goa	6.74	2.67	3.81
12.	Gujarat	395.39	339.50	355.61
13.	Haryana	180.81	156.88	121.81
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4.90	3.39	2.90
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	44.65	34.76	35.81
16.	Jharkhand	72.32	36.24	17.96

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Karnataka	347.68	209.58	237.50
18.	Kerala	127.73	95.12	121.31
19.	Lakshadweep	0.30	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	311.64	166.05	112.60
21.	Maharashtra	896.42	490.57	262.39
22.	Manipur	18.40	6.21	3.11
23.	Meghalaya	34.34	22.18	13.82
24.	Mizoram	28.78	18.31	12.41
25.	Nagaland	25.92	13.91	8.92
26.	Odisha	133.47	124.74	186.10
27.	Puducherry	15.29	7.65	8.92
28.	Punjab	148.83	117.96	149.58
29.	Rajasthan	199.11	162.31	257.76
30.	Sikkim	7.48	3.01	2.02
31.	Tamil Nadu	450.87	364.24	584.81
32.	Tripura	39.33	12.42	4.24
33.	Uttar Pradesh	599.67	378.35	503.85
34.	Uttarakhand	41.17	25.60	28.25
35.	West Bengal	492.40	282.29	310.29
36.	Telangana	176.32	121.11	133.03
TOTAL		5,912.48	3,893.44	4,107.25

Note: 1. Funds could not be released to the UTs of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Delhi, Dadra and Nagar Haweli and Daman and Diu in FY 2013-14 due to non-submission of PIP from the UTs.

2. Funds could not be released to the UT of Daman and Diu in FY 2014-15 due to non-submission of PIP from the UT.

3. In FY 2015-16 due to high unspent balance funds could not be released to Andaman and Nicobar Islands, UT of Daman and Diu, Goa, Karnataka, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Maharashtra and Manipur.

4. In FY 2016-17 due to high unspent balance funds could not be released to Andaman and Nicobar Islands, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar and Jharkhand and In FY 2017-18 due to High unspent balance funds could not be released to Rajasthan, Bihar, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand.

3. **Ayushman Bharat**

Government, on 21.03.2018, has approved the launch of Ayushman Bharat National Health Protection Mission (AB-NHPM) during 2018-19 to cover 10.74 crore poor and vulnerable families (approx. 50 crore beneficiaries) providing coverage upto 5 lakh per family per year for second and tertiary hospitalization. As on date, 26 States/UTs have signed the MoU with National Health Agency (NHA) for implementation of AB-NHPM.

4. **Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)**

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) is a centrally sponsored scheme that was implemented by Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) since 2008 and was transferred to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on “as is where is” basis with effect from 01.04.2015. It provides health insurance coverage of ₹ 30,000/- cashless per annum per family to families of BPL and 11 other defined categories of unorganized workers on a family floater basis (a unit of five) in empanelled hospitals (includes both private and public). During the year 2018-19, RSBY is active in 12 states.

Senior Citizens Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS) as top up over existing RSBY scheme has been implemented from 01.04.2016 for senior citizens aged 60 years and above. SCHIS provides enhanced coverage of ₹ 30,000 per senior citizen in the family enrolled under RSBY.

5. **Universal Immunization Programme**

The Programme is being implemented by the Government to provide immunization to children and pregnant women.

The State/UT-wise data on children and pregnant women immunized under Universal Immunization Programme in 2017-18 is available at Health Management Information System. The same is given below:-

(As per HMIS data on 11.05.2018)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Children Fully Immunized	Pregnant Women Immunized
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7,54,929	8,36,334
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16,749	16,948
3.	Assam	5,82,845	6,34,291
4.	Bihar	26,00,682	26,64,559

1	2	3	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	5,28,759	6,35,495
6.	Goa	20,962	11,898
7.	Gujarat	11,69,235	13,06,078
8.	Haryana	4,57,501	5,13,736
9.	Himachal Pradesh	89,308	77,352
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,17,996	2,31,439
11.	Jharkhand	8,03,791	8,23,825
12.	Karnataka	10,49,657	12,18,969
13.	Kerala	5,21,431	4,29,124
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14,85,375	16,01,871
15.	Maharashtra	18,07,560	19,08,732
16.	Manipur	39,364	36,393
17.	Meghalaya	56,410	73,143
18.	Mizoram	15,349	19,623
19.	Nagaland	17,002	14,812
20.	Odisha	4,74,136	6,84,263
21.	Punjab	4,00,160	4,20,372
22.	Rajasthan	13,88,669	16,14,497
23.	Sikkim	7,461	7,390
24.	Tamil Nadu	8,26,065	10,36,985
25.	Telangana	5,58,011	8,48,995
26.	Tripura	45,463	53,108
27.	Uttar Pradesh	47,18,543	48,48,468
28.	Uttarakhand	1,70,654	1,93,025
29.	West Bengal	13,97,787	14,70,052
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,228	2,541
31.	Chandigarh	16,012	17,504
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7,744	8,127

1	2	3	4
33.	Daman and Diu	3,885	4,675
34.	Delhi	3,08,036	2,68,040
35.	Lakshadweep	1,002	989
36.	Puducherry	14,307	21,929
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		2,25,75,068	2,45,55,582

6. **National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)**

NVBDCP is an ongoing centrally sponsored scheme which is implemented in all the States/UTs for prevention and control of six vector borne diseases, namely Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya, Japanese Encephalitis, Kala-azar and Lymphatic Filariasis. The Government of India provides technical support as well as assistance as per the approved pattern. The Programme is implemented by the States/UTs.

The Government of India is routinely assessing the progress and proper implementation of this scheme in the States/UTs by Monthly and Annual Reports of States, field visits of the officers from Directorate of NVBDCP and Regional Officers of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

7. **National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE)**

Government of India has been implementing National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE) from 2010-11, a centrally sponsored scheme, to provide dedicated healthcare services to the elderly people at various level of state healthcare delivery system at primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare including outreach services.

NPHCE have two components with the following provisions to provide health care facilities to the elderly people in the country:—

A. National Health Mission (NHM) component:- The district and below activities of the programme is being covered under Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) flexible pool of NHM which are as follows:—

- Geriatric OPD and 10 bedded Geriatric Ward at District Hospitals.
- Bi-weekly Geriatric Clinic at Community Health Centres (CHCs)
- Weekly Geriatric Clinic at Primary Health Centres (PHCs).
- Provision of Aids and Appliances at Sub-centres.

As on date, 599 districts of 35 States/UTs have been approved to implement the District and below activities of the programme.

B. Tertiary Component:— In addition to NHM component of the programme, to ensure appropriate referral for conditions not amenable to be treated at primary and secondary level, to create human resource oriented towards geriatric care, this Ministry is supporting development of 19 Regional Geriatric Centres (RGCs) and establishment of 2 National Centres of Ageing each at AIIMS, New Delhi and MMC, Chennai with the following geriatric healthcare facilities:—

- I. Geriatric OPD, 30 bedded Geriatric ward for in-patient care @ RGCs and 200 bedded Geriatric ward @ NCAs.
- II. 2 PG seats per RGC and 15 PG seats per NCA in Geriatric Medicine.
- III. Research activities, Imparting Training, and Development of training material.

8. National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP)

In order to prevent and control Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD), the Government of India launched a 100 per cent centrally assisted National Goitre Control Programme (NGCP) in 1962. In August, 1992 the National Goitre Control Programme (NGCP) was renamed as National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) with a view to cover spectrum of Iodine Deficiency Disorders like mental and physical retardation, deaf mutism, cretinism, still births, abortions etc.

Surveys conducted by the Directorate General of Health Services, Indian Council of Medical Research, Health Institutions and the State Health Directorates, revealed, out of 414 districts surveyed in all the 29 States and 7 UTs, 337 districts are endemic *i.e.* where the prevalence of Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDDs) is more than 5%. State/UT-wise Goitre prevalence *i.e.* Total Goitre Rate (TGR) details below:—

*The number of districts surveyed and found to be endemic for
Goitre in States/UTs*

(As per data up to the year 2015-16)

Sl. No	State/UT	Total Districts	Distts. surveyed	Endemic (TGR >5%) for Goitre
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	7	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	12	12
3.	Assam	27	22	9

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	38	14	14
5.	Chhattisgarh	27	16	12
6.	Goa	2	2	2
7.	Gujarat	26	25	24
8.	Haryana	21	11	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12	10	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	22	22
11.	Jharkhand	24	9	8
12.	Karnataka	30	25	16
13.	Kerala	14	14	11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	50	14	7
15.	Maharashtra	35	30	22
16.	Manipur	9	8	8
17.	Meghalaya	7	4	4
18.	Mizoram	8	4	4
19.	Nagaland	11	7	7
20.	Odisha	30	20	18
21.	Punjab	22	22	14
22.	Rajasthan	33	6	4
23.	Sikkim	4	4	2
24.	Tripura	8	3	3
25.	Tamil Nadu	32	29	25
26.	Telangana	10	7	5
27.	Uttar Pradesh	75	29	28
28.	Uttarakhand	13	11	7
29.	West Bengal	19	8	8
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	2	2
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	1
32.	Daman and Diu	2	1	1
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
34.	NCT Delhi	9	9	9
35.	Lakshadweep	1	1	1
36.	Puducherry	4	4	4
TOTAL		659	414	337

TGR: Total Goitre Rate.

9. National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF)

National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF) is being implemented since 11th Five Year Plan (2008-09) and has been progressively expanded to cover 156 districts of 19 States. The details are as below:

States/Districts under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF)

Sl. No.	State	Total districts in the State	No. of districts under NPPCF	Districts under NPPCF
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	9	Nellore, Guntur, Prakasam, Ananthapur, Kurnool, Krishna, Chittoor, Visakhapatnam Srikakulam
2.	Assam	27	6	Nagaon, Kamrup, Karbi Anglong, Dhubri, Nalbari, Karimganj
3.	Bihar	38	11	Nawada, Banka, Aurangabad, Bhagalpur, Gaya, Jammui, Nalanda, Shekhpura, Kaimur, Munger, Rohtas
4.	Chhattisgarh	27	5	Durg, now shifted to Balod, Kanker, Kondagaon, Korba, Mahasamund
5.	Gujarat	33	4	Jamnagar, Sabarkantha, Vadodara, Banaskantha,
6.	Haryana	21	2	Mehendragarh, Mewat
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	1	Doda

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Jharkhand	24	13	Palamu, Garhwa, Chatra, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Pakur, Sahebgann, Ramgarh, Jamtara, Simdega, Dhanbad, Girih, Godda
9.	Karnataka	30	19	Ballary, Mysore, Chikballalpur, Koppal, Davangere, Tumkur, Bagalkote, Bangaluru (Urban), Bangaluru (Rural), Bijapur, Raichur, Chitradurga, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya, Ramanagara, Shimoga
10.	Kerala	14	2	Palakkad, Alapuzha
11.	Madhya Pradesh	51	15	Ujjain, Chindwada, Mandla, Dhar, Seoni, Betul, Jhabua, Raigarh, Sehore, Alirajpur, Dindori, Khargoan, Raisen, Shajapur, Ratlam
12.	Maharashtra	34	7	Nanded, Chandrapur, Latur, Washim, Yavatmal, Beed, Nagpur
13.	Odisha	30	3	Nayagarh, Angul, Nuapada
14.	Punjab	22	3	Sangrur, Ferozepur, Patiala
15.	Rajasthan	33	30	Nagaur, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Churu (Ratangarh) Dausa, Dungarpur, Rajsamand, Tonk, Bikaner, Jalore, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Pali, Sikar Udaipur, Swaimadhopur, Banswara, Karauli, Chittaurgarh, Ganganagar, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Barmer, Alwar, Bharatpur, Kota, Sirohi, Bundi, Pratapgarh
16.	Tamil Nadu	31	1	Dharmapuri
17.	Telangana	30	9	Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda, Karimnagar, Jagityal, Sircilla, Suryapet, Yadagiri, Wernaparthi, Nagarkurnool

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Uttar Pradesh	75	10	Unnao, Rae Bareli, Pratapgarh, Firozabad, Mathura, Sonbhadhra, Ghazipur, Jhansi, Varanasi, Agra
19.	West Bengal	19	6	Bankura, Purlia, Birbhum, Dakshin Dinajpur, Maldah, Uttar Dinajpur
TOTAL			156	

As per Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS), as on 31.03.2018, 11,160 habitations in 17 States have excess Fluoride in water and approximately 82.45 lakhs people living in these areas are at risk of Fluorosis.

10. National Oral Health Programme (NOHP)

NOHP is an initiative of the 12th Plan period which was launched in the year 2014-15 with an objective to strengthen the public health facilities of the country for an accessible, affordable and quality oral health care delivery. So far, funds have been released for setting up of 471 dental care units in 33 States.

11. National AIDS Control Programme (NACP)

NACP response to HIV/AIDS epidemic in India comprise a comprehensive three-pronged strategy of prevention, testing and treatment supported through critical enablers of Information Education Communication (IEC), laboratory services and strategic information management. Communities are at the centre of response and equity, gender and respect for the rights of communities were continuously adopted as guiding principles. Brief of programme description in the country is as below

Prevention: NGOs/CBOs managed Targeted interventions (TI) for high risk group (Female Sex Workers-FSW, Men who have Sex with Men-MSM, Injecting Drug Users-IDU etc.) and bridge population (migrants, truckers etc.) is fundamental to AIDS response and aims to keep these population HIV free through awareness generation, safe behavior promotion, HIV testing etc. People who have Sexually Transmitted Infections have higher risk of HIV infections and hence the NACP provides quality standardized STI/RTI services at Designated STI/RTI Clinic (DSRC), branded as Suraksha Clinic. Safe blood (free of HIV, Malaria, Syphilis, Hep. B and Hep. C) is ensured through blood transfusion services.

Testing: NACP provides HIV counselling and testing services for early detection of HIV infections. Free counselling and testing of pregnant women are also provided at these facilities towards prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV.

Treatment: Treatment services offer comprehensive management of HIV infected people with respect to treatment and prevention of Opportunistic infections including Anti-retroviral therapy (ART). 'Test and Treat' policy has been adopted to enhance the uptake of treatment services.

Laboratory Services: Quality of testing under NACP is ensured through laboratory services through State reference laboratory. Besides, there are laboratories to monitor CD4 level among PLHIV in the programme.

IEC: Awareness generation services were rolled out of 25 years ago with focus on awareness generation and continue to be mainstay of NACP through vibrant Multi-media approach comprising Mass media, mid-media and on-ground mobilization and Inter Personal Communications in the country.

Details of the facilities and services uptake under NACP, 2017-18 has been given in the table below:—

Table 1: State-wise details of the facilities and services uptake under NACP, 2017-18

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of TI	No. of DSRC	Total Client Managed at DSRC	No. of NACO supported Blood Bank	% of blood units collected through voluntary blood donation	No. of HIV Counselling and Testing Facilities	Total number of HIV Testing done	No. of ART centers as on March, 2018	HIV infected PLHIV on ART as on March, 2018
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		1	3,647	1	88	23	26,763	1	106
2.	Andhra Pradesh	92	55	6,69,394	61	82	1,572	23,15,299	40	1,77,273
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	18	19,051	8	80	61	34,683	1	96
4.	Assam	51	29	1,15,227	26	52	344	6,65,663	6	5,846
5.	Bihar	28	44	4,82,664	39	57	617	23,07,428	17	46,047
6.	Chandigarh	12	7	40,220	4	86	24	1,19,624	2	5,804
7.	Chhattisgarh	36	30	2,65,977	16	57	650	7,69,577	5	12,235
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	1	2,069	1	100	13	40,855		
9.	Daman and Diu	5	3	3,748	2	88	8	18,637		
10.	Delhi	79	28	4,51,419	20	38	339	7,31,697	11	27,250
11.	Goa	15	4	43,349	3	79	53	75,326	2	2,884
12.	Gujarat	90	66	4,22,423	77	82	2,407	27,27,071	30	62,752

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Haryana	5	31	1,53,694	24	93	389	8,50,909	1	11,059
14.	Himachal Pradesh	19	20	68,403	14	78	143	2,20,128	6	3,959
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	6	8,513	23	73	35	1,27,432	2	2,350
16.	Jharkhand	32	27	77,815	23	59	303	8,81,031	8	9,471
17.	Karnataka	77	54	7,14,564	66	89	3,116	36,34,535	64	1,55,411
18.	Kerala	60	23	1,49,518	45	91	539	8,56,936	10	12,919
19.	Madhya Pradesh	66	66	6,44,337	62	91	1,179	18,86,471	18	22,133
20.	Maharashtra	179	80	11,31,236	122	98	4,278	53,63,820	90	2,37,796
21.	Manipur	55	10	68,702	3	34	111	1,27,578	13	12,483
22.	Meghalaya	9	10	20,687	6	32	62	81,693	1	1,777
23.	Mizoram	31	10	28,929	10	83	93	80,714	6	7,412
24.	Nagaland	45	12	67,764	3	36	138	94,700	8	7,290
25.	Odisha	52	42	2,10,289	58	73	506	11,38,171	15	17,142
26.	Puducherry	5	5	25,842	5	30	70	1,57,209	1	1,193
27.	Punjab	56	31	2,75,995	43	91	520	10,13,479	12	27,697
28.	Rajasthan	39	53	2,94,739	50	61	1,659	23,18,676	24	37,092
29.	Sikkim	6	6	6,303	2	76	38	32,115	1	170

30. Tamil Nadu	72	123	6,46,265	43	99	2,403	47,00,880	55	1,12,778
31. Telangana	53	50	4,18,169	95	80	916	12,77,110	22	73,198
32. Tripura	14	18	55,182	6	81	112	1,34,724	3	1,186
33. Uttar Pradesh	84	98	7,31,715	89	38	1,653	34,23,989	38	67,855
34. Uttarakhand	29	27	1,45,492	18	72	98	2,20,954	3	3,575
35. West Bengal	37	72	2,72,763	63	86	1,023	25,54,632	19	35,680
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	1,469	1,160	87,36,104	1,131	78	25,495	4,10,10,509	535	12,01,919

TI = Targeted intervention.

DSRC = Designated STI/RTI Clinic.

ART = Anti-retroviral therapy.

12. Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals**PHASE-I**

The Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for “Establishment of new medical colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals” with fund sharing between the Central Government and States in the ratio of 90:10 for NE/special category States and 60:40 for other States. The total cost of establishment of one Medical College under the scheme is ₹ 189 crore. 58 districts in 20 States/UTs have been identified under this Scheme to establish new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals. Out of these, 57 have been approved till date. Funds to the tune of ₹ 6281.70 crore have been released to the State/UT Governments for the approved districts under the Scheme. Out of 57 approved medical colleges, 22 have become functional.

PHASE-II

The Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for “Establishment of new medical colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals” with fund sharing between the Central Government and States in the ratio of 90:10 for NE/special category States and 60:40 for other States. The total cost of establishment of one Medical College under the scheme is ₹ 250 crore. The objective is to ensure the availability of one medical college for every 3 Parliamentary Constituencies and at least 1 Government Medical College in every State of the country. 24 new medical colleges in 8 States/UTs have been identified under this Scheme to establish new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals. Out of these, 12 Medical Colleges have been approved as on 03.07.2018. Funds to the tune of ₹ 600 crore have been released to the State/UT Governments for the approved districts under the Scheme.

13. Upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government medical colleges to increase MBBS seats in the country

With the objective of creating 10,000 MBBS seats in Government Colleges in the country, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government medical colleges to increase MBBS seats. The funding pattern is 90:10 by Central and State Governments respectively for North Eastern States and Special category States and 60:40 for other States with the upper ceiling cost pegged at ₹ 1.20 crore per seat. 36 Medical Colleges have been approved under the scheme to increase 2615

UG seats. Funds to the tune of ₹ 1228.30 crore have been released to the State Governments till date under this Scheme.

14. Strengthening and upgradation of State Government Medical colleges for starting new PG disciplines and increasing PG seats

PHASE-I

The Phase-I of the scheme was launched in the XI Plan period with the objective to strengthen and upgrade State/Central Government Medical Colleges to create new PG seats. A total of 72 Government Medical colleges in 21 States/UTs have been approved under the scheme for increasing 4058 PG seats. Funds to the tune of ₹ 988.99 crore have been released under the scheme till date.

PHASE-II

With the objective of creating 4000 PG seats in Government Colleges in the country, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing Phase-II of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government medical colleges to increase PG seats. The funding pattern is 90:10 by Central and State Governments respectively for North Eastern States and Special category States and 60:40 for other States with the upper ceiling cost pegged at ₹ 1.20 crore per seat.

15. Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP)

IDSP is a Centrally sponsored health scheme under NHM. It is implemented in all the State/Districts with the objective to detect and respond to disease outbreaks due to epidemic prone diseases and surveillance of these diseases.

16. Key Schemes under Reproductive and Child Health Programme Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Health Mission (NRHM). It is being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neonatal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among poor pregnant women. The scheme, launched on 12 April, 2005 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, is under implementation in all States and Union Territories (UTs), with a special focus on Low Performing States (LPS). JSY is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, which integrates cash assistance with delivery and post-delivery care. The Yojana has identified Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) as an effective link between the Government and pregnant women. State-wise details of beneficiaries JSY Beneficiaries from 2012-13 to 2017-18 is provided as under:—

Number of JSY Beneficiaries from 2012-13 to 2017-18

Sl.No. States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
(A) Low Performing States						
1. Assam	42139	451748	448143	427557	434005	314541
2. Bihar	1829916	1695843	1531020	1526529	1424363	1396203
3. Chhattisgarh	277653	290276	321762	331753	324593	346003
4. Jharkhand	282169	283562	249455	245639	300314	422677
5. Jammu and Kashmir	127041	143129	116642	106260	123181	123518
6. Madhya Pradesh	979822	1010824	942644	954407	1031824	1043310
7. Odisha	547648	530089	498046	478788	449699	486081
8. Rajasthan	1072623	1106262	1090012	1031247	1067378	1020259
9. Uttar Pradesh	2186401	2388204	2325010	2353049	2482562	3119591
10. Uttarakhand	89506	95344	100261	104307	91970	79893
SUB TOTAL	7814138	7995281	7622995	7559536	7729889	8352076

(B) High Performing States

11. Andhra Pradesh	341041	383135	261558	264078	295957	272432
12. Goa	1387	1100	828	1036	724	516
13. Gujarat	308880	253005	277433	263023	229896	227613
14. Haryana	61902	44076	45742	30048	35089	32477

15. Himachal Pradesh	13626	15766	16182	17497	17017	15130
16. Karnataka	407611	383251	411423	421777	396708	282087
17. Kerala	116816	138527	114677	143084	117326	45100
18. Maharashtra	364039	403405	345761	339251	281027	103958
19. Punjab	79511	96873	103423	75040	76922	91574
20. Tamil Nadu	358224	457770	470003	473524	413747	384852
21. Telangana			135652	149767	170730	203207
22. West Bengal	659996	363655	491356	540721	578256	619981
SUB TOTAL	2713033	2540563	2674038	2718846	2613399	2278927
(C) High Performing States						
23. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	298	366	398	396	350	351
24. Chandigarh	449	899	1713	1123	987	877
25. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	786	1203	1241	1043	1703	1206
26. Daman and Diu		145	107	88	58	43
27. Delhi	21722	12096	13723	15968	13938	12409
28. Lakshadweep	494	992	1000	939	496	783
29. Puducherry	3728	3754	3527	3361	4242	3137
SUB TOTAL	27477	19455	21709	22918	21774	18806

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
D. High Performing States (NE)							
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	12200	11827	12906	14199	13363	15003
31.	Manipur	18145	17064	21667	27599	16921	11383
32.	Meghalaya	21082	20151	43334	29707	24185	19106
33.	Mizoram	12057	12871	5605	6096	16430	5075
34.	Nagaland	17609	13390	16430	15368	14157	11345
35.	Sikkim	2668	2383	2278	2824	2425	1601
36.	Tripura	18682	15502	17943	19071	7004	26113
SUB TOTAL		102443	93188	120163	114864	94485	89626
GRAND TOTAL		10657091	10648487	10438905	10416164	10459547	10739435*

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

Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK)

Building on the phenomenal progress of the JSY scheme, Government of India has launched Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) on 1st June, 2011. The initiative entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery, including caesarean section. The entitlements include free drugs and consumables, free diet during stay at normal delivery and C-section, free diagnostics, and free blood wherever required. This initiative also provides for free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements were put in place for all sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment upto 1 year of age. The scheme has also been expanded to cover ante-natal and post-natal complications of pregnancy.

Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan

The Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) has been launched to provide fixed-day assured, comprehensive and quality ante-natal care universally to all pregnant women on the 9th of every month. As part of the campaign, a minimum package of ante-natal care services are provided to pregnant women in their 2nd/3rd trimesters, by OBGY specialists/Radiologist/Physicians at government health facilities, with support from private sector doctors to supplement the efforts of the Government. These services are provided in addition to the routine ANC at the health facility/outreach at identified public health facilities (PHCs/CHCs, DHs/urban health facilities etc.) in both urban and rural areas. One of the critical components of the Abhiyan is identification and follow-up of high risk pregnancies.

Universal Immunization Programme

Universal Immunization Programme is being implemented by the Government to provide immunization to children and pregnant women. The State/UT-wise data on children and pregnant women immunized is available at Health Management Information System and is given as under:-

Details of children and pregnant women immunized under Universal Immunization Programme in 2017-18 (As per HMIS data on 11.05.2018)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Children Fully Immunized	Pregnant Women Immunized
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7,54,929	8,36,334
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16,749	16,948

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	5,82,845	6,34,291
4.	Bihar	26,00,682	26,64,559
5.	Chhattisgarh	5,28,759	6,35,495
6.	Goa	20,962	11,898
7.	Gujarat	11,69,235	13,06,078
8.	Haryana	4,57,501	5,13,736
9.	Himachal Pradesh	89,308	77,352
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,17,996	2,31,439
11.	Jharkhand	8,03,791	8,23,825
12.	Karnataka	10,49,657	12,18,969
13.	Kerala	5,21,431	4,29,124
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14,85,375	16,01,871
15.	Maharashtra	18,07,560	19,08,732
16.	Manipur	39,364	36,393
17.	Meghalaya	56,410	73,143
18.	Mizoram	15,349	19,623
19.	Nagaland	17,002	14,812
20.	Odisha	4,74,136	6,84,263
21.	Punjab	4,00,160	4,20,372
22.	Rajasthan	13,88,669	16,14,497
23.	Sikkim	7,461	7,390
24.	Tamil Nadu	8,26,065	10,36,985

1	2	3	4
25.	Talangaana	5,58,011	8,48,995
26.	Tripura	45,463	53,108
27.	Uttar Pradesh	47,18,543	48,48,468
28.	Uttarakhand	1,70,654	1,93,025
29.	West Bengal	13,97,787	14,70,052
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,228	2,541
31.	Chandigarh	16,012	17,504
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7,744	8,127
33.	Daman and Diu	3,885	4,675
34.	Delhi	3,08,036	2,68,040
35.	Lakshadweep	1,002	989
36.	Puducherry	14,307	21,929
TOTAL (INDIA)		2,25,75,068	2,45,55,582

Mission Indradhanush

Mission Indradhanush was launched on 7th April 2015 wherein weeklong intensified immunization rounds are conducted for four consecutive months starting from 7th of every month. Four phases of Mission Indradhanush have been completed in 528 districts across the country. Intensified Mission Indradhanush (IMI) was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 8th October, 2017 from Vadnagar, Gujarat. It aims at increasing the full immunization coverage to 90% by December, 2018. IMI has been conducted in 190 districts and urban areas where immunization coverage has been low. During the various phases of Mission Indradhanush, around 3.14 crore children were vaccinated of which 80.57 lakh children were fully immunized. Further, 80.64 lakh pregnant women were also vaccinated with Tetanus toxoid.

Mission Indradhanush under Gram Swaraj Abhiyan: Mission Indradhanush is one of the flagship schemes under Gram Swaraj Abhiyan. Immunizations sessions under MI were started from 23rd April, 2018 in identified 16,850 villages across 26 States with an aim to achieve 100% saturation. During the round, around 4.97 lakh children and 1.16 lakh pregnant women have been vaccinated. Mission Indradhanush is a scheme to achieve near 100% saturation in the identified villages. Gram Swaraj Abhiyan has now been extended to cover 48,929 villages across 117 aspirational districts across 28 States. Mission Indradhanush is planned to be conducted in three rounds of seven working days each (excluding Holidays and Sundays) with the first round starting from 16th July, 2018.

Mission Parivar Vikas

The Government of India has launched the Mission Parivar Vikas in 146 high fertility districts across 7 high focus States (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Assam) with TFR 3 and above. The Mission Parivar Vikas consists of a stratified approach for substantially increasing access to contraceptives and family planning services in these districts, thereby having a positive impact on the overall development parameters of these districts.

Deadline for TB eradication

1539. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set any deadline for complete eradication of Tuberculosis (TB) from the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps by which it is likely to be implemented in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) has advanced the deadline for achieving the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) of ending TB by five years, and has accordingly set the deadline of the year 2025 for ending TB. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has accordingly formulated a National Strategic Plan (NSP 2017-25).

In addition to the existing strategies under RNTCP, the NSP focuses on:—

- early diagnosis of all the TB patients, prompt treatment with quality assured drugs and treatment regimens;
- suitable patient support systems to promote adherence;
- engaging with the patients seeking care in the private sector;
- prevention strategies including active case finding;
- contact tracing in high risk/vulnerable population; and
- airborne infection control.

Access to healthcare services

†1540. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that access to health services is a Fundamental Right of every citizen but the poor section of the society is getting deprived of access to health services;

(b) details of the number of Government hospitals providing health services at low rates across Rajasthan; and

(c) the district-wise details of the hospitals where Government provides health services at low rates in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Access to health services is not a specific fundamental right. “Public Health and Hospitals” being a State subject, the primary responsibility of providing access to affordable, accessible and quality healthcare to all including poor section of the society is that of respective State/UT Governments.

(b) and (c) As per the information received from the State Government of Rajasthan, under Mukhya Mantri Nisulk Janch Yojana (MNJY) free health services including essential drugs and investigations are available in all government hospitals in all Districts of the State of Rajasthan.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Availing of medical facilities by CGHS beneficiaries in
non-empanelled hospitals**

1541. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the Honourable Supreme Court of India has ruled that all CGHS beneficiaries including pensioners can avail medical facilities in any hospital, even in non-empanelled hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government has taken so far to implement the ruling of the apex Court of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Hon'ble Supreme Court of India *vide* its Judgement dated 13th April, 2018 in the WP (Civil) No. 694 of 2015 between Shri Shiva Kant Jha *Vs.* UoI has given directions to frame guidelines for settlement of medical claims of pensioners within 1 month and for constitution of a High Powered Committee for settlement of grievances of medical claims of pensioners. Accordingly, Office Memoranda No. Z.15025/38/2018/DIR/CGHS, dated 14.05.2018 and No. Z.15025/38/2018/DIR/CGHS/EHS, dated 22.05.2018 have been issued for fixation of timelines for settlement of medical claims of pensioners and constitution of High Powered Committee respectively.

There is already a provision under CGHS for consideration of medical expenditure incurred for treatment under emergency in non-empanelled hospitals at CGHS rates and to undergo treatment in non-empanelled hospitals at CGHS approved rates after obtaining permission from Competent Authority.

Empanelment of hospitals under Ayushman Bharat

1542. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Health Agency (NHA), the apex body for implementation of the Ayushman Bharat Scheme has already finished the formal process to empanel public and private hospitals to achieve the universal health coverage;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the list of public and private hospitals from where the beneficiaries can avail the facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) All public hospitals (Community Health Centre and above) are deemed to be empanelled for the Ayushman Bharat – National Health Protection Mission. For empanelment of Private Hospitals, defined criteria and hospital empanelment guidelines have been issued to all the States. The empanelment of the Hospitals is to be done by the respective States and the State Nodal Agencies have started the process of empanelment.

Launch of Ayushman Bharat

1543. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) when Government is planning to launch the flagship medical insurance scheme "Ayushman Bharat";

(b) fund that have been allocated for this scheme and whether this fund is enough to give medical insurance to the beneficiaries; and

(c) the manner in which the poor people will get the benefits out of this scheme, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Government has approved the launch of Ayushman Bharat – National Health Protection Mission during 2018-19.

(b) The funds allocated for Ayushman Bharat – Health Protection Mission/Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana for 2018-19 is ₹ 2000 crores. The available funds, as on date, are sufficient.

(c) The Ayushman Bharat – National Health Protection Mission is an entitlement based scheme. The poor and vulnerable people, in rural areas, who belong to Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) deprivation criteria D1 to D5 and D7 and identified Occupational Category of Urban Areas as per SECC, are entitled to get benefits under the scheme. In addition, the existing beneficiaries of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana and Senior Citizen Health Insurance Scheme who do not figure in the SECC database, are also entitled to avail the benefits under the scheme.

The identified beneficiary families are entitled for health insurance coverage of ₹ 5,00,000 per family per year, on family floater basis, for hospitalisation in any empanelled hospitals (both Public and Private), as per the approved package and package rates anywhere in the country.

Paucity of Vitamin-D in Indian women

1544. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the reports on Vitamin-D deficit for women of the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that Vitamin-D deficiency is a major reason of obesity causing arthritis; and

(c) if so, the proposal of Government to support with dietary supplements and reduce risk of developing rheumatoid arthritis in women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Nationwide data for vitamin-D deficiency is not available.

(b) and (c) Evidence from studies has suggested that vitamin – D deficiency is associated with increases risk of obesity and osteoarthritis. However, there is inconclusive evidence on the role of vitamin – D supplementation in prevention of rheumatoid arthritis. Consequently, there is no proposal to support dietary supplements for reducing the risk of developing rheumatoid arthritis in women.

However in view of the beneficial effect of calcium and vitamin – D during pregnancy and lactation, free and universal calcium with vitamin – D supplementation is a part of ante-natal and post-natal care provided under National Health Mission.

Menstrual Hygiene Scheme

1545. SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite Menstrual Hygiene Scheme under NRHM, 58 per cent women in the age-group of 15-24 years use locally prepared sanitary napkins;

(b) whether Government has planned for collaboration with NGOs to spread the awareness;

(c) if so, whether it is infrastructure support or financial support; and

(d) if financial, then which are the beneficial NGOs and what has been the impact of it, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No. According to the

National Family Health Survey IV (2015–2016), 16 per cent of women aged 15–24 years use locally prepared napkins.

(b) to (d) Health being a State subject, financial and technical assistance is provided to the States and UTs for Menstrual Hygiene Scheme (MHS) as per the proposals received in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs). Generating awareness through ASHAs on Menstrual Hygiene is an important component of the programme. There is no specific programme under the scheme to generate awareness through NGOs.

MDRLs in medical colleges in Rajasthan

1546. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received proposals from Rajasthan Government to strengthen research in medical colleges and establishment of Multi-Disciplinary Research Laboratories (MDRLs) for Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kota, Ajmer, Jhalawar and Rajasthan University of Health Services;

(b) if so, the status thereon; and

(c) the details of funds provided to each college?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes. The State Government of Rajasthan submitted proposals for setting up of Multi-Disciplinary Research Units (MRUs) in the Medical Colleges at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kota, Ajmer, Jhalawar and Rajasthan University of Health Services under the scheme of establishment of Multi-Disciplinary Research Units (MRUs).

(b) Multi-Disciplinary Research Units (MRUs) have been approved for Medical Colleges in Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kota, Ajmer and Rajasthan University of Health Services.

(c) The details of the funds released to the MRUs in the following Medical Colleges are as under.

Name of the Medical College	Total Funds Released (₹ crore)
SMS Medical College, Jaipur	3.65
Dr. SN Medical College, Jodhpur	1.25
SP Medical College, Bikaner	3.99

Name of the Medical College	Total Funds Released (₹ crore)
Government Medical College, Kota	1.25
JLN Medical College, Ajmer	1.25
Rajasthan University of Health Sciences, Jaipur	1.25

Ensuring standard quality of bottled water

†1547. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that fine particles of plastic are dissolved in bottled water being sold in the country, which is fatal to the human body;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide pure drinking water to the people; 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) A report on plastic pollution in bottled water was received through ORB media which conducted a research at State University of New York at Fredonia, Department of Geology and Environmental Sciences on various brands of packaged drinking water and reported the presence of micro plastics in water.

In regard to above report, the matter was placed before the Scientific Panel on Water (including Flavoured Water) and Beverages (Alcoholic and Non-Alcoholic) of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) and comments from institutes like Indian Institute of Packaging and Indian Institute of Toxicological Research, Central Salt, Marine and Chemical Research Institute (CSIR_CSMCRI) were sought and placed before the Scientific Panel. The Scientific Panel, after detailed examination opined that since the present regulations of Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011 on plastic bottles specifies the safe overall migration limit of plastics in contact with food materials as 60mg/kg, this would cover the migration of any micro plastics in water.

Further, WHO has initiated a review of the said Report.

Action plan to make all new AIIMS fully functional

†1548. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the action plan proposed to make All India Institutes of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) started in the country fully functional, by providing all the remaining required facilities to all these Institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): Presently six (06) AIIMS *i.e.* Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh are functional and are operating with substantial capacity. Out of 34 Specialities/Super-specialities earmarked for each of these six AIIMS, almost all are functional. Medical education for 100 MBBS students since 2012 and 60 Nursing students since 2013 are being provided in all six AIIMS.

There has been some delay in completion of infrastructure *i.e.* construction and procurement due to certain contractual issues. The contractual issues have been resolved and construction of the remaining works and procurement of the medical equipments have been expedited and are planned to be completed within 2018-19 with operationalisation of remaining facilities.

The functional AIIMS have also been empowered with greater delegation of powers in construction, procurement and administrative matters to expedite day to day decision making and resolution of contractual matters.

The procedure for procurement of medical equipment has been simplified and made more efficient with greater delegation and empowerment of the Procurement Support Agency (PSA) entrusted with the work of procurement of medical equipments.

Reforms in Public Health Sector

†1549. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken several fresh policy measures during the last three years with a view to bringing reforms in the Public Health Sector and has increased considerably the public spending in the Health Sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the States where requisite reforms have been carried out in the Public Health Sector and the States whose performance has been unsatisfactory in this regard during the last three years; 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) Under the National Health Mission (NHM), the Central Government has initiated many policy measures bringing reforms in the Public Health Sector. Some of the key measures include:—

- (i) Health systems approach is being applied to integrate Human Resources under different programmes of NHM for enhanced efficiency and flexibility.
- (ii) To nudge States to improve performance, performance-based incentives/disincentives pool enhanced from 10% to 20% of the total allocation.
- (iii) 150000 Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) to provide comprehensive primary healthcare care as part of Ayushman Bharat which represents a paradigm shift in the delivery of primary care.
- (iv) Augmenting HR at Sub Health Centre HWC by placing a Mid-Level Healthcare providers after training GNM/Staff Nurse and Ayuurveda practitioners in certificate course in Community health and certified by IGNOU.
- (v) Emphasis on wellness through prevention and health promotion through counselling/spreading awareness on diet modification, healthy lifestyles, physical activity and Yoga etc.
- (vi) Mandating States to increase at least 10% State Budget on primary care.

In the field of medical education, the following policy measures has also been taken by Government for bringing reforms in the Public Health Sector:

I. National Medical Commission Bill

To ensure quality and transparency in medical education and for availability of high quality medical professionals, the Government has introduced National Medical Commission Bill.

II. National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET)

A uniform entrance examination for admission to all medical seats in the country *viz.* National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) has been introduced by amending the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956. It is first time that a uniform entrance examination has been implemented over the entire country including private colleges and deemed universities in any sphere of higher education.

III. Combined Counselling

Common counselling for entrance to all medical seats has also been made mandatory by amending the Regulations in 2017. This has also happened for the first time in any field of higher education.

Under National AIDS Control Organization (NACO), the policy measures for bringing reforms in Public Health Sector are as follows:—

- (i) The Parliament has passed the Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (Prevention and Control) Act 2017 on 21st April, 2017 to safeguard the rights of people living with HIV and affected by HIV. The Act addresses stigma and discrimination and strives to create an enabling environment for enhancing access to services. It also provides for free diagnostic facilities and Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) to PLHIVs. The Act also provides for a robust grievance redressal mechanism aiming to provide speedy justice to PLHIVs.
- (ii) Government has launched “Test and Treat” policy on 28th April, 2017 for all People Living with HIV where in Anti Retro-viral Therapy is provided irrespective of cd4 count, clinical stage, age or population.
- (iii) Government has launched Viral load testing for all People Living with HIV/AIDS on 26th February, 2018. The initiative will provide free of cost viral load testing for more than 12 lakh PLHIV on treatment in the country at least once a year.

Further, the Government of India has accepted the recommendations of Fourteenth (14th) Finance Commission and on acceptance of the same, the Central-State funding pattern has been revised from 75:25 to 60:40 for all States except North Eastern States and 3 Himalayan States with effect from F.Y. 2015-16. Due to the changes in the funding pattern, the State’s contribution has been doubled and States are putting more funds under NHM that would ultimately improve the public health spending in health sector.

In pursuant to the changed funding pattern, with effect from F.Y. 2015-16, the States have been contributing and incurring expenditure accordingly.

Inadequacies in public healthcare architecture

1550. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a severe shortage of qualified doctors and other health workers in the Public Health Sector; and

(b) if so, steps that have been taken by Government to resolve this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Public health and hospitals being a State subject, shortage of qualified doctors and other health workers in public health sector varies from State to State depending upon their policies and context. However, as per Rural Health Statistics (RHS) 2017, there is a shortage of doctors and other health workers in public health sector. State/UT-wise details of availability/shortage of doctors, specialists, nursing staff, radiographers, pharmacists, laboratory technicians, health workers and health assistants are given in the Statement (*See below*).

As stated above, Public health and hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure the availability of qualified doctors and other health workers lies with the State/UT Governments. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for engagement of health human resources on contractual basis, based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

(b) The Government has taken various steps to increase the number of doctors in the country. This includes:—

- (i) The ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and 1:1 to 1:3 in subjects of Anaesthesiology, Forensic Medicine, Radiotherapy, Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology and Psychiatry. Further, teacher: student ratio in public funded Government Medical Colleges for Professor has been increased from 1:2 to 1:3 in all clinical subjects and for Associate Professor from 1:1 to 1:2 if the Associate Professor is a unit head. The same has also been extended to the private medical colleges with the conditions that it should be a standing of 15 years, running PG courses for 10 years, should have completed at least 1 continuance of recognition assessment satisfactorily and applies u/s 10A of the IMC Act, 1956 for increase of seats. This would result in increase in number of PG seats in the country.
- (ii) Diplomate of National Board (DNB) qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to address the shortage of faculty.
- (iii) Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- (iv) Relaxation in the norms of setting up of Medical College in terms of requirement for faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.

- (v) Requirement of land for establishment of medical college in metropolitan cities as notified under Article 243P(c) of the Constitution of India has been dispensed with.
- (vi) Strengthening/upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/Increase of PG seats.
- (vii) Establishment of New Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country.
- (viii) Strengthening/upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.
- (ix) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/director in medical colleges from 65-70 years.

Further, in order to encourage doctors to work in remote and difficult areas, the Medical Council of India, with the previous approval of Central Government, has amended the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 to provide:—

- (i) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service, who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas; and
- (ii) Incentive at the rate of 10% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas up to the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

Furthermore, The Government has taken various steps to train more health professionals and depute them in rural areas, these include:—

- (i) Support to States/UTs in term of hard area allowance for specialist doctors who serve in rural and remote areas as well as for residential quarters for them.
- (ii) The States are encouraged to adopt flexible norms for engaging specialists on even contractual basis at public health facilities. These include various mechanisms for 'contracting in' and 'contracting out' of specialist services, methods of engaging specialists outside the government system for service delivery at public facilities and the mechanism to include requests for these in the State Programme Implementation Plans (PIP) under the National Health Mission.

- (iii) States have also been allowed to offer negotiable salaries to attract Specialists for operationalization of L3 level facilities round the clock including flexibility to strategies such as 'You quote, we pay'. Financial support is also provided to States, *inter alia* performance-based incentives, providing accommodation and transport facilities in rural and remote areas, sponsoring training programmes etc. to all human resource to address the issue of shortage of doctors and other personnel in the public health facilities.

Statement

State-wise details of availability/shortage of doctors and other health workers

(A) Doctors⁺ at Primary Health Centres

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1147	1952	1644	308	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	143	NA	122	NA	21
3.	Assam	1014	NA	1048	NA	*
4.	Bihar#	1899	2078	1786	292	113
5.	Chhattisgarh	785	798	341	457	444
6.	Goa	24	48	56	*	*
7.	Gujarat	1392	1769	1229	540	163
8.	Haryana	366	687	429	258	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	538	636	492	144	46
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	637	1347	704	643	*
11.	Jharkhand	297	569	331	238	*
12.	Karnataka	2359	2359	2136	223	223
13.	Kerala	849	1120	1169	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1171	1771	954	817	217
15.	Maharashtra	1814	3009	2929	80	*
16.	Manipur	85	238	194	44	*
17.	Meghalaya##	109	128	112	16	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Mizoram####	57	152	56	96	1
19.	Nagaland	126	108	122	*	4
20.	Odisha	1280	1285	940	345	340
21.	Punjab	432	593	568	25	*
22.	Rajasthan	2079	2664	2382	282	*
23.	Sikkim	24	NA	30	NA	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	1362	2927	2759	168	*
25.	Telangana	689	1318	966	352	*
26.	Tripura	93	0	156	*	*
27.	Uttarakhand	257	386	215	171	42
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3621	4509	2209	2300	1412
29.	West Bengal	914	1390	918	472	*
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	42	34	8	*
31.	Chandigarh	3	0	3	*	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	15	8	7	1
33.	Daman and Diu	4	3	7	*	*
34.	Delhi	5	21	21	0	*
35.	Lakshadweep	4	8	8	0	*
36.	Puducherry	40	38	46	*	*
TOTAL (ALL INDIA ²)		25650	33968	27124	8286	3027

Sanctioned data for year 2011 used

Sanctioned data for year 2015 used

Sanctioned data for year 2013-14 used

NA Not Available.

+ Allopathic Doctors: All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

* Surplus.

¹ One per Primary Health Centre

² For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded

(B) Total Specialists at CHCs

Total Specialists [Surgeons, OB&GY, Physicians and Paediatricians]

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	772	533	348	185	424
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	252	NA	4	NA	248
3.	Assam	632	NA	139	NA	493
4.	Bihar#	600	NA	82	NA	518
5.	Chhattisgarh	676	620	59	561	617
6.	Goa	16	5	4	1	12
7.	Gujarat	1452	611	92	519	1360
8.	Haryana	448	74	16	58	432
9.	Himachal Pradesh	356	NA	12	NA	344
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	336	344	191	153	145
11.	Jharkhand	752	424	75	349	677
12.	Karnataka	824	824	498	326	326
13.	Kerala	928	30	40	*	888
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1236	1236	180	1056	1056
15.	Maharashtra	1440	823	508	315	932
16.	Manipur	68	4	3	1	65
17.	Meghalaya	108	3	13	*	95
18.	Mizoram	36	33	0	33	36
19.	Nagaland	84	NA	8	NA	76
20.	Odisha	1480	884	318	566	1162
21.	Punjab	604	593	203	390	401
22.	Rajasthan	2316	1593	497	1096	1819
23.	Sikkim	8	NA	1	NA	7
24.	Tamil Nadu	1540	NA	78	NA	1462

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Telangana	456	284	125	159	331
26.	Tripura	84	0	0	0	84
27.	Uttarakhand	240	200	41	159	199
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3288	2099	484	1615	2804
29.	West Bengal	1396	669	117	552	1279
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	9	0	9	16
31.	Chandigarh	8	9	15	*	*
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	0	0	0	8
33.	Daman and Diu	8	2	0	2	8
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	12	0	0	0	12
36.	Puducherry	16	4	5	*	11
TOTAL (ALL INDIA ²)		22496	11910	4156	8105	18347

NA: Not Available.

¹ Four per Community Health Centre

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

*: Surplus.

² For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded

(C) Nursing Staff at PHCs and CHCs

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall ¹ [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2498	4307	3541	766	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	584	NA	498	NA	86
3.	Assam#	2120	2798	2793	5	*
4.	Bihar##	2949	1662	1142	520	1807
5.	Chhattisgarh	1968	2685	1918	767	50
6.	Goa	52	132	129	3	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Gujarat	3933	3994	3529	465	404
8.	Haryana	1150	1929	1675	254	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1161	837	542	295	619
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1225	1710	1480	230	*
11.	Jharkhand###	1613	703	1136	*	477
12.	Karnataka	3801	2667	3339	*	462
13.	Kerala	2473	3610	3969	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3334	4624	3211	1413	123
15.	Maharashtra	4334	3218	2519	699	1815
16.	Manipur	204	484	397	87	*
17.	Meghalaya^	298	413	610	*	*
18.	Mizoram ^s	120	570	212	358	*
19.	Nagaland	273	175	387	*	*
20.	Odisha	3870	866	1817	*	2053
21.	Punjab	1489	2189	2019	170	*
22.	Rajasthan	6132	12472	9311	3161	*
23.	Sikkim	38	NA	33	NA	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	4057	8133	7487	646	*
25.	Telangana	1487	2130	1904	226	*
26.	Tripura	240	0	597	*	*
27.	Uttarakhand	677	307	349	*	328
28.	Uttar Pradesh	9375	4497	4412	85	4963
29.	West Bengal	3357	10380	9248	1132	*
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50	199	193	6	*
31.	Chandigarh^^	17	47	80	*	*
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23	14	45	*	*
33.	Daman and Diu	18	14	16	*	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.	Delhi	5	5	7	*	*
35.	Lakshadweep	25	54	54	0	*
36.	Puducherry	68	131	139	*	*
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		65018	77956	70738	11288	13194

Sanctioned data for year 2013 used

Sanctioned data for year 2011 used

Sanctioned data for year 2016 used

^ Sanctioned data for year 2015 used

\$ Total 570 Staff Nurses sanctioned in the State

^^ Sanctioned data for year 2013-14 used

¹One per Primary Health Centre and seven per Community Health Centre All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

*Surplus.

NA: Not Available.

(D) Radiographers at CHCs

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	193	160	75	85	118
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	63	NA	7	NA	56
3.	Assam#	158	145	60	85	98
4.	Bihar##	150	89	1	88	149
5.	Chhattisgarh	169	162	130	32	39
6.	Goa	4	6	6	0	*
7.	Gujarat	363	363	162	201	201
8.	Haryana	112	73	40	33	72
9.	Himachal Pradesh	89	65	33	32	56
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	84	305	210	95	*
11.	Jharkhand###	188	188	57	131	131
12.	Karnataka	206	206	167	39	39
13.	Kerala	232	16	18	*	214
14.	Madhya Pradesh	309	312	176	136	133
15.	Maharashtra	360	140	107	33	253

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Manipur	17	13	13	0	4
17.	Meghalaya [^]	27	19	21	*	6
18.	Mizoram [§]	9	5	6	*	3
19.	Nagaland	21	1	1	0	20
20.	Odisha	370	57	68	*	302
21.	Punjab	151	171	129	42	22
22.	Rajasthan	579	714	205	509	374
23.	Sikkim	2	NA	1	NA	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	385	294	119	175	266
25.	Telangana	114	98	58	40	56
26.	Tripura	21	0	11	*	10
27.	Uttarakhand	60	32	15	17	45
28.	Uttar Pradesh	822	230	82	148	740
29.	West Bengal	349	275	135	140	214
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	0	0	0	4
31.	Chandigarh ^{^^}	2	5	5	0	*
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	0	0	2
33.	Daman and Diu	2	3	3	0	*
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	3	5	5	0	*
36.	Puducherry	4	3	3	0	1
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		5624	4155	2129	2061	3629

Sanctioned data for the year 2013 used

Sanctioned data for the year 2011 used

Sanctioned data for the year 2016 used

^ Sanctioned data for the year 2015 used

^^ Sanctioned data for the year 2013-14 used

§ Total 5 Radiographers sanctioned in the State

¹ One per Community Health Centre

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

* Surplus

NA Not Available.

(E) Pharmacists at PHCs and CHCs

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1340	1355	994	361	346
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	206	NA	89	NA	117
3.	Assam#	1172	1284	1384	*	*
4.	Bihar##	2049	989	287	702	1762
5.	Chhattisgarh	954	1086	887	199	67
6.	Goa	28	53	51	2	*
7.	Gujarat	1755	1792	1665	127	90
8.	Haryana	478	563	419	144	59
9.	Himachal Pradesh	627	594	394	200	233
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	721	1137	737	400	*
11.	Jharkhand##	485	515	238	277	247
12.	Karnataka	2565	2674	2523	151	42
13.	Kerala	1081	1036	1102	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1480	1905	1687	218	*
15.	Maharashtra	2174	2355	2082	273	92
16.	Manipur	102	145	152	*	*
17.	Meghalaya###	136	135	166	*	*
18.	Mizoram^	66	99	59	40	7
19.	Nagaland	147	135	101	34	46
20.	Odisha	1650	1781	1691	90	*
21.	Punjab	583	841	779	62	*
22.	Rajasthan	2658	1240	623	617	2035
23.	Sikkim	26	NA	10	NA	16
24.	Tamil Nadu	1747	1789	1391	398	356
25.	Telangana	803	928	814	114	*
26.	Tripura	114	0	148	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Uttarakhand	317	325	307	18	10
28.	Uttar Pradesh	4443	2952	2883	69	1560
29.	West Bengal	1263	1458	1381	77	*
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26	53	49	4	*
31.	Chandigarh^^	5	16	21	*	*
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	10	12	*	*
33.	Daman and Diu	6	5	7	*	*
34.	Delhi	5	7	7	0	*
35.	Lakshadweep	7	16	16	0	*
36.	Puducherry	44	42	37	5	7
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		31274	29315	25193	4582	7092

Sanctioned data for the year 2013 used

Sanctioned data for the year 2016 used

Sanctioned data for the year 2015 used

^^ Sanctioned data for the year 2013-14 used

^ Total 99 Pharmacists sanctioned in the State

¹ One per each Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

* Surplus.

NA Not Available.

(F) Laboratory Technicians at PHCs and CHCs

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall ¹ [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1340	1174	779	395	561
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	206	NA	123	NA	83
3.	Assam#	1172	860	1202	*	*
4.	Bihar	2049	683	611	72	1438
5.	Chhattisgarh	954	956	727	229	227
6.	Goa	28	45	41	4	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Gujarat	1755	1756	1704	52	51
8.	Haryana	478	549	367	182	111
9.	Himachal Pradesh	627	300	160	140	467
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	721	826	796	30	*
11.	Jharkhand ##	485	515	250	265	235
12.	Karnataka	2565	1790	1532	258	1033
13.	Kerala	1081	324	365	*	716
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1480	1808	1378	430	102
15.	Maharashtra	2174	1474	1308	166	866
16.	Manipur	102	102	70	32	32
17.	Meghalaya ###	136	118	162	*	*
18.	Mizoram ^	66	92	82	10	*
19.	Nagaland	147	72	73	*	74
20.	Odisha	1650	461	547	*	1103
21.	Punjab	583	616	582	34	1
22.	Rajasthan	2658	3571	1996	1575	662
23.	Sikkim	26	NA	21	NA	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	1747	2132	1395	737	352
25.	Telangana	803	811	640	171	163
26.	Tripura	114	0	91	*	23
27.	Uttarakhand	317	106	65	41	252
28.	Uttar Pradesh	4443	1331	963	368	3480
29.	West Bengal	1263	1360	803	557	460
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26	23	19	4	7
31.	Chandigarh^^	5	8	22	*	*
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	7	17	*	*
33.	Daman and Diu	6	4	6	*	0
34.	Delhi	5	5	4	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35.	Lakshadweep	7	13	13	0	*
36.	Puducherry	44	10	38	*	6
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		31274	23902	18952	5753	12511

Sanctioned data for year 2013 used

Sanctioned data for year 2016 used

Sanctioned data for year 2015 used

^ Total 92 Lab. Technicians sanctioned in the State

^^ Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used

¹ One per each Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

* Surplus.

NA Not Available.

(G) Health Worker [Female]/ANM at Sub Centre

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall ¹
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7458	14317	12073	2244	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	312	NA	323	NA	*
3.	Assam	4621	NA	7545	NA	*
4.	Bihar	9949	NA	20151	NA	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	5186	5186	5913	*	*
6.	Goa	214	244	186	58	28
7.	Gujarat	9082	9156	8859	297	223
8.	Haryana	2589	5038	4360	678	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2083	2246	1686	560	397
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2967	4337	4225	112	*
11.	Jharkhand	3848	3957	7489	*	*
12.	Karnataka	9381	9919	7152	2767	2229
13.	Kerala	5380	4575	4590	*	790
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9192	11886	9860	2026	*
15.	Maharashtra	10580	16801	10613	6188	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Manipur	421	842	750	92	*
17.	Meghalaya#	436	903	790	113	*
18.	Mizoram##	370	405	622	*	*
19.	Nagaland#	396	408	702	*	*
20.	Odisha	6688	6688	7169	*	*
21.	Punjab	2950	5109	4674	435	*
22.	Rajasthan	14406	19313	14271	5042	135
23.	Sikkim#	147	147	127	20	20
24.	Tamil Nadu	8712	8712	6835	1877	1877
25.	Telangana	4797	9655	7848	1807	*
26.	Tripura #	987	432	582	*	405
27.	Uttarakhand	1847	2000	1909	91	*
28.	Uttar Pradesh	20521	23695	28250	*	*
29.	West Bengal	10369	20000	18253	1747	*
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	123	255	241	14	*
31.	Chandigarh	17	24	24	0	*
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	71	36	90	*	*
33.	Daman and Diu	26	45	43	2	*
34.	Delhi	10	16	14	2	*
35.	Lakshadweep	14	24	28	*	*
36.	Puducherry	81	108	109	*	*
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		156231	186479	198356	26172	6104

NA Not Available

Sanctioned data for 2015 used

Total 405 number of ANMs sanctioned in the State

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

* Surplus.

NA Not Available.

(H) Health Worker [Female]/ANM at Sub Centres and PHCs

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall ¹ [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8605	14317	12073	2244	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	455	NA	481	NA	*
3.	Assam#	5635	5962	9056	*	*
4.	Bihar	11848	NA	23390	NA	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	5971	5983	6834	*	*
6.	Goa	238	259	195	64	43
7.	Gujarat	10474	10549	8859	1690	1615
8.	Haryana	2955	5108	4432	676	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2621	2246	1786	460	835
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3604	4886	4737	149	*
11.	Jharkhand	4145	3957	7933	*	*
12.	Karnataka	11740	9919	7152	2767	4588
13.	Kerala	6229	7929	7950	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10363	13720	11546	2174	*
15.	Maharashtra	12394	18636	12135	6501	259
16.	Manipur	506	1065	923	142	*
17.	Meghalaya#	545	1118	1075	43	*
18.	Mizoram##	427	405	640	*	*
19.	Nagaland###	522	539	569	*	*
20.	Odisha	7968	6688	8084	*	*
21.	Punjab	3382	5190	4893	297	*
22.	Rajasthan	16485	21623	16211	5412	274
23.	Sikkim\$	171	219	196	23	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	10074	10074	7957	2117	2117
25.	Telangana	5486	9655	7848	1807	*
26.	Tripura #	1080	476	720	*	360

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Uttarakhand	2104	2186	2083	103	21
28.	Uttar Pradesh	24142	27449	31716	*	*
29.	West Bengal	11283	20500	18449	2051	*
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	145	350	336	14	*
31.	Chandigarh	20	24	39	*	*
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	80	36	90	*	*
33.	Daman and Diu	30	45	46	*	*
34.	Delhi	15	40	33	7	*
35.	Lakshadweep	18	47	51	*	*
36.	Puducherry	121	188	189	*	*
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		181881	211388	220707	28741	10112

NA - Not Available

Sanctioned data for 2015 used

Sanctioned data for 2016 used

Total 405 number of ANMs sanctioned in the State

\$ Sanctioned data for year 2011 used

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

* Surplus.

¹ Requirement based on norm of one ANM per each existing Sub Centre and PHC.

(I) Health Worker [Male] at Sub Centres

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7458	5021	2964	2057	4494
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	312	NA	92	NA	220
3.	Assam~	4621	3000	2783	217	1838
4.	Bihar#	9949	2135	1244	891	8705
5.	Chhattisgarh	5186	5186	3856	1330	1330
6.	Goa	214	86	86	0	128
7.	Gujarat	9082	9069	7888	1181	1194

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Haryana	2589	2138	1217	921	1372
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2083	2036	829	1207	1254
10.	Jammu and Kashmir###	2967	817	672	145	2295
11.	Jharkhand	3848	2150	1654	496	2194
12.	Karnataka	9381	5861	3252	2609	6129
13.	Kerala	5380	3401	3401	0	1979
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9192	4260	3707	553	5485
15.	Maharashtra	10580	7853	4570	3283	6010
16.	Manipur	421	469	374	95	47
17.	Meghalaya###	436	84	192	*	244
18.	Mizoram^^	370	382	366	16	4
19.	Nagaland	396	NA	NA	NA	NA
20.	Odisha	6688	4548	3617	931	3071
21.	Punjab	2950	2958	1424	1534	1526
22.	Rajasthan	14406	2241	1159	1082	13247
23.	Sikkim^	147	147	86	61	61
24.	Tamil Nadu	8712	3292	2109	1183	6603
25.	Telangana	4797	2628	1769	859	3028
26.	Tripura###	987	574	735	*	252
27.	Uttarakhand	1847	329	67	262	1780
28.	Uttar Pradesh	20521	9080	3835	5245	16686
29.	West Bengal	10369	9457	2174	7283	8195
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	123	45	45	0	78
31.	Chandigarh \$	17	2	2	0	15
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	71	9	63	*	8
33.	Daman and Diu	26	24	17	7	9
34.	Delhi	10	0	0	0	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35.	Lakshadweep	14	14	14	0	0
36.	Puducherry	81	0	0	0	81
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		156231	89296	56263	33448	99572

NA Not Available

* Surplus

Sanctioned data for year 2013 used

Sanctioned data for year 2016 used

Sanctioned data for year 2015 used

^ Sanctioned data for year 2012 used

\$ Data for year 2016 used

^^ Total 382 Health Worker (Male) sanctioned in the State

~ Sanctioned and In Position data used for year 2013 & 2016 respectively

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

¹ One per each existing Sub Centre.

(J) Health Assistant [Male] at PHCS

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1147	0	0	0	1147
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	143	NA	81	NA	62
3.	Assam	1014	NA	106	NA	908
4.	Bihar#	1899	649	212	437	1687
5.	Chhattisgarh	785	588	425	163	360
6.	Goa	24	0	0	0	24
7.	Gujarat	1392	1473	933	540	459
8.	Haryana	366	206	153	53	213
9.	Himachal Pradesh	538	108	46	62	492
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	637	50	26	24	611
11.	Jharkhand##	297	327	33	294	264
12.	Karnataka	2359	5861	3252	2609	*
13.	Kerala	849	2186	2186	0	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1171	1171	543	628	628
15.	Maharashtra	1814	1722	1620	102	194

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Manipur###	85	74	65	9	20
17.	Meghalaya^	109	81	83	*	26
18.	Mizoram^^	57	86	22	64	35
19.	Nagaland###	126	0	53	*	73
20.	Odisha	1280	0	0	0	1280
21.	Punjab	432	407	268	139	164
22.	Rajasthan	2079	119	34	85	2045
23.	Sikkim	24	NA	1	NA	23
24.	Tamil Nadu	1362	1489	1036	453	326
25.	Telangana	689	0	0	0	689
26.	Tripura	93	0	23	*	70
27.	Uttarakhand	257	66	13	53	244
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3621	5757	954	4803	2667
29.	West Bengal	914	286	73	213	841
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	11	11	0	11
31.	Chandigarh	3	NA	0	NA	3
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	0	0	0	9
33.	Daman and Diu	4	2	2	0	2
34.	Delhi	5	0	0	0	5
35.	Lakshadweep	4	0	0	0	4
36.	Puducherry	40	34	34	0	6
All India ² /Total		25650	22753	12288	10731	15592

NA Not Available.

Sanctioned data for year 2011 used

Sanctioned data for year 2016 used

Data for year 2015 used

^ Sanctioned data for year 2015 used

^^ Sanctioned data for year 2013-14 used

\$ Data used for year 2016

* Surplus.

¹ One per Primary Health Centre.

² For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded

(K) Health Assistants [Female]/LHV at PHCs

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall ¹ [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1147	1264	1143	121	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	143	NA	6	NA	137
3.	Assam\$	1014	379	308	71	706
4.	Bihar#	1899	850	95	755	1804
5.	Chhattisgarh	785	800	640	160	145
6.	Goa	24	16	9	7	15
7.	Gujarat	1392	1771	1218	553	174
8.	Haryana	366	337	273	64	93
9.	Himachal Pradesh	538	146	0	146	538
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	637	154	99	55	538
11.	Jharkhand##	297	327	16	311	281
12.	Karnataka	2359	1449	1089	360	1270
13.	Kerala	849	13	13	0	836
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1171	1171	963	208	208
15.	Maharashtra	1814	2392	1801	591	13
16.	Manipur	85	75	59	16	26
17.	Meghalaya###	109	67	72	*	37
18.	Mizoram^	57	85	19	66	38
19.	Nagaland	126	13	24	*	102
20.	Odisha##	1280	1162	559	603	721
21.	Punjab	432	489	502	*	*
22.	Rajasthan	2079	2070	1106	964	973
23.	Sikkim#	24	24	12	12	12
24.	Tamil Nadu	1362	1362	991	371	371
25.	Telangana	689	1111	944	167	*
26.	Tripura	93	0	33	*	60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Uttarakhand	257	192	155	37	102
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3621	3781	1916	1865	1705
29.	West Bengal	914	200	157	43	757
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	20	20	0	2
31.	Chandigarh	3	0	3	*	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	0	0	0	9
33.	Daman and Diu	4	0	0	0	4
34.	Delhi	5	14	9	5	*
35.	Lakshadweep	4	1	1	0	3
36.	Puducherry	40	13	12	1	28
TOTAL (ALL INDIA ²)		25650	21748	14267	7552	11712

* Surplus

Sanctioned data for year 2011 used.

Sanctioned data for year 2016 used.

Sanctioned data for year 2015 used.

^ Sanctioned data for year 2013-14 used.

\$ Sanctioned and In position data used for the year 2015 & 2016 respectively.

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

¹ One per Primary Health Centre.

² For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded.

NA Not Available.

Recruitment Rules for promotion in Safdarjung Hospital

1551. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a common seniority list for promotion to the grade of Sr. Physiotherapists in all the departments including sports injury centre of Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) whether Recruitment Rules for promotion to the said post is common for all the departments including sport injury centre of Safdarjung Hospital;

(c) by when all the said posts will be filled up; and

(d) the details of the steps for such initiatives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Sports Injury Centre (SIC) has been set up to function as a self sufficient centre with dedicated posts created to run the centre.

At present, there is no common seniority list for Senior Physiotherapist between Sports Injury Centre (SIC) and Safdarjung Hospital.

Likewise, the Recruitment Rules for the post of Senior Physiotherapist of Safdarjung Hospital is not applicable for Sports Injury Centre (SIC).

(c) and (d) Creation of post and its filling up is a continuous process. In the absence of Recruitment Rules for the post of Sr. Physiotherapist in SIC, the Sports Injury Centre has been directed to fill up the post on contractual basis.

Affordable medical care

1552. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India is committed towards providing affordable medical care to the people of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether medical devices and knee transplantation etc. is going to be cheaper in comparison to earlier costs;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) "Public Health and Hospitals" being a State subject, the primary responsibility for providing free and affordable medical care to the people lies with respective State/UT Governments. The Central Government, under the National Health Mission (NHM), provides financial and technical support to the States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare system for provision of accessible, affordable and quality healthcare to all the people. This support includes support for free maternal and child health, immunization, communicable disease control programmes, prevention and management of non-communicable diseases, strengthening health systems such as physical infrastructure, augmenting health human resource on contractual basis, free ambulances services, free essential drugs and diagnostics, free blood, free dialysis services to the poor, etc.

National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority (NPPA) under the Department of Pharmaceuticals also regulates the prices of drugs, including notified medical devices, under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) to ensure affordability.

Four devices namely (i) Cardiac Stents, (ii) Drug Eluting Stents (iii) Condoms and (iv) Intra Uterine Devices have been included in the Schedule-I to the DPCO, 2013 and their ceiling prices have been fixed. In addition, the ceiling prices of Orthopaedic Knee Implants for knee replacement system have also been notified under paragraph 19 of the DPCO, 2013.

Further, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has started AMRIT (Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment) stores where essential life saving medicines and implants are being provided at a substantial discount *vis-à-vis* the Maximum Retail Price.

New health and wellness centres

1553. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allotted 1,200 cr. for 1.5 lakh health and wellness centres in various parts of the country during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating State-wise progress made so far in this regard; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to achieve the target fixed to build 1.5 lakh health and wellness centres in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) 1.5 lakh health and wellness centres announced in the Union Budget of 2018, are to be set up by end of 2022. In the current year ₹ 1200 crore has been allocated.

(b) Against a target of 15000 HWCs in the current year, approvals have been accorded for 21411 HWCs. The State-wise details of approvals accorded for Health and Wellness Centres till July, 2018 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The steps taken by the Government include:—

- Preparation and dissemination of Operational Guidelines for Comprehensive Primary Health Care through Health and Wellness Centres, Design manual for branding of HWCs
- Training of Human Resource has been initiated. 221 State Trainers from

all States trained for training Primary Health care Team in NCD service package. 49,017 ASHAs, 13,641 ANM/MPW, 1203 Staff Nurses and 2075 PHC Medical Officers have been trained.

- Deputing team of National mentors for handholding and supervision with respect to operationalization of HWCs in all States with focus on aspirational districts.
- Expediting accreditation of Programme Study Centres to train the cadre of Mid-Level Health Providers (MLHPs) in the Certificate Programme in Community Health. 121 Programme Study Centres have been accredited so far.
- Maximum Batch Strength for admissions per Programme Study Centres (PSCs) has been increased from 30 to 60 candidates/batch for 150 bedded and above District Hospital.
- Public/Health universities of States have also been permitted to run the course.
- NCD Module of the CPHC IT system has been launched in April, 2018, 150 trainers from all States and UTs have been trained to train service providers in use of this IT application.

Statement

State-wise details of approvals accorded for Health and Wellness Centres till July, 2018

Sl.No.	States	Approvals accorded till July, 2018
1.	Bihar	534
2.	Chhattisgarh	800
3.	Jharkhand	776
4.	Madhya Pradesh	690
5.	Odisha	1148
6.	Rajasthan	679
7.	Uttar Pradesh	3058
8.	Uttarakhand	426
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	132
10.	Assam	878
11.	Manipur	103

Sl.No.	States	Approvals accorded till July, 2018
12.	Meghalaya	42
13.	Mizoram	32
14.	Nagaland	63
15.	Sikkim	39
16.	Tripura	46
17.	Andhra Pradesh	1050
18.	Gujarat	1645
19.	Goa	5
20.	Haryana	408
21.	Himachal Pradesh	137
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	380
23.	Maharashtra	1841
24.	Karnataka	1142
25.	Kerala	671
26.	Punjab	1033
27.	Tamil Nadu	1915
28.	Telangana	590
29.	West Bengal	1010
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34
31.	Chandigarh	34
32.	Daman and Diu	22
33.	Delhi	0
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24
35.	Lakshadweep	3
36.	Puducherry	21
TOTAL		21,411

Status of dental health care

1554. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of dental health care in the country;

- (b) the State-wise details of the total number of dentists in the country;
- (c) whether National Health Protection Scheme covers insurance for dental care, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether Ministry intends to unveil a National policy on dental health care, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Adequate number of Dental Surgeons is available in the country but 'Health' being a State subject, it is for the State Governments to devise ways and means for augmenting the dental manpower in their respective Health facilities, including rural and backward areas. During the last two or three decades, the healthcare facilities in the field of dentistry have shown upward trend. At present, there are 313 Dental Colleges including 49 Dental Colleges in public sector and 264 in the private sector in the country, with total annual intake admission capacity of about 26960 approximately and about 25000 dental doctors are coming out of these dental colleges every year. The dentist population ratio in the country is about 1:5000 (approximately) which varies from State to State, while WHO's recommendation is for 1:7500. Hence, taking into consideration, the population size of India *vis-à-vis* that of a developed country, the Dentist population ratio in India is satisfactory. However, since about 75% of the population is living in villages, the awareness of dental diseases and the accessibility to the dental treatment is limited.

(b) As per the records available with Dental Council of India (DCI), as on 25.07.2018, a total number of 2,54,305 dentists are registered in the State Dental Councils/Tribunals. A State-wise list of the total number of registered dentists in the country, as per data furnished by the respective State Dental Councils/Tribunals to the Dental Council of India is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Government of India has approved the launch of Ayushman Bharat National Health Protection Mission (AB-NHPM) during 2018-19 to cover over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (approx. 50 crore beneficiaries) providing coverage upto 5 lakh per family per year for second and tertiary hospitalization. 9 Oral and Maxillofacial surgery packages are covered under AB-NHPM. Details are given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(e) The National Health Policy 2017, which is in public domain, includes oral health as a component.

Statement

*State-wise database of dentists registered with State Dental Councils/Tribunals
as on 25.07.2018*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh State Dental Council	19986
2.	Arunachal Pradesh State Dental Council	159
3.	Assam State Dental Council	2286
4.	Bihar State Dental Council	8597
5.	Chhattisgarh State Dental Council	236
6.	Delhi State Dental Council	14390
7.	Dental Council of Chandigarh	943
8.	Goa State Dental Council	139
9.	Gujarat State Dental Council	12391
10.	Haryana State Dental Council	11602
11.	Himachal Pradesh State Dental Council	2740
12.	Jammu and Kashmir State Dental Council	1973
13.	Jharkhand State Dental Council	470
14.	Karnataka State Dental Council	41602
15.	Kerala State Dental Council	19579
16.	Madhya Pradesh State Dental Council	7950
17.	Maharashtra State Dental Council	38556
18.	Manipur State Dentists Registration Tribunal	520
19.	Odisha State Dental Council	1906
20.	Punjab State Dental Council	15581
21.	Rajasthan State Dental Council	6108
22.	State Dental Council, Puducherry	713
23.	Tamil Nadu State Dental Council	20514
24.	Telangana State Dentists Registration Tribunal	90
25.	Tripura (Dentists), Registration Tribunal	96

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total
26.	Uttar Pradesh State Dental Council	19185
27.	Uttarakhand Dentists Registration Tribunals	579
28.	West Bengal State Dental Council	5414
TOTAL		254305

Statement-II

Details of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery covered under AB-NHPM

Total number of packages: 9

No. of packages mandated for pre-authorization: 9

Empanelment classification: Essential/Minimum criteria

In order to be eligible to provide services under this domain, the provider needs to qualify for the basic essential/minimum criteria as mentioned under the empanelment guidelines provided for AB-NHPM provider network.

Pre-authorization: Required

- For Paediatric patients if general anaesthesia is required then ₹ 400 extra

Sl. No.	Procedure Name	Rates (INR)	Minimum number of days admission (including days in intensive care units)
1	2	3	4
1.	Fixation of fracture of jaw with closed reduction (1 jaw) using wires – under LA	5000	D
2.	Fixation of fracture of jaw with open reduction (1 jaw) and fixing of plates/wire – Under GA	12000	1
3.	Sequestrectomy	1500	D
4.	TM joint ankylosis of both jaws – under GA	15000	5

1	2	3	4
5.	Release of fibrous bands and grafting-in (OSMF) treatment under GA	3000	2
6.	Extraction of impacted tooth under LA	500	D
7.	Cyst and tumour of Maxilla/mandible by enucleation/excision/marsupialization under LA	2500	D
8.	Mandible tumour resection and reconstruction/cancer surgery	6000	3
9.	Cleft lip and palate surgery	15000	3
		for each stage	

Shortage of life saving medicines

1555. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crucial lifesaving medications like Furoped or Forosemid which is given to paediatric heart patients have gone out of the market after Government set a ceiling price that was less than a tenth of what the drug was being sold for and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware that a large number of patients died on account of the shortage of this medicine; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority (NPPA) under the Department of Pharmaceuticals is entrusted with the task of monitoring the availability of drugs in the country, identifying shortages, if any, and taking remedial measures. Whenever, any complaint regarding non-availability of a particular medicine at a particular place is received, the concerned companies are asked by the NPPA to rush the supplies to that area.

NPPA had received information regarding shortage of these medicines in a few cities mainly because of the shelf life of the product which leads to higher rate of expiries. Accordingly, the manufacturer was informed who ensured adequate stock availability in the concerned cities.

(b) and (c) The Government has not received any report that patients died due to shortage of the said medicine.

Popularising Yoga in Rural areas

1556. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government in order to create awareness in Rural areas for the benefit of the people has devised any programme for popularising Yoga;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is contemplating sending yoga teachers and instructors to Rural areas in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Many of the activities of the Ministry of AYUSH for Yoga Promotion serve to create awareness in rural areas for the benefit of the people. Under the Information Education and Communication (IEC) Scheme, many activities are taken up to reach out to people and to create awareness about Yoga in Rural areas. This covers considerable part of rural India. IEC activities include programs on TV, Radio, Print-media etc. The Ministry has also reached out to about 2.5 lakh Gram Pradhan with suggested plan of action for Yoga promotion in villages.

Further, Ministry of AYUSH through Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN) conducts one month Yoga training program in nearly 650 districts of the country including rural areas on the occasion of International Day of Yoga (IDY) since last four years. National Institute of Naturopathy (NIN) - an Institute under Ministry of AYUSH, conducts on an average 16 outreach activities every month to popularize Yoga and Naturopathy, some of which are held in villages near Pune.

In addition to the above, under National AYUSH Mission (NAM), financial assistance is provided to States and Union Territories for setting up AYUSH Wellness Centres, in which Yoga is an important component. Since the inception of NAM in 2014-15, based on the projection made by State/UT Governments through their State Annual Action Plan (SAAP), 1185 such Wellness Centres has been approved so far. The State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) At present there is no programme of the Government under which Yoga teachers and instructors are sent to rural areas.

Statement

*States/UTs-wise details of AYUSH Wellness Centres including
Yoga assisted during the financial year 2014-15, 2015-16,
2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 (till date) under NAM*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	3	3	3	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4	9	-	12	13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	1	1	1	3
4.	Assam	2	2	10	-	-
5.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Chandigarh	-	3	-	2	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	10	12	-	12
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	2	2	-	2
10.	Delhi	1	4	-	-	-
11.	Goa	-	4	4	4	4
12.	Gujarat	-	5	6	12	-
13.	Haryana	21	10	-	-	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	31	14	4	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	2	12	12	-
16.	Jharkhand	-	1	-	-	-
17.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Kerala	5	10	2	14	15
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	1	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	-	31	31	-	-
21.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	19	-
22.	Manipur	3	3	3	4	8
23.	Mizoram	-	5	3	-	20

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
24.	Meghalaya	1	-	-	-	-
25.	Nagaland	1	3	4	4	4
26.	Odisha	-	34	14	16	16
27.	Puducherry	1	1	1	1	1
28.	Punjab	-	2	-	-	-
29.	Rajasthan	-	-	295	-	-
30.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	-	9	17	40	38
32.	Telangana	2	4	5	16	22
33.	Tripura	12	5	5	-	-
34.	Uttar Pradesh	-	17	42	41	50
35.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	8	-
36.	West Bengal	-	-	-	3	-
TOTAL		57	211	487	216	214

Rural hospitals for women

1557. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to establish more Maternity Centres/Public Hospitals in the Rural areas for the benefit of the women folk and villagers;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted State-wise, in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) Under National Health Mission (NHM), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) sanctions infrastructure including sub-divisional hospitals (SDHs), district hospitals (DHs) and Mother and Child Health (MCH) Wings as per proposals received from the States in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs). Through these public health facilities accessible and comprehensive health services are provided to women and children as well as other villagers in the rural areas.

In order to cater to the demand for maternal and child health services in high case load facilities, additional 582 Mother and Child Health (MCH) Wings have also been sanctioned under NHM.

MoHFW conducts an annual survey Rural Health Statistics (RHS) which compiles information on various aspects of rural health care services including rural health infrastructure, health human resources, training need, etc.

According to RHS 2017, 1108 functional SDHs and 779 functional DHs are in position. State-wise list of functional SDHs and DHs is given in Statement-I (See below) and State-wise list of MCH Wings sanctioned is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise list of functional SDHs and DHs

State	Functional SDH	Functional DH
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	31	8
Arunachal Pradesh	0	18
Assam	14	25
Bihar	55	36
Chandigarh	1	1
Chhattisgarh	18	26
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1
Daman and Diu	0	2
Delhi	9	47
Goa	2	2
Gujarat	36	22
Haryana	21	21
Himachal Pradesh	59	12
Jammu and Kashmir	NA	23
Jharkhand	13	23
Karnataka	146	32
Kerala	81	18
Lakshadweep	2	1

State	Functional SDH	Functional DH
Madhya Pradesh	66	51
Maharashtra	86	23
Manipur	1	7
Meghalaya	1	12
Mizoram	2	9
Nagaland	0	11
Odisha	28	32
Puducherry	0	5
Punjab	41	22
Rajasthan	19	34
Sikkim	0	4
Tamil Nadu	279	31
Telangana	31	7
Tripura	11	8
Uttar Pradesh	0	20
Uttarakhand	17	160
West Bengal	37	22
ALL INDIA/TOTAL	1108	779

Source: Rural Health Statistics (2017).

Statement-II

State-wise list of MCH Wings sanctioned

Sl.No.	State	Number of Sanctioned MCH Wings
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	14
4.	Bihar	11
5.	Chhattisgarh	27
6.	Delhi	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	9
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	9

Sl.No.	State	Number of Sanctioned MCH Wings
9.	Karnataka	30
10.	Kerala	9
11.	Maharashtra	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	11
13.	Meghalaya	4
14.	Odisha	41
15.	Punjab	24
16.	Rajasthan	161
17.	Telangana	23
18.	Tamil Nadu	5
19.	Tripura	3
20.	Uttar Pradesh	159
21.	Uttarakhand	3
22.	West Bengal	22
TOTAL		582

Mandatory Rural postings for doctors and nurses

†1558. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of city-wise and village-wise categorisation of shortage of doctors and nurses in the country at present and the steps being taken by Government to help fill this gap;

(b) the steps being taken by Government for encouraging and inspiring doctors and nurses for posting in Rural areas; and

(c) whether Government is considering to make the posting of doctors and nurses in Rural areas mandatory and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Public health is a State subject. The details of city-wise and village-wise shortage of doctors and nurses is

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

not maintained centrally. As per WHO the availability of doctors is measured in terms of doctors per thousand population. Against the WHO norm of 1:1000, the availability of doctors in India is 1:1541. The availability in 1:902 including AUH doctors. The current Nurse population ratio is 1:670.

(b) and (c) The issue of compulsory rural posting for the MBBS Graduates seeking admission in Post Graduate courses has been left to the State Governments who are the principal employers of doctors. However, to encourage doctors working in remote and difficult areas, the MCI with the previous approval of 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; and
- (ii) Incentive of upto 10% marks 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.
- (iii) Under NHM, financial incentives are also provided to MBBS as well as 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.

High cost on medical expenditure

1559. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 55 million Indians were pushed into poverty in a single year because of having to fund their own healthcare and out of these 38 million fell below the poverty line due to spending on medicines alone;

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite Government's launching of several health insurance schemes, a majority of the population continued to incur significant expenditure on medicines as hospitalisation based treatment constitutes only 1/3rd of India's morbidity burden; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per a recently published research paper based on cross-sectional analysis of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) data, 55 million Indians were pushed into poverty in a single year because of having to fund their own healthcare, and out of this, 38 million fell below the poverty line due to spending on medicines alone.

(b) and (c) It is true that the total expenditure on out-patient care is significantly higher than the in-patient care. Further, as per the 71st Round (January-June 2014) of the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) on Health in India, purchase of medicine accounted for around 72% in rural sector, and 68% in urban sector, of the total expenditure on non-hospitalized treatment of ailments.

Swasthya Suraksha Yojana in Telangana

1560. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether implementation of Swasthya Suraksha Yojana has been taken up in the State of Telangana, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the funds released so far for the projects under this scheme to Telangana; and

(c) the status of these projects as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The State Government of Telangana has not signed Memorandum of Understanding for implementing Ayushman Bharat – National Health Protection Mission so far. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana is also not under implementation in the State.

(b) and (c) Questions do not arise.

Rise of mental diseases in India

†1561. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the trend of psychiatric patients, especially those suffering from depression-induced mental diseases, is witnessing a rise in the country; the details thereof for the last three years;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to address this problem and schemes being considered to be implemented in future to deal with it; and

(c) whether Government will consider making regular counselling in all educational institutes and workplaces mandatory, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) As per the National Mental Health Survey conducted by the Government through the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore in 12 States of the country, the prevalence of depressive disorders in India is estimated to be 2.7% of the total population. To address the burden of mental disorders, the Government of India is implementing the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) since 1982. The Government is supporting implementation of the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) under NMHP in 517 districts of the country for detection, management and treatment of mental disorders/illness. With the objective to address the shortage of mental health professionals in the country and to increase the PG training capacity in mental health as well as improving the tertiary care treatment facility, establishment of 25 Centres of Excellence in Mental Health and strengthening/establishment of 47 Post Graduate training departments in mental health specialties have been funded. Besides, three Central Institutions viz. National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur and Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi have been strengthened for augmenting human resources in the area of mental health and for capacity building in the country.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for making regular counseling in educational institutes and workplaces mandatory. However, counseling in schools and colleges, work place stress management, life skills training, suicide prevention services and IEC activities for generation of awareness and removal of stigma associated with Mental Illness are part of the DMHP presently being implemented in 517 districts of the country.

Complaints of mismanagement in NEIGRIHMS

1562. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been a wide-ranging allegations relating to mismanagement in Northeast Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS) in Shillong which are not addressed despite moves to raise the same in the NEIGRIHMS Governing Council Meeting;

(b) whether representations to the Ministry of Health by members of the Governing Council of NEIGRIHMS are not acknowledged with such representations being forwarded to NEIGRIHMS management and then back to complainants; and

(c) the reasons behind the Ministry stone-walling such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) As per records, no such allegation relating to mismanagement of North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS), Shillong was raised in the last Governing Council meeting dated 26.06.2015. However, a reference in this regard has been received by the Ministry from 03 members of the Governing Council which is being examined in consultation with NEIGRIHMS for appropriate corrective measures and reply to the concerned.

Pricing of Ayushman Bharat Scheme

1563. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the pricing lists of insurance programme Ayushman Bharat is very high and not affordable;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the private hospitals expressing their concern over the high prices of this programme sought Government to reconsider the pricing list of insurance programme under Ayushman Bharat Scheme; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the response of Government of such request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The treatment packages and the package rates for providing ₹ 5 lakh health coverage to beneficiaries under the Ayushman Bharat-National Health Protection Mission (AB-NHPM), have been finalized by a Committee of Experts headed by Director General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, after extensive consultations with all the stakeholders. As such the health coverage as well as the package rates under AB-NMPPM are affordable.

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

(c) and (d) No. In fact some private hospitals represented by Industry Bodies and Professional Association have requested to increase package rates for hospitals under Ayushman Bharat National Health Protection Mission (AB-NHPM). Government has not agreed to the same.

Curbing spread of NIPAH

1564. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been cases of NIPAH virus infection in some parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of deaths caused due to the infection of this virus;

(c) whether Government has advised the States where such cases have come up, about the course of treatment to minimize deaths; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes. The Nipah virus infection was reported from the Kozhikode and Malappuram districts of Kerala in May, 2018. 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.

(c) and (d) The Nipah virus disease was reported from Kerala only. A multi-disciplinary expert Central Team assisted the State Government in containing the disease and advising on treatment. The central team advised 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 also assisted in getting the human monoclonal antibody (mAb) for protection against the virus. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is continuously monitoring the situation in all States and UTs under its Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme. Video conferences were held regularly with all States/UTs to know their preparedness and to provide any assistance that they may require. The Nipah virus disease was a local occurrence and did not spread to other parts of the country.

Opening of generic drug stores in rural areas

†1565. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not opening the stores of generic medicine *i.e.* Public Medicine Centres in rural areas so far, where they are needed the most;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The Department of Pharmaceuticals is implementing a countrywide campaign in the name of 'Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana' (PMBJP) under which quality generic medicines are made available at affordable prices to all through specific outlets *i.e.* PMBJP Kendras. As per the guidelines of PMBJP, a PMBJP Kendra may be opened in any part of the country. As on 25.07.2018, 3879 PMBJP Kendras are functional in 34 States/Union Territories and more than 600 districts of the country which are covering both urban and rural areas in the country. The data of functional PMBJP Kendras in rural areas is not maintained. Government endeavors to cover all States, Union Territories, Districts, Tehsils, Blocks and Gram Panchayats of the country by opening more PMBJP Kendras across the country.

Pharmaceutical lobby and prescription of drugs by doctors

1566. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pharmaceutical industry acts as powerful lobby that influences the drugs routinely prescribed by doctors;

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to reduce the influence of the pharmaceutical lobby and branded drugs; and

(c) the total number of cases where the licenses of doctors have been cancelled for accepting gifts or favours from pharmaceutical companies, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Clause 1.5 of Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 prescribes that every physician should prescribe drugs with generic names legibly and preferably in capital letters and he/she shall ensure that there is a rational prescription and use of drugs. Further, Medical Council of India has issued Circulars dated 21.04.2017, 22.11.2012 and 18.01.2013 *vide* which all the Registered Medical Practitioners have been directed to comply with the aforesaid provisions. Also, Clause 6.8 of aforementioned Regulations regulate the conduct of medical doctors in their relationship with pharmaceutical and allied health sector industry in relation to acceptance of gifts, travel facilities, hospitality, cash or monetary grants, medical

research, affiliation and endorsement. This includes endorsement of any drug or product of the industry publically. The MCI or the appropriate State Medical Councils have been empowered to take disciplinary action against a doctor for violation of the provisions of the aforesaid Regulations. As and when complaints of violation of code of ethics are received, such complaints are referred by MCI to the concerned State Medical Councils where the doctors/medical practitioners are registered. The MCI is an Appellate Authority in the matter. Further, as informed by MCI, no licence has been cancelled by the MCI with regard to accepting of gifts from Pharmaceutical Companies as on date.

Budgetary allocation for family planning

1567. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether budget for family planning has remained at 4 per cent of total National Health Mission budget, for last several years;

(b) the details of budgetary allocation for family planning, year-wise, State-wise, since 2014, and the percentage of budget for family planning to NHM budget, year wise;

(c) details of expenditure on different heads under NHM for family planning, year-wise, State-wise, since 2014;

(d) whether States are demanding more funds for family planning after introduction of three new spacing methods in 2016; and

(e) details of demand for family planning funds, State-wise, year-wise, since 2015; how much has been allocated against the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Under National Health Mission (NHM), family planning is one of the major activities. The scheme of NHM is so designed that it provides an inbuilt flexibility to States/UTs, where the States/UTs submit their proposals based on their health care needs and context through State Programme Implementation Plan (SPIP).

There is no pre-determined formula or pre decided budgetary provision for Family Planning activity under NHM.

The year-wise, State-wise details of State Programme Implementation Plan (SPIP) approvals for family planning and the percentage of SPIP approvals for family planning to SPIP approvals of NHM is are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The year-wise, State-wise expenditure on different heads of family planning under NHM is given in the Statement-II (A) to II (D).

(d) Under the Family Planning program, three new spacing methods were introduced in 2016 *viz.* Injectable contraceptive, Centchroman and Progesterone Only Pills (POP). The roll-out of these methods requires orientations, trainings, IEC activities, recording and reporting materials and printing of job aids and manuals which have budgetary implications.

States demanded more funds in Family Planning in 2017-18 as compared to 2016-17.

(e) The year-wise, State-wise details of State Programme Implementation Plan (SPIP) approvals for family planning and the percentage of SPIP approvals for family planning to SPIP approvals of NHM is at Statement-I, as indicated in reply to part (a) and (b) above.

Statement-I

Details of State-wise Percentage (%) of SPIP Approvals for the activity Family Planning in terms of total SPIP Approvals of NHM for the F.Y. 2014-15 to 2017-18

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	SPIP Approvals of NHM	SPIP Approvals of Family Planning	% of Approvals
1	2	3	4	5
2014-15				
(A) High Focus States				
1.	Bihar	1,89,365.09	6,447.40	3%
2.	Chhattisgarh	1,51,760.93	2,843.78	2%
3.	Himachal Pradesh	20,942.65	781.57	4%
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	51,448.16	450.19	1%
5.	Jharkhand	77,426.61	3,880.46	5%
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1,42,426.71	7,074.93	5%
7.	Odisha	1,11,083.59	2,375.70	2%
8.	Rajasthan	1,87,988.53	8,597.05	5%
9.	Uttar Pradesh	3,79,506.54	8,165.49	2%

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Uttarakhand	32,035.49	655.37	2%
SUB TOTAL		13,43,984.30	41,271.94	3%

(B) NE States

11.	Arunachal Pradesh	14,837.96	122.45	1%
12.	Assam	1,42,121.64	3,227.65	2%
13.	Manipur	11,622.31	145.96	1%
14.	Meghalaya	14,476.57	103.49	1%
15.	Mizoram	12,059.29	103.02	1%
16.	Nagaland	12,533.51	135.98	1%
17.	Sikkim	5,726.17	58.93	1%
18.	Tripura	12,973.18	177.39	1%
SUB TOTAL		2,26,350.63	4,074.87	2%

(C) Non-High Focus States

19.	Andhra Pradesh	98,661.67	3,450.35	3%
20.	Goa	3,587.59	42.65	1%
21.	Gujarat	1,02,238.43	4,469.00	4%
22.	Haryana	49,777.05	1,076.68	2%
23.	Karnataka	1,09,774.78	2,915.18	3%
24.	Kerala	53,679.80	552.61	1%
25.	Maharashtra	1,85,696.14	4,178.52	2%
26.	Punjab	52,523.97	841.92	2%
27.	Tamil Nadu	98,117.69	2,029.54	2%
28.	Telangana	64,679.23	2,382.24	4%
29.	West Bengal	1,52,068.14	3,308.39	2%
SUB TOTAL		9,70,804.49	25,247.08	3%

(D) Small States/UTs

30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,502.03	41.28	1%
31.	Chandigarh	2,325.71	29.03	1%
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,459.68	85.67	6%
33.	Daman and Diu	1,260.69	10.76	1%

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Delhi	27,789.64	512.18	2%
35.	Lakshadweep	981.17	5.35	1%
36.	Puducherry	3,455.27	105.75	3%
SUB TOTAL		40,774.18	790.02	2%
Grand Total		25,81,913.61	71,383.91	3%

2015-16**(A) High Focus States**

1.	Bihar	1,86,237.38	11,502.31	6%
2.	Chhattisgarh	73,253.65	1,547.40	2%
3.	Himachal Pradesh	29,709.94	611.26	2%
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	62,216.47	450.01	1%
5.	Jharkhand	92,778.56	4,451.43	5%
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2,03,381.09	10,366.95	5%
7.	Odisha	1,14,632.80	3,642.78	3%
8.	Rajasthan	2,33,143.80	9,559.32	4%
9.	Uttar Pradesh	4,47,193.32	13,168.83	3%
10.	Uttarakhand	34,439.41	822.47	2%
SUB TOTAL		14,76,986.42	56,122.76	4%

(B) NE States

11.	Arunachal Pradesh	17,345.06	48.78	0%
12.	Assam	1,54,061.09	3,731.94	2%
13.	Manipur	13,523.02	135.48	1%
14.	Meghalaya	23,687.09	108.72	0%
15.	Mizoram	10,479.23	159.26	2%
16.	Nagaland	11,235.65	114.86	1%
17.	Sikkim	6,851.30	20.40	0%
18.	Tripura	16,403.33	173.86	1%
SUB TOTAL		2,53,585.77	4,493.30	2%

(C) Non-High Focus States

19.	Andhra Pradesh	86,652.13	3,374.39	4%
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1	2	3	4	5
20.	Goa	4,207.76	61.39	1%
21.	Gujarat	1,15,586.63	5,170.55	4%
22.	Haryana	50,112.72	2,201.44	4%
23.	Karnataka	1,15,646.61	3,102.90	3%
24.	Kerala	50,049.58	501.32	1%
25.	Maharashtra	2,24,738.89	4,865.99	2%
26.	Punjab	49,057.28	807.72	2%
27.	Tamil Nadu	1,31,838.38	2,871.82	2%
28.	Telangana	69,094.89	2,342.22	3%
29.	West Bengal	1,48,084.22	2,691.29	2%
SUB TOTAL		10,45,069.09	27,991.03	3%

(D) Small States/UTs

30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,825.90	54.65	1%
31.	Chandigarh	2,860.53	25.14	1%
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,332.68	42.62	2%
33.	Daman and Diu	1,101.94	14.70	1%
34.	Delhi	21,009.27	436.90	2%
35.	Lakshadweep	962.35	5.70	1%
36.	Puducherry	3,604.79	55.06	2%
SUB TOTAL		35,697.46	634.77	2%
GRAND TOTAL		28,11,338.73	89,241.86	3%

2016-17**(A) High Focus States**

1.	Bihar	2,21,092.63	13,940.59	6%
2.	Chhattisgarh	94,982.97	2,626.64	3%
3.	Himachal Pradesh	28,712.15	458.23	2%
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	57,175.11	976.35	2%
5.	Jharkhand	89,068.60	3,650.31	4%
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2,35,74 4.22	12,360.48	5%
7.	Odisha	1,35,880.20	3,773.54	3%

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Rajasthan	2,09,046.19	9,754.99	5%
9.	Uttar Pradesh	5,28,692.98	16,502.91	3%
10.	Uttarakhand	35,123.65	481.04	1%
SUB TOTAL		16,35,518.70	64,525.07	4%

(B) NE States

11.	Arunachal Pradesh	18,278.15	126.05	1%
12.	Assam	1,50,993.86	3,306.88	2%
13.	Manipur	18,738.69	140.69	1%
14.	Meghalaya	18,638.90	198.86	1%
15.	Mizoram	16,697.13	108.63	1%
16.	Nagaland	13,940.50	123.51	1%
17.	Sikkim	6,144.68	24.95	0%
18.	Tripura	16,969.06	258.04	2%
SUB TOTAL		2,60,400.97	4,287.61	2%

(C) Non-High Focus States

19.	Andhra Pradesh	1,18,063.41	3,080.71	3%
20.	Goa	3,910.96	52.05	1%
21.	Gujarat	1,23,934.73	5,154.62	4%
22.	Haryana	45,273.95	1,995.59	4%
23.	Karnataka	1,65,784.61	3,760.27	2%
24.	Kerala	49,255.16	513.26	1%
25.	Maharashtra	2,49,954.19	6,286.73	3%
26.	Punjab	57,411.07	813.54	1%
27.	Tamil Nadu	1,49,868.85	3,704.51	2%
28.	Telangana	75,649.96	2,539.27	3%
29.	West Bengal	1,63,814.16	2,447.31	1%
SUB TOTAL		12,02,921.04	30,347.86	3%

(D) Small States/UTs

30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,313.59	69.87	2%
31.	Chandigarh	4,360.02	35.43	1%

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,555.39	68.54	3%
33.	Daman and Diu	1,527.18	16.51	1%
34.	Delhi	25,964.82	432.12	2%
35.	Lakshadweep	1,044.24	7.03	1%
36.	Puducherry	4,807.20	90.53	2%
SUB TOTAL		44,572.44	720.03	2%
GRAND TOTAL		31,43,413.15	99,880.57	3%

2017-18**(A) High Focus States**

1.	Bihar	2,83,668.08	18,554.68	7%
2.	Chhattisgarh	1,25,278.78	2,430.15	2%
3.	Himachal Pradesh	42,704.40	570.80	1%
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	66,676.63	360.73	1%
5.	Jharkhand	1,25,743.84	5,928.04	5%
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2,42,639.57	14,757.81	6%
7.	Odisha	1,49,292.23	4,349.54	3%
8.	Rajasthan	2,43,145.36	12,222.73	5%
9.	Uttar Pradesh	6,87,024.31	17,987.13	3%
10.	Uttarakhand	44,029.09	779.21	2%
SUB TOTAL		20,10,202.29	77,940.82	4%

(B) NE States

11.	Arunachal Pradesh	25,562.06	333.63	1%
12.	Assam	1,83,903.48	4,059.30	2%
13.	Manipur	21,445.14	142.53	1%
14.	Meghalaya	23,939.77	242.42	1%
15.	Mizoram	21,496.60	192.27	1%
16.	Nagaland	17,018.05	141.90	1%
17.	Sikkim	7,333.94	36.62	0%
18.	Tripura	24,986.58	165.02	1%
SUB TOTAL		3,25,685.62	5,313.69	2%

1	2	3	4	5
(C) Non-High Focus States				
19.	Andhra Pradesh	1,36,234.95	1,669.88	1%
20.	Goa	5,219.03	109.02	2%
21.	Gujarat	1,72,367.81	5,597.82	3%
22.	Haryana	59,514.24	2,275.70	4%
23.	Karnataka	2,06,543.01	3,337.17	2%
24.	Kerala	57,852.74	476.81	1%
25.	Maharashtra	3,11,590.13	7,518.88	2%
26.	Punjab	81,246.48	798.08	1%
27.	Tamil Nadu	2,01,674.99	3,815.64	2%
28.	Telangana	1,13,343.40	2,654.91	2%
29.	West Bengal	1,91,528.77	3,237.44	2%
SUB TOTAL		15,37,115.56	31,491.35	2%
(D) Small States/UTs				
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6,537.58	69.90	1%
31.	Chandigarh	4,642.93	47.81	1%
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6,360.72	50.70	1%
33.	Daman and Diu	2,041.31	32.00	2%
34.	Delhi	31,590.30	588.93	2%
35.	Lakshadweep	1,414.05	12.05	1%
36.	Puducherry	5,368.70	103.07	2%
SUB TOTAL		57,955.59	904.46	2%
GRAND TOTAL		39,30,959.06	1,15,650.32	3%

Note: 1. Source of the Data is RoP issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

2. The above data comprises Family Planning (Terminal/Limiting Methods, Spacing Methods, POL for Family Planning, Repairs of Laparoscopes, Other strategies/activities and Family Planning Indemnity Scheme, Mission Parivar Vikas), Family Planning Training (Laparoscopic Sterilization Training, Minilap Training, Non-Scalpel Vasectomy (NSV) Training, IUCD Insertion Integrated Training, PPIUCD insertion training, Other family planning training, Training of RMNCH+A/FP Counsellors, Training / Orientation technical manuals, Injectable contraceptive Training, Oral Pills Training), BCC/IEC activities for FP, Printing of IUCD cards, MPA Card, FP manuals, guidelines, Procurement of equipment: FP, Drugs and supplies for FP etc are covered under Family Planning component.

Statement-II

State-wise and year-wise expenditure on different heads of family planning under NHM

Details of activity-wise Family Planning (FP) Expenditure under NHM for the years 2014-18

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Compensation for Sterilisation, NSV, Mission Parivar Vikash etc.	Trainings under FP	IEC-BCC Activities under FP	Procurements of Drugs and Equipments under FP	Total Family Planning Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2014-15						
(A) High Focus States						
1.	Bihar	7,332.94	56.85	-	52.89	7,442.68
2.	Chhattisgarh	812.69	127.99	0.48	17.78	958.93
3.	Himachal Pradesh	245.31	14.30	11.56	40.83	312.00
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	91.60	5.65	-	-	97.25
5.	Jharkhand	1,918.70	28.05	22.47	15.42	1,984.65
6.	Madhya Pradesh	6,902.25	106.82	-	28.94	7,038.02
7.	Odisha	1,695.27	185.43	-	113.08	1,993.78
8.	Rajasthan	5,341.88	21.13	240.43	795.88	6,399.31
9.	Uttar Pradesh	5,165.43	582.28	11.07	16.83	5,775.61
10.	Uttarakhand	459.83	2.47	13.10	4.12	479.52
SUB TOTAL		29,965.90	1,130.97	299.12	1,085.76	32,481.75
(B) NE States						
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.52	2.45	1.54	-	24.51
12.	Assam	981.61	106.13	72.84	7.80	1,168.38
13.	Manipur	43.88	26.94	0.05	11.62	82.49
14.	Meghalaya	30.57	4.51	2.33	-	37.41
15.	Mizoram	39.27	1.70	6.31	-	47.28
16.	Nagaland	34.99	-	-	16.51	51.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Sikkim	7.82	5.61	5.99	8.28	27.69
18.	Tripura	46.74	9.15	9.68	-	65.58
SUB TOTAL		1,205.40	156.49	98.75	44.21	1,504.85

(C) Non-High Focus States

19.	Andhra Pradesh	2,338.37	36.23	-	-	2,374.60
20.	Goa	14.41	0.34	-	-	14.75
21.	Gujarat	3,404.06	36.43	12.45	23.30	3,476.24
22.	Haryana	894.69	139.42	49.18	-	1,083.29
23.	Karnataka	2,083.04	165.50	21.18	-	2,269.72
24.	Kerala	296.52	13.80	2.79	-	313.11
25.	Maharashtra	3,239.90	57.17	4.01	9.00	3,310.08
26.	Punjab	449.46	12.21	-8.66	-	453.00
27.	Tamil Nadu	2,549.12	288.67	0.38	3,003.75	5,841.92
28.	Telangana	968.00		231.85	-	1,199.85
29.	West Bengal	1,683.64	30.38	-	-	1,714.02
SUB TOTAL		17,921.21	780.15	313.18	3,036.05	22,050.59

(D) Small States/UTs

30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.78	0.50	0.13	-	9.41
31.	Chandigarh	11.42	0.59	-	-	12.02
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.32	1.47	0.23	0.96	7.98
33.	Daman and Diu	0.78	-	0.50	-	1.28
34.	Delhi	176.37	6.82	0.20	0.86	184.25
35.	Lakshadweep	0.18	-	-	-	0.18
36.	Puducherry	54.34	1.97	2.06	2.32	60.69
SUB TOTAL		257.20	11.35	3.12	4.14	275.81
GRAND TOTAL		49,349.71	2,078.97	714.16	4,170.16	56,312.99

2015-16**(A) High Focus States**

1.	Bihar	8,589.71	272.98	16.09	31.35	8,910.13
2.	Chhattisgarh	1,480.72	92.56	1.10	14.10	1,588.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Himachal Pradesh	238.99	151.22	25.65	1.88	417.74
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	101.73	17.80	50.34	-	169.87
5.	Jharkhand	2,921.19	214.38	36.59	48.05	3,220.21
6.	Madhya Pradesh	8,957.68	107.08	-	950.97	10,015.72
7.	Odisha	2,553.24	53.47	11.17	65.35	2,683.23
8.	Rajasthan	6,308.19	125.88	149.11	503.19	7,086.38
9.	Uttar Pradesh	4,410.03	333.12	80.53	133.72	4,957.41
10.	Uttarakhand	481.20	9.87	69.50	63.09	623.66
SUB TOTAL		36,042.68	1,378.37	440.08	1,811.70	39,672.84

(B) NE States

11.	Arunachal Pradesh	28.72	0.10	6.50	-	35.32
12.	Assam	1,331.24	37.75	304.07	81.46	1,754.53
13.	Manipur	19.42	12.65	-	17.80	49.87
14.	Meghalaya	68.07	3.42	7.38	15.30	94.17
15.	Mizoram	44.90	7.89	5.44	-	58.23
16.	Nagaland	78.38	2.92	3.83	16.80	101.93
17.	Sikkim	4.72	1.81	1.80	-	8.33
18.	Tripura	33.00	10.93	13.47	-	57.40
SUB TOTAL		1,608.46	77.47	342.49	131.36	2,159.78

(C) Non-High Focus States

19.	Andhra Pradesh	2,839.07	59.16	-	316.50	3,214.73
20.	Goa	8.05	0.01	6.72	-	14.78
21.	Gujarat	4,717.80	41.93	25.31	23.86	4,808.90
22.	Haryana	1,361.23	17.69	15.93	5.37	1,400.23
23.	Karnataka	2,134.67	104.71	5.54	0.46	2,245.38
24.	Kerala	267.45	19.48	-	-	286.94
25.	Maharashtra	3,141.03	26.58	11.48	13.14	3,192.23
26.	Punjab	513.83	65.50	10.71	265.08	855.11
27.	Tamil Nadu	2,265.49	39.47	5.72	-	2,310.68
28.	Telangana	1,024.07	24.64	-	-	1,048.71
29.	West Bengal	1,511.35	43.06	-	-	1,554.41
SUB TOTAL		19,784.05	442.23	81.40	624.41	20,932.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(D) Small States/UTs						
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.09	1.07	0.70	-	6.86
31.	Chandigarh	14.35	-	-	-	14.35
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.57	0.76	3.35	-	9.68
33.	Daman and Diu	0.72	-	0.22	-	0.94
34.	Delhi	189.38	7.00	-	1.00	197.38
35.	Lakshdweep	0.66	-	-	-	0.66
36.	Puducherry	39.29	0.97	0.10	-	40.35
SUB TOTAL		255.06	9.79	4.37	1.00	270.22
GRAND TOTAL		57,690.25	1,907.86	868.34	2,568.47	63,034.93

2016-17**(A) High Focus States**

1.	Bihar	7,834.89	64.95	32.04	66.43	7,998.31
2.	Chhattisgarh	1,232.02	82.38	144.87	9.62	1,468.89
3.	Himachal Pradesh	202.04	0.53	35.38	-	237.95
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	76.06	16.29	60.07	-	152.42
5.	Jharkhand	2,685.79	7.04	22.98	33.61	2,749.42
6.	Madhya Pradesh	8,582.98	128.91	22.60	54.48	8,788.98
7.	Odisha	2,409.84	57.54	43.42	15.59	2,526.39
8.	Rajasthan	7,033.97	83.78	708.18	604.04	8,429.97
9.	Uttar Pradesh	5,758.19	408.73	214.18	56.52	6,437.61
10.	Uttarakhand	448.44	12.90	47.99	16.56	525.89
SUB TOTAL		36,264.22	863.06	1,331.70	856.84	39,315.83

(B) NE States

11.	Arunachal Pradesh	48.65	22.95	1.80	-	73.40
12.	Assam	1,227.65	92.68	381.48	14.78	1,716.60
13.	Manipur	24.72	13.23	0.28	-	38.23
14.	Meghalaya	28.80	2.62	8.60	-	40.02
15.	Mizoram	33.63	5.38	21.79	0.76	61.56
16.	Nagaland	61.75	4.73	4.25	-	70.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Sikkim	7.38	2.28	1.95	-	11.61
18.	Tripura	47.20	0.17	3.72	0.00	51.09
SUB TOTAL		1,479.78	144.05	423.87	15.54	2,063.24

(C) Non-High Focus States

19.	Andhra Pradesh	3,311.16	4.72	-	36.28	3,352.16
20.	Goa	9.60	0.41	4.70	2.08	16.79
21.	Gujarat	4,471.56	70.63	63.02	12.80	4,618.01
22.	Haryana	1,073.94	1.58	4.46	-	1,079.98
23.	Karnataka	2,051.90	73.25	126.53	320.70	2,572.38
24.	Kerala	224.22	17.03	18.82	-	260.07
25.	Maharashtra	2,918.37	91.33	19.66	-	3,029.37
26.	Punjab	448.31	20.50	10.10	17.10	496.00
27.	Tamil Nadu	2,806.67	45.49	135.39	143.55	3,131.10
28.	Telangana	648.62	13.70	-	43.43	705.75
29.	West Bengal	1,769.93	95.00	25.60	44.87	1,935.40
SUB TOTAL		19,734.29	433.64	408.27	620.81	21,197.02

(D) Small States/UTs

30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.44	-	0.53	-	6.97
31.	Chandigarh	8.47	0.42	1.51	-	10.40
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.40	0.13	9.17	24.59	38.29
33.	Daman and Diu	1.29	-	0.14	-	1.43
34.	Delhi	139.89	6.36	-	-	146.25
35.	Lakshadweep	0.23	-	-	-	0.23
36.	Puducherry	61.87	0.53	0.92	-	63.32
SUB TOTAL		222.60	7.44	12.27	24.59	266.89
GRAND TOTAL		57,700.89	1,448.18	2,176.12	1,517.79	62,842.98

2017-18**(A) High Focus States**

1.	Bihar	10,877.12	296.36	87.55	153.17	11,414.20
2.	Chhattisgarh	1,293.18	77.09	36.64	19.65	1,426.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Himachal Pradesh	160.79	9.04	47.30	-	217.13
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	86.63	24.19	69.43	-	180.25
5.	Jharkhand	3,089.08	193.02	111.59	44.96	3,438.65
6.	Madhya Pradesh	9,568.83	264.64	74.53	338.44	10,246.44
7.	Orissa	2,072.83	58.98	58.03	-	2,189.84
8.	Rajasthan	6,327.22	180.74	12.39	333.18	6,853.53
9.	Uttar Pradesh	10,130.94	737.67	926.92	54.29	11,849.82
10.	Uttarakhand	606.27	16.25	48.59	50.68	721.79
SUB TOTAL		44,212.89	1,857.98	1,472.97	994.37	48,538.21

(B) NE States

11.	Arunachal Pradesh	120.19	0.65	12.67	-	133.51
12.	Assam	1,032.27	113.97	342.89	13.08	1,502.21
13.	Manipur	40.26	17.94	0.25	0.54	58.99
14.	Meghalaya	99.84	10.31	4.20	-	114.35
15.	Mizoram	46.97	8.71	2.16	-	57.84
16.	Nagaland	15.99	-	-	3.19	19.18
17.	Sikkim	2.66	1.26	0.76	62.16	66.84
18.	Tripura	48.15	17.02	6.03	97.69	168.89
SUB TOTAL		1,406.33	169.87	368.96	176.66	2,121.81

(C) Non-High Focus States

19.	Andhra Pradesh	1,972.17	57.72	-	79.40	2,109.29
20.	Goa	11.96	1.03	8.13	1.40	22.52
21.	Gujarat	4,238.33	66.37	16.99	5.61	4,327.30
22.	Haryana	1,152.87	8.18	11.52	-	1,172.57
23.	Karnataka	1,524.29	80.53	19.20	189.99	1,814.01
24.	Kerala	259.13	36.73	42.37	-	338.23
25.	Maharashtra	2,556.72	418.85	10.49	-	2,986.06
26.	Punjab	243.77	24.20	0.86	1.80	270.63
27.	Tamil Nadu	909.22	226.61	154.53	117.34	1,407.70
28.	Telangana	697.56	-	-	-	697.56
29.	West Bengal	2,137.99	171.19	69.37	23.83	2,402.38
SUB TOTAL		15,704.00	1,091.42	333.47	419.38	17,548.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(D) Small States/UTs						
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.86	0.85	1.12	-	7.83
31.	Chandigarh	13.95	0.40	0.61	-	14.96
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8.64	0.46	5.71	-	14.80
33.	Daman and Diu	1.85	0.32	0.90	0.10	3.17
34.	Delhi	138.55	10.12	5.81	-	154.48
35.	Lakshadweep	0.91	-	-	-	0.91
36.	Puducherry	50.60	2.69	4.91	-	58.20
SUB TOTAL		220.36	14.83	19.06	0.10	254.35
GRAND TOTAL		61,543.58	3,134.10	2,194.45	1,590.50	68,462.64

- Note:* 1. The above figures are as per FMR reported by States/UTs.
 2. Expenditure includes expenditure against central Release, State release and unspent balances at the beginning of the year.
 3. The above data comprises Family Planning (Terminal/Limiting Methods, Spacing Methods, POL for Family Planning, Repairs of Laparoscopes, Other strategies/activities and Family Planning Indemnity Scheme, Mission Parivar Vikas), Family Planning Training (Laparoscopic Sterilization Training, Minilap Training, Non-Scalpel Vasectomy (NSV) Training, IUCD Insertion Integrated Training, PPIUCD insertion training, Other family planning training, Training of RMNCH+A/FP Counsellors, Training/Orientation technical manuals, Injectable contraceptive Training, Oral Pills Training), BCC/IEC activities for FP, Printing of IUCD cards, MPA Card, FP manuals, guidelines, Procurement of equipment: FP, Drugs and supplies for FP etc. are covered under Family Planning component.

Increasing budgetary allocation for family planning

1568. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the budget for family planning, which is 4 per cent of the total Reproductive Child Health flexi-pool budget (Financial Management Report {FMR} 2016-2017) would be increased in the financial year 2018-19, given the addition of three new spacing methods in the basket of choice;

(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) and (b) There is no pre-determined budget or formula for allocating budget for a specific activity under National

Health Mission (NHM). The States based on their need and context, submit their requirement for various activities including for family planning in their Programme Implementation Plan (PIP). Based on the proposals from the States, the approvals are accorded by the Government of India.

In 2016-17, total approvals for Family Planning were for ₹ 998.81 crore which was 8% of the total RCH approvals while in 2017-18 total approvals for Family Planning was ₹ 1156.50 crore which was 14%.

This increase in approvals is in view of increased demand of Family Planning activities made by the States.

(c) Does not arise.

Lifestyle diseases in India

1569. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study on the rise in the incidence of lifestyle diseases in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has evolved any policy to look into the problem;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by Government to combat the emerging public health issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and other Institutes conduct studies on lifestyle disease. According to ICMR India State-Level Disease Burden Study report "India: Health of the Nation's States", the estimated proportion of all deaths due to Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) has increased from 37.09% in 1990 to 61.8% in 2016.

As per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS); 2015-16, 11% of women (1 in 10) and 15% of men (1 in 7) of age 15-49 are hypertensive. The survey has also found that about 60.4% of persons screened have ever had their blood pressure measured.

As per ICMR's cancer registry data, the estimated incidences of cancer patients in India are 13,28,229, 13,88,397, 14,51,417 and 15,17,426 during the years 2014,

2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively. While estimated deaths due to cancer during these years are 670541, 701007, 732921 and 766348, respectively.

(c) to (e) The Government has formulated the National Health Policy, 2017, which aims at attainment of the highest possible level of good health and well-being for all at all ages, through a preventive and promotive health care orientation in all the developmental policies, and universal access to good quality health care services without anyone having to face financial hardship as a consequence. The policy seeks to move away from sick-care to Wellness, with thrust on prevention and Health promotion. The policy, *inter alia*, seeks to reduce premature mortality from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases.

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. The objective of the programme includes awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. For Cancer, the focus is on three Cancer namely breast, cervical and oral.

Further, for early diagnosis, population level initiative of prevention, control and screening of common NCDs (diabetes, hypertension and cancers *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. This initiative will not only help in early diagnosis but also will generate awareness on risk factors of common NCDs.

Under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), 6 new AIIMS have been set up and upgradation of identified medical colleges has been undertaken which will also improve tertiary care facilities for NCDs including Diabetes.

In collaboration with the Ministry of AYUSH, an initiative to use the knowledge available in AYUSH system of medicines for prevention and control of Non-communicable Diseases is being implemented in 6 districts on pilot basis.

Use of Waqf properties for social and educational empowerment

†1570. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to use the Waqf property across the country for the social, economic and educational empowerment of the society; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of the decisions taken by Government to construct Educational Institutions Skill Development Centres, Community Centres and Hospitals etc. on Waqf properties?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) to (b) As per provision of the Waqf Act, 1995 as amended, the general superintendence of all Auqaf in a State is vested in the State Waqf Board (SWB) established by the State/UT Government. The SWB exercises its power under this Act to ensure that Auqaf under its superintendence are properly maintained, controlled and administered. The Waqf Properties Lease Rules 2014 framed under section 56 of the Act by the Central Government empower the SWB to give waqf properties on lease of upto 30 years for establishing or running educational institutions like schools, colleges, universities as well as hospitals, dispensaries and so on. Moreover, the Central Government implements a scheme “Shahari Waqf Sampatti Vikas Yojana” through Central Waqf Council (CWC). Under this scheme, interest free loan are provided to SWBs/Waqf Institutions in the country for construction of economically viable buildings on waqf land such as commercial complex, marriage halls, hospitals, cold storage etc. Recently, the Government has approved restructuring of Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for its implementation during remaining period of Fourteenth Finance Commission. The programme with new features is being implemented as “Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) now expanded all over the country in identified Minority Concentration Areas (MCAs). The focus of the Karayakram is on creation of assets for education, health and skill with at least 80% of the resources of which, minimum 33-40% will be for facilitations that benefits women/girls. The Karayakram aims to address the development deficits in MCAs by creating socio-economic infrastructure and providing basic amenities for improving the quality of life of the people. Under PMJVK, there is provision for construction of projects on Waqf land provided by respective authority/Board free of any lease amount/nominal amount for a particular period on lease basis. Further, National Waqf Development Corporation Ltd. (NAWADCO) has also been made an implementing agency alongwith CPSEs and other agencies under the scheme.

Empowerment of youth belonging to minority communities

1571. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken for empowering the youth belonging to minority communities in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there has been a steep decline in disbursal of scholarship for the students belonging to minority communities since 2014;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for this decline; and

(d) what initiatives have been taken to ensure that the youth belonging to minority communities do not lag behind educationally?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) The Government has notified six communities as minorities in the country under Section 2(c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992. These communities are Buddhist, Christian, Jain, Muslim, Sikh and Zoroastrian (Parsis). It has been the endeavour of the Government to take necessary steps for empowerment of minorities, in general, and improve their quality of life across the country by way of implementing several schemes/initiatives, meant for their welfare, and by taking necessary measures therefor. These are being done by way of their educational empowerment, skill development, economic empowerment, preservation of traditional skills, infrastructural development in minority concentration area, etc.

The Ministry of Minority Affairs (MoMA) is implementing the following schemes for educational empowerment of notified minorities:—

- (i) Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme (for Class I to X);
- (ii) Post-matric Scholarship Scheme (for Class XI to Ph.D);
- (iii) Merit-cum Means based Scholarship Scheme (For Professional and Technical courses at under graduate and post graduate levels);
- (iv) Naya Savera-Free Coaching and Allied Schemes (for Competitive Examinations of Professional Courses and Government jobs);
- (v) Maulana Azad National Fellowship (for M.Phil&Ph.D);
- (vi) Nai Udaan - Support for Minorities clearing Prelims examination conducted by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC) and State Public Service Commissions (SPSCs);
- (vii) Padho Pardesh-Interest Subsidy on Education Loans for overseas studies for Masters, M.Phil. and Ph.D. Level;
- (viii) Nai Manzil (An Integrated Education and Livelihood Initiative Communities); and Gharib Nawaz Skill Development Training for Minorities.
- (ix) Begam Hajrat Mahal National Scholarship for Meritorious Minority Girls - Implemented by Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) (for Class IX to XII).

(b) to (d) From the year 2015-16, all the three scholarship schemes *viz.* Pre-matric, Post-matric and Merit-cum Means based Scholarship Schemes are being implemented through the National Scholarship Portal (NSP) and the Scholarships are being disbursed under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode. As such, there was a decline in the number of scholarships disbursed during 2016-17, mainly due to some technical glitches on NSP. However, the number has increased considerably during 2017-18 and is likely to increase further in 2018-19 due to a robust portal and increase in number of renewal applicants. Nevertheless, the Ministry has taken various initiatives to give wide publicity of these schemes through print advertisements and broadcast/telecast of audio/video spots through All India Radio (AIR), Doordarshan/Private TV Channels, FM Channels, Digital Cinema and various other means of outdoor publicity, including publicity made through 'Progress Panchayat' to make the target group aware of these schemes.

Popularisation of solar energy in villages

1572. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched any scheme for popularization of solar energy in villages and far flung areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how would common people get benefits from such scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) The Off-grid and Decentralised Solar PV Applications Programme of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) aims at promoting and developing solar energy in Off-grid areas including rural and remote areas of the country.

The Phase-III of Off-grid and Decentralised Solar PV applications Programme, which has been approved by the Government on 6 June, 2018 covers installation of (i) 3,00,000 solar street lights; (ii) solar power plants of individual size up to 25 kWp and total aggregated capacity of 100 MWp for providing electricity to schools, hostels, panchayats, police stations and other public service institutions; and (iii) distribution of 25,00,000 solar study lamps in North Eastern States and LWE affected districts.

The common people get benefitted by facilities created under the scheme like solar street lights and solar power plants at public institution.

**Capacity of power production through New and
Renewable Energy sources**

1573. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of present capacity of power generation from New and Renewable Energy sources and Conventional sources along with demand and supply of power in the country as on date, State-wise; and

(b) the details of annual increase of power generation and Renewable Energy sources up to year 2014 onwards and till date in respect of part (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) As on 30th June, 2018, the total installed power generation capacity from renewable energy sources in the country was around 71.32 GW and from conventional sources around 274.87 GW which includes 222.69 GW from thermal, 45.40 GW from large Hydro and 6.78 GW from Nuclear energy. The State-wise details of demand and supply of power in the country are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of annual increase of power generation through conventional and renewable energy sources up to year 2014 onwards and till date are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

The State-wise details of demand and supply of power in the country

Peak Power Supply Position Report (Provisional)

(Figures in MW net)

State System Region	Peak Demand	Peak met	Demand not met	
	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5
June, 2018				
Chandigarh	294	294	0	0.0
Delhi	6,937	6,934	3	0.0
Haryana	10,050	10,050	0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	1,474	1,474	0	0.0
Jammu and Kashmir	2,746	2,197	549	20.0

1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	12,422	12,102	320	2.6
Rajasthan	11,698	11,698	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	20,498	20,062	436	2.1
Uttarakhand	2,134	2,134	0	0.0
Northern Region	58,280	57,795	485	0.8
Chhattisgarh	3,722	3,718	4	0.1
Gujarat	16,392	16,315	77	0.5
Madhya Pradesh	8,389	8,366	23	0.3
Maharashtra	21,773	21,703	70	0.3
Daman and Diu	351	351	0	0.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	778	778	0	0.0
Goa	494	493	1	0.2
Western Region	51,082	50,915	167	0.3
Andhra Pradesh	9,203	9,188	15	0.2
Telangana	8,259	8,259	0	0.0
Karnataka	9,002	8,991	11	0.1
Kerala	3,599	3,588	11	0.3
Tamil Nadu	14,861	14,851	10	0.1
Puducherry	390	389	1	0.2
Lakshadweep#	8	8	0	0
Southern Region	42,712	42,658	54	0.1
Bihar	4,598	4,598	0	0.0
DVC	2,783	2,783	0	0.0
Jharkhand	1,041	1,041	0	0.0
Odisha	4,397	4,397	0	0.0
West Bengal	8,280	8,280	0	0.0
Sikkim	78	78	0	0.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands#	58	54	4	7
Eastern Region	20,559	20,559	0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	138	133	5	3.6
Assam	1,782	1,750	32	1.8
Manipur	179	172	8	4.3
Meghalaya	326	326	0	0.0
Mizoram	103	93	9	8.9
Nagaland	129	129	0	0.1
Tripura*	281	276	5	1.8
North-Eastern Region	2,640	2,564	76	2.9
ALL INDIA	171,004	170,241	763	0.4
April, 2018 to June, 2018				
Chandigarh	350	350	0	0.0
Delhi	6,937	6,934	3	0.0
Haryana	10,050	10,050	0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	1,474	1,474	0	0.0
Jammu and Kashmir	2,945	2,356	589	20.0
Punjab	12,422	12,102	320	2.6
Rajasthan	11,698	11,698	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	20,498	20,062	436	2.1
Uttarakhand	2,134	2,134	0	0.0
Northern Region	58,280	57,795	485	0.8
Chhattisgarh	3,722	3,718	4	0.1
Gujarat	17,053	16,315	738	4.3
Madhya Pradesh	8,764	8,745	19	0.2
Maharashtra	23,395	23,254	141	0.6
Daman and Diu	351	351	0	0.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	778	778	0	0.0
Goa	562	562	0	0.0
Western Region	53,841	52,442	1,399	2.6

1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	9,253	9,249	4	0.0
Telangana	9,125	9,125	0	0.0
Karnataka	10,690	10,688	2	0.0
Kerala	4,050	3,997	53	1.3
Tamil Nadu	14,981	14,981	0	0.0
Puducherry	420	400	19	4.6
Lakshadweep#	8	8	0	0
Southern Region	45,946	45,684	262	0.6
Bihar	4,815	4,814	1	0.0
DVC	2,799	2,783	17	0.6
Jharkhand	1,284	1,284	0	0.0
Odisha	4,615	4,615	0	0.0
West Bengal	8,906	8,899	7	0.1
Sikkim	90	90	0	0.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands#	58	54	4	7
Eastern Region	21,320	21,275	45	0.2
Arunachal Pradesh	138	133	5	3.6
Assam	1,782	1,750	32	1.8
Manipur	193	186	7	3.6
Meghalaya	371	368	2	0.7
Mizoram	103	93	9	8.9
Nagaland	156	129	26	17.0
Tripura*	281	276	5	1.8
North-Eastern Region	2,709	2,611	98	3.6
ALL INDIA	171,973	170,765	1,208	0.7

#Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems. power supply position or those, doors not form part of regional requirement and availability.

*Excludes the supply to Bangladesh.

Statement-II

Details of annual increase of power generation through conventional and renewable energy sources up to year 2014 onwards and till date

Year	Generation (MU)	Annual Increase in generation from previous year
(A) All India Generation		
(Through Conventional Energy sources and annual increase)		
2018-19 (up to-June 18)*	316900.65	—
2017-18	1206306.25	46165.31
2016-17	1160140.94	52318.66
2015-16	1107822.28	59149.32
2014-15	1048672.96	—
(B) All India Generation		
(Through Renewable Energy sources and annual increase)		
2018-19 (upto-May 18)*	17701.84	—
2017-18	101839.48	20291.27
2016-17	81548.21	15767.36
2015-16	65780.85	4061.59
2014-15	61719.25	—

* Provisional based on Actual-cum-Assessment.

Note: Gross generation from conventional sources (Thermal, Hydro and Nuclear) stations of 25 MW and above only including imports from Bhutan.

Source: CEA.

Use of solar power among the farmers

1574. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans a scheme to promote the use of solar power among the farmers and to provide solar water pumps to them;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said scheme will be implemented and the number of farmers that will benefit therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government is formulating

a Scheme 'Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (KUSUM)' which aims to promote use of solar energy among the farmers. The proposed scheme, *inter alia*, provides for:—

- (i) installation of grid-connected solar power plants each of capacity up to 2 MW in the rural area;
- (ii) installation of standalone off-grid solar water pumps to fulfill irrigation needs of farmers not connected to grid;
- (iii) solarization of existing grid-connected agriculture pumps to make farmers independent of grid supply and also sell surplus solar power generated to Discom and get extra income; and
- (iv) solarization of tube-wells and lift irrigation projects of Government sector.

The scheme is under the process of approval and therefore, detailed provisions are yet to be finalized.

Exploration of New and Renewable Energy sources

1575. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the initiatives taken by Government to explore New and Renewable Energy sources and the outcome thereof during the last three years in the country;
- (b) the action taken plan for the generation of New and Renewable Energy sources during the next two years in the country; and
- (c) the targets fixed and achievements made in the generation of electricity through renewable sources of energy during each of the last three years and current year, State and Source-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The initiatives taken by the Government to explore New and Renewable Energy sources in the country include:—

- (i) Setting up of Centre of Excellence at CIIE, IIM Ahmedabad to help in scouting and mapping, designing, development and piloting of new and innovative ideas in solar and other renewable energy sector;
- (ii) Use of Space Technology based tools for renewable energy resource assessment including assessment of offshore wind potential of the country through LiDAR technology;

- (iii) Support for Research and Development in the area of Solar Photovoltaic, Solar Thermal, hydrogen, fuel cells and wind-solar hybrid systems;
- (iv) Development of laboratory for sediment monitoring and impact analysis studies in hydro power plant;
- (v) Implementation of green energy corridor project to facilitate integration of large scale renewable generation capacity addition; and
- (vi) Floating solar power projects at reservoirs/ water bodies.
- (vii) Setting up target for installing 175 GW of RE capacity by 2022.

A total of 30.23 GW of renewable energy capacity has been added from all renewable energy sources in the country during last three years.

(b) The Government proposes to bid out 80 GW of renewable energy capacity in next two years to achieve renewable energy targets.

(c) The targets for generation of electricity through renewable sources of energy are not fixed. However, the details of the generation of electricity through renewable sources of energy during each of the last three years and current year are as follow:—

in million units (MU)	
Year	Generation
2015-16	65780.85
2016-17	81548.21
2017-18	101839.48
2018-19 (upto May, 2018)	17701.84

The details of the State-wise and source wise generation of electricity through renewable sources of energy during each of the last three years and current year are given in the Statement.

Statement

The details of the State-wise and source-wise generation of electricity through renewable sources of energy during each of the last three years and current year

Sl.No.	State	Wind	Solar	Biomass	Bagasse	Small Hydel	Others	Total
(A) Generation from Various Renewable Energy Sources for the year 2015-16								
1.	Chandigarh	0.00	3.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.40
2.	Delhi	0.00	4.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	124.87	128.97
3.	Haryana	0.00	114.96	170.86	64.69	992.65	0.00	1343.15
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1921.77	0.00	1921.77
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	304.79	0.00	304.79
6.	Punjab	0.00	380.57	408.66	194.88	490.08	0.00	1474.20
7.	Rajasthan	4583.59	1766.10	245.49	0.00	5.06	0.00	6600.24
8.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	89.75	190.19	2839.11	29.73	52.71	3201.49
9.	Uttarakhand	0.00	5.87	0.00	91.86	605.69	0.00	703.42
10.	NTPC (Dadri, Faridabad, Unchahar and Singrauli)	0.00	42.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.41
11.	Oil India Limited	183.77	9.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	193.67
12.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	52.70	1119.32	0.00	30.41	0.00	1202.42

(All figures in MU)

13.	NTPC (Rajgarh)	0.00	81.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	81.00
14.	Gujarat	6446.58	1497.60	23.28	0.00	36.27	0.00	0.00	8003.73
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1558.43	1105.28	125.83	0.00	118.54	2.34	0.00	2910.42
16.	Maharashtra	6121.34	638.76	303.66	3129.75	562.77	0.30	0.00	10756.58
17.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
18.	Daman and Diu	0.00	4.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.25
19.	Andhra Pradesh	2013.04	282.67	424.64	274.64	103.10	8.52	0.00	3106.61
20.	Telangana	0.00	402.51	180.06	316.84	48.69	79.80	0.00	1027.90
21.	Karnataka	4797.95	187.69	201.17	3390.75	1483.48	0.00	0.00	10061.03
22.	Kerala	51.45	7.38	5.35	67.61	486.99	0.00	0.00	618.78
23.	NTPC (Ramagundem)	0.00	16.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.02
24.	Tamil Nadu	7273.23	507.18	308.21	1028.84	214.02	0.00	0.00	9331.47
25.	Lakshadweep	0.00	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	6.26	0.00	0.00	12.46	0.00	0.00	18.72
27.	Bihar	0.00	6.39	0.00	110.02	48.69	0.00	0.00	165.11
28.	Jharkhand	0.00	19.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.77
29.	Odisha	0.00	150.73	20.48	0.00	263.24	0.00	0.00	434.45
30.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.93	0.00	0.00	41.93
31.	West Bengal	0.00	6.28	0.00	1444.30	157.57	0.00	0.00	1608.15

Sl.No.	State	Wind	Solar	Biomass	Bagasse	Small Hydel	Others	Total
32.	DVC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	118.26	0.00	118.26
33.	NTPC (Andman and Talcher)	0.00	18.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.91
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	18.22	0.00	18.44
35.	Assam	0.00	31.60	0.00	0.00	59.34	0.00	90.94
36.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.96	0.00	65.96
38.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.62	0.00	27.62
39.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	88.73	0.00	88.73
40.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.47	0.00	18.47
41.	NEEPCO	0.00	6.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.15
TOTAL		33029.39	7447.92	3727.21	12953.29	8354.51	268.53	65780.85

(B) Generation from Various Renewable Energy Sources for the year 2016-17

1.	Chandigarh	0.00	13.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.16
2.	Delhi	0.00	5.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	139.05	144.73
3.	Haryana	0.00	19.70	184.66	6.38	238.80	0.00	449.54
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2015.58	0.00	2015.58
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.77	0.00	0.00	325.36	0.00	326.12
6.	Punjab	0.00	909.20	528.17	214.14	497.99	0.00	2149.49

7.	Rajasthan	5562.52	2131.61	272.97	0.00	6.76	0.00	7973.85
8.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	230.95	165.39	3214.09	27.83	0.00	3638.26
9.	Uttarakhand	0.00	37.77	0.00	110.92	850.50	0.00	999.19
10.	NTPC (Dadri, Faridabad, Unchahar, Singrauli and Bhadla)	0.00	74.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	74.90
11.	Oil India Limited	201.61	25.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	227.20
12.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	120.91	1281.10	0.00	44.21	0.00	1446.22
13.	NTPC (Rajgarh)	0.00	82.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.21
14.	Gujarat	7720.01	1738.28	12.16	0.00	27.54	0.00	9497.99
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3563.17	1366.10	86.59	1.82	224.46	26.53	5268.67
16.	Maharashtra	7490.75	577.83	573.58	2040.76	609.58	0.20	11292.70
17.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	1.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.31
18.	Daman and Diu	0.00	14.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.43
19.	Andhra Pradesh	3187.85	1599.78	350.24	169.74	168.75	6.90	5483.26
20.	Telangana	211.93	1337.90	176.01	180.93	52.62	40.48	1999.89
21.	Karnataka	6058.65	524.67	157.50	1550.61	1294.25	0.00	9585.68
22.	Kerala	72.59	26.52	1.23	0.00	462.38	0.00	562.72
23.	NTPC (Ramagundem and Anantapuram)	0.00	350.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	350.53

Sl.No.	State	Wind	Solar	Biomass	Bagasse	Small Hydel	Others	Total
24.	Tamil Nadu	11935.26	1898.34	349.14	877.34	93.79	0.00	15153.87
25.	Lakshadweep	0.00	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.59
26.	Puducherry	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	6.17	0.00	0.00	13.86	0.00	20.03
28.	Bihar	0.00	109.18	1.72	159.66	21.96	0.00	292.53
29.	Jharkhand	0.00	38.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.47
30.	Odisha	0.00	210.81	57.85	0.00	239.05	0.00	507.71
31.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.78	0.00	35.78
32.	West Bengal	0.00	14.96	0.00	1433.95	120.86	0.00	1569.77
33.	DVC	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	14.08	0.00	14.09
34.	NTPC (Andaman and Talcher)	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00
35.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	27.29	0.00	27.43
36.	Assam	0.00	2.69	0.00	0.00	11.47	0.00	14.15
37.	Manipur	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
38.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.10	0.00	59.10
39.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.62	0.00	49.62
40.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	92.73	0.00	92.73
41.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.47	0.00	46.47

42.	NEEPCO	0.00	6.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.89
TOTAL		46004.34	13499.41	4198.30	9960.34	7672.66	213.16	81548.21		
(C) Generation from Various Renewable Energy Sources for the year 2017-18										
1.	Chandigarh	0.00	7.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.87
2.	Delhi	0.00	13.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	227.68	241.09		
3.	Haryana	0.00	64.65	195.66	90.10	210.29	0.00	560.70		
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1903.05	0.00	1903.05		
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	324.37	0.00	324.37		
6.	Punjab	0.00	1432.07	489.68	204.50	217.62	0.00	2343.87		
7.	Rajasthan	5665.45	3469.25	340.84	0.00	8.69	0.00	9484.23		
8.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	637.02	129.30	3809.79	30.18	0.00	4606.29		
9.	Uttarakhand	0.00	291.08	0.00	143.81	749.61	0.00	1184.50		
10.	NTPC (Dadri, Faridabad, Unchahar, Singrauli and Bhadla)	0.00	480.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	480.99		
11.	Oil India Limited	225.79	25.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	251.25		
12.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	136.54	909.72	0.00	22.94	0.00	1069.21		
13.	NTPC (Rajgarh, Rojmal and Mandsaur)	41.86	340.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	381.99		
14.	Gujarat	9635.65	2048.40	32.65	0.00	42.93	0.00	11759.63		

Sl.No.	State	Wind	Solar	Biomass	Bagasse	Small Hydel	Others	Total
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4139.84	1911.70	21.94	54.17	124.11	41.14	6292.90
16.	Maharashtra	6541.35	1100.67	539.10	3228.72	627.12	0.01	12036.98
17.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	5.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.23
18.	Daman and Diu	0.00	18.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.53
19.	Andhra Pradesh	6354.11	3658.97	206.49	189.03	181.69	7.18	10597.47
20.	Telangana	195.29	4013.80	175.48	114.02	51.27	82.43	4632.28
21.	Karnataka	7410.29	2391.73	135.60	1921.96	1604.41	0.00	13463.98
22.	Kerala	98.46	55.35	0.00	0.00	620.52	0.00	774.32
23.	NTPC (Ramagundem and Anantapuram)	0.00	426.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	426.37
24.	Tamil Nadu	12358.01	2906.01	178.33	551.39	186.14	0.00	16179.86
25.	Lakshadweep	0.00	1.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.79
26.	Puducherry	0.00	1.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.17
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	6.88	0.00	0.00	12.77	0.00	19.65
28.	Bihar	0.00	145.34	2.93	152.84	7.95	0.00	309.06
29.	Jharkhand	0.00	19.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.47
30.	Odisha	0.00	204.77	47.22	0.00	265.57	0.00	517.56
31.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.54	0.00	30.54

32.	West Bengal	0.00	20.47	0.00	1387.01	183.05	0.00	1590.54
33.	DVC	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	9.47	0.00	9.54
34.	NTPC (Andaman and Talcher)	0.00	20.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.43
35.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.70
36.	Assam	0.00	8.36	0.00	0.00	16.13	0.00	24.49
37.	Manipur	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15
38.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.56	0.00	70.56
39.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.67	0.00	54.67
40.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	91.00	0.00	91.00
41.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.48	0.00	44.48
42.	NEEPCO	0.00	6.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.71
TOTAL		52666.09	25871.07	3404.95	11847.35	7691.58	358.45	101839.48
(D) Tentative Generation from Various Renewable Energy Sources 2018-19 (Up to May 2018)								
1.	Chandigarh	0.00	1.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.96
2.	Delhi	0.00	2.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.89	53.44
3.	Haryana	0.00	13.02	33.76	17.95	13.96	0.00	78.69
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	202.66	0.00	202.66
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.73	0.00	65.73
6.	Punjab	0.00	284.97	59.10	58.18	44.29	0.00	446.54

Sl.No.	State	Wind	Solar	Biomass	Bagasse	Small Hydel	Others	Total
7.	Rajasthan	1123.47	722.48	54.85	0.00	0.01	0.00	1900.82
8.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	209.33	19.59	996.19	3.57	0.00	1228.68
9.	Uttarakhand	0.00	60.42	0.00	18.21	97.45	0.00	176.08
10.	NTPC (Dadri, Faridabad, Unchahar, Singrauli and Bhadla)	0.00	89.52	0.00	0.00	4.05	0.00	93.57
11.	Oil India Limited	68.55	4.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.98
12.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	63.80	122.67	0.00	5.16	0.00	191.63
13.	NTPC (Rajgarh, Rojmal and Mandsoaur)	7.15	100.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	107.27
14.	Gujarat	1885.09	436.73	12.94	0.00	9.26	0.00	2344.02
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1081.38	445.09	0.35	18.83	7.78	13.03	1566.47
16.	Maharashtra	1060.68	369.21	76.42	434.81	129.89	0.00	2071.00
17.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	1.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.13
18.	Daman and Diu	0.00	3.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.78
19.	Andhra Pradesh	774.50	794.36	41.04	56.38	11.38	1.22	1678.88
20.	Telangana	29.81	1134.93	28.82	21.29	1.05	12.52	1228.43
21.	Karnataka	998.60	1055.87	23.64	57.75	66.41	0.00	2202.27

22.	Kerala	10.78	9.94	0.00	0.00	58.46	0.00	79.19
23.	NTPC (Ramagundem and Anantapuram)	0.00	78.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.17
24.	Tamil Nadu	723.82	522.41	20.40	72.50	7.55	0.00	1346.68
25.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28
26.	Puducherry	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	1.18	0.00	0.00	1.54	0.00	2.72
28.	Bihar	0.00	37.12	2.03	23.66	17.19	0.00	80.01
29.	Jharkhand	0.00	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.50
30.	Odisha	0.00	41.98	13.42	0.00	35.88	0.00	91.28
31.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.82	0.00	6.82
32.	West Bengal	0.00	6.66	0.00	216.20	33.75	0.00	256.62
33.	DVC	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
34.	NTPC (Andaman and Talcher)	0.00	3.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.85
35.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.26
36.	Assam	0.00	1.08	0.00	0.00	1.64	0.00	2.72
37.	Manipur	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	1.17	0.00	1.22
38.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.30	0.00	10.30

Sl.No.	State	Wind	Solar	Biomass	Bagasse	Small Hydel	Others	Total
39.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.27	0.00	5.27
40.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.19	0.00	7.19
41.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.32	0.00	8.32
42.	NEEPCO	0.00	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20
TOTAL		7763.83	6501.57	509.02	1991.95	857.79	77.67	17701.84

Note: (1) All figures are provisional.

(2) Data as received from SLDC of the respective states or from the electricity department.

* Generation details for Manipur is provisionally taken at the same level of previous year for the month of May, 2017.

Employment opportunity in solar and wind energy sectors

1576. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per recently released World Employment and Social Outlook, 2018: Greening with jobs Report of the International Labour Organisation, India's solar and wind energy sectors can generate three lakh jobs in the coming 2-4 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that India is world's third largest solar market after China and US;

(d) if so, how this opportunity being optimally utilized by Government to push solar energy, particularly to individual households; and

(e) what is the subsidy that Government is giving if one household opts to go in for solar power in his house?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The country has set a goal of installing 175 gigawatts of renewable energy capacity by 2022. The World Employment and Social Outlook 2018: Greening with jobs Report of the International Labour Organisation, says that The Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) and the Natural Resources Defence Council (NRDC) have estimated that due to the target of 175 gigawatts Renewable Energy capacity, over 3,00,000 workers will be employed in the solar and wind energy sectors.

(c) There is no reliable formal institution which carries out country-wise market rankings on renewable/solar energy. The solar energy sector in India is consistently growing and continues to remain attractive for investors from across the world.

(d) The Government has taken a number of steps to push solar energy including for individual households as follows:-

(i) An enhanced target of installing 100 GW of solar power generation capacity by 2022.

(ii) Incentives in the form of accelerated depreciation, Goods and Service Tax (GST) at low rates, concessional custom duty, income tax holiday for 10 years and viability gap funding;

(iii) Development of mechanism for scheduling and forecasting in case of inter-State transmission of solar and wind power.

- (iv) Waiver of Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) charges and losses till 2022.
- (v) Enforcement of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) and for providing Renewable Generation Obligation (RGO);
- (vi) Setting up of solar parks;
- (vii) Development of Green Energy Corridors;
- (viii) Setting up of roof top solar projects in large government complexes/buildings;
- (ix) Making roof top solar project a part of housing loan by banks/NHB;
- (x) Raising funds from bilateral and multilateral finance and development institutions including permitting foreign direct investment up to 100 per cent under the automatic route;
- (xi) In addition to the above, under the Off-Grid and Decentralized Solar PV Programme, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for deployment of solar street lights, solar pumps, solar power packs and other solar applications to meet the electricity and lighting needs of the individuals.

(e) Government of India provides a capital subsidy up to 70% of benchmark cost for roof top installations in household sector in North Eastern States, Hilly states and islands and up to 30% in other states and Union Territories.

Boost to renewable energy production in the country

1577. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is ready with tenders for an addition of 20 GW solar power;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the local production clause along with duties is aimed at creating domestic manufacturing capability;

(c) whether it is also a fact that large orders are expected to boost confidence of global players to invest in manufacturing base in India;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Government plans to ramp up renewable energy production in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) In 2017-18, tenders of 18.07 GW for installation of solar power capacity were floated. Further, in the current year, tenders of 13.34 GW have been floated so far.

(b) A tender of 10 GW solar power project has been floated with requirement of creating a manufacturing base of 3 GW of solar panels in India. This will help in creating domestic manufacturing capability.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) In order to ramp up renewable energy production in the country, the Government has set a target of installing 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by the year 2022. This includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from biomass and 5 GW from small hydro. Renewable Energy projects of 71.33 GW capacity have been installed in the country as on 30.06.2018. This includes 34.29 GW wind power, 23.02 GW of solar power, 4.50 GW small hydro, 9.38 GW biomass power and remaining 0.14 GW from waste to power.

Rent a Roof Policy

1578. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on a "Rent a Roof" Policy to support its ambitious plan to generate 40 GW of power from Solar Rooftop Projects by 2022;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has held any consultations with all the stakeholders in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the policy is likely to be finalised and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) No Sir. However, a lease model is permitted, wherein any enterprise can take a roof on lease and set-up rooftop solar power plant.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Waste to energy plants in the country

1579. DR. L. HANUMANTHANIAH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government set up waste to energy plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the total number of waste to energy Plants operating in the country;

(d) the details of the number of Plants, State-wise;

(e) whether the said plants are functioning to meet the desired objectives of their installation; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A total of 92 plants with aggregate capacity of 249.74 MW have been set up in the country with the support from Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) to generate power from agricultural, urban, industrial and municipal solid wastes. In addition 89 projects also installed in the country with the support of MNRE to generate biogas or bio-CNG from various types of waste. The State-wise details of the number of plants are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) and (f) The main objective for setting up of these plants is to utilize the available agricultural, urban, industrial and municipal solid wastes to generate power or biogas or bio-CNG. The installed plants are working properly with the desired objective.

Statement

State-wise details of the number of waste to energy plants as on 30.06.2018

Sl.No.	State/UT	Power (No. of plants)	Biogas (No. of plants)	Bio-CNG (No. of plants)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15	5	-	20
2.	Bihar	-	1	-	1
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	-	-	1
4.	Delhi	3	-	-	3
5.	Gujarat	10	4	2	16
6.	Haryana	2	-	2	4
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	1	-	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Karnataka	4	3	1	8
9.	Kerala	-	1	-	1
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3	3	1	7
11.	Maharashtra	14	8	3	25
12.	Punjab	5	5	1	11
13.	Rajasthan	1	-	2	3
14.	Tamil Nadu	6	28	-	34
15.	Telangana	4	4	-	8
16.	Uttar Pradesh	22	5	1	28
17.	Uttarakhand	2	5	1	8
18.	West Bengal	-	2	-	2
TOTAL		92	75	14	181

Target of installation of roof top solar power plants by households

1580. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that despite 30 per cent subsidy, only 400 MW installation has been done as rooftop solar power plants by households;

(b) if so, the details and the reasons thereof; and

(c) what was the target and timeline for achieving that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) So far, about 1104 MW aggregate capacity grid connected rooftop solar projects have been reported installed in the country of which about 134 MW capacity has been installed in the residential sector.

Under the present rooftop solar scheme, which was approved by the Government in December, 2015, an aggregated capacity of 2100 MW is targeted to be achieved in residential, institutional, social and Government sector through central financial assistance by the year 2019-20.

Turnaround of financially stressed power plants

1581. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 34 coal based Thermal Power Plants which have been categorized as financially 'stressed', due to which loans given to these power projects have become NPAs;

(b) if so, the details of those financially stressed Power Projects;

(c) whether Government has conceived any plan/formulated any scheme to make them profitable;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Government has reviewed the status of 34 coal based stressed Power Projects, as per the list provided by Department of Financial Services. The details of such stressed projects is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) Following remedial measures have been taken by the Government for reducing stress in power sector:—

(i) Fuel linkages under SHAKTI:- Government on 17.05.17 approved SHAKTI (Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala Transparently in India). Under the scheme, coal linkages have been granted to Central and State Gencos at a notified price under B(i) provision of SHAKTI policy. Under B(ii) of SHAKTI, linkages to Independent Power Producers (IPPs) with PPAs based on domestic coal have been granted after bidding discount on tariff.

(ii) Pilot project for procurement of 2500 MW power:- 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 were eligible to 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.

- (iii) Under recovery due to anomalies in Coal Escalation Index, Central Electricity Regulatory Commission *vide* Notification dated June 1st, 2018 has amended 'Guidelines for determination of tariff by bidding process of power procurement by distribution licensee' to remove anomalies in cost escalation index published by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) and adopt a new series of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) in non-coking coal (G7-G14) w.e.f. April, 2012. On the basis of the new Notification of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), the generators will be eligible for revised tariff w.e.f. 1st April, 2017 calculated on the basis of new series of WPI for non-coking coal (G7 – G14). This will largely take care of the issues of under recovery of the generator's dues.
- (iv) Ministry has issued direction to Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) under 107 of the Electricity Act, 2003 on 30th May, 2018 that the additional cost implication due to installation of up-gradation of various emission control systems and its operational cost to meet the new environment norms, after award of bid or signing of PPA as the case may be, shall be considered for being made pass through in tariff.
- (v) A new App "PRAAPTI" (Payment Ratification and Analysis in Power Procurement for bring in the transparency in payment of Generators) has been launched by the Ministry to bring more transparency in the system of payment of DISCOMS. The Generators are being actively encouraged to feed in their invoicing and payments data. This portal would be expanded to include Transmission as well as Renewable Generators as well.
- (vi) Other measures
 - (1) A meeting was held with various States to impress upon them to make use of the policy of flexibility in utilization of domestic coal (TOLLING) *i.e.* transfer of coal linkages to IPPs in return for the power generated from such coal. Gujarat and Maharashtra has already tied up 500 MW and 400 MW, respectively, of power

through Tolling. This will help boost the demand of power from IPPs who can commence generation of power.

- (2) “Saubhagya” is likely to increase demand for electricity in the country. Energy demand is growing at a healthy basis, *i.e.*, approx. 6%.

Statement

The details of the 34 stressed projects

Sl.No.	Project Name
1.	Adani Power Maharashtra Limited
2.	Adhunik Power and Natural Resources Ltd.
3.	Athena Chhattisgarh Power Ltd.
4.	Avantha Power (Jhabua)
5.	Avantha Power (Korba)
6.	Coastal Energen Private Limited
7.	Damodar Valley Corporation - Raghunathpur
8.	DB Power Limited
9.	East Coast Energy Pvt. Ltd.
10.	Essar Power Jharkhand Ltd.
11.	Essar Power Mahaan Ltd.
12.	GMR Chhattisgarh Energy Ltd.
13.	GMR Kamalanga Energy Ltd.
14.	GMR Warora Energy Limited
15.	GVK Industries Ltd. (Goindwal Sahib)
16.	IndBharath (Utkal) Ltd.
17.	Jaypee Power Ventures Pvt. Ltd. (Bina)
18.	Jaypee Power Ventures Pvt. Ltd. (Nigrie)
19.	Jindal India Thermal Power Limited
20.	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Limited
21.	KSK Mahanadi Power Co. Ltd.
22.	KVK Nilachal Power Limited
23.	Lanco Amarkantak Power Limited
24.	Lanco Anpara Power Limited

Sl.No.	Project Name
25.	Lanco Babandh Power Limited
26.	Lanco Vidarbha Thermal Power Limited
27.	Monnet Power Co. Ltd.
28.	Prayagraj Power Generation Company Ltd. (Jaypee)
29.	Rattan India Power Limited (Nasik)
30.	RKM Powergen Private Limited
31.	Simhapuri Energy Limited (Phase 1 and 2)
32.	SKS Power Generation (Chhattisgarh) Ltd.
33.	Vandana Vidhyut Limited
34.	Visa Power Ltd.

Modalities adopted for determining tariff for electricity

1582. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has included Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses while determining tariff for consumption of electricity;
- (b) if so, modalities adopted by Government while determining tariff for electricity;
- (c) whether Government is of the view that AT&C is a major issue in determining tariff for electricity; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) The tariff for consumption of electricity i.e retail supply tariff is being determined by the respective State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) of the State as per the provisions of Electricity Act, 2003. Section 61 of the Electricity Act, 2003 provides for the guiding principles and the terms and conditions for determination of tariff by the appropriate commission.

Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses reflect the technical losses and billing and collection efficiency of Distribution Companies. AT&C losses of respective electricity distribution companies have a major impact in the retail supply tariff of electricity for the end consumers. The retail supply tariff of electricity to various class of consumers varies from State to State depending upon various factors such as the actual cost of supply of electricity, tariff norms, AT&C loss level and the subsidy, if any, provided by the State Governments for any class of consumers.

Support to new Power Projects in Tamil Nadu

1583. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to support New Power Projects at Cheyyur, Udankudi and other places in Tamil Nadu to match its increasing power demands;

(b) whether Government has provided adequate funds and support under Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) for Government of Tamil Nadu to mitigate problems that arose due to losses incurred and debts accrued by Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited (TANGEDCO) and Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB) over a long period;

(c) if so, details thereof and amount released so far out of the total grants; and

(d) status of Private Power Projects initiated in the country in last three years, including Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Government of India is supporting the new power projects at Cheyyur, Udangudi and other places in Tamil Nadu to be developed by TANGEDCO by way of providing domestic coal instead of imported coal, identifying suitable coal block etc. Government has also approved SHAKTI policy on 17.05.2017 for new coal linkages to be granted to Central and State Gencos at notified price. Further Power Finance Corporation (PFC), a Public Sector Undertaking under Ministry of Power has incorporated two wholly owned subsidiaries as Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) namely Coastal Tamil Nadu Power limited (CTNPL) as operating SPV, and Cheyyur Infra Limited (CIL) as infrastructure SPV under the Companies Act for developing Cheyyur Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP).

(b) and (c) The liabilities of State Power Distribution Utilities are contingent liabilities of the States. Government of India does not fund States under UDAY. As per information available, the Government of Tamil Nadu has taken over debt of TANGEDCO to the extent of ₹ 22,815 crores.

(d) There is no information about the placement of order for Thermal Power Plant/initiation of Hydro Electric Project (above 25 MW) in private sector in the country including Tamil Nadu in the last three years. However, several thermal/hydro power projects in private sector have been commissioned in this period.

Sharing of posts on the Beas Projects and Bhakra Complex in BBMB

1584. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a reference was made by Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) to Government of India under Clause 7 of the BBMB Rules, 1974 regarding sharing of posts on the Beas Project and Bhakra Complex in the BBMB;

(b) whether Government has conveyed its decision on the matter; and

(c) if not, whether Government has fixed any time-frame to decide on such type of matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The proposal made by Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) under Rule 7 of BBMB Rules, 1974 regarding sharing of posts on the Beas Projects and Bhakra Complex has been received. However, the matter could not be decided as no consensus could be arrived at amongst the partner States of BBMB.

Promotional LED lights in Gram Panchayats

1585. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing any scheme to promote the use of LED lights in place of conventional street lights in Gram Panchayats;

(b) if so, the objectives and details of the scheme;

(c) the difficulties/challenges being faced by Government in the implementation of the scheme;

(d) the steps taken by Government to overcome such difficulties;

(e) whether there is any improvement in the related indices after the implementation of the scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof including the State-wise distribution of the related indices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Prime Minister, on 5th January, 2015, launched Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP) to replace conventional street lights in urban local bodies with smart and energy efficient LED street lights. The

programme is being implemented by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture company of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), under Ministry of Power.

Based on the experience gained in implementation of SLNP, EESL has entered into a Tripartite Agreement with Department of Panchayati Raj and Rural Development, Government of Andhra Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh State Energy Efficiency Development Corporation to replace 23.90 lakh conventional street lights with LED street lights in all Gram Panchayats of Andhra Pradesh. Till now, EESL has installed 8.25 lakh LED street lights in Gram Panchayats of Andhra Pradesh.

The objectives of the scheme are to promote the use of efficient lighting in rural areas, to reduce energy consumption and to improve security and safety with better lighting.

(c) and (d) No significant difficulties/challenges are being faced in implementation of SLNP.

(e) The installation of 8.25 lakh LED street lights in Gram Panchayats of Andhra Pradesh has resulted in estimated energy savings of 554 million units per year, avoided peak demand of 92 MW and GHG emission reduction of 0.38 million tonnes of CO₂ per year. The replacement of 23.90 lakh conventional street lights with LED street lights, as envisaged in the scheme, will result in an estimated energy savings of 1,605 million units per year, avoided peak demand of 267 MW and Green Emission Gas (GHG) emission reduction of 1.10 million tonnes of CO₂ per year.

(f) Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India has requested the States to issue instructions to make LED based lighting mandatory in the buildings of Gram Panchayats and affiliated offices and all community lighting projects funded by Government/Panchayats.

The Ministry of Power has requested all State Governments to consider implementing LED based street lights in Gram Panchayats by replicating the model adopted in SLNP.

Status of NTPC Power Plant at Pudimadaka in Andhra Pradesh

1586. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has proposed to set up a 4x1000 MW Power Plant at Pudimadaka in Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) what is the present status of the above Project;

(c) whether it is a fact that NTPC has now dropped this project to be taken up in spite of State Government providing land, etc.;

(d) how much would be the difference if the said project is taken up with imported coal and if it is taken up with domestic coal; and

(e) the reasons for shelving the above project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) Government of Andhra Pradesh (AP) entered into an agreement with NTPC for development of a 4000 MW Ultra Super Critical Power Project at Pudimadaka, Visakhapatnam District in the State of Andhra Pradesh based on imported coal. The clearances from Airports Authority of India (AAI) and Defence are available including the land for the main plant. Feasibility Report has been approved for the project. However, Ministry of Defence (MoD) has refused permission for construction of captive port for the project to transport coal. In view of the uncertainties associated with imported coal, *viz* fluctuation in prices etc., it has been decided that the plant be based on domestic coal.

Vide this Ministry's letter dated 31.10.2016, Ministry of Coal has been requested for grant of Long Term Coal Linkage of higher grade domestic coal/allocation of Captive Coal Block with high grade coal to meet the coal requirement of proposed Pudimadaka Project (4x1000 MW) of NTPC at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh.

The completion of the project depends on the availability of requisite clearances, coal linkage and date of award of the project. Typically, the completion time for the project is 48 months from the date of award.

(d) and (e) The project cost will depend upon the quality of imported coal/ domestic coal made available under the linkage and the fuel cost depends on several factors such as fuel source location, calorific value, transportation cost, price, exchange rate etc. The tariff of this power plant will be determined as per the prevailing regulations of CERC.

Retrofitting of old power plants by NTPC

1587. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has started retrofitting old plants with necessary equipment;

(b) whether it is also a fact that very old coal based plants may, however, be closed down in a phased manner if retrofitting is not feasible;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the NTPC is committed that by 2022, emission levels of all old power plants will be brought to National Standards; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. NTPC has initiated actions for retrofitting its old power plants with necessary equipment to meet new emission norms. The decision for closing down the old coal based power plants, where retrofitting is not feasible, is taken up on case to case basis considering various factors such as policy guidelines of Government of India, Techno-economic considerations, etc. NTPC is committed to meet the new environmental norms as per the timelines stipulated by relevant statutory authorities.

Achievement of Universal Household Electrification target

1588. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government officially claims that every village in India now has access to electricity, the last being Leisang village in Manipur connected to the grid on April 28 last year;

(b) whether according to various media outlets, electrification according to the definition of various Central Departments, requires only a fraction of households in a given village to be connected to the grid; and

(c) whether despite contradictory assessments between Government agencies and independent NGOs on the extent of Rural Electrification, Government claims that "Universal Household Electrification" will be achieved in India, by the end of 2018?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) As informed by States, all inhabited census villages across the country were electrified, as on 28th April, 2018.

(b) According to Rural Electrification Policy 2006, a village is declared electrified if:—

(i) Basic infrastructure such as Distribution Transformer and Distribution Lines are provided in the inhabited locality, as well as to the Dalit Basti/hamlet, where it exists;

- (ii) Electricity is provided to public places like Schools, Panchayat Office, Health Centres, Dispensaries, Community Centres etc.; and
- (iii) The number of households electrified should be at least 10% of the total number of households in the village.

However, it does not mean that only 10% households are electrified in a village. Presently only 2.8 crore households were reported unelectrified on 30.06.2018 which means 87% of household are electrified.

(c) Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – Saubhagya, with the objective to achieve universal household electrification by providing last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all households in rural and all poor households in urban areas. All remaining un-electrified households are targeted for electrification by 31st March, 2019.

Compensation for land acquired for power projects

1589. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the policy laid down by Government to grant compensation to the affected people for the land acquired for various power projects including Government and private power projects;

(b) whether any compensation has been paid to the affected people for the land acquired for various power projects in various States including Jharkhand, during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) Land for setting up of power projects is acquired by the respective State Governments as per provisions of Land Acquisition (LA) Act/ Special Acts of States. The required compensation amount, as demanded by the respective State Governments, is then deposited with the district administrations for further disbursement by them.

The details of compensation paid by CPSEs/Autonomous Organizations under Ministry of Power to the State Governments during the last three years and current year are given in the Statement.

Statement

The details of compensation paid by CPSEs/Autonomous Organizations under Ministry of Power to the State Governments during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of project with State	Year	Land acquired	Compensation Paid (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
SJVN Thermal Project				
1.	1320 MW Buxar Thermal Power Project, Bihar	2015-16	1060.82 acre	360.61
		2016-17	17.87 acre	6.52
		2017-18	0.72 acre	0.19
THDC Hydro/Thermal Projects				
2.	Vishnugad Pipalkoti HEP (444 MW), Uttarakhand	2015-16	31.639 ha.	45.39
		2016-17	land acquired till 2011-12	
		2017-18		
		2018-19		
3.	Khurja STPP (1320 MW), Uttar Pradesh	2015-16	1201 acre land	94.56
		2016-17	was acquired before 2015-16	155.80
NHPC Hydro Projects				
4.	Kishanganga HE Project Jammu and Kashmir	2015-16	0.56 ha.	0.27
		2016-17	1.95 ha.	2.17
5.	Subansiri Lower HE Project Assam and Arunachal Pradesh	2016-17	0.40 ha. (in Assam)	0.45
6.	Teesta-V Power Station, Sikkim	2018-19	3.758 ha.	6.80
7.	Parbati-II Power Station, Himachal Pradesh	2015-16	Enhanced	0.86
		2016-17	compensation	5.23
		2017-18		0.56
		2018-19		0.05
8.	Parbati-III Power Station, Himachal Pradesh	2015-16	0.17 ha. (including structures)	5.56

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Chamera-III Power Station, Himachal Pradesh	2015-16 2016-17	0.2307 ha. 7.3042 ha.	0.84 27.07
10.	Dulhasti Power Station, Jammu and Kashmir	2015-16	10.695 ha.	3.48
11.	Uri-II Power Station, Jammu and Kashmir	2017-18 2018-19	Enhanced compensation	0.67 0.044
DVC Thermal projects				
12.	Raghnathpur Thermal Power Project, West Bengal	2015-16 2016-17 2017-18	104.493 acre 2.14 acre 0.54 acre	44.09 0.63 0.14
13.	Koderma Thermal Power Project, Jharkhand	2015-16 2016-17 2017-18 2018-19	949.09 acres land was acquired before 2015-16 and compensation paid after judgement. 4.85 acre	14.67 5.67 20.37 1.31
Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs)				
14.	4000 MW, Cheyyur Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP), Tamil Nadu	2015-16	719.02 acre	95.01
15.	Odisha Ultra Mega Power Project, Odisha	2015-16 2016-17 2017-18	2953.36 acre 41.18 acre 14.34 acre	10.85 17.40 18.57
NTPC Projects				
16.	Kudgi Thermal Power Project, Karnataka	2015-16	38.60 acre	14.00
17.	Gadarwara Thermal Power Project, Madhya Pradesh	2015-16 2016-17	143.50 acr 7.84 acre	14.34 0.51
18.	Khargone Thermal Power Project, Madhya Pradesh	2016-17	554.82 acre	123.27

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Lara Thermal Power Project, Chhattisgarh	2017-18 2018-19	5.54 acre 7.18 acre	0.46 0.59
20.	Darlipali Thermal Power Project, Odisha	2015-16 2016-17 2017-18	65.82 acre 84.90 acre 57.57 acre	4.45 2.49 1.50
21.	Mouda Thermal Power Project, Maharashtra	2017-18	297.27 acre	66.76
22.	Koldam (Hydro), Himachal Pradesh	2016-17 2017-18	3.73 acre 0.93 acre	4.78 0.48
23.	Bhartiya Rail Bijlee Co. Ltd. (Subsidiary), Bihar	2015-16	106.98 acre	40.24
PGCIL Transmission Projects				
24.	Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	2015-16	45.54 acre	1.24
25.	Bhuj, Gujarat		136.52 acre	14.70
26.	Banaskantha, Gujarat		167.29 acre	49.11
27.	Rewa, Madhya Pradesh		44.47 acre	1.26
28.	Kala Amb, Himachal Pradesh		11.00 acre	2.99
29.	Pugalur HVDC, Tamil Nadu		144.49 acre	18.95
30.	Thrissur HVDC, Kerala		31.11 acre	34.92
31.	Tirunelveli GIS, Tamil Nadu		27.89 acre	1.32
32.	Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh		54.73 acre	27.24
33.	Daltonganj, Jharkhand		40.10 acre	5.54
34.	Pavagada, Karnataka	2016-17	57.00 acre	0.14
35.	Bikaner, Rajasthan		120.58 acre	0.91
36.	Bhadla, Rajasthan		130.91 acre	2.60
37.	New Parli, Maharashtra		66.69 acre	4.11
38.	Dwarka GIS, Delhi		9.88 acre	94.45 (Lease Rent)
39.	Tughlakabad GIS, Delhi		6.19 acre	68.03 (Lease Rent)
40.	Warora, Maharashtra		102.38 acre	12.22
41.	Alipurduar, West Bengal		89.66 acre	10.58

1	2	3	4	5
42.	Chilakaluripeta, Andhra Pradesh	2017-18	96.55 acre	19.72
43.	Jauljivi, Uttarakhand		11.0997 acre	18.65
44.	Koteshwar, Uttarakhand		3.43 acre	0.55
45.	Vadakancheri, Kerala		0.672 acre	0.18
46.	Medinipur, West Bengal		83 acre	13.67
47.	Jeerat, West Bengal	2018-19	76.5 acre	59.60
48.	Chandauti, Bihar		39.88 acre	10.17
49.	Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh		21.33 acre	1.83

Cooperation between India and UAE in Power Sector

†1590. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and UAE are considering to extend cooperation in Power Sector;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken by Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) Ministry of Power does not have any proposal to extend co-operation in Power Sector with UAE at present. However, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Directorate of Energy and Climate Change of the United Arab Emirates for cooperation in the field of Renewable Energy on 18th January, 2014. Further, a General Framework Agreement between the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India and the Government of UAE on Renewable Energy cooperation has been signed on 11th February, 2016.

Electrification of villages in Bihar

†1591. SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Bihar for the electrification of villages by the Central Government during last three years;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the amount spent for electrification by the Government of Bihar so far, the district-wise details thereof;

(c) the number of villages of Bihar where the work of electrification has been completed and by when rest of the villages deprived of electrification are likely to be given the supply of electricity; and

(d) whether electricity connections are being given free of cost, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Projects of ₹ 5856.35 crore have been sanctioned for Bihar under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY). Grant of ₹ 2,765 crore has been disbursed during the last three years. The district-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below). Under DDUGJY, Government of India provides grant of 60% (85% for special category States) of the project cost. An additional grant of 15% (5% for special category States) is released on achievement of milestones.

Funds are released against sanctioned projects in installments based on the reported utilisation of amount in the previous installment(s) and fulfilment of stipulated conditionalities.

(c) Under DDUGJY, including RE component, electrification works in 2906 un-electrified census villages have been completed in Bihar since 2015-16 and the State has reported that all the inhabited census villages in Bihar stand electrified.

(d) Under Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – “Saubhagya” free electricity connection is provided to all remaining un-electrified rural and urban poor households in the country. However, for non-poor in rural area an amount of ₹ 500 would be recovered by the DISCOMs/Power Departments from the beneficiary in ten equal installments in subsequent electricity bills.

Statement

*District-wise details grant released during the last three year for
State of Bihar under DDUGJY*

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	District	Grant release during last three year
1.	Araria	122.25
2	Arwal	12.94

Sl.No.	District	Grant release during last three year
3.	Aurangabad	92.89
4.	Banka	38.36
5.	Begusarai	67.05
6.	Bhagalpur	13.23
7.	Bhojpur	33.68
8.	Buxar	61.53
9.	Darbhanga	85.42
10.	Gaya	94.68
11.	Gopalganj	122.58
12.	Jamui	77.71
13.	Jehanabad	37.95
14.	Kaimur	41.07
15.	Katihar	47.22
16.	Khagaria	39.88
17.	Kishanganj	75.70
18.	Lakhisarai	45.25
19.	Madhepura	64.97
20.	Madhubani	78.81
21.	Munger	49.80
22.	Muzzafarpur	38.39
23.	Nalanda	71.07
24.	Nawada	49.94
25.	Paschim Champaran	103.16
26.	Patna	135.97
27.	Purba Champaran	111.66
28.	Purnia	139.87
29.	Rohtas	82.95
30.	Saharsa	69.59
31.	Samastipur	104.20
32.	Saran	142.84

Sl.No.	District	Grant release during last three year
33.	Sheikhpura	13.66
34.	Sheohar	22.70
35.	Sitamarhi	57.29
36.	Siwan	163.98
37.	Supaul	84.64
38.	Vaishali	70.44
TOTAL		2765.32

Unelectrified villages in the country

1592. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of electrification of 18000 unelectrified villages in 2014 out of total 6 lakh villages have been completed in April, 2018 as announced by Prime Minister;

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

(c) whether as per the recent internal report of Government, still 5000 villages have not been electrified;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) whether Government has claimed that all villages have been electrified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) As reported by the States, all remaining inhabited census villages in the country have been electrified on 28.04.2018 ahead of the deadline. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) There is no such information available with the Government of India.

(e) As replied to (a) and (b) above.

Statement*State-wise details electrification of un-electrified villages*

Sl.No.	States	Villages electrified as on 01.05.2018
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,483
2.	Assam	2,732
3.	Bihar	2,906
4.	Chhattisgarh	1,078
5.	Himachal Pradesh	28
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	129
7.	Jharkhand	2,583
8.	Karnataka	39
9.	Madhya Pradesh	422
10.	Maharashtra	80
11.	Manipur	366
12.	Meghalaya	1,051
13.	Mizoram	54
14.	Nagaland	78
15.	Odisha	3,281
16.	Rajasthan	427
17.	Tripura	26
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1,498
19.	Uttarakhand	91
20.	West Bengal	22
TOTAL		18,374

Hundred per cent electrification

1593. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of Government announcement of 100 per cent electrification, numbers of villages in the country still are without electricity;

(b) whether it is also a fact that recently Assam Government has asked for electrification of more than lakhs of villages therein;

(c) whether it is also a fact that though villages have connected with grids but still 16 per cent of households in the country have no access to electricity;

(d) if so, the average electrification of villages for period 2006–12 and 2011–17; and

(e) the proposal of Government to achieve actual 100 per cent of electrification thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) As reported by the States, all the inhabited census villages across the country including Assam stand electrified on 28.04.2018.

(b) No such report has been received from Government of Assam.

(c) As reported by the States on Saubhagya portal, there are 22.20 crore households in the country; of these 19.40 crore households have been electrified as on 30.06.2018 and all the remaining 2.80 crore households are targeted for electrification by March, 2019.

(d) As reported by the States, number of villages electrified under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) including RE Component, during the financial year 2006-07 to 2016-17 is below:—

Year	Village Electrified (No.)
2006-07	28706
2007-08	9301
2008-09	12056
2009-10	18374
2010-11	18306
2011-12	7285
2012-13	2587
2013-14	1197
2014-15	1405
2015-16	7108
2016-17	6015

Also the remaining villages were generally located in remote/hilly and difficult areas. All the un-electrified inhabited census villages are electrified as on 28.04.2018.

(e) Government of India have launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana “Saubhagya” with the objective to achieve universal household electrification by providing last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all households in rural and urban areas. All remaining un-electrified households are targeted for electrification by 31st March, 2019.

Promotion of tourism in small cities in the country

†1594. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts being made by Government to develop various small tourist spots present in small cities of India as tourism can be enhanced by developing them;

(b) the number of small cities that have been developed as places of tourist interest and the number of new tourist centres that would be developed in the next financial year; and

(c) whether Government would consider to develop any institutional/ framework scheme in order to attract tourists towards small cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) to (c) The development and promotion of tourist destinations is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration. The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations under the Swadesh Darshan and National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) Schemes. Under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme financial assistance is given to create tourist circuits around identified specific themes to attract tourists having special interest for visiting such places. The PRASHAD Scheme aims to address the need for holistic development of the selected pilgrimage destinations by way of providing Central Financial Assistance to the States/Union Territories.

The fifteen theme based circuits identified for development under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme are the North-East Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Heritage Circuit, Tirthankar Circuit and Sufi Circuit.

In so far as PRASHAD Scheme is concerned, 26 religious cities/sites in 19 States have been identified for development which *inter-alia* include Amaravati and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Srisailam (Andhra Pradesh), Kamakhya (Assam), Patna and Gaya (Bihar), Dwarka and Somnath (Gujarat), Gurudwara Nada Saheb (Haryana), Hazratbal and Katra (Jammu and Kashmir), Deogarh (Jharkhand), Chamundeshwari Devi (Karnataka), Guruvayoor (Kerala), Una (Himachal Pradesh), Omkareshwar (Madhya Pradesh), Trimbakeshwar (Maharashtra), Puri (Odisha), Amritsar (Punjab), Ajmer (Rajasthan), Kanchipuram and Vellankani (Tamil Nadu), Varanasi, and Mathura (Uttar Pradesh), Badrinath and Kedarnath (Uttarakhand) and Belur (West Bengal).

The details of the projects sanctioned under the above schemes are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Development of new tourist centres/destinations is a continuous process. However, the same is subject to submission of suitable proposals by the State Governments/UT Administrations, availability of funds, submission of detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination covering its various tourism destinations and products including cities across the country in domestic and international markets.

Statement*Details of the projects sanctioned under the following schemes*

(A) Swadesh Darshan Scheme		(₹ in crore)		
Sl.No.	State/UT	Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
2014-15				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh	49.77
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83
TOTAL				119.6
2015-16				
3.	Manipur	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom-Moreh.	89.66
4.	Sikkim	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry)-Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo-Gangtok-Phodong-Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen-Thangu-Gurudongmer-Mangan-Gangtok-TuminLingee-Singtam (exit) in Sikkim.	98.05
5.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	80.37

Sl.No.	State/UT	Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
6.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96
7.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland.	97.36
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	59.70
10.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62
11.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	90.06
12.	Mizoram	North East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl and South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91
13.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas-Probitora-Nameri-Kaziranga-Dibru-Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67
14.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Coastal Circuit)	85.28
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	North East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14

16.	Tripura	North East Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala-Sipahjala-Melaghat-Udaipur-Amarpur-Tirthamukh-Mandirghat-Dumboor-Narikel Kunja-Gandachara-Ambassa in Tripura.	99.59
17.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur-Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakhlai-Henry Island in West Bengal.	85.39
18.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathyanawagaon-Jagdulpur Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.94
19.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17
TOTAL				1503.09
2016-17				
20.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97
22.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	84.40
23.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang-Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13

Sl.No.	State/UT	Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94
25.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala-Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99
26.	Karnataka	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Distt., Uttar Kannada Dist. and Udupi Dist in Karnataka.	95.67
27.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple-Shri Gopinath Temple-Shri Bungshibodon Temple-Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80
28.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar-Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48
29.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35
30.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45
31.	Sikkim	North East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam-Maka-Temi-Berموك Tokel-Phongia-Namchi-Jorthang-Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin-Jorethang-Melli (Exit) in Sikkim.	95.32
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior-Orchha-Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka-Mandu) Madhya Pradesh	99.77

33.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula-Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala.	92.44
34.	Bihar	Tirthankar Circuit	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.39
35.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj-Dharmshala-Deoghar under Spiritual circuit in Bihar.	52.35
36.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal circuit in Odisha.	76.49
37.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland.	99.67
38.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region- Katarmal-Jogeshwar-Bajjnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.38
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets <i>in lieu</i> of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for Jammu and Kashmir.	98.70
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	97.82

Sl.No.	State/UT	Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
42.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Daksum-Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.39
43.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.93
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit-Strawasti, Kushinagar and Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh	69.45
46.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island-Neil Island-Havelock Island-Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman and Nicobar under Coastal thematic circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	42.19
47.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamamallapuram-Rameshwaram-Manpadu-Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.92
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti-Ahar-Aligharh-Kasganj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakhpur-Kairana-Doamriyaganj-Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh)	76.00

49.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-II (Bijnor-Meerut-Kanpur-Kanpur Dehat-Banda-Ghazipur-Salempur-Ghosi-Balia-Ambedkar Nagar-Aligarh-Fatehpur-Deoria-Mahoba-Sonbhadra-Chandauli-Mishrikh-Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	63.77
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-Marhar Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)-Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)-Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	41.51
51.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit-Construction of Cultural Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar	98.73
52.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur-Majuli-Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan scheme	98.35
53.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan scheme	99.76
54.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl-Rawpuichhip-Khawphawp-Lengpui-Durtlang-Chatlang-Sakawrhmuaitlang-Muthee-Beratlawng-Tuirial Airfield-Hmuifang under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.07
55.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Churu (SalasarBalaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghat ke Balaji, Bandhe ke Balaji)-Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)-Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya,	93.90

Sl.No.	State/UT	Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
56.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Ambika Temple)-Bharatpur (Kaman Region)-Dholpur (Muchkund)- Mehandipur Balaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwalyajji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme. Development of Heritage circuit: Vadnagar-Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.81
TOTAL				3192.19
2017-18				
57.	Bihar	Rural Circuit	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia-Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	44.65
58.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek-Don Paula- Colva-Benaulim in Goa under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.35
59.	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit: Junagadh-Gir Somnath-Bharuch- Kutch-Bhavnagar-Rajkot-Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	35.99
60.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	66.35
61.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	40.68
62.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort)- Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)-Alwar (Bala Quila)-Sawai Madhopur	99.60

	(Ranthambore Fort and Khandar Fort)-Jhalawar (Gagron Fort)-Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) Hanumangarh (Kalibangan, Bhatner Fort and Gogamedi)-Jalore (Jalore Fort)-Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra)-Dholpur (Bagh-i-Nilofar and Purani Chawni)-Nagaur (Meera Bai Temple) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.			
63.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park-Paigah Tombs-Hayat Bakshi Mosque-Raymond's Tomb in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.42
64.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Hill and Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49
65.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar Dam-Mandleshwar Dam-Omkareshwar Dam-Indira Sagar Dam-Tawa Dam-Bargi Dam-Bheda Ghat-Bansagar Dam-Ken River under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.62
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	133.31
67.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda-Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda-Amravati-Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	52.34
TOTAL				824.8

Sl.No.	State/UT	Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
2018-19				
68.	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Waki-Adasa-Dhapewada-Paradsingha-Chota Taj Bagh-Telankhandi-Girad in Maharashtra.	54.01
69.	—	Buddhist Circuit and Ramayana Circuit	Development of Wayside Amenities by Ministry of Tourism in Buddhist Circuit and Ramayana Circuit: Varanasi-Gaya; Lucknow- Ayodhya-Lucknow; Gorakhpur-Kushinagar; Kushinagar-Gaya- Kushinaga.	18.10
TOTAL				72.11
GRAND TOTAL				5711.79

(B) PRASHAD Scheme

Sl.No.	State	Name of the Project	Year of Sanction	Amount Sanctioned (₹ in crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	2015-16	28.36
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailem Temple	2017-18	47.45
3.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	2015-16	33.98
4.	Bihar	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	2014-15	4.27

5.	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	2015-16	41.54
6.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	2016-17	26.23
7.	Gujarat	Pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	2016-17	37.44
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal	2016-17	42.02
9.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	2016-17	46.14
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	2017-18	40.67
11.	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	2014-15	50.00
12.	Punjab	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	2015-16	6.45
13.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	2015-16	40.44
14.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram	2016-17	16.48
15.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Vellankani	2016-17	5.60
16.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	2015-16	34.78
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	2014-15	14.93
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	2014-15	9.36
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi	2015-16	20.40

Sl.No.	State	Name of the Project	Year of Sanction	Amount Sanctioned
20.	West Bengal	Development of Belur	2016-17	30.03
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Cruise Tourism in River Ganga, Varanasi	2017-18	10.72
22.	Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar	2017-18	37.81
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi Under Prashad Scheme-II	2017-18	62.82
24.	Uttarakhand	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham (Uttarakhand) under PRASHAD Scheme	2018-19	39.24
TOTAL				727.16

Renewal of licences of tourist guides

1595. SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is renewing the licences of tourist guides and issuing fresh licences, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware of the allegations of corruption in issuing licences to tourist guides; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to tackle such illegal practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) In terms of the decision of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in *IATO Vs UOI, Writ Petition(C) 4155/2017* and Special Leave Petition (Civil) No. 30715/2014, the Ministry of Tourism has renewed all the valid existing Regional Level Guide licenses (based on Guidelines 2011) and valid UP Tourism Guide Licenses (based on Guidelines 2003) till 31.03.2019 respectively or till the issue of new license as per the new guide policy of ASI currently under stay by Hon'ble High court of Delhi, whichever may be earlier. However, no fresh licenses are being issued by the Ministry of Tourism.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Do not arise.

Assistance to Central Agencies for tourism infrastructure development

1596. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of projects in the country under the scheme "Assistance to Central Agencies" undertaken in the last three years;

(b) the amount released so far and spent for manufacturing of transport coaches for Araku Valley Train, Andhra Pradesh, Illumination of monuments in Varanasi/Sarnath Stupa, Tomb of Lalkan, Uttar Pradesh and Cruise Terminal Building at Mormugao Port Trust, Goa; and

(c) the time by which these projects will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to various Central Agencies like CPWD (Central Public Works Department), ITDC (India

Tourism Development Corporation), Port Trusts, Ministry of Railways etc. under the scheme “Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development” for development of places of tourist interest, illumination and preservation of monuments, development of cruise terminals etc. and to provide all infrastructure facilities required by the tourists.

The details of projects sanctioned under the scheme “Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development” during the years 2015-16 to 2017-18 including funds sanctioned, released and status of progress of work are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The details of funds sanctioned, released and status of completion of work for Araku Valley Train Project, Project for Illumination of monuments in Varanasi/Sarnath and Cruise Terminal Building at Mormugao Port, Goa are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

The details of projects sanctioned under the scheme "Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development" during the years 2015-16 to 2017-18 including funds sanctioned, released and status of progress of work

Sl. No.	Year	State/UT	Name of Project	Amount (₹ in lakh)			Status
				sanctioned	released		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	2015-16		No projects were sanctioned				
2.	2016-17	Kerala	Development of Walkway/Promenade on Willingdon Island, Cochin	901.00	720.30		Ongoing
3.		Kerala	Upgrading of Births and Backup area of Ernakulam Wharf	2,141.00	433.06		Ongoing
4.		Kerala	Project for Up-gradation of Golf Course at SAI Trivandrum Golf Club	2,464.99	1,232.49		Ongoing
5.		Maharashtra	Development of Kanhoji Angre Lighthouse as a tourist Destination	1,500.00	1,500.00		Completed
6.	2017-18	Andhra Pradesh	Sound and Light Show at Puttaparthi, Andhra Pradesh	708.67	354.33		Ongoing
7.		Delhi	Sound and Light Show at Red Fort, Delhi	1,370.00	685.00		Ongoing
8.		Haryana	Sound and Light Show at Yadavindra Gardens, Pinjore	600.00	300.00		Ongoing
9.		Maharashtra	Up-gradation/ modernization to International Cruise terminal at Indira Dock, Mumbai.	1,250.00	500.00		Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Punjab	Infrastructural Development at JCP Attari		1,287.00	643.50	Ongoing
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Illumination of three monuments in Varanasi-Dashashwamedh Ghat to Darbanga Ghat (stretch of 300 metres), Tulsi Manas Mandir and Sarnath Museum		293.55	234.845	Ongoing

Statement-II

The details of funds sanctioned, released and status of completion of work for Araku Valley Train Project, Project for Illumination of monuments in Varanasi/Sarnath and Cruise Terminal Building at Mormugao Port, Goa are as below:

Sl.No.	State/UT	Name of Project	Amount sanctioned	Amount released	Status
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Glass Top Coaches project in Vizag- Arakku Valley, Vishakhapatnam	400.00	400.00	Commissioned
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Illumination of monuments in Varanasi/Sarnath (Dhamekh Stupa, Chaukhandi Stupa, Tomb of Lalkan in Sarnath and Man Mahal in Banaras)	512.43	381.50	Completed
3.	Goa	Cruise Terminal Building at Mormugao Port	879.04	767.187	Completed

(₹ in lakh)

Promotion of tourism in Manipur

1597. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects taken up by Government for promotion of tourism in Manipur during the last three years;

(b) the quantum of amount sanctioned and utilised during that period;

(c) the total flow of Domestic and International tourists in the State, during the last three years; and

(d) what other measures are being contemplated to promote tourism in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme has sanctioned following projects in Manipur during last three years:—

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Circuit/Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount released
1.	North-East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom-Moreh.	89.66	61.32
2.	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Spiritual Circuit- Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple-Shri Gopinath Temple-Shri Bungshibodon Temple-Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80	24.24
TOTAL			143.46	85.56

(c) The Domestic and Foreign Tourist Visits to Manipur during last three years are as under:—

Year	Tourist Visits	
	Domestic	Foreign
2015	146169	3260
2016	150638	3064
2017*	153454	3497

*Provisional

(d) Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination covering various tourism products across the country including the State of Manipur in domestic and international markets. As part of promotional activities, Ministry of Tourism releases print, electronic and online media campaigns in important and potential markets under the 'Incredible India' brand-line.

Development of ecological tourism in the country

1598. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to develop ecological tourism in select regions of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of tourist places selected from the State of Chhattisgarh; and

(c) whether Government has received any letter of request from the State of Chhattisgarh in this regard and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism under Swadesh Darshan Scheme-Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/Union Territories/Central Agencies for developing tourism infrastructure in the circuits, across the country. Under the scheme fifteen thematic circuits have been identified for development, namely: North-East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Heritage Circuit, Tirthankar Circuit and Sufi Circuit. The ecological sites/region of the country are included/covered under the above circuits.

Submission of proposals by the State Governments/UT Administrations under the scheme is a continuous process. 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 the above criteria, Ministry has sanctioned the project 'Development of Jashpur- Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar-Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathyanawagaon-Jagdaldpur-Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh under Tribal Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme' for ₹ 99.94 crore in 2015-16.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The details of projects sanctioned along with funds released under the Eco Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of ECO Circuits Sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme
of the Ministry of Tourism*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	80.37	64.30
2.	Telangana	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62	67.09
3.	Kerala	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	90.06	49.61
4.	Mizoram	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl-Rawpuichhip-Khawhphawp-Lengpui-Durtlang-Chatlang-Sakawrhmutuaitlang-Muthee-Beratlawng-Tuirial Airfield-Hmuifang in Mizoram.	99.07	44.63
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Gandhisagar Dam-Mandleshwar Dam-Omkareshwar Dam-Indira Sagar Dam- Tawa Dam-Bargi Dam-Bheda Ghat-Bansagar Dam-Ken River in Madhya Pradesh.	99.62	49.81

Financial assistance to eco tourism projects

1599. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) how many eco-tourism projects are functioning in the country, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) to what extent eco-tourism has benefited the local people and the details thereof;

(c) whether any financial assistance from Government is given to such projects in India; and

(d) the details of financial assistance given to eco-tourism projects in Kerala during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism under Swadesh Darshan Scheme provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/Union Territories/Central Agencies for developing tourism infrastructure in the identified circuits, across the country in a planned and prioritized manner. Eco circuit is one of the fifteen thematic circuits identified for development under the Scheme.

The details of projects sanctioned under this circuit in the country including Kerala are as follows:—

				(₹ in crore)
Sl.No.	State/Sanction Year	Project Name	Amt. Sanctioned	
1	2	3	4	
1.	Uttarakhand 2015-16	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination	80.37	
2.	Telangana 2015-16	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district	91.62	
3.	Kerala 2015-16	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts	90.06	

1	2	3	4
4.	Mizoram 2016-17	Development of Aizawl -Rawpuichhip-Khawphawp-Lengpui-Durtlang-Chatlang-Sakawrhmituaitlang-Muthee-Beratlawng-Tuirial Airfield-Hmuifang	99.07
5.	Madhya Pradesh 2017-18	Development of Gandhisagar Dam-Mandleshwar Dam-Omkareshwar Dam-Indira Sagar Dam-Tawa Dam-Bargi Dam-Bheda Ghat-Bansagar Dam-Ken River	99.62

All the above projects are at various stages of implementation/completion. Once completed, the projects are expected to increase the tourist footfall at the sites which in turn will create more employment opportunities for the locals.

Eco Circuit Tourism in Tamil Nadu

1600. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Eco-Circuit Tourism has been earmarked in the State of Tamil Nadu Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourism Circuits;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) to (c) Under the Swadesh Darshan scheme-Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits, projects are identified for development in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

The Ministry has not received any proposal from the State Government under Eco-Circuit Tourism.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA — Contd.

Report of the Joint Committee on The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, why are you calling a break like this? It is ten past one. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a message from Lok Sabha. ...(*Interruptions*)... First you answer, why is this disturbance? आप लोग बैठ जाइए! Please बैठ जाइए! ...(*व्यवधान*)...

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:—

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 31st July, 2018, has adopted the following motion further extending the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016:—

MOTION

"That this House do extend time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 up to the first day of the last week of the Winter Session, 2018."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not create a situation like this in the House. बैठ जाइए प्लीज ...(*Interruptions*)... You made a request. ...(*Interruptions*)... You have come prepared. If you come prepared. ...(*Interruptions*)... You want to defy the Chair! ...(*Interruptions*)... You want to defy the Chair! ...(*Interruptions*)... You made a request. I made a request to Home Minister, he came and he was willing to answer. ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't you to hear him? ...(*Interruptions*)... You want to challenge the Chair also. ...(*Interruptions*)... You send some Members in the Well of the House and challenge the Chair. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is this happening? ...(*Interruptions*)... What is this happening? ...(*Interruptions*)... I am adjourning the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

The House is adjourned to meet at 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

*The House then adjourned at eleven minutes past
one of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Wednesday, the 1st August, 2018.*

