

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Sixteenth Session
(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, January 04, 2019/ Pausha 14, 1940 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: I will allow you at 12 o' clock. I am not saying "no" to anybody.

...(Interruptions)

11.01 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

HON. SPEAKER: Q. 341 - Dr. Shashi Tharoor

Distribution of Resources among States

*341. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fifteenth Finance Commission has decided to use the 2011 census data for the distribution of resources among the States and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there would be any reduction in resources allotted to Kerala and Tamil Nadu if the 2011 census data is used, in comparison to the resources allotted under the Thirteenth Finance Commission and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that the States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu are not disadvantaged due to their progressive policies which have reduced population growth in the respective States?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Terms of Reference (ToRs) of Fifteenth Finance Commission (XV-FC), inter-alia state that "the Commission shall use the population data of 2011 while making its

recommendations". The Commission has been asked to submit its report and make it available by 30th October 2019. The Commission is actively engaged in consultations with various State Governments and Ministries in the Central Government.

(b) and (c) The recommendations of the Fifteenth Finance Commission will be part of the report of the Commission which is to be submitted by 30th October 2019 as per the ToR. ToR also indicates that "Commission may consider proposing measurable performance-based incentives for States", in "efforts and progress made in moving towards replacement rate of population growth". The two ToRs taken together balances the 'needs' represented by latest population and "progress towards population control" very well. The 15th FC will be free to use these terms for deciding appropriate weights to be assigned for inter-se determination of the share of taxes to the States and also come up with specific performance based incentive scheme.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Madam Speaker, the hon. Finance Minister's response highlights one very important distinction about the Terms of Reference' which I have in front of me, clause 5 says, "the Commission shall use the population data of 2011". In clause 4, it says, "the Commission may review the progress made on demography".

I know that the hon. Minister understands the issue very well because it came up during his previous tenure as a Minister in the first NDA Government. The fact is that we have a situation where the population of the Southern States has been kept under control at the replacement rate of 2.1 whereas, I am afraid, some of our other friends and brothers in the Northern States have been less effective in population control, as a result of which the demographic balance of the country has shifted dramatically. The Southern States which had 24.7 per cent of the population in 1971 is now down to 20.7%. This has very severe implications for the resources that will be allotted by the Finance Commission to the various States.

Now, it is also possible, as the Finance Minister's reply says, that the incentives can be provided by the Finance Commission for States which may progress in reducing population growth.

Therefore, the first supplementary question that I have for the hon. Minister is: Can he assure this House

that the Government would provide adequate incentives to the States such as Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, that have performed well in controlling population growth through progressive measures, in order to set off against any reduction in resource allocation which may arise due to the new Terms of Reference' given by the NDA Government which involves the adoption of the 2011 Census data?

In public statements, the previous Finance Commission had said, "May", whereas this one says, "Shall". So, if there is, as a result, a reduction in resources to Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, will our hon. Finance Minister give us an assurance that there can be compensatory measures introduced?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I think, my learned friend will realise that the Finance Commission deals with the resource allocation of the whole country. When it deals with the resource allocation for the whole country - the State Governments and the Central Government - it has to have a very balanced approach.

He is right when he says that States which are socially and economically progressive, have a good successful record in terms of population control, should not be disincentivised. But at the same time, I am not saying that that is the right cause but there is the other side of the argument. If the States which are socially and economically less progressive or economically less affluent are provided less, if you look at the people of India, the poor will remain poorer because they are being provided lesser resources and the economically progressive will be provided more resources. Obviously, that cannot be the intention of any Government in power.

So, these Finance Commission terms have been framed with a great sense of responsibility keeping the balance in mind. The 2011 data is the relevant data in terms of population control because Clause 5 says, "The Commission shall use the population data of 2011 while making its recommendations". Population data of 2011 deals with real people today who live in let us say West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh or for that matter in Tamil Nadu or Kerala. Once upon a time, the population data was of 1971. Now the 2011 data is about real human beings who have to be provided resources. So, you cannot ignore their existence. In order to balance this equity, while incentivising the States which have kept population control in mind, Clause 4 says, "The Commission may consider proposing measurable performance-based incentives for States at all appropriate levels of the

Government in the following areas:" And (ii) says, "Efforts and progress made in moving towards replacement rate of population growth." Therefore, whereas the 2011 data is the real data for providing resources, incentives will be given which are performance based, based on your performance at population control.

Now the 14th Finance Commission also, which did not have any such incentive provision of this kind, while making the recommendation had categorically stated that they took both 1971 and 2011 data into consideration because that report came in 2014 to be applicable from 2015 to 2020. I will just read out the operative paragraph where they say, "We have taken the view that the weight assigned to population should be decided first and an indicator for demographic changes should be introduced separately. Although we are of the view that the use of dated population data is unfair, we are bound by our ToR and have signed 17.5 per cent weight to 1971 population. On the basis of the exercises conducted we concluded that a weight to the 2011 population would capture the demographic changes since 1971 both in terms of migration and aid structure. We, therefore, assigned a 10 per cent weightage to the 2011 population."

So, the 14th Finance Commission, which did not have such a population-based incentive, also took into consideration that 1971 data today would be unfair to the real people, the citizens of India. Therefore, they assigned a 17.5 per cent weightage to the 1971 population data and a 10 per cent weightage to the 2011 data because that is the real human beings in existence in India.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Before I ask my second supplementary, I do want to seek a clarification here. The Minister has not in fact fully addressed my concern.

I pointed out the 'may' and 'shall' distinction. He understands this because when he was the Law Minister he piloted in this House the Bill that extended the arrangements for Lok Sabha representation on the basis of the 1971 census for 25 years to 2026. That was Mr. Jaitley as Law Minister. So, he understands the issue.

The concern the States have is, we do not want to be unfair to our brothers in the North but if you go down the slippery slope of giving more and more weightage to that demography, you will end up creating a real sense of serious concern and alienation in the South. I am sure he understands this. I remember his very eloquent words in 2011. I think it is important to stress on this. My question has been whether he will compensate with incentives, but

he has not answered that. He has merely said, we have to take care of this.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let me just clarify. The Finance Commission in its Terms of Reference has a provision that those States which control population, incentives are going to be given to them. That is a part of the Terms of Reference and I am quite sure as a responsible constitutional authority under Article 280, the Finance Commission will ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Jaitleyji, please speak in Hindi. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I always follow the orders of Hon'ble Mulayam Singh ji. ...(*Interruptions*) Incentives will be given to those States who have controlled their population growth, but only the present population can be the basis for this. You gave an example that we have postponed the Constitution Amendment till the year 2026. It means that if you control the population of your State, then the representation of your State in Lok Sabha is not going to come down due to this. But the matter of the second one is that if your population is reduced, then efforts will not be made to reduce your resources. Both can not be compared.

[*English*]

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Madam Speaker, my second supplementary is related to the same Terms of Reference that our hon. Minister has mentioned. The sixth Clause says that, "the Commission may review the present arrangements on financing disaster management initiatives" because of the funds that have to be given by the Centre to the States for disaster management.

Now, I want to point out Madam, that it has been more than a year since the State of Kerala requested the Centre for a special financial package of Rs.7,310 crore for the rehabilitation of those affected by cyclone Ockhi because the National Disaster Relief Fund can only be used for immediate measures and not for long-term measures. But there is this huge disparity that we have just been talking about in the amount requested by the States and what is allocated by the Centre. In this case, the Centre gave Rs.111.70 crore against Rs.7,300 crore requested.

My question is, would the Central Government, in exercise of Article 280(2)(c), be willing to consider mandating the Finance Commission to study the possibility

of setting up a National Rehabilitation and Restoration Fund from which States can make a request for post-disaster recovery activities so that the Centre can then decide on this in a time bound manner?

HON. SPEAKER: He understood your point.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: This is within the ToR of the Finance Commission 2 0 and the Finance Commission could easily have been asked by the Central Government to do this because the problem is that the States also have real people in need in terms of disaster.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Hon'ble Speaker, earlier also National Disaster Fund and State Disaster Relief Fund were set-up on the basis of the recommendations of the Finance Commission. The aim of both these Funds is to provide immediate monetary relief and resources from State Disaster Relief Fund in case of a National Disaster or Disaster occurring anywhere in the country. We have been continuously by allocating funds for this in the Union Budget. Besides, the money available with the National Disaster Relief Fund is meant for the whole country. You are saying that they asked for Rupees seven thousand crores and the Central Government gave only Rupees one hundred and eighty crores, this is not the fact. ...(*Interruptions*)

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: It is Rupees One Hundred and Eighteen Crore. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It is not correct to say that 118 crore rupees was given. ...(*Interruptions*) Your information is quite back dated. I want to make it clear. Wherever disaster occurs, then the concerned States send complete representation. Those norms are applicable in the whole country. Every State is given money according to the estimate of losses incurred in agriculture or loss of houses and properties in that State.

Subsequently, a Central government Committee visits that State and makes arrangement and discusses with the officers of the State and the State Government. After that, the Committee gives a recommendations regarding the amount of money which should be provided to that State. There are fixed norms for it. If houses are damaged in rural areas then a particular amount is provided and if these are in urban areas that that is taken into consideration while providing the money.

The recommendations regarding Kerala has been received. That recommendation has been sent to a high

level Committee, which is comprised of a group of ministers. Hon'ble Rajnath ji is the Chairman of that Committee. I am also one of its members. After that, the Committee holds a meeting and on the basis thereof presents its view. The recommendation regarding Kerala was about Rs.4,500 crore rupees though I am not able to recall the exact amount. It might be a bit less. ...*(Interruptions)* The Committee gave its recommendation. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Please, not like this. I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The Committee has given its recommendations. The amount has been sanctioned. I would also like to tell that whenever there is a demand from any State, then there is always a big gap between the demand and the criteria of National Disaster Relief Fund. It is not so that the demanded amount is as per criteria when discussions take place between the officers of the Union Government and the State Government, then they agree on these measures of the criteria. It is altogether a different thing if simply on political grounds demand is made 10 times or 25 times more than the recommended amount.

HON. SPEAKER: Mahtab ji, please speak. I have those names with me which were given earlier. This is not the way.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Hon. Speaker Madam, we are dealing with Terms of Reference of 15th Commission when this Commission was formed, at the initial stage there were five Finance Ministers. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mahtab ji, you please speak in Hindi. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: The Finance Ministers of five States have submitted a memorandum to the Hon. President. They had recommended many amendments in that. The Finance Minister of Kerala and Puducherry, who is Chief Minister of Puducherry also

among them. The Finance Minister of Andhra Pradesh and others were also there. One point come in that.

[English]

In the Terms of Reference and the matters that shall be taken into consideration by the 15th Finance Commission, while making recommendations are: "The principle should govern the Grand-in-Aid of the revenue of the States out of the Consolidated Fund of India and the sums to be paid to the States by way of Grand-in-Aid of their revenue under article 275 of the Constitution for the purpose other than those specified in the proviso to Clause 1 of the article."

My question is that in the Constitution, in article 275, the basic term that is missing in these Terms of Reference is 'which are in need of assistance'.

[Translation]

You have replied to only one part. This question has been missed by Shashi Tharoor ji. The Grant-in-Aid would be determined as per the need for assistance of States. This is not included in the Terms of Reference. Whether the Government would consider it?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam, the provisions of the Constitution will always be applicable, irrespective what anyone wishes. Therefore, every Constitutional Authority, including Finance Commission, will also have to keep the Constitution in mind alongwith the Terms of References.

I feel that as far as the question of allocation of funds is concerned, then in that context you should always consider two principles. The definition of Bharat is given in the Constitution of our country.

[English]

India, that is Bharat, that is a Union of States. So, it is federal in character.

[Translation]

You also need a strong centre for this federal structure. You also need strong States. Therefore, the Finance Commission keeps both these things in mind while making allocations. No one would want that the economy of a State is weakened by this allocation. Also, no one would want that the economy of the Centre is weakened in this process. So, the Finance Commission allocates funds to the States keeping these facts in mind, every time. When the Finance Commission gives its

recommendations than these allocations will be considered.

HON. SPEAKER: Thambidurai ji.

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Hon. Speaker Madam, I appreciate that Finance Minister has now realized that India is a federal set-up. So you know as to why it is a federal set-up. It is because of different cultures and different languages that our forefathers created the State like that. That is how some States like Kerala and Tamil Nadu are adopting different lifestyle from what is happening in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. We are interested in small families. That is a traditional thing for land owners. I belong to a land-owner community. In our family, we have one boy or one girl. That is all. We restrict the family because we don't want division of land. The land must be there; then only it will be useful and also economical for cultivation. Therefore, the population is going down to increase the economic activities, to increase the resources and for development of that area. But if you are bringing this 15th Finance Commission as the criterion for population, we are affected because whatever we are given will be given to our brothers who are not following that kind of a thing. You said it is a federal country. Federal is always something different.

HON. SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: At the same time, in order to have equal development for the country, we first propagated socialism. Pandit Nehru brought in socialism. Now, socialism is not there. Once again, liberalisation has come in. We are following capitalism. Ambanis, Adanis and Essar are coming up. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: It will be a big discussion now.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: But can you ensure that money can be brought to other parts? You cannot. Since you want to develop the country, you are allowing to develop whoever has got the talent. You are allowing even Adani; I have no objection to that. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: You cannot penalise the States like Tamil Nadu and others when we are developing because the population is less, but you want to divert the

money to other States because they are affected. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Thambidurai, now come to the question please. This is not a discussion. You can do better.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Secondly, since socialism is gone, there is no equality. Now, capitalism has come in and only a few people are benefited. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: We can have a discussion on this topic but not now. Please put your question now.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: I am talking about the problem my State is facing. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I cannot help it. If you sit here, you will also do the same.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: As a result of that, we could not get sufficient funds from the Centre. Since you have taken the 2011 census in the 15th Finance Commission, it is fully affected. When I represented earlier that the 1971 census has to be taken, even our Vajpayeeji accepted it. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please come to the question now.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: That is the base year. We have to get nearly Rs. 9,000 crore. You have to give that to Tamil Nadu. We have to get our arrears. Even in GST also, you have not given us our dues. That way, we are fully affected and because of the 15th Finance Commission also, we are affected. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Do you want to change the norms?

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Can you come forward to revise everything? ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Thambidurai, ask him whether he is going to change the norms.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Can you see to it that our moneys which are pending, come to us? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam, the problem with very long questions is that those questions can contradict themselves.

The question is that the basis should have been socialism. The thrust of the question is this: "Let the weaker States remain weak and the more progressive States become richer". That cannot be the philosophy. ...*(Interruptions)*

The terms of the Finance Commission are adequately balanced. They do not take the 1971 but the 2011 census into consideration and add a clause that the Finance Commission will continue to incentivise those States which have succeeded in population control. The Fourteenth Finance Commission - I said in my reply to Dr. Tharoor - also, when it had the 1971 criteria in mind and when it made the share of the States 42 per cent and it was highly leaning in favour of the States, said: "When you are making a recommendation in 2014 for 2015 to 2020, taking the real population of 1971 is unfair, but that is our term of reference. So, we allocate a weightage of 17.5 for 1971 and ten for 2011." They also did a balancing act. I am sure, the Constitutional authority will continue to do a balancing act.

Let me clarify regarding what you said about the GST. Under the Constitution Amendment - I am saying this without fear of contradiction and any statement made to the contrary is incorrect - every State in India is guaranteed an annual increase of 14 per cent whether collections take place or not. Therefore, any grievance made in this regard is only a make-believe propaganda. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: If you want, we can have a discussion but not now.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Improvement of Banking Sector and PSUs

*342. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allocated funds to the banking sector and other Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) with a view to improving their condition; and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the amount allocated to the banking sector and PSUs, separately, for this purpose, date and undertaking-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY):

[English]

(a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes Madam, in recent past, Rs. 90,000 crore was allocated in the Union Budget and infused in various PSBs by the Government during financial year (FY) 2017-18. In the budget estimates of FY 2018-19, Rs. 65,000 crore has been allocated for recapitalisation of PSBs and an amount of Rs. 51,533 crore has been infused in PSBs till 31.12.2018. PSBs-wise details of capital infusion by Government in PSBs in FY 2017-18 and up to 31.12.2018 in FY 2018-19 are given at the Annexure.

India Infrastructure Financial Company Limited (IIFCL) is the only Central Public Sector Enterprise under the administrative control of the Department of Financial Services. An amount of Rs. 100 crore each in FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19 was allocated in the Union Budget and infused in IIFCL by the Government.

Annexure

Capital Infusion by Government in Public Sector Banks

Amounts in crore Rs.

Sl. No.	Bank	2017-18	2018-19 (till 31.12.2018)
1	2	3	4
1	Allahabad Bank	1,500	4,844
2	Andhra Bank	1,890	2,019
3	Bank of Baroda	5,375	
4	Bank of India	9,232	10,086
5	Bank of Maharashtra	3,173	4,498
6	Canara Bank	4,865	
7	Central Bank of India	5,158	4,032
8	Corporation Bank	2,187	2,555
9	Dena Bank	3,045	

1	2	3	4
10	IDBI Bank Limited	12,471	
11	Indian Bank	0	
12	Indian Overseas Bank	4,694	2,157
13	Oriental Bank of Commerce	3,571	5,500
14	Punjab National Bank	5,473	8,247
15	Punjab & Sind Bank	785	
16	Syndicate Bank	2,839	2,360
17.	UCO Bank	6,507	3,076
18	Union Bank of India	4,524	
19	United Bank of India	2,634	2,159
20	Vijaya Bank	1,277	
21	State Bank of India	8,800	

Source: Banks

[Translation]

SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Hon. Speaker, I would present my points in brief.

My question is related to the present situations in Banking Sectors. As per the data of 2017-18 and 2018-19 which have come to me through the Government, once 90 thousand crore rupees was given to the Banking Sector, then second time, 65 thousand crore Rupees was given and after that, more than 51 thousand crore Rupees were given to this sector. If we see the data of these two years then we find that more than two lakh crore Rupees have been given to the Banking Sector.

Hon. Speaker, through you, I would like to understand from Arun Jaitley ji that the Government talk of autonomy of institutions

[English]

Governors are not above the Government, Government is always above the Governors.

[Translation]

Every autonomous institutions has been given the autonomy to listen to wrong things said by anyone. This is the meaning of autonomous institution. This does not mean that the institution does not listen to the Government in the interest of the country and the people.

Hon. Speaker, so much money has been given in the last two years and Nine lakh Crore Rupees are lying with the Reserve Bank. On the one hand, there is no money for the development of the country and, on the other hand, so much money is lying idle. I would like to give you the example of LIC. LIC has given a large amount of money to the Government and the Government has invested all the money on the development of Railways. Today, the work on Railways is going on at a fast pace. I want to know that the idle money belongs to whom? Such huge amount of money which is lying idle with the Banking Sector also belongs to the people and the country. If we will not invest this money for the development of the people then even after ten years the same issue will come up that this money has not been utilised. The nation wants to know that when and for whom the Government will use this money.

I want to say very honestly that today the condition of Banking Sector is such that they feel as if these are Private Institutions

[English]

You are only the custodian

[Translation]

This is public money. You take from one person and give it to another and run the system by the interest earned thereas

[English]

It is very much simple.

[Translation]

But what should be done is not done and what should not be done is done in the Banking Sector in the name of authomy. You give money just on the basis of someone's phone call, without verifying the papers. What kind of autonomy is this?

HON. SPEAKER: Please ask your question. This can also be a subject of discussion

SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Now, the question arises that which autonomous institution has given the right to them to do such things. Hon. Speaker, I would like to get the answers that to creat a different atmosphere in the country, to put question mark on the Government and to not adhere to the policies of the Government, who gave them right to behave in such a manner. The country wants

development as funds are available. My question is why the development cannot take place.

HON. SPEAKER: He understands your question, he is a wise person.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Hon. Speaker, as far as the question of recapitalisation of banks is concerned, I would like to clarify that it was needed because the NPA of banks were high. There was a time when it was said that the gross value of NPAs was about 2.5 lakh crore. When RBI reviewed the assets quality in the year 2015, then it came to light that large number of hidden NPAs were there in Banks. This was due to the old loans given earlier. This figure was about 8.5 lakh crores. This has presented a challenge in front of us that how come the NPAs of Banks are so high? These NPAs have been created mainly due to giving excessive loans from 2008 to 2014 and this has come to light in assets quality review. So, what was the way to deal with that situation? RBI did its first assets quality review.

Secondly if capital of banks declines than their NPAs will rise Higher NPAs affects lending capacity of banks that further affects economy. Thus, if was necessary to provide capital to the banks. The capital was provided to banks in three instalments. In first instalment, Rs. 70,000 crore was provided under Indradhanush. In second instalment Rs. 2 lakh, 12 thousand crore was provided as there was balance. Rs. 1 lakh, 35 thousand crore was provided through bonds. The banks have to raise money from public. Rs. 42,000 crore is still there as balance. The Government have cleared Rs. 41,000 crore under Supplementary Grants. Therefore, Rs. 83,000 crore will be provided to banks as capital. The banks which are taking prompt corrective action, their lending capacity rises through this capital and these provide then times more loans in the market. So, the Government have provided this for revival of banking system.

As far as the issue of RBI raised by the Hon. Member is concerned, the question arises whether RBI should be autonomous. This is world wide accepted principle that it should have autonomous States. But it is the responsibility of an autonomous institution to held discussion with all stake holders like Government, State Government and then formulate a policy. The Hon. Member has raised question about reserves lying with the RBI. These reserves are necessary.

There should be adequate resevers with the RBI to deal with any emergency or rises to economy. How much

reserve it should have, this has been discussed from time to time. The provisions Government have constituted expert committee in 1997, 2005 and 2013 to ascertain amount of reserve to be kept. These Committees recommended that surplus amount should be given the Government on annual basis so that that can be used.

The Committee was constituted by RBI at the time of Malegaon incident in 2013. That Committee was not constituted by the Government. The Committee found that Rs. one lakh forty nine thousand crore is lying surplus with the RBI. The Committee recommended that it should be provided to the Government in instalments on yearly basis. Similarly, a new Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the former Governor of RBI Dr. Bimal Jalan. Earlier, he was Secretary of Economic Affairs to the Government of India. He is an experienced economist and under his chairmanship this Committee is constituted. This Committee will examine this issue again that how much reserves RBI should keep in its existing economic capital framework and present economic situation. If it has some surplus, the Committee will then give its recommendations in that regard.

SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I will ask second question in brief. I will not mention the name of the former Governor of RBI but it is published in the Times of India that we wanted another term because he knew about the impending crisis in the country. The new Governor took over the charge, he did good work. The Hon. Prime Minister also praised him. He tried to tighten the system. The Earlier Governor was liberal and he made the system liberal. The new Governor has tightened the system which results in adverse effect on industry. Even today, we are reading that money is coming back in the banks due to such strictness. Such steps will not help in growth of the banks but it slows down industry also. The Hon. Minister just told that the Government helped the banks to increase their lending capacity. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister that the Government is going to evolve a mechanism by discussing this issue with banking sector for growth of banks and industry.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Hon. Speaker, the Government have taken several steps so that money can come into banks. Yesterday, only I issued a statement which is published today in the newspapers. A successful experiment is being made under Insolvency and bankruptcy law which was enacted by the Parliament two years ago and money is coming back in banking system. It is an independent and autonomous function of the RBI to

formulate monetary Policy. The Government do not interfere in it. It is the responsibility of them to whom to consult and which facts they consider to formulate policy. Earlier monetary policy was decided by a person. The Government have made amendments in RBI Act. This is a big reform and it got appreciation world wide. The RBI also wanted this and now the monetary policy committee consisted of 6 members and the Governor of RBI is chairman of this Committee. He holds casting vote power. Three good economists are nominated by the Government, 3 persons are from RBI and the Governor has power of casting vote. The Government have drafted this law with the consent of the RBI. The Government have enacted this law and this policy is formulated by the monetary policy Committee. If there is a problem, the Government discusses it with them. In my opinion it should be tried on experimental basis.

[English]

SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA: Thank you, Madam Speaker, for giving me the opportunity to speak.

Madam, the reply furnished by the hon. Minister shows that a large amount of money is being infused into various Public Sector Banks to improve their financial condition. It means that these banks are more accountable and answerable to the Government of India as well as to the people of this country.

Now the Government of India as well as respective State Governments are sponsoring a lot of social sector programmes. Similarly, under MSME sector, programmes are being given both by the Government of India as well as respective State Governments. Now the District-Level Committees are sending the list of beneficiaries to various banks. Though the banks are answerable and accountable to the Government of India as well as to the people of this country, they are reluctant and they are refusing to give financial assistance to the beneficiaries who have been selected by the District-Level Committees. They are doing it in spite of the fact that many a time, they receive subsidy amounts from the Government of India as well as State Governments. They keep the subsidy amount for months and years together. Ultimately, they refuse to consider the request of the beneficiaries.

I would like to know whether the Union Government is thinking to bring in some legislation to make these bankers accountable and answerable to the people as also to the beneficiaries of the social sector programmes.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam, under the Banking Regulation Act, we already have a legislative space which

is occupied. There may be problems in certain sectors but let us not forget, historically the public sector banks have also performed a very important role. For example, for infrastructure financing in India, one of the most predominant sources was public sector banks; for industrialization in India, one of the most predominant sources was public sector banks; and in creating entrepreneurship in India, one of the most important sources was public sector banks. Even today, 13 crore people have taken Mudra loans. The small entrepreneurs have all been funded by public sector banks. The public sector banks have connected 33 crore new people through Jan Dhan Scheme. So, they have performed ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing would go on record like this.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: If you want to politicize it, these were the very banks whose Rs.8.5 lakh crore was taken away for those indiscriminatory loans which were given on phone calls during 2008 to 2014 period. At that time, you were conspicuously silent.

Therefore, if there is some area of grievance with regard to certain scheme, please bring it to my notice. Through the Department of Financial Services, we will certainly take it up with the concerned banks.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Madam, I thank you for giving me this chance.

In spite of, whatever has been said and whatever criticism is there, still the people of this country, instil confidence in the nationalised banks. Actually, they believe in them. Those who are interested in huge profits, they go here and there to private organisations. But generally, those people who want their money to be secured, they still have confidence in the nationalised banks. Maybe, some aberrations are there. I am not on that. The NPAs are there. I am not on that.

I have a question which is hitting me for a few months now. I read a news in the newspapers that the State Bank of India has suffered a loss of more than Rs.3000 crore. If it is so, it is a very shocking news. Before the merger, the State Bank of India did not suffer any losses. Is it because of the merger of State Bank of Punjab and Sind, State Bank of Travancore, State Bank of Bikaner

*Not recorded.

and Jaipur, etc. with the State Bank of India? Those Banks were suffering losses. The main State Bank of India did not suffer losses earlier. Is it a fall out of this merger or not?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam Speaker, initial observation of Shri Kalyan Banerjee with regard to the Public Sector Banks is entirely correct, I share his sentiments. But his conclusion is entirely wrong. The merger is a separate area and on the question of so called 'loss', let me explain what is this loss.

The State Bank of India and several other Public Sector Banks have operational profits from their day to day operations as far as their books are concerned. The State Bank of India still has a very large operational profit on a year to year basis. Why does the balance sheet show a loss? The loss is, if you remember, in an answer to a Question which Shri Gopal Shetty has asked, because of those large NPAs of Rs. 8.5 lakh crore because of the legacy of that period. How do you now bring the accounts of the banks back to normal? So, the Reserve Bank expects, that is their policy and a correct policy, that you must now start making provisioning. The moment an account becomes an NPA, its recovery becomes doubtful. Qua the deter, the liability remains. You take action under IBC, you file a suit, you take action under the SARFAESI law. You take those actions. But how much you will recover remains doubtful. So, the column shifts to the NPA account and since it goes there, the Reserve Bank has a direction that some part of that amount which has now become doubtful, you have to provision for a possible loss of that account. Assuming, I am giving this as an illustrative figure, if Reserve Bank in a given quarter has a profit of Rs. 2.5 thousand crore but in that quarter for those NPAs they are asked to make a provisioning of Rs. 5.5 thousand crore, so even though the profit is Rs. 2000 crore, because of provisioning they will have to show that loss in the books. This has been going on because after they discovered that the NPAs were hidden below the carpet and the Asset Quality Review brought out those NPAs up, since then the provisioning has been done. The so called 'losses' of the banks are not because of their operations, operations are predominantly in profit, but it is because of this excessive provisioning which is being made. It is an accounting process so that you bring back the health of the banks to normal, assuming some part of it is not recovered and from the last quarter onwards the curve which was moving up, because of this provisioning is now moving down. In every quarter after quarter bulk of the provisioning having already been made, now the operational profits will start reflecting. They did

reflect in the last quarter; they will reflect in the current quarter and as more IBC recoveries come, it will further reflect and, therefore, the curve of NPAs will start going down.

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Kirit Somaiya, please put a short question.

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Hon. Speaker, there is problem of Capital adequacy ratio liquidity in banks. The Hon. Minister said about recapitalisation, recovery and restructuring. Recently, merger of Dena Bank and Vijaya Bank with Bank of Baroda is announced. There are 11 big banks. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister that what steps the Government are going to take in regard to these banks and how many mergers are going to take place.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Hon. Speaker, the next question is about this issue only. But I would like to indicate that the Government decided about only these three banks, when it is asked in next question I will further clarify it.
...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The next question is not coming.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: The question will not lapse even if it is suspended.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: It happens.

[Translation]

You please do not raise new question.

[English]

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Since that question has been suspended, I will clarify. What is the purpose of amalgamation?

[Translation]

There are 21 public sector banks. 11 banks are under corrective action made and the banks, that come under this are those whose lending capacity declines. This was a legacy problem that we had to face. It was necessary to provide capital to banks for their revival.

The second effort was to try to recover loans. Earlier mechanism under SARFAESI ACT, SICA ACT and DRT

was slow and sufficient recovery was not being made under it thus NPAs were increasing.

Besides, the RBI issued so many circular for restructuring those were also not so much effective for recoveries. Insolvency Bankruptcy code is an important step for recovery. A case is registered under this code and a resolution professional is appointed immediately. When the case is admitted the management which is responsible for NPA, leaves the company. The resolution professional takes over the Committee of creditors decides that who will finance that company through bidding process and help to revive the company. This process helps to save employment and assets. The defaulting management has to leave the company. This present system is very beneficial.

Yesterday, only I wrote an assessment, after implementation of IBC in the last 2 years, the Government will manage to bring back Rs. 3 lakh crore in the banking system through this process. What is the purpose of merger? Earlier, five subsidiary banks of SBI and one Bhartiya Mahila Bank, which have only 40 branches were merged in the State Bank of India. Sometimes, small banks could not survive due to competition. That merger was a successful experiment. I would like to clarify that the Government always assures that nobody will lose his job. The employee remains in that zone itself where he is working even after process of merger.

The one who is in Kashmir gets posting in Kashmir only. The one who was in South India, Kerala, in Travancore Cochin Bank got posted at the places wherever the branches were there and it was a successful experiment. What is behind the merger? Recently a merger of banks has taken place three days back and it has been announced that the Bank of Baroda which is a big bank will merge with Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank. Dena Bank is a PCA bank that was kept under Prompt Corrective Action. It has very high NPAs and is unable to disburse loan. After merging these three banks, the two other banks are in sound health and the one is weak bank and after this merger a big entity will take shape and it will be the second largest bank after the State Bank of India in this country. The number may be less, but there will be effective banks with the capacity of the State banks and their survival and existence will be easy in the competitive environment. Its other benefit is that with the landing and borrowing cost when the capacity increases their vital stats become very good. The rate at which they borrow money reduces their cost of borrowing and it becomes easy for the banks to

survive.

Its third objective is that suppose the branches of all these three banks are in an area then it is multiplication of energy. There can be one bank by merging these three banks. But, what will the remaining two banks will do there? You can relocate those in the areas where there are no bank branches. Therefore, the benefits of economies of scale like giving strength, reducing cost of borrowing, spreading banking and merging the weak banks which are unable to survive so that these become a part of a big bank in the competitive environment. The employees of these small banks are benefitted on becoming a part of the big bank. Therefore, the ultimate road map is that like the State Bank of India which is quite stable and economically, financially strong bank after the merger of Bank of Baroda, Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank, it will be the number two entity.

SHRIMATI RANJIT RANJAN: Madam Speaker, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as Shri Kirit Somaiya ji has asked whether the merger of Dena Bank, Vijaya Bank and Bank of Baroda the recovery of the NPA will not be done and whether the people will have to face inconveniences like at the time of demonetization when around 125 crore people were made to stand in the queue. The employees of these banks are not satisfied with that. They are saying that a number of people will become jobless then the loss of employment will be higher than its benefit.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam, the parts of both the questions raised by the Hon. Members are based on wrong promise. Their NPAs are coming back. There was a time when these banks were compelled to role out loans unabated, today these are being saved. *...(Interruptions)* We have been clear on it, therefore, if the question of rolling out loans unabated had been asked then you could have got a better reply.

So far as jobs are concerned, the principle is very simple before asking this question, if a weak institution is there. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: You please complete. Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: The reply of the question being raised by you is being given.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam Speaker, I have said in the reply of the first question itself. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Listen the full reply. Do not do so, Ranjit Ranjan ji please take your seat. Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam Speaker, I have made it clear in the reply of the question that nobody is going to lose job. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You have told it.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you answer the question.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam, there is a principle in economics. When do people lose jobs? When they are economically fragile and weak entities which go to closure that people lose jobs. When they become stronger, they create more jobs. That is the basic principle of economy and that is what we are trying to do.

Stamp Duty

*344. SHRI GEORGE BAKER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the rate/percentage of stamp duty allowed for sale/purchase of property at present across the country, State/UT-wise including West Bengal;

(b) whether the Government is planning/proposing to have a uniform stamp duty rate across the country;

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

(d) whether the Government has consulted with some of the States/UTs in this regard and if so, the details

*Not recorded.

thereof, State/UT-wise along with their reaction thereto; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) As Per Entry 63 in list-II (State List), Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, rate of Stamp Duty in respect of sale, purchase or transfer of immovable property is purely State matter, wherein the State governments have sovereign power to make laws and decide rate of stamp duty within concerned state. Thus, the rate of stamp duty to be levied on these transactions differs from state to state. Therefore, the rate/percentage of stamp duty to be levied by States on properties is not centrally maintained by Department of Revenue.

(d) and (e) As the subject matter of levying of Stamp Duty on Property is under the jurisdiction of States and therefore, the question of consulting States in the matter by Department of Revenue does not arise.

SHRI GEORGE BAKER: Madam, I just have one or two small questions.

HON. SPEAKER: Yes, you can ask two questions.

SHRI GEORGE BAKER: The first one is not a question. First of all, I want to thank you for bringing sanity into this House again after over 1½ years.

I had asked the question about purchase of land and Stamp Duty. When we talk about Stamp Papers, eventually our mind normally goes into this attitude that Stamp Papers are meant only for the rich people who are buying properties all over. It is a State issue. They are buying land for their residence or for their business etc. But it also includes agriculturists and we, no doubt, in India have landlords with large landholdings and then we also have those poor farmers who have a very tough time, scraping money.

HON. SPEAKER: But what is your question? Stamp Duty is a State Subject.

SHRI GEORGE BAKER: It is a State Subject. But what we are talking about is that in the case of these farmers, we are all asking for farmers to have a minimum sale price throughout the country. For those poor farmers, why can we not have a permanent Stamp Duty throughout the country?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam, this issue of Stamp Duty is governed by List II of the Seventh Schedule, which is a State List. Entry 63 clearly deals with Stamp Duty, it is a State Subject and, therefore, being a State Subject, the Centre is constitutionally disabled from having a uniform rate. So, there is no proposal that the Centre has to shift any Entry from the State List to the Union List. Today, there is no occasion for that. The system seems to be working and if concessions are to be shown to any particular section of the society, it is for the State Governments to do so. The only residuary part of Stamp Duty which comes within the domain of the Centre relates to shares, securities etc. and it has nothing to do with immovable property which is entirely in the domain of States.

HON. SPEAKER: Do you have a second supplementary?

SHRI GEORGE BAKER: I do not have any second question.

HON. SPEAKER: Question No. 345, Shri Asaduddin Owaisi - Not present.

Hon. Minister.

World Malaria Report

†*345. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the World Malaria Report, India has made significant progress in reduction of malaria cases to bring it down by 24 per cent in 2016-17 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the death cases due to malaria have also come down from 194 in 2017 to 29 in 2018 till September and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has identified the vulnerable districts where malaria cases are mostly reported;

(d) if so, whether the Government has chalked out a plan to concentrate on those districts for reduction of malaria in these States in particular and in the country in general; and

(e) if so, the steps taken or being taken by the Government in this regard?

† Since Shri Asaduddin Owaisi was not present, hence Hon. Speaker asked the Minister to lay the reply on the Table and allowed Shri K.C. Venugopal to ask the supplementary question.

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

Statement

(a) Yes. World Malaria Report (WMR) 2018, published by WHO, has reported a significant drop in the estimated malaria cases in India by 3 million fewer cases in 2017 as compared to 2016 which is a decrease of 24% in 2017 as compared to 2016. This achievement is primarily due to intensified efforts, including improved surveillance, early diagnosis and complete treatment, distribution of Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs), uninterrupted logistic supply and by strengthening of monitoring and supervision etc.

(b) Deaths due to malaria as reported by the States have come down from 194 in 2017 to 54 in 2018 till September.

(c) Yes. The entire country has been categorised based on the endemicity of malaria - number of malaria cases reported per 1000 population (API- annual parasite incidence) as follows (status at end of 2017):

Category of districts	Definition	Number
Category 0	Districts/units historically considered to be without local transmission and reporting no case for last 3 years.	106
Category 1	Districts/units having API less than 1 per 1000 population.	470
Category 2	Districts/units having API 1 and above, but less than 2 per 1000 population.	68
Category 3	Districts/units having API 2 and above per 1000 population.	34

(d) and (e) Yes. The National Framework for Malaria Elimination (NFME) was launched on 11 February 2016. The document lays out the vision, mission, broad principles and practices to achieve the target of malaria elimination by 2030. In sync with NFME (2016-2030), the National Strategic Plan (NSP) for the period 2017-22 has been developed in which focus is on district-based planning, implementation and monitoring. Strategies laid down are as follows:

- Early diagnosis and complete treatment
- Case based surveillance and rapid response
- Integrated Vector Management
 - Indoor Residual Spray (IRS)
 - Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs)/ Insecticide-treated Nets (ITNs)
 - Larval Source Management (LSM)
- Epidemic Preparedness and Early Response
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Advocacy, Coordination and Partnerships
- Behavior Change Communication (BCC) and Community Mobilization
- Programme Planning and Management
- Certification of malaria elimination at State/district levels

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Madam Speaker, the term of the 16th Lok Sabha is coming to an end. We are talking about various diseases now. I would like to draw your attention that the hon. Health Minister had given an assurance to this House that an All India Institute of Medical Sciences would be given to the State of Kerala and already three years have been completed. This is the last Session of this Lok Sabha and only the Budget Session is remaining. Kerala is vulnerable to many diseases and a lot of new diseases are also coming there. So, I would like to know from the Health Minister whether the Government is going to sanction that Institute for the State of Kerala. I want to know whether the Minister is going to fulfil his earlier assurance.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is on malaria. If the Minister wants to reply, I have no objection to that.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: The Government of India is committed that we will be providing All India Institute of Medical Sciences in a phased manner to every State and it is being done accordingly. Kerala is also one of the States where we have considered it, but it is being done in a phased manner.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra.

SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Madam Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Government as well as the

Hon. Health Minister that with his efforts and with the efforts of our Government the number of deaths due to Malaria has declined to a large extent. Still there are many areas which are affected with the new virus of Malaria like Dengue and other diseases. Still there are many backward districts in my Parliamentary Constituency like Chitrakoot which have been declared as aspirational districts which are not having sufficient health facilities. I would like to know as to whether some special arrangement is likely to be made to curb the menace of the new diseases being spread by mosquitoes.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Madam Speaker, First of all I would like to share with all of you that with your cooperation the incident of Malaria has reduced by three million as per the World Malaria Report. The World Bank has also appreciated it in the World Malaria Report. Likewise, death incidents have also been reduced to 54 from 194 in the year 2017. We have tried to control it with your cooperation at a very fast pace. So far as dengue and other communicable diseases are concerned our efforts are going on continuously. We are following each and every protocol by holding talks with the States for its rectification with a seasonal approach. The States are timely informed to follow the required protocol. One can see that the death incidents in that case also have reduced and we are trying to reduce it further.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Question No. 347- Shrimati Neelam Sonkar - Not present.

Hon. Minister.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Is there no supplementary also?

[Translation]

Is there no love for Hindi? Shri Ajay Mishra Teni.

Promotion of Official Language

†*347. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by all the financial institutions, banks and departments on promotion of official language Hindi from the year 2014 to 30th September, 2017, Institution/Bank/Department-wise; and

† Since Shrimati Neelam Sonkar was not present, hence Hon. Speaker asked the Minister to lay the reply on the Table and allowed Shri Ajay Misra Teni to ask the supplementary question.

(b) the value of advertisements published by all departments, corporations and banks under his Ministry separately in official language Hindi, in regional languages and in English during the above period, institution/bank/department-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The expenditure spent on promotion of Official Language Hindi and advertisements in Hindi, Regional Languages and English by Banks, Financial Institutions and Departments from the F.Y. 2014 to 30th September, 2017 is shown at the Annexure.

Annexure

The Amount Spent on promotion of official Language Hindi and advertisements in Hindi, Regional Languages and English by Banks, Financial Institutions and Departments from the F.Y. 2014 to 30th September, 2017

(Rs. in Lacs)

Sl. No.	Name of Banks/Financial Institutions/ Departments	Amount Spent on promotion of Hindi			Amount spent on Advertisements
		Hindi	English	Regional Languages	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Corporation Bank	127.45	295.45	272.66	19.20
2.	Dena Bank	32.04	2688.29	1205.91	1038.28
3.	Bank of Maharashtra	42.22	1267.61	897.01	450.51
4.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	31.77	3686.49	1464.91	1626.49
5.	Central Bank of India	221.90	5574.68	3270.49	2599.02
6.	Bank of India	118.55	7816.16	1290.61	1374.86
7.	Vijaya Bank	108.55	701.00	199.87	45.81
8.	Allahabad Bank	37.64	3436.00	2508.00	571.00
9.	Union Bank	480.88	1465.06	875.90	408.39
10.	Bank of Baroda	342.25	7529.00	3273.00	1902.00
11.	Canara Bank	104.66	104.78	338.48	250.39
12.	United Bank of India	63.23	759.41	303.76	455.64
13.	Punjab & Sind Bank	18.94	76.88	47.06	25.18
14.	Indian Overseas Bank	124.46	382.65	95.60	285.74
15.	State Bank Of India	1331.11	42787.44	19492.72	13137.53
16.	Syndicate Bank	170.83	2330.26	2765.67	1278.70
17.	Punjab National Bank	130.26	7442.00	2719.00	4385.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
18. Export-Import Bank Of India		72.05	224.78	388.23	94.72
19. Andhra Bank		87.79	689.64	630.06	1352.74
20. UCO Bank		77.75	4242.00	846.00	3395.00
21. Indian bank		210.20	530.27	527.49	712.79
22. NABARD		92.37	100.31	297.78	142.71
23. SIDBI		74.47	118.94	77.14	16.20
24. IDBI Bank		93.12	3617.46	3266.23	1526.63
25. I.F.C.I.		3.53	3.80*		
26. I.I.F.C.L.		3.60	24.64	24.64	--
27. General Insurance corporation of India		27.20	195.68	620.67	24.34
28. New India Insurance Company		169.26	7114.00	3187.00	2446.00
29. Life Insurance Corporation of India		468.99	89612.41	38888.28	44056.25
30. United India Insurance Co Ltd.		3.50	75.33	39.59*	-
31. National Insurance Company Ltd.		393.42	6640.83	488.20	8016.46
32. The Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd.		170.72	432.64	280.65	270.17
33. Department of Financial services		1.49	158.67*		
34. Department of Revenue		5.72	7.44	14.45	0.08
35. Department of Expenditure		6.50	2.59.		
36. Department of Economic Affairs		8.16	139.73.		
37. Department of Investment and Public Assets Management		1.91	NA	NA.	NA.

* Expenditure on Advertisements is not kept separately

N.A. - Not Available

SHRI AJAY MISHRA TENI: Madam Speaker, it is mandatory to at least 50% work in all four offices and each in our overseas offices as per the annual programme issued by the Hon. President every year. The financial resources are made available to inspect the inland offices but no financial assistance is made available to the Rajbhasha Committee to inspect the overseas offices as to whether they are working at least 50% in Rajbhasha or not? I urge the Hon. Finance Minister whether he will make financial assistance available to the Rajbhasha Committee to inspect the overseas offices.

THE HON. FINANCE MINISTER AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS MINISTER (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): I will keep in mind the suggestion given by the Hon. Member.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Question No. 348- Shri Nagar Rodmal - Not present.

Hon. Minister.

[Translation]

Ayushman Bharat Yojana

†*348. SHRI RODMAL NAGAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

†Since Shri Rodmal Nagar was not present, hence Hon. Speaker asked the Minister to lay the reply on the Table and allowed Shri Ganesh Singh to ask the Supplementary question.

(a) whether the names of a number of eligible beneficiaries have been excluded from the Ayushman Bharat Yojana; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to include all the eligible persons under the Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA):

[*English*]

(a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) is an entitlement based scheme. The total number of entitled beneficiary families is around 10.74 crore poor and deprived families drawn from Socio Economic Caste Census database by applying specific deprivation criteria for rural area and occupational criteria for urban area. In addition, the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) beneficiary families of States where the scheme had been operational in 2017-18 are also entitled for benefit under PMJAY. All these eligible families are entitled to receive benefits under the PMJAY and no separate enrolment is required.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Madam Speaker, as on date more than 7 lakh people have been benefitted through the Ayushman Bharat Yojana implemented throughout the country but many States have not yet accorded their approval regarding the practical difficulties being faced regarding this scheme. If the patients of other States go to the hospitals identified under it then they are not admitted. I urge the Hon. Minister to hold talks with the States so that this scheme can be implemented effectively.

12.00 hrs.

The beneficiaries of this scheme should be issued golden card at the earliest so that they can avail the full benefit. Madam, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister through you this much only.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Madam, so far as 'Ayushman Bharat Yojana is concerned this is one of the world's largest health coverage schemes. This scheme is paperless, cashless and portable. Merely 100 days have passed and during these 100 days more than 7 lakh fatal diseases have been treated. Billing of 900 crore rupees

has been done and the people have availed the benefits. Around 16000 empanelled hospitals are there in the application and we are trying to include more and more people in it. Around 7.5 crore beneficiaries have been issued letters. Anyone who wants to know about it can do so through CSE, his call centre and through the PMJ website. He can go to any hospital and get his golden card prepared and get treatment there. If any specific issue has come to the notice of the Hon. Member then he should bring it to my notice, I will look into it. The beneficiaries are availing its benefit. Therefore, within hundred days so many people have availed its benefit.

HON SPEAKER: Perhaps he has asked about the States.

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Nagpur is such a centre in Maharashtra where our people go but no hospital is admitting them.

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing more, you have concluded.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Hon. Member should separately tell me, I will collect the required information.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Wholesale Price Index (WPI)

*349. SHRIMATI VEENA DEVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) has increased in the country every month from March, 2018 to October, 2018;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of WPI in March, 2018 and October, 2018, month-wise; and

(c) the details of the products which resulted in such increase in WPI?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Inflation based on monthly Wholesale Price Index increased from 2.74 per cent in March, 2018 to peak at 5.68 per cent in June, 2018. Thereafter, the inflation has gradually declined to 4.64 per cent in November, 2018. Monthly Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for "All Commodities" and the inflation from March, 2018 to November, 2018 is presented in Table 1 below.

Table: Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and Inflation (in per cent) for All Commodities

(Base Year: 2011-12=100)

	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18(P)	Nov-18(P)
WPI	116.3	117.3	118.3	119.1	119.9	120.1	120.9	121.7	121.8
WPI Inflation	2.74	3.62	4.78	5.68	5.27	4.62	5.22	5.28	4.64

Note: (P) - provisional.

(c) Inflation based on Consumer Price Index - Combined (retail inflation) has been quite moderate in the current financial year, ranging between 2.3 per cent to 4.9 per cent, with November, 2018 inflation being only 2.3 per cent. The WPI inflation has also been quite moderate. The increase in Wholesale Price Index during the current financial year, inter alia, has been mainly due to increase in prices of crude petroleum, mineral oils and manufacture of basic metals.

[English]

Toxic Air

*350. SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that increasing pollution and rapid industrialization are making the air in the country more toxic and if so, the details thereof along with the level of carbon dioxide concentration in metro cities of the country, city-wise;

(b) whether around one lakh deaths occur every year due to breathing ailments and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of increased air pollution on the health of the people in Indian cities and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether suggestions of the National Green Tribunal to reduce/control pollution have been followed/implemented properly in the country, if so, the details of cities adhering to environmental guidelines in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the concrete measures being taken by the Government to deal with the harmful effects of pollution on

human life, animals and environment and to ensure that the Indian cities do not go towards a health crisis due to increased pollution?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) There is no increasing trend with regard to air pollutants that reflects the air becoming more toxic in the country. Analysis of data revealed that SO₂ levels were within the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) in all 43 cities during 2015-17. With respect to NO₂, 14 cities showed an increasing trend, 14 cities showed a decreasing concentration, 14 cities showed a fluctuating trend and 1 city revealed steady concentration. With respect to PM₁₀, 14 cities showed an increasing trend, 8 cities showed a decreasing concentration, 21 cities showed a fluctuating trend. With respect to PM_{2.5}, trends are available for 15 cities and out of 15 cities, 05 cities showed an increasing trend, 04 cities showed a decreasing concentration, 06 cities showed a fluctuating trend.

Carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas, is not monitored city-wise. As per India's Second Biennial Update Report (BUR) to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the net national Green House Gases emissions were around 2.306 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent in 2014.

(b) and (c) There is no conclusive data available in the country to establish direct correlation of death/disease exclusively due to air pollution. However, air pollution is one of the triggering factors for respiratory ailments and associated diseases. Government has initiated National Environmental Health Profile study. It is aimed to make assessment of human health impact in consequence of exposure to outdoor air pollution exposures in 20 selected cities across the country. The study will cover 4 zones of the country i.e. North, South, East and West and will be a collaborative effort of Central Pollution Control Board/ State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and medical institutions.

(d) Hon'ble National Green Tribunal has passed orders and given suggestions with regard to prevention, control and mitigation of air pollution in Delhi and NCR from time to time. These Orders/suggestions are being complied with by the concerned agencies.

(e) The Government has taken various measures to control pollution which inter alia, include notification of Graded Response Action Plan for different levels of air

pollution in Delhi and NCR; notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending; launching of National Air Quality index; universalization of BS-IV from 2017; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards since 1st April, 2018 in National Capital Territory of Delhi and from 1st April, 2020 in the rest of the country; notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of biomass; notifications regarding mandatory implementation of dust mitigation measures for construction and demolition activities; promotion of public transport network; streamlining the issuance of Pollution Under Control Certificate; issuance of directions under Section 18(1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, etc.

[*Translation*]

AYUSH System of Medicine

*351. SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:
DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide AYUSH system of medicine as an alternative along with allopathic system in Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and district hospitals of all the States in the country;

(b) if so, the time by which AYUSH system of medicine is likely to be started in all the hospitals of Punjab and Jharkhand along with the details thereof; and

(c) the number and details of big/small hospitals where all systems of medicines are available at one place in the country, State-wise including Punjab and Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Public Health, Hospitals and Dispensaries being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide healthcare services, including AYUSH services, lies with the respective State/UT Governments. However under the National Health Mission (NHM), Government of India provides technical and financial support to States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare systems, including for provision of AYUSH services through co-located facilities including at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs), based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope under NHM. Government of India, under NHM, has been providing support to States/UTs under mainstreaming AYUSH since its inception, including support for engagement of AYUSH doctors and paramedics on contractual basis at co-located public health facilities, in service training of AYUSH service providers. State/UT wise details of PHC/CHC/DH including Punjab and Jharkhand where AYUSH services through co-located facilities are available under NHM is given in the enclosed Statement.

Further, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), Government of India provides Grant-in-aid to the States/UTs for infrastructure, equipments/furniture, medicines and contingency for co-located AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs).

Statement

Details of PHC/CHC/DH where AYUSH services through co-located facilities are available under NHM

Sl. No.	State/UT	AYUSH Co-located Facilities at PHC/CHC/DH			
		DH	CHC	PHC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bihar	36	0	0	36
2	Chhattisgarh	18	98	454	570
3	Himachal Pradesh	1	32	101	134

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Jammu and Kashmir	22	11	398	431
5	Jharkhand	24	48	97	169
6	Madhya Pradesh	36	105	323	464
7	Odisha	3	314	1162	1479
8	Rajasthan	1	164	837	1002
9	Uttar Pradesh	102	666	627	1395
10	Uttarakhand	13	53	44	110
11	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
12	Assam	0	0	0	0
13	Manipur	7	17	78	102
14	Meghalaya	11	23	58	92
15	Mizoram	9	9	5	23
16	Nagaland	9	20	9	38
17	Sikkim	4	1	4	9
18	Tripura	3	21	84	108
19	Andhra Pradesh	9	105	273	387
20	Goa	2	4	26	32
21	Gujarat	0	7	705	712
22	Haryana	20	97	109	226
23	Karnataka	13	10	630	653
24	Kerala	0	0	0	0
25	Maharashtra	23	238	20	281
26	Punjab	20	69	143	232
27	Tamil Nadu	31	385	537	953
28	Telangana	8	46	479	533
29	West Bengal	16	213	222	451
30	Andaman and Nicobar Island	3	4	20	27
31	Chandigarh	1	2	1	4
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	2	9	11
33	Daman and Diu	2	2	2	6
34	Delhi	43	0	122	165
35	Lakshadweep	4	6	5	15
36	Puducherry	4	4	39	47
All India		498	2776	7623	10897

Source: NHM-MIS report (as on June 2018)

*[English]***Availability of Life Saving Drugs**

*352. SHRI RAMESWAR TELI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many important life saving drugs are not available in the Government hospitals including the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensaries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to make such medicines available in Government hospitals as well as CGHS dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) As reported by the Central Government Hospitals namely Safdarjung Hospital, Lady Hardinge Medical College (LHMC) & Associated Hospitals, Dr. RML Hospital, All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi, and Directorate General of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), there is no shortage of life saving drugs in these hospitals. These hospitals maintain adequate quantity of life saving drugs as a 'Buffer' stock to avoid any emergency situation.

Procurement of medicines including life saving drugs is a continuous process and is met as per demands of user departments and availability of resources.

Government has taken the following steps to augment availability of medicines in Central Government Hospitals including CGHS Wellness Centres:-

- (i) In Central government Hospitals, emergency drugs which are not readily available in the hospitals are procured through authorized local chemists.
- (ii) In so far as CGHS Wellness Centres are concerned, indents are placed through HLL Life Care Ltd., to procure rate contracted generic medicines as an interim measure to augment availability of medicines at these Wellness Centres.
- (iii) Further, Additional Directors, CGHS, have been authorized to procure day to day required generic medicines from nearby Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) stores.

Employees Pension and Gratuity Funds

*354. DR KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the misappropriation of Employees Pension Fund Trust and Gratuity Fund by the Punjab National Bank in the year 2016- 17 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken this issue seriously and issued direction for immediate audit to verify the quantum of misappropriation of money and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any other action has been taken by the Government in this regard, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) A reference was received from the Hon'ble Member regarding misappropriation of Employees Pension Fund Trust and Gratuity Fund in Punjab National Bank (PNB). The same was referred to PNB for placing the matter before the bank's Audit Committee of the Board for necessary action. PNB has informed that there is no misappropriation of funds, and that the pension fund and gratuity fund trusts are separate entities and the bank is not authorised to operate the trusts' accounts or transfer any amount from the trust. It has further informed that adequate funds for pension and gratuity are maintained as per actuarial valuation report without any exception, that the same are in strict compliance of Accounting Standards AS-15, and that these funds are duly audited by the bank's Statutory Central Auditors every year. PNB has also apprised that no amount was taken back or withdrawn from the trusts' accounts. With regard to placement of the matter before the bank's Audit Committee of the Board (ACB), the bank has further apprised that the bank's annual financial accounts for the financial year 2016-17 are audited by the bank's Statutory Central Auditors and have already been approved by the ACB and the Board. The bank has reported that it has initiated steps to further lay the reference received as well before ACB.

Treatment of Rare Diseases

*355. SHRIMATI P.K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken back the scheme/policy for Treatment of Rare Diseases; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The Central Government has decided to review the Policy in the light of new information and updates available/received for improvement and effective implementation. The Central Government has notified and informed the public at large that the said National Policy for Treatment of Rare Diseases, 2017, shall be kept in abeyance till the revised Policy is issued by the Central Government or till further orders, whichever is earlier. An Expert Committee has been constituted to revise the Policy.

Therefore, ad-interim, the Standing Finance Committee has approved a proposal for adding a sub-component under the Umbrella Scheme of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) for provision of one-time financial assistance to those below threshold poverty line for specified rare diseases which require one-time treatment.

Healthcare Facilities in Rural Areas

*356. DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether healthcare in the rural areas of the country is a major concern, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of availability of healthcare facilities/ infrastructure including manpower and affordability of facilities to the rural people vis-a-vis urban people;

(c) the details of steps taken to address the problems of rural health both at macro and micro levels and to improve the healthcare sector in rural areas of the country; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to draw a long term perspective plan to address the prevailing inequalities in the rural health sector and if so, the details thereof indicating the programmes/schemes being implemented/proposed to be implemented by the Government to reduce rural-urban gap in access to quality healthcare and advanced treatment and diagnostic facilities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b)

The key health indicators such as Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR), proportion of institutional deliveries etc and availability of health human resources & health infrastructure are poor in rural areas as compared to urban areas.

As per National Health Profile 2018, there are 19810 Rural Government Hospitals with 279588 beds & 3772 Urban Government hospitals with 431173 beds in India. The state wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

As per Health Management Information System (HMIS), there are 86342 doctors in rural areas (including doctors in District Hospitals) and 15964 doctors in urban areas.

As per Health and Morbidity Survey 2014 of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, Out of Pocket Expenditure (OOPE) per hospitalized case (excluding child birth) in Public Health Facilities is Rs 5369 for Rural and Rs 7189 for Urban areas. The OOPE in public health facilities is much lower than the private sector.

(c) and (d) "Public Health & Hospital" being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide healthcare to its citizens lies with the State Governments. To address the healthcare challenges, particularly in rural areas, the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in 2005 to supplement the efforts of the State/UT governments to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare to all those who access public health facilities. Currently, NRHM is a sub-mission of National Health Mission.

This support under NHM includes provision of a host of free services such as maternal health, child health, adolescent health, family planning, universal immunisation programme, and for major diseases such as Tuberculosis, HIV/ AIDS, vector borne diseases such as Malaria, Dengue and Kala Azar, Leprosy etc.

Other major initiatives for which states are being supported include Janani Shishu . Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)(under which free drugs, free diagnostics, free blood and diet, free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home is provided), Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK), implementation of NHM Free Drugs and Free Diagnostics Service Initiatives, PM National Dialysis Programme and implementation of National Quality Assurance Framework. Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) & Telemedicine are also

being implemented with NHM support to improve healthcare access particularly in rural areas. As part of Ayushman Bharat, the Government is supporting the States for strengthening Sub Centres and Primary Health Centres as Health and Wellness Centres for provision of comprehensive primary health care that includes preventive and health promotion at the community level with continuum of care approach. Further, the Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)

under Ayushman Bharat to provide affordable quality inpatient care.

To improve availability of doctors & specialists in underserved areas, the Government is upgrading District Hospitals to Medical Colleges in 82 districts which do not have any Medical College thereby providing at least one Medical College for every three contiguous Parliamentary Constituencies.

Statement

Sl. No.State/UT/Division		Rural Hospitals (Govt.) No.	Urban Hospitals (Govt.) No.	Total Hospitals (Govt.) No.	Rural Hospitals (Govt.) Beds	Urban Hospitals (Govt.) Beds	Total Hospitals (Govt.) Beds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	India	19810	3772	23582	279588	431173	710761
1	Andhra Pradesh	193	65	258	6480	16658	23138
2	Arunachal	208	10	218	2136	268	2404
3	Assam *	1176	50	1226	10944	6198	17142
4	Bihar	930	103	1033	6083	5936	12019
5	Chhattisgarh	169	45	214	5070	4342	9412
6	Goa*	17	25	42	1405	1608	3013
7	Gujarat	364	122	486	11715	20565	32280
8	Harvana*	609	59	668	6690	4550	11240
9	Himachal	705	96	801	5665	6734	12399
10	Jammu and Kashmir	56	76	132	7234	4417	11651
11	Jharkhand	519	36	555	5842	4942	10784
12	Karnataka*	2471	374	2845	21072	49093	70165
13	Kerala	981	299	1280	16865	21139	38004
14	Madhya Pradesh	334	117	451	10020	18819	28839
15	Maharashtra	273	438	711	12398	39048	51446
16	Manipur	23	7	30	730	697	1427
17	Meghalaya*	143	14	157	1970	2487	4457
18	Mizoram*	56	34	90	604	1393	1997
19	Nagaland	21	15	36	630	1250	1880
20	Odisha*	1655	149	1804	6339	12180	18519
21	Punjab*	510	172	682	5805	12128	17933
22	Rajasthan	602	150	752	21088	10760	31848

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23	Sikkim*	24	9	33	260	1300	1560
24	Tamil Nadu*	692	525	1217	40179	37353	77532
25	Telangana*	802	61	863	7668	13315	20983
26	Tripura*	99	56	155	1140	3277	4417
27	Uttar Pradesh*	4442	193	4635	39104	37156	76260
28	Uttarakhand	410	50	460	3284	5228	8512
29	West Bengal	1272	294	1566	19684	58882	78566
30	Andaman and Nicobar Island	27	3	30	575	500	1075
31	Chandigarh	0	4	4	0	778	778
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	10	1	11	273	316	589
33	Daman and Diu	5	0	5	240	0	240
34	Delhi	0	109	109	0	24383	24383
35	Lakshadweep	9	0	9	300	0	300
36	Puducherry	3	11	14	96	3473	3569

Source: Director General of State Health Services

Notes: Government hospitals includes Central Government, State Government and local Govt. bodies

#Projected population is taken from Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections May 2006, National Commission on Population, Registrar General of India

*States/UTs provided information for the year 2017 and PHCs are also included in the number of hospitals.

Climate Change Conference

*358. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government participated in the climate change conference at Katowice, Poland recently and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the conference was mandated to finalize the modalities, procedures and guidelines, called the "Paris Rulebook" and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the conference finalized the rulebook for implementation of the Paris Agreement, which was unanimously adopted by all member countries and if so, the details thereof along with the stand of the Government on various issues discussed in the conference;

(d) whether the Paris Agreement with the adoption of the said rulebook is well on its way to being operationalised; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the role to be

played by India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (e) An inter-ministerial delegation of Government of India participated in the 24th Session of the of the Conference of the Parties (CoP 24) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held in Katowice, Poland on 02nd - 15th December 2018. One of the mandates of the meeting was finalization of guidelines for implementation of Paris Agreement in the post-2020 period. Decisions on various elements under Paris Agreement Work Programme (PAWP) were adopted in CoP 24. Agreement on Article 6 relating to the cooperative approaches (market mechanisms and non-market approaches), could not reached among Parties and further discussions on it would continue in 2019. The adopted decisions recognizes different starting points of developed and developing countries and need for support to developing countries for implementation of Paris Agreement; provides flexibilities for developing countries and gives consideration to principles of equity, Common

but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC) etc.

The Paris Agreement is to be implemented in post-2020 period in line with the guidelines adopted under Paris Agreement Work Programme. Under the Paris Agreement, India submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) outlining eight (8) goals for 2021-2030, including (i) to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 level, (ii) to achieve about 40 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030 with the help of transfer of technology and low cost international finance including from Green Climate Fund (GCF), (iii) to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030. The other targets pertain to sustainable lifestyles; climate friendly growth path; climate change adaptation; climate change finance; and capacity building and technology.

India engaged positively and constructively in the negotiations and protected its interests. India also provided leadership on issues of particular interest to developing countries like provision of finance, technology development and transfer, capacity building, equity and differentiation. The salient features of the key decisions are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Salient Features of key decisions

- (i) Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC): guidance preserves the nationally determined nature of NDCs and reflects the principles of the Paris Agreement while recognizing that developed countries have to display leadership for achieving the objectives of the Paris Agreement.
- (ii) Adaptation: the guidance on adaptation recognizes the adaptation needs of developing countries and includes provisions on providing support for adaption activities of developing country parties.
- (iii) Transparency Framework: guidelines under transparency framework mandate developed countries to report on all aspects including mitigation, support provided including finance, technology development and transfer and

capacity building while self-determined flexibilities are accorded to developing countries.

- (iv) Global Stocktake (GST): the guidance on GST includes assessment of collective progress on all the pillars of climate action (mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation) towards achieving the long-term goals under the Paris Agreement. India expressed its reservation on the GST decision regarding the need for considerations on equity in output of GST process, which is an important consideration in GST process so that vulnerabilities, problems and challenges of the poor and marginalised are addressed.
- (v) Compliance Mechanism: the compliance mechanism will be facilitative and respect national capabilities and circumstances and will involve Parties at every stage of the process.
- (vi) Climate Finance: the adopted guidance requires developed countries to provide detailed information biennially on the projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing countries. The climate finance guidelines further require developed countries to account for finance provided to developing countries including reporting on how it is over and above Official Development Assistance (ODA). The work on setting up a new collective finance goal also progressed and Parties agreed to initiate in November 2020, "deliberations on setting a new collective quantified goal from a floor of USD 100 billion per year".
- (vii) Technology framework: the overarching framework for technology recognizes the need for enhanced support towards operationalization of the framework and comprehensively covers all stages of technology development and transfer.

Ambulance Service under NRHM

*359. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH:
SHRI OM BIRLA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of steps taken by the Government to handle the shortage of ambulance service during an emergency, especially in rural areas;

(b) the number of general and critical care ambulances provided under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) during each of the last three years to Chhattisgarh;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme for financing ambulance service under NRHM; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Public health and hospitals, being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide ambulance services lies with the respective State Governments/UTs. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), technical and financial

support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for emergency medical transport of patients under Dial 108, Dial 102/104 ambulance services, and other patient transport vehicles, based on the proposals made by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope.

(b) A Statement showing details of support approved for ambulances in Chhattisgarh under National Health Mission for last three years, is enclosed.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to formulate any new scheme for financing ambulance service under NRHM/NHM.

Statement

Details of support approved for Ambulances in Chhattisgarh under NHM based on State's Annual Programme Implementation Plans

Financial Year	Dial 102 Type Ambulances		Dial 108 Type Ambulances	
	No. of ambulances for which Capital Expenditure is supported/ approved	No. of ambulances for which Operational Expenditure is supported/ approved	No. of ambulances for which Capital Expenditure is supported/ approved	No. of ambulances for which Operational Expenditure is supported/ approved
2015-16	0	300	0	239
2016-17	0	300	10*+5**=15	235 + 5** = 240
2017-18	0	356	30*	240+ 5** =245

Note: *Replacement ** Bike Ambulance

[Translation]

Statutory Debt Relief Commission

*360. SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to find out the amount of loan taken by farmers from money lenders;

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

(c) whether the Government has prepared any scheme/programme/set up any Statutory Debt Relief Commission to bring out the farmers from indebtedness

and free them from the grip of money lenders and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the banking services in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducted Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households during NSS 70th round (January, 2013-December 2013) in the rural areas of the country for the reference period of the agricultural year July 2012-June 2013. The Survey estimated that at all-India level, 25.8 percent of the loans were sourced from 'agricultural/professional money lender' for the reference period of the agricultural year July 2012-June 2013. The agriculture

credit from institutional sources has increased from Rs. 6,07,376 crore in 2012-13 to Rs. 11,62,616.98 crore (provisional) in 2017-18, as reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government for setting up of Statutory Debt Relief Commission. However, Government/ RBI has taken several measures to increase institutional credit flow and to bring more and more farmers, within the fold of institutional credit. These measures, inter alia, include the following major steps to provide hassle free crop loan to farmers:-

- Government fixes agriculture credit disbursement targets for the banking sector every year and banks have consistently surpassed these targets. Agriculture credit target for the year 2018-19 has been fixed at Rs. 11 lakh crore.
- As per RBI directions, Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks are required to lend 18% of the Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent to Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (CEOBE), whichever is higher, towards 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.
- 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 introduced the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, which enables farmers to meet the short term credit requirements for cultivation of crops; Post-harvest expenses; Produce marketing loan; Consumption requirements of farmer household; Working capital for maintenance of farm assets and activities allied to agriculture; and Investment credit requirement for agriculture and allied activities. The KCC Scheme has since been simplified and provides for issue of 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.
- With a view to ensuring 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 Rs. 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%.

- RBI has conveyed to Banks to waive margin/ security requirements of agricultural loans upto Rs. 1,00,000/-. The requirement of 'no due' certificate has also been dispensed with for small loans up to Rs.50,000 to small and marginal farmers, share-croppers and the like and, instead, only a self-declaration from the borrower is required.
- To bring small, marginal, tenant farmers, oral lessees, etc. into the fold of institutional credit, Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) have been promoted by banks.

(d) As per Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) extant guidelines on "Rationalising the Branch Authorisation Policy" dated 18.5.2017, general permission has been granted to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) (excluding Regional Rural Banks), to open banking outlets at any place in the country without seeking prior approval of RBI in each case, subject to at least 25 percent of the total number of banking outlets opened during a financial year being in unbanked rural centres with population less than 10,000.

As appraised by RBI, as on 30.06.2018, out of total 1,42,857 branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), 50,803 branches are in rural areas.

With a view to increase banking penetration, promote financial inclusion and to provide at least one bank account per household across the country, a National Mission on FI known as Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is being implemented in the country since August 2014, with the added facility of RuPay debit card having in-built accident insurance cover as well as overdraft facility. As on 26.12.2018, out of total 33.66 crore accounts opened under PMJDY, 19.92 crore (59.18%) are in rural/ semi-urban areas.

To consolidate the gains made through financial inclusion initiatives implemented so far and deepen it further to accelerate the participation of the masses in the

economic growth of the country, PMJDY has been extended beyond 14.8.2018 with following modification:

- Existing Over Draft (OD) limit of Rs. 5,000 revised to Rs. 10,000.
- There will not be any conditions attached for OD upto Rs. 2,000.
- Age limit for availing OD facility revised from 18-60 years to 18-65 years.
- The accidental insurance cover for new RuPay card holders raised from existing Rs.1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakh to new PMJDY accounts opened after 28.8.2018.

For opening of accounts under PMJDY, the focus has now been shifted to from "every household to every adult", with added emphasis on usage of accounts by enhancing DBT flows through these accounts, adoption of social security schemes, promoting digital payments through the use of RuPay cards, etc.

Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) inter alia focussed on providing banking services in rural areas. To achieve this object, the villages were mapped into 1.59 lakh sub-service areas (SSA) of 1,000 to 1,500 households each. Out of these SSAs, 0.33 lakh are served by bank branches and 1.26 lakh are served by BCs. As allowed by RBI, scope of FI has been further widened by roping in Common Service Centres (CSCs), Fair Price Shops (FPS), Self Help Group members, Gramin Dak Sewaks etc. as BCs to provide banking services throughout the country.

[English]

Discrimination Against Women and Girls

3911. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI D.K. SURESH:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any special measures to end all forms of discrimination against women and girls in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Ending gender

based inequities, discrimination and violence faced by girls and women in the country is of utmost priority for the Government. The Government of India has already enacted a number of legislations to address gender based discrimination. These includes the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005; Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961; Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986; the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013; the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (PCMA), Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 and 73rd - 74th Amendment of the Constitution mandating 33% reservation for women in the local governance.

Apart from the above, Ministry of Women and Child Development is also implementing schemes of One Stop Centre to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence and Scheme for Universalisation of Women Helpline intended to provide 24 hours immediate and emergency response to women affected by violence. Further, to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR), the Beti Bachao Beti Badhao scheme is being implemented addressing the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio and empowerment of women on a life cycle continuum.

Sale of PSUs

3914. DR. A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to sell successfully running public sector infrastructure projects such as power and steel plants, to power companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has held any detailed consultations regarding this proposal with all Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs); and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of those CPSEs thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) The present disinvestment policy, inter-alia, envisages:

(i) Disinvestment through minority stake sale in listed CPSEs to achieve minimum public shareholding norms of 25 %. While pursuing disinvestment of CPSEs, the Government will retain majority shareholding, i.e. at least 51%

and management control of the Public Sector Undertakings.

- (ii) Listing of CPSEs to facilitate people's ownership and improve the efficiency of companies through accountability to its stake holders.
- (iii) Strategic Disinvestment by way of sale of substantial portion of Government shareholding in identified CPSEs up to 50 per cent or more, along with transfer of management control.
- (iv) Efficient management of Government's investment in CPSEs by adopting a comprehensive approach for addressing inter-linked issues such as leveraging of assets to attract fresh investment, capital restructuring, financial restructuring, etc.

(b) Recently, CCEA has given 'in principle' approval for selling Gol stake in REC to PFC. Also, the Government has 'in principle' decided to undertake Strategic Disinvestment of certain Steel units of Steel Authority of India (SAIL) and National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC).

- (c) No Madam.
- (d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Restriction on Imports

3915. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is contemplating to levy. Excise Duty to impose restriction on imports, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any steps have been taken in this regard till date;
- (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) Central excise duty has been subsumed in GST, except on petroleum products. Hence, there is no such proposal.

Forest Village in Gujarat

3916. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of forest villages in the country, State-wise including Gujarat at present;
- (b) the details of criteria for declaring a village as forest village;
- (c) the details of developmental works being done by the Government in these forest villages; and
- (d) the quantum of fund utilized on this account during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) As per information received from respective State Governments and Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the number of the forest villages and villages inside the core/critical tiger habitat in the country, State-wise including Gujarat, is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) As per the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 "forest village" means the settlements which have been established inside the forests by the forest department of any State Government for forestry operations or which were converted into forest villages through the forest reservation process and includes forest settlement villages, fixed demand holdings, all types of taungya settlements by whatever name called, for such villages and includes lands for cultivation and other uses permitted by the Government.

Hence a forest villages is the area where in people were settled by the forest department in past and were allotted land for cultivation and for residential purpose with a view to get persons for forestry works.

(c) and (d) Developments work like road, drinking water, school, electrification, sanitation, etc. are done in forest settlement villages by the respective line departments and forest department of a State Government. Such details are not collated in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. However, total fund utilized by forest department of Gujarat during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II. In addition, Ministry of Tribal Affairs had implemented a programme for development of forest villages since 2005-06 as a one-time measure for

integrated development of forest villages with a view to raise the Human Development Index (HDI) of the inhabitants of the forest villages and for providing basic facilities and services in 2,474 forest villages/habitations that were covered under the scheme spread over twelve States including Gujarat in the country. The programme was implemented as a part of the Special Area Programme 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan'. The programme included infrastructure works relating to basic services and facilities viz., approach roads, healthcare, primary education, minor irrigation, rain water harvesting, drinking water, sanitation, community halls etc. and activities related to income generation.

Components funded under Gram Vikas Yojana are covered under other schemes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs particularly Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) and grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India where grants have been increased. During the last three years and the current year funding requirement of the various components of the said special area programme has been done through other schemes of the Ministry. The details of Budget Estimates (BE) and expenditure under these programmes during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

The overall contribution to the Tribal Sub-Plan (now Sub-Scheme) across Ministries by the Central Government is now Rs.31919.51 crore for the year 2017-18. Centralised monitoring of TSP allocations for focused development of tribals has been taken up by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Budgetary requirement for development of tribal villages is duly addressed by the Government.

Statement-I

Total No. of forest villages in various States

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of Villages
1	2	3
1	Assam	499
2	Chhattisgarh	425
3	Goa	52
3	Gujarat	196
4	Himachal Pradesh	0
5	Jharkhand	24

1	2	3
6	Madhya Pradesh	893
7	Meghalaya	23
8	Mizoram	85
9	Odisha	20
10	Tripura	62
11	Uttarakhand	61
12	Uttar Pradesh	13
13	West Bengal	170
A Sub total		2,513

Information available for number of villages only for core/critical Tiger Reserve area in the following States

Sl. No.	State	No. of villages inside the core/critical tiger habitat
1	2	3
13	Andhra Pradesh	28
14	Arunachal Pradesh	3
15	Bihar	0
15	Karnataka	102
16	Kerala	0
17	Maharashtra	33
18	Rajasthan	82
19	Tamil Nadu	49
20	Telangana	37
21	Uttarakhand	0
B Sub total		3,34
Grand Total (A+B)=		2,847

Statement-II

Total fund utilized by forest department of Gujarat during last three years

		Rs. in Lakh
Sl. No.	Year	Funds utilized
1.	2015-16	Rs 361.63
2.	2016-17	Rs. 223.98
3.	2017-18	Rs. 232.45
4.	Total	Rs. 818.06

Statement-III

The details of BE and expenditure under these programmes during the last three years and the current year is as under:-

Grant under SCA to TSP

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	BE	Expenditure
1.	2014-15	1200.00	1039.61
2.	2015-16	1250.00	1132.17
3.	2016-17	1250.00	1195.02
4.	2017-18	1350.00	1166.66

(sanctioned upto 12.03.2018)

Grant under Article 275 CI) of the Constitution

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	BE	Expenditure
1.	2014-15	1317.00	1132.64
2.	2015-16	1367.00	1392.26
		(R.E. 1392.28)	
3.	2016-17	1400.00	1265.81
4.	2017-18	1500.00	1374.44 (upto 12.03.2018)

*[English]***Implementation of PMMY by Private Banks**

3917. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance that the private Banks discourage the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) scheme of the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Private Sector Banks have participated in Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY). Over 3 crore loans amounting to Rs 1.44 lakh crore have been extended by Private Sector Banks under the scheme, as on 21.12.2018, since inception of the scheme.

Child Helpline Number

3918. SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that calls received by the child helpline number during the last four years have doubled from 27 lakhs to 55 lakhs and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether out of all the calls, 6 lakh calls required the helpline's intervention therein and if so, the details thereof;

(c) out of total calls in three years period, how many calls were considered as potential cases of those who may call again; and

(d) the total number of calls received by the child helpline and the "protective" measures taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) No Madam. Calls received by the child helpline number during the last four years have increased more than three-fold. CHILDLINE (1098) had answered 38,22,081 calls in the year 2013-14 which increased to 1,15,59,750 calls in the year 2017-18.

(b) No Madam. Out of all the calls, 7,09,202 calls required direct intervention in the form of medical help,

shelter, restoration, protection from abuse, sponsorship etc.

(c) and (d) No such data is maintained. However, CHILDLINE responds to all the calls received. Child helpline takes protective measures as per the provisions of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. The total number of calls received by the child helpline during 2017-18 is 1,15,59,750. As per need of the child, assistance is provided with support of stakeholders. Out of these, direct intervention was provided in 218266 cases, where appropriate immediate help was given to children and they were connected to service delivery set up under the relevant law.

[Translation]

Special Status to Bihar

3919. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any memorandum from the State Government of Bihar for granting special status to Bihar for addressing backwardness and poverty in the State;

(b) if so, the total number of meetings of the Inter-Ministerial Group constituted by the Union Government in this regard; and

(c) the reasons for not taking a decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) The Chief Minister, Bihar vide his Letter No. 4610151/C.M.S dated 01.05.2018 has submitted a request for granting special status to the State of Bihar to the Prime Minister's office. Further, the Fourteenth Finance Commission did not make a distinction between special and general category States in determining their norms and recommendations.

Rejuvenation of Ayad River

3920. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allocated funds for the Conservation and Rejuvenation of Ayad River at Udaipur in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details of the funds allocated so far; and

(c) the details of works for which this fund has been allocated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) A project proposal for "Abatement of pollution, river flow channelization and river front beautification of Ayad River in Udaipur" was received in May, 2015 from Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Finance Development Corporation Limited (RUIFDCO), for its consideration under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). The proposal was sent to the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation on 4th September, 2015 for consideration, as river Ayad falls in the Ganga River Basin. Therefore, this Ministry could not consider the project proposal for allocating funds for the Conservation and Rejuvenation of Ayad River at Udaipur in Rajasthan under NRCP.

Waiting Time in CGHS Dispensaries

3921. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the fact that patients have to wait for hours for medicines in the CGHS dispensaries in the country including dispensary no. 2 in Jabalpur;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of grievances of the patients with serious illness who have to wait for a week to get the medicines, if so, the remedial measures taken in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to address the issue of delay in disbursement of medicines to the patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Medicines are normally available at CGHS Wellness Centres and in case any medicine is not readily available, the same are procured through Authorized Local Chemist (ALC) and are supplied to the CGHS beneficiary.

In case any medicine is required urgently, there is a provision for issue of Authority Slip to CGHS beneficiaries to collect medicines directly from ALC without payment.

Medicines for chronic illness are issued upto 3 months for the convenience of CGHS beneficiaries.

Further, following steps have been taken by the Government to augment the availability of medicines at CGHS Wellness Centres:-

- Indents have been placed through HLL Life Care Ltd. to procure rate contract generic medicines as an interim measure.
- Additional Director of concerned CGHS City has been authorized to procure day to day required generic medicines from nearby Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) stores till 31st March, 2019.

GST on Petroleum Products

3922. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States where Goods and Services Tax (GST) has been reduced in view of increasing prices of petrol and diesel during the last one year;

(b) whether the Union Government has requested/suggested to all States to take steps in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the other States thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) At present, Petrol and Diesel are outside the ambit of Goods and Services Tax. As per Article 279 A (5) of the Constitution, the Goods and Service Tax Council shall recommend the date on which the goods and services tax be levied on petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit (commonly known as petrol), natural gas and aviation turbine fuel (ATF). So far, the GST Council has not made any recommendation in this regard.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

[English]

List of Essential Diagnostics

3923. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has formulated a new list of essential diagnostics on the lines of the essential medicine list;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the aims and objectives behind the move;

(c) whether the list of essential diagnostics formulated by ICMR has to be considered by a committee which is in the process of developing the new national medicine list 2018 and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has fixed the prices for these essential diagnostics and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to ensure quality diagnosis at all levels of health care facilities across India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes. A draft national list of essential diagnostics has been formulated.

(b) The national Essential Diagnostics List (EDL) has been drafted after consultation with policy makers, clinicians, laboratories, functionaries in national health programmes, manufacturers and innovators and the list is now available on ICMR website for comments from public.

The move is aimed to attain universal healthcare and the list prescribes standard of requirement of minimum distance to a health care facility, equipments, skilled health workers, accessibility to diagnostic tests and also reducing, out-of-pocket expenditure on this account, by promoting Research & Development for new appropriate and effective diagnostics.

(c) and (d) Yes. The finalized list will be reviewed by an expert group, for its updation and plan for implementation, on the lines of National Essential Medicines List. Prices for these EDL may only be fixed after finalisation and approval of the list.

(e) The other diagnostic initiatives include Indian Public Health Standard and Health & Wellness. Centres, to provide an expanded basket of tests at different levels of Public Health System.

[Translation]

Interest on Saving Schemes

3924. SHRI VIKRAM USENDI:
DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reduced the rate of interest for various saving schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise along with the reasons thereof and its likely effect on the holders of the said saving scheme;

(c) whether efforts have been made/are being made to protect the said holders from any loss;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (e) Madam, the scheme of quarterly fixation of interest rates of small saving schemes was introduced from April 1, 2016. The interest rates of small savings schemes are revised every quarter on the basis of yield of G-Secs of comparable maturity period.

Details of change of interest rates from the year 2015-16 onward are given in the enclosed Statement. Government also provides spread upto 100 bps over the G-sec yield in certain small savings schemes in the interest of the depositors.

Statement

Rate of interest for Small Savings Schemes

	2015-16				2016-17				2017-18			2018-19	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Savings Account	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Time Deposit 1 Yr.	8.4	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.9	7.0
Time Deposit 2 Yr.	8.4	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.0
Time Deposit 3Yr.	8.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.0
Time Deposit 5 Yr.	8.5	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.8	7.8
Recurring Deposit	8.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.3	7.3
Monthly Income Account	8.4	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.7	7.7
Senior Citizens Savings Scheme, 2004	9.3	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.7	8.7
NSC VIII Issue	8.5	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.6	8.0	8.0
Public Provident Fund	8.7	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.6	8.0	8.0
Kisan Vikas Patra, 2014	8.7	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.7	7.7
Sukanya Samriddhi Account Scheme	9.2	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.5	8.5

[English]

Revival of Lapsed Insurance Policies

3925. SHRI ANIL SHIROLE: Will the Minister of

FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of subscribers of insurance policies across the country, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra;

(b) the details of the period of revival of a lapsed insurance policy, at present;

(c) whether the Government is planning/proposing to make any amendment under insurance policies including the revival period across the country;

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

(e) the time by which it is likely to be amended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (e) State/ Union Territory-wise data on number of life insurance policies in force as at 31.03.2017 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Further, the State/Union Territory-wise number of new individual policies sold and number of Group Lives covered under life insurance for the financial year 2017-18, is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The revival period is stipulated as per IRDA (Non-Linked Insurance products) Regulations, 2013 and the IRDA (Linked Insurance products) Regulations, 2013. At present, as per these regulations, the "Revival Period" means a period of two consecutive years from the date of discontinuance of the policy, during which period the policyholder is entitled to revive the policy which was discontinued due to the non-payment of premium. In other words, a life insurance policyholder can revive a policy within 2 years from the date of discontinuance of such policy.

Statement-I

Number of life insurance policies in force (State/ UT-wise) as at 31.03.2017

State	Policies in Force as at 31.3.2017
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	92,571
Andhra Pradesh	1,52,51,440
Arunachal Pradesh	1,38,039
Assam	69,47,253
Bihar	1,73,92,015
Chandigarh	6,07,065
Chhattisgarh	43,75,990

1	2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	94,868
Daman and Diu	78,827
Goa	13,31,172
Gujarat	2,12,49,918
Haryana	66,10,246
Himachal Pradesh	26,12,508
Jammu and Kashmir	15,42,897
Jharkhand	68,05,690
Karnataka	2,21,92,994
Kerala	1,24,91,271
Lakshadweep	6,638
Madhya Pradesh	1,18,72,770
Maharashtra	4,29,12,110
Manipur	3,17,867
Meghalaya	1,94,843
Mizoram	40,121
Nagaland	1,42,498
Net Of Delhi	89,22,955
Odisha	1,14,89,766
Puducherry	4,12,073
Punjab	65,49,857
Rajasthan	1,54,52,468
Sikkim	1,52,567
Tamil Nadu	2,11,26,937
Telangana	1,17,84,244
Tripura	9,47,323
Uttar Pradesh	3,42,60,638
Uttarakhand	31,80,794
West Bengal	3,04,79,931
Total	32,00,61,164

*Source: Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI)

Statement-II*State/UT wise New Individual Policies & Group Lives of Life Insurance Industry*

State / Union Territory	Financial Year 2017-18		
	No. of Individual Policies	No. of Group Lives	
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	1313927	22842141	
Arunachal Pradesh	12745	3883	
Assam	818545	1275109	
Bihar	1542813	857834	
Chhattisgarh	507292	2685962	
Goa	96699	90690	
Gujarat	1391043	1968717	
Haryana	653554	2024127	
Himachal Pradesh	246751	66105	
Jammu and Kashmir	182556	182134	
Jharkhand	593930	562119	
Karnataka	1614713	20146041	
Kerala	876293	3160920	
Madhya Pradesh	1272485	811363	
Maharashtra	3647033	39832330	
Manipur	31133	16550	
Meghalaya	18808	11612	
Mizoram	5209	17888	
Nagaland	17558	3260	
Odisha	1298050	2449369	
Punjab	652894	628023	
Rajasthan	1478424	4068825	
Sikkim	16236	1817	
Tamil Nadu	1692421	13051280	
Telangana	907064	18263611	

1	2	3	4
Tripura		105023	41765
Uttar Pradesh		3063585	6618590
Uttarakhand		320378	105212
West Bengal		2840440	21768003
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		5367	3379
Chandigarh		81714	264916
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1933	1956
Daman and Diu		5125	4173
Delhi		811883	6428199
Lakshadweep		125	3
Puducherry		38868	63132
Total		28162617	170321038

*Source: Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI)

**Statewise renewal data is not available with IRDAI. Hence, data pertaining to the new business only given.

Devolutionary Grants to Karnataka

3927. SHRI PRATHAP SIMHA:
KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka has got an increase in devolutionary grant to the tune of 155.14 per cent, under the recommendations of Fourteenth Finance Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds received by the State during the last three years under this head, Category-wise;

(c) whether Karnataka contributes 9.56 percent of the overall Central revenue, but it gets back around 4.5 percent, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total Central loan given to Karnataka Government as on date, indicating principal amount and interest separately; and

(e) the loan paid back to the Central Government during the last three years and the steps taken to recover the loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) No. The details of grants provided to the State Government of Karnataka under recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission (FC) are as follows:

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Items	13th FC (2010-15) Increase over	14th FC (2015- 20) Actuals % Increase over	13th FC Actuals Estimated	13th FC Actuals
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Estimated Share in Central Taxes and Duties	61691.02	186925.00	125233.98	203.00
2	State Disaster Relief Fund (SDRF)	667.07	1145.25	478.18	71.68

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Local Body Grants	6534.44	15145.54	8611.10	131.78
4	Other Grants discontinued by FFC*	4316.86	-	-	-
Grand Total		73209.39	203215.79	130006.40	177.58

Source: Report of the respective Finance Commission

* Finance Commission grant(s) available during 13th FC has been discontinued by 14th FC. Post devolution revenue deficit grant also recommended by the 14th FC. However, no such grant was recommended for the State of Karnataka.

(c) Record of State-wise contribution to Revenue Receipts of the Central Government is not captured in the present system. The State of Karnataka gets approximately 4.7% of the total devolution of Central Taxes and Duties to the States under the 14th Finance Commission compared to 4.3% in the 13th Finance Commission Period. Details are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Percentage	13th FC Award Period					Percentage	14th FC Award Period				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
4.328	9506.31	11075.04	12647.14	13808.28	14654.25	4.713	23983.34	28759.94	31751.99	37145.65	

Further, the State Government of Karnataka also receives Grants-in-aid including Finance Commission Grants, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and others. The year-wise details are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	2015-16 (Actuals)	2016-17 (Actuals)	2017-18 (RE)
Grants-in-aid from Central Government to State Government of Karnataka	13928.75	15703.19	16082.31

(d) and (e) The details of the Central Loans given to the Karnataka Government and the principal amount and

Interest paid back by the State Government of Karnataka to the Central Government in the last three years are as follows:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Central loan given	Principal amount repaid	Interest repaid
2015-16	1271.02	943.82	667.84
2016-17	1917.93	1121.03	646.95
2017-18	1943.25	1176.90	642.34

Redressal of Investor Grievances

3928. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the companies independent mechanism to redress investors' grievances has yielded the desired results;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the details of action initiated against the companies on the ground of non-redressal of investors grievances during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) whether a number of companies are in default of payment of dues to the small investors are still actively trading in the stock exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Section 178(5) & 178(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 mandate that every company having more than 1000 shareholders, debenture holders, deposit holders and any other security holders shall constitute a Stakeholders Relationship Committee to consider and resolve the grievances of the security holders of the company. As per the investor's grievances data maintained by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, action has been initiated against 89 companies in 2015-16, 145 companies in 2016-17 and 89 companies in 2017-18.

(d) As per information received from Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), during the last three years they have initiated action against 81 companies under section 15-1 (Adjudication Proceedings) of the SEBI Act, 1992 (the 'Act') and against 216 companies under section 11B (Issue of Directions to Companies) of the Act.

[Translation]

Implementation of PMJAY through Common Service Centers (CSCS)

3929. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Health Accounts (NHA) has signed a memorandum of understanding to implement the Ayushman Bharat Scheme through Common Service Center (CSC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of people registered under the scheme till date, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the number of people targeted to be registered by the Government under the Scheme along with the time by which this target is likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) National Health Agency (NHA) has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with CSC governance India Ltd, under Digital India Initiative of Government of India, for utilizing their network of Common Service Centre (CSC) located across India to verify Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) beneficiaries' eligibility under the scheme on beneficiary identification system (BIS) of NHA, create golden record of beneficiary and issue e-card to facilitate availing the benefit under PMJAY.

(c) and (d) Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana is an entitlement based scheme. There is no registration/enrolment of beneficiaries under the PMJAY. Around 10.74 crore beneficiary families whose names figure in the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) data under specific deprivation criteria in rural and occupational criteria in urban, are entitled for benefit under the scheme. The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) beneficiary families of States where scheme is operational, are also entitled for benefit under PMJAY.

[English]

Charter of Demands by IT Employees and Officers Association

3930. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees and officers association/federation in the Income Tax Department have submitted a charter of demands to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps were taken to resolve their grievances, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Unions have embarked upon any agitational programmes in pursuance of their demands, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether these actions have adversely affected the tax collection/investigate drive of the Income Tax Department, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The Staff and Officers Associations of the Income Tax Department raises issues relating to Staff Welfare and Service matters from time to time. To address the grievances, the Income Tax Department has a well organized mechanism of conducting Quarterly Review Meetings(QRM) and Personnel Grievance Redressal Committee(PGRC) Meetings at the level of Chairman, CBDT and Member(Ad nn) respectively. The issues raised by the Associations are amicably resolved through . mutual discussions within the parameters of Government rules and regulations.

(d) and (e) The Employees Associations of Income Tax Department are aware of the instructions issued by Department of Personnel & Training which prohibits the Government servants from embarking upon any agitational programmes in pursuance of their demands. As issues are being resolved amicably, from time to time, tax collection/ investigative drive has not been affected.

Lack of Life Saving Oxygen

3931. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:
SHRI B.V. NAIK:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that deaths of children and other patients occurred on large scale in the country due to lack of life-saving oxygen and medicines and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) the details of deaths occurred in the hospitals of the country due to the said reason during the last three years; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to tackle the situation in future and hold the guilty accountable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) No reports of deaths of children due to lack of life-saving oxygen and medicines in Government

hospitals has been received by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) from the States/UTs.

Any media reports on incidents of cluster of newborn and child deaths and regular review of mortality data in SNCUs by Govt. of India at public health facilities is given the highest priority. It is reviewed by Central and State teams and the findings / recommendations are disseminated to the concerned state for taking appropriate action.

A letter from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) regarding improving the quality of care has been sent to all the States/ UTs urging them to follow standard operational guidelines, treatment protocols and ensure availability of functioning equipments and commodities, adequate and trained service providers. States / UTs have also been requested to undertake regular reviews and ensure gaps identified in the facilities are addressed on priority and approvals sought under National Health Mission (NHM), as necessary.

Funding to Statue of Unity

3932. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds have been allocated by the Central Government towards the construction of the Statue of Unity since its construction was announced in 2010 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)/ Central Public Sector enterprises (CPSEs) also have been directed to provide funds towards the construction of the aforementioned statue and if so, the details of the funds provided by various PSUs/CPSEs towards construction of this statue; and

(c) whether any foreign funding has been utilized towards the construction of the statue and if so, the source of the funds and the amount utilized thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) A total amount of Rs.300 crore has been released by the Central Government for construction of the Statue of Unity.

(b) and (c) No Madam. Ministry of Finance (MoF) has not directed PSUs/CPSEs to provide funds towards the construction of the aforementioned statue. No details of any foreign funding for construction of the Statue are available in the Ministry of Finance.

Snow Leopard

3934. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKER: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of snow leopards found in the country as on date;

(b) whether the Government has framed any guidelines regarding human settlement near snow leopard habitation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The population of Snow Leopards is not collated in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

(b) and (c) The Ministry has not issued any specific guidelines regarding human settlements near snow leopard habitats. The respective State Governments are responsible for management of wildlife habitats including snow leopards.

Gender Budgeting System

3935. SHRI L. R. SHIVARAME GOWDA:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
SRIMATI ANJU BALA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has adopted Gender Budgeting System (GBS) in order to strategize gender mainstreaming across sectors in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the current status and progress made in this regard;

(c) whether all the State Governments/UTs have adopted the GBS and if so the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to implement Gender Budgeting Schemes and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the Gender Responsive Budgeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) Gender Budgeting Scheme is being implemented in the whole country as a scheme for empowerment of women. Gender Budgeting has been adopted as a powerful tool for gender mainstreaming and putting a gender lens on various stages of planning, budgeting, implementation, impact assessment and revisiting of policy/programme objectives and allocations. The objectives of the Gender Budgeting include strengthening of institutional mechanisms and capacity building of various stakeholders and key policy makers so as to mainstream gender concerns in Central and all State Governments. At the Central level, there are 57 Ministries/Departments which have Gender Budget Cells and 30 Ministries/Departments are reporting on the Gender Budget Statement, i.e., Statement 13. At the State level, there are 14 States/UTs who have adopted Gender Budget Cells and 20 States/UTs are reporting on the Gender Budget Statement, i.e., Statement 13. Capacity building efforts have been undertaken in 21 States for conducting training programmes/workshops.

(e) Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) being the nodal Ministry for Gender Budgeting, has coordinated and collaborated with other Ministries/Departments and State Governments to form, institutionalize and strengthen Gender Budget Cells (GBCs) at the Central and State level. MWCD sanctions grants-in-aid every year for training and capacity building of key government officials and stakeholders at National, State and District level.

PARIVESH

3937. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently launched a single window hub called PARIVESH to process applications related to environmental clearance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including its salient features?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has launched a single window hub PARIVESH (Pro-Active and Responsive

facilitation by Interactive, Virtuous and Environmental Single-window Hub) on 10th August, 2018. PARIVESH automates the entire process starting from submission of application, preparation of agenda, preparation of Minutes as well as grant of clearances. It facilitates the single registration for all types of clearances (Environment, Forest, Wildlife, CRZ).

Wildlife Sanctuaries

3938. SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of National and State level wildlife sanctuaries in the country State/UT-wise;

(b) the funds sought, sanctioned/released and utilized for the said sanctuaries during each of the last three years and the current year, Sanctuary and State-wise;

(c) whether there are reports of encroachment and shrinking forest cover in the said sanctuaries, if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken thereon, sanctuary and State-wise; and

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to connect/link the wildlife sanctuaries and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Details of Wildlife Sanctuaries in the country is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) State-wise, Sanctuary-wise details of funds sought, sanctioned and utilised during the last three years and the current year under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Development of Wildlife Habitats' is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The management and protection of Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks including prevention of encroachment is the responsibility of the concerned State/ Union Territory Government. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 empowers the Chief Wildlife Wardens and other authorised officers in the States/Union Territories for prevention and detection of wildlife offences including encroachment and to initiate prosecution proceedings against the offenders. The information about encroachment in Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Park and action taken thereon by the concerned State Government and shrinking

forest cover in the said sanctuaries is not compiled in the Ministry. However, as per the India State of Forest Report (ISFR)- 2017, biannually published by Forest Survey of India, there is an increase of 8021 sqkm (forest cover 6778 sqkm, tree cover 1243 sqkm) of total forest and tree cover compared to that of ISFR-2015 which is about 1% of total forest and tree cover in the country which also include the forest areas of the Wildlife Sanctuary, National Park, Conservation Reserve and Community Reserve. Moreover, in the last five years, the number of Protected Areas has increased from 745 to 828.

(d) There is no proposal to connect/link the wildlife sanctuaries under the consideration of the Ministry.

Statement-I

Details of Wildlife Sanctuaries in the country:

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Protected Area	Year of Establishment	Area (km2)
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands			
1	Arial Island WLS	1987	0.05
2	Bamboo Island WLS	1987	0.05
3	Barren Island WLS	1987	8.10
4	Battimalv Island WLS	1987	2.23
5	Belle Island WLS	1987	0.08
6	Benett Island WLS	1987	3.46
7	Bingham Island WLS	1987	0.08
8	Blister Island WLS	1987	0.26
9	Bluff Island WLS	1987	1.14
10	Bondoville Island WLS	1987	2.55
11	Brush Island WLS	1987	0.23
12	Buchanan Island WLS	1987	9.33
13	Chanel Island WLS	1987	0.13
14	Cinque Islands WLS	1987	9.51
15	Clyde Island WLS	1987	0.54
16	Cone Island WLS	1987	0.65

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
17	Curlew (B.P.) Island WLS	1987	0.16	49	North Island WLS	1987	0.49
18	Curlew Island WLS	1987	0.03	50	North Reef Island WLS	1987	3.48
19	Cuthbert Bay WLS	1997	5.82	51	Oliver Island WLS	1987	0.16
20	Defence Island WLS	1987	10.49	52	Orchid Island WLS	1987	0.10
21	Dot Island WLS	1987	0.13	53	Ox Island WLS	1987	0.13
22	Dottrell Island WLS	1987	0.13	54	Oyster Island-I WLS	1987	0.08
23	Duncan Island WLS	1987	0.73	55	Oyster Island-II WLS	1987	0.21
24	East Island WLS	1987	6.11	56	Paget Island WLS	1987	7.36
25	East of Inglis Island WLS	1987	3.55	57	Parkinson Island WLS	1987	0.34
26	Egg Island WLS	1987	0.05	58	Passage Island WLS	1987	0.62
27	Elat Island WLS	1987	9.36	59	Patric Island WLS	1987	0.13
28	Entrance Island WLS	1987	0.96	60	Peacock Island WLS	1987	0.62
29	Gander Island WLS	1987	0.05	61	Pitman Island WLS	1987	1.37
30	Galathea Bay WLS	1997	11.44	62	Point Island WLS	1987	3.07
31	Girjan Island WLS	1987	0.16	63	Potanma Islands WLS	1987	0.16
32	Goose Island WLS	1987	0.01	64	Ranger Island WLS	1987	4.26
33	Hump Island WLS	1987	0.47	65	Reef Island WLS	1987	1.74
34	Interview Island WLS	1987	133.87	66	Roper Island WLS	1987	1.46
35	James Island WLS	1987	2.10	67	Ross Island WLS	1987	1.01
36	Jungle Island WLS	1987	0.52	68	Rowe Island WLS	1987	0.01
37	Kwangtung Island WLS	1987	0.57	69	Sandy Island WLS	1987	1.58
38	Kyd Island WLS	1987	8.00	70	Sea Serpent Island WLS	1987	0.78
39	Landfall Island WLS	1987	29.48	71	Shark Island WLS	1987	0.60
40	Latouche Island WLS	1987	0.96	72	Shearme Island WLS	1987	7.85
41	Lohabarrack (Saltwater Crocodile) WLS	1987	22.21	73	Sir Hugh Rose Island WLS	1987	1.06
42	Mangrove Island WLS	1987	0.39	74	Sisters Island WLS	1987	0.36
43	Mask Island WLS	1987	0.78	75	Snake Island-I WLS	1987	0.73
44	Mayo Island WLS	1987	0.10	76	Snake Island-II WLS	1987	0.03
45	Megapode Island WLS	1987	0.12	77	South Brother Island WLS	1987	1.24
46	Montogemery Island WLS	1987	0.21	78	South Reef Island WLS	1987	1.17
47	Narcondam Island WLS	1987	6.81	79	South Sentinel Island WLS	1987	1.61
48	North Brother Island WLS	1987	0.75	80	Spike Island-I WLS	1987	0.42

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
81	Spike Island-II WLS	1987	11.70 -	Arunachal Pradesh			
82	Stoat Island WLS	1987	0.44	1	D'Ering Memorial (Lali) WLS	1978	190.00
83	Surat Island WLS	1987	0.31	2	Dibang WLS	1991	4149.00
84	Swamp Island WLS	1987	4.09	3	Eagle Nest WLS	1989	217.00
85	Table (Delgarno) Island WLS	1987	2.29	4	Itanagar WLS	1978	140.30
86	Table (Excelsior) Island WLS	1987	1.69	5	Kamlang WLS	1989	783.00
87	Talabaicha Island WLS	1987	3.21	6	Kane WLS	1991	31.00
88	Temple Island WLS	1987	1.04	7	Mahao WLS	1980	281.50
89	Tillongchang Island WLS	1985	16.83	8	Pakke (Pakhui) WLS	1977	861.95
90	Tree Island WLS	1987	0.03	9	Sessa Orchid WLS	1989	100.00
91	Trilby Island WLS	1987	0.96	10	Tale WLS	1995	337.00
92	Tuft Island WLS	1987	0.29	11	Yordi Rabe Supse WLS	1996	397.00
93	Turtle Islands WLS	1987	0.39	Assam			
94	West Island WLS	1987	6.40	1	Amchang WLS	2004	78.64
95	Wharf Island WLS	1987	0.11	2	Barail WLS	2004	326.24
96	White Cliff Island WLS	1987	0.47	3	Barnadi WLS	1980	26.22
Andhra Pradesh				4	Bherjan-Borajan-Padumoni WLS	1999	7.22
1	Coringa WLS	1978	235.70	5	Burachapari WLS	1995	44.06
2	Gundla Brahmewaram WLS	1990	1194.00	6	Chakrasila WLS	1994	45.57
3	Kambalakonda WLS	2002	71.39	7	Deepor Beel WLS	4.14	
4	Koundinya WLS	1990	357.60	8	Dihing Patkai WLS	2004	111.19
5	Kolleru WLS	1953	308.55	9	East Karbi Anglong WLS	2000	221.81
6	Krishna WLS	1989	194.81	10	Garampani WLS	1952	6.05
7	Nagarjuna Sagar-Srisailam WLS	1978	3568.09*	11	Hollongapar Gibbon WLS	1997	20.98
8	Nellapattu WLS	1976	4.59	12	Lawkhowa WLS	1972	70.13
9	Pulicat Lake WLS	1976	500.00	13	Marat Longri WLS	2003	451.00
10	Rollapadu WLS	1988	6.14	14	Nambor WLS	2000	37.00
11	Sri Lankalleswara WLS	1988	464.42	15	Nambor-Doigrung WLS	2003	97.15
12	Sri Penusila Narasimha WLS	1997	1030.85	16	Pabitora WLS	1987	38.81
13	Sri Venkateswara WLS	1985	172.35	17	Pani-Dihing Bird WLS	1995	33.93
*** combined area with Telangana				18	Sonai Rupai WLS	1998	220.00

1	2	3	4
Bihar			
1	Barela Jheel Salim Ali Bird WLS	1997	1.96
2	Bhimbandh WLS	1976	681.99
3	Gautam Budha WLS	1976	138.34
4	Kaimur WLS	1982	1342.00
5	Kanwarjheel WLS	1989	63.11
6	Kusheshwar Asthan Bird WLS	1994	29.17
7	Nagi Dam WLS	1987	1.92
8	Nakti Dam WLS	1987	3.33
9	Pant (Rajgir) WLS	1978	35.84
10	Udaipur WLS	1978	8.87
11	Valmiki WLS	1978	545.15
12	Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin WLS	1990	50.00
Chandigarh			
1	City Bird WLS	1998	0.03
2	Sukhna Lake WLS	1986	25.98
Chhattisgarh			
1	Achanakmar WLS	1975	551.55
2	Badalkhol WLS	1975	104.45
3	Barnawapara WLS	1976	244.66
4	Bhairamgarh WLS	1983	138.95
5	Bhoramdev WLS	2001	351.24
6	Sarangarh-Gomardha WLS	1975	277.82
7	Pamed Wild Buffalo WLS	1985	262.12
8	Semarsot WLS	1978	430.35
9	Sitanadi WLS	1974	553.36
10	Tamor Pingla WLS	1978	608.51
11	Udanti Wild Buffalo WLS	1985	237.27
Dadra and Nagar Haveli			
1	Dadra and Nagar Haveli WLS	2000	92.16
Daman and Diu			
1	Fudam WLS	1991	2.18

1	2	3	4
Delhi			
1	Asola Bhati (Indira Priyadarshini) WLS	1992 %	27.82
Goa			
1	Bondla WLS	1969	7.95
2	Dr. Salim Ali Bird (Chorao) WLS	1988	1.78
J	Cotigaon WLS	1968	85.65
4	Madei WLS	1999	208.48
5	Bhagwan Mahavir WLS	1967	133.00
6	Netravali WLS	1999	211.05
Gujarat			
1	Balaram Ambaji WLS	1989	542.08
2	Barda WLS	1979	192.31
3	Gaga (Great Indian Bustard) WLS	1988	3.33
4	Gir WLS	1965	1153.42
5	Girnar WLS	2008	178.80
6	Hingolghadh WLS	1980	6.54
7	Jambughoda WLS	1990	130.38
8	Jessore Sloth Bear WLS	1978	180.66
9	Kachchh (Lala) Great Indian Bustard WLS	1995	2.03
10	Kachchh Desert WLS	1986	7506.22
11	Khijadiya Bird WLS	1981	6.05
12	Marine (Gulf of Kachchh) WLS	1980	295.03
13	Mitiyala WLS	2004	18.22
14	Nal Sarovar Bird WLS	1969	120.82
15	Narayan Sarovar Chinkara WLS	1995	442.91
16	PaniyaWLS	1989	39.63
17	Porbandar Bird WLS	1988	0.09
18	PurnaWLS	1990	160.84
19	Rampara Vidi WLS	1988	15.01
20	Ratanmahal Sloth Bear WLS	1982	55.65
21	Shoolpaneswar	1982	607.70

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	(Dhumklial) WLS			21	Sainj WLS	1994	90.00
22	Thol Lake WLS	1988	6.99	22	Rakchham Chitkul (Sangla Valley) WLS	1989	304.00
23	Wild Ass WLS	1973	4953.71	23	Sech Tuan Nala WLS	1962	390.29
Haryana				24	Shikari Devi WLS	1962	29.94
1	Abubshehar WLS	1987	115.30	25	Shimla Water Catchment WLS	1958	10.00
2	Bhindawas Lake WLS	1986	4.12	26	Talra WLS	1962	46.48
3	Bir Shikargarh WLS	1987	7.67	27	Tirthan WLS	1992	61.00
4	Chhilchhila Lake WLS	1986	0.29	28	Tundah WLS	1962	64.00
5	Kalesar WLS	1996	54.06	Jammu and Kashmir			
6	Khaparwas WLS	1991	0.83	1	Baltal-Thajwas WLS	1987	210.50
7	Morni Hills (Khol-Hi-Raitan) WLS	2004	48.83	2	Changthang WLS	1987	4000.00
8	Nahar WLS	1987	2.11	3	Gulmarg WLS	1987	180.00
Himachal Pradesh				4	Hirapora WLS	1987	110.00
1	Bandli WLS	1962	32.11	5	Hokersar WLS	1992	13.75
2	Chail WLS	1976	16.00	6	Jasrota WLS	1987	25.75
3	Chandratal WLS	2007	38.56	7	Karakoram (Nubra Shyok) WLS	1987	5000.00
4	Churdhar WLS	1985	55.52	8	Lachipora WLS	1987	80.00
5	Daranghati WLS	1962	171.50	9	Limber WLS	1987	26.00
6	Dhauladhar WLS	1994	982.86	10	Nandni WLS	1981	33.34
7	Gamgul Siyabehe WLS	1962	108.40	11	OverarAru WLS	1987	425.00
8	Kais WLS	1954	12.61	12	Rajparian (Daksum) WLS	2002	20.00
9	Kalatop-Khajjiar WLS	1958	17.17	13	Ramnagar Rakha WLS	1981	31.50
10	Kanawar WLS	1954	107.29	14	Surinsar Mansar WLS	1981	55.50
11	Khokhan WLS	1954	14.94	15	Trikuta WLS	1981	31.77
12	Kibber WLS	1992	2220.12	Jharkhand			
13	Kugti WLS	1962	405.49	1	Dalma WLS	1976	193.22
14	Lippa Asrang WLS	1962	31.00	2	Gautam Budha	1976	121.14
15	Majathal WLS	1954	30.86	3	Hazaribagh WLS	1976	186.25
16	Manali WLS	1954	29.00	4	Kodarma WLS	1985	177.35
17	Nargu WLS	1962	132.3731	5	Lawalong WLS	1978	211.03
18	Pong Dam Lake WLS	1982	207.59	6	Mahuadanr Wolf WLS	1976	63.26
19	Renuka WLS	2013	4.00	7	Palamau WLS	1976	752.94
20	Rupi Bhaba WLS	1982	503.00	8	Palkot WLS	1990	182.83

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
9	Parasnath WLS	1984	49.33	25	Shettihalli WLS	1974	395.60
10	Topchanchi WLS	1978	12.82	26	Someshwara WLS	1974	314.25
11	Udhwa Lake Bird WLS	1991	5.65	27	Talakaveri WLS	1987	105.01
Karnataka				Kerala			
1	Adichunchunagiri Peacock WLS	1981	0.84	1	Aralam WLS	1984	55.00
2	Arabithittu WLS	1985	13.50	2	Chimmony WLS	1984	85.00
3	Attiveri Bird WLS	1994	2.22	3	Chinnar WLS	1984	90.44
4	Bhadra WLS	1974	492.46	4	Chulannur Peafowl WLS	2007	3.42
5	Bhimgad WLS	2010	190.42	5	Idukki WLS	1976	70.00
6	Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple (B.R.T.) WLS	1987	539.52	6	Kottiyoor WLS	2011	30.38
7	Brahmagiri WLS	1974	181.29	7	Kurinjimala WLS	2006	32.00
8	Cauvery WLS	1987	1027.53	8	Malabar WLS	2010	74.22
9	Chincholi WLS	2012	134.88	9	Mangalavanam Bird WLS	2004	0.03
10	Dandeli WLS	1987	886.41	10	Neyyar WLS	1958	128.00
11	Daroji Bear WLS	1992	82.72	11	Parambikulam WLS	1973	285.00
12	Ghataprabha Bird WLS	1974	29.79	12	Peechi-Vazhani WLS	1958	125.00
13	Gudavi Bird WLS	1989	0.73	13	Peppara WLS	1983	53.00
14	Gudekote Sloth Bear WLS	2013	38.48	14	Periyar WLS	1950	427.00
15	Malai Mahadeshwara WLS	2013	906.19	15	Shendurney WLS	1984	100.32
16	Melkote Temple WLS	1974	49.82	16	Thattekad Bird WLS	1983	25.00
17	Mookambika WLS	1974	370.37	17	Wayanad WLS	1973	344.44
18	Nugu WLS	1974	30.32	Lakshadweep			
19	Pushpagiri WLS	1987	102.96	1	Pitti (Bird Island) WLS	1995	0.01
20	Ranebennur Black Buck WLS	1974	119.00	Madhya Pradesh			
21	Ranganathittu Bird WLS	1940	0.67	1	Bagdara WLS	1978	478.00
22	Ramadevara Betta Vulture WLS	2012	3.46	2	Bori WLS	1977	485.72
23	Rangayyanadurga Four-horned antelope	2011	77.24	3	Gandhi Sagar WLS	1981	368.62
24	Sharavathi Valley WLS	1974	431.23	4	Ghatigaon WLS	1981	511.00
				5	Karera WLS	1981	202.21
				6	Ken Gharial WLS	1981	45.20
				7	Kheoni WLS	1982	122.70

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
8	Narsighgarh WLS	1978	59.19	13	Kalsubai	1986	361.71
9	National Chambal WLS	1978	435.00		Harishchandragad WLS		
10	Noradehi WLS	1984	1194.67	14	Karnala Fort WLS	1968	4.48
11	Orcha WLS	1994	44.91	15	Karanja Sohal Blackbuck WLS	2000	18.32
12	Pachmarhi WLS	1977	417.78	16	Katepurna WLS	1988	73.63
13	Kuno WLS	1981	344.68	17	Koyana WLS	1985	423.55
14	Panna (Gangau) WLS	1979	68.14	18	Lonar WLS	2000	1.17
15	Panpatha WLS	1983	245.84	19	Malvan Marine WLS	1987	29.12
16	Pench WLS	1975	118.47	20	Mansingdeo WLS	2010	182.59
17	Phen WLS	1983	110.74	21	Mayureswar Supe WLS	1997	5.15
18	Ralamandal WLS	1989	2.35	22	Melghat WLS	1985	778.75
19	Ratapani WLS	1978	823.84	23	Nagzira WLS	1970	152.81
20	Sailana WLS	1983	12.96	24	Naigaon Peacock WLS	1994	29.89
21	Sanjay Dubari WLS	1975	364.59	25	Nandur Madhameshwar WLS	1986	100.12
22	Sardarpur WLS	1983	348.12	26	Narnala Bird WLS	1997	12.35
23	Singhori WLS	1976	287.91	27	Nawegaon WLS	2012	122.76
24	Son Gharial WLS	1981	41.80	28	New Bor WLS	2012	60.70
25	Veerangna Durgavati WLS	1997	23.97	29	New Nagzira WLS	2012	151.33
Maharashtra				30	Painganga WLS	1986	324.62
1	Amba Barwa WLS	1997	127.11	31	Phansad WLS	1986	69.79
2	Andhari WLS	1986	509.27	32	Radhanagari WLS	1958	351.16
3	Aner Dam WLS	1986	82.94	33	Sagareswar WLS	1985	10.87
4	Bhamragarh WLS	1997	104.38	34	Tansa WLS	1970	304.81
5	Bhimashankar WLS	1985	130.78	35	Thane Creek Flamingo WLS	2015	16.905
6	Bor WLS	1970	61.10	36	Tipeshwar WLS	1997	148.63
7	Chaprala WLS	1986	134.78	37	Tungareswar WLS	2003	85.00
8	Deulgaon-Rehekuri WLS	1980	2.17	38	Yawal WLS	1969	177.52
9	Dhyanganga WLS	1997	205.23	39	Yedsi Ramlin Ghat WLS	1997	22.38
10	Gautala-Autramghat WLS	1986	260.61	40	Umred-Khamgla WLS	2012	189.30
11	Great Indian Bustard WLS	1979	1222.61	41	Wan WLS	1997	211.00
12	Jaikwadi WLS	1986	341.05	Manipur			
				1	Yangoupokpi Lokchao WLS	1989	184.40

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
2	Khongjaingamba Ching	2016	0.412	13	Kothagarh WLS	1981	399.50
Meghalaya				14	Kuldiha WLS	1984	272.75
1	Baghmara Pitcher Plant WLS	1984	0.02	15	Lakhari Valley WLS	1985	185.87
2	Nongkhyllem WLS	1981	29.00	16	Nandankanan WLS	1979	%14.16
3	Siju WLS	1979	5.18	17	Satkosia Gorge WLS	1976	745.52
Mizoram				18	Simlipal WLS	1979	1354.30
1	Dampa WLS	1985	500.00	19	Sunabeda WLS	1988	500.00
2	Khawnglung WLS	1992	35.00	Puducherry			
3	Lengteng WLS	1999	60.00	1	Oussudu WLS	2008	3.90
4	Ngengpui WLS	1991	110.00	Punjab			
5	Pualreng WLS	2004	50.00	1	Abohar WLS	1988	186.50
6	Tawi WLS	1978	35.75	2	Bir Aishvan WLS	1952	2.64
7	Thorangtlang WLS	2002	50.00	3	Bir Bhadson WLS	1952	10.23
8	Tokalo WLS	2007	250.00	4	Bir Bunerheri WLS	1952	6.62
Nagaland				5	Bir Dosanjh WLS	1952	5.18
1	Fakim WLS	1980	6.41	6	Bir Gurdialpura WLS	1977	6.20
2	Puliebadze WLS	1980	9.23	7	Bir Mehaswala WLS	1952	1.23
3	Rangapahar WLS	1986	4.70	8	Bir Motibagh WLS	1952	6.54
Odisha				9	Harike Lake WLS	1982	86.00
1	Badrama WLS	1962	304.03	10	Jhajjar Bacholi WLS	1998	1.16
2	Baisipalli WLS	1981	168.35	11	Kathlaur Kushlian WLS	2007	7.58
3	Balukhand Konark WLS	1984	71.72	12	Takhni-Rehampur WLS	1992	3.82
4	Bhitarkanika WLS	1975	525.00	13	Nangal WLS	2009	2.90
5	Chandaka Dampara WLS	1982	175.79	Rajasthan			
6	Chilika (Nalaban) WLS	1987	15.53	1	Bandh Baratha WLS	1985	199.50
7	Debrigarh WLS	1985	346.91	2	Bassi WLS	1988	138.69
8	Gahirmatha (Marine) WLS	1997	1435.00	3	Bhensrodgarh WLS	1983	229.14
9	Hadgarh WLS	1978	191.06	4	Darrah WLS	1955	80.75
10	Kapilash WLS	125.50		5	Jaisamand WLS	1955	52.00
11	Karlapat WLS	1992	147.66	6	Jamwa Ramgarh WLS	1982	300.00
12	Khalasuni WLS	1982	116.00	7	Jawahar Sagar WLS	1975	153.41
				8	Kailadevi WLS	1983	676.38

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
9	Kesarbagh WLS	1955	14.76	5	Kalakad WLS	1976	22.3.58
10	Kumbhalgarh WLS	1971	608.58	6	Kanjirankulam Bird WLS	1989	1.04
11	Mount Abu WLS	1960	326.10	7	Kanyakumari WLS	2002	457.78
12	NahargarhWLS	1980	50.00	8	Karaivetti Bird WLS	1999	4.54
13	National Chambal WLS	1979	274.75	9	Karikilli Birds WLS	1989	0.61
14	Phulwari Ki Nal WLS	1983	692.68	10	Kodaikanal WLS	2013	608.95
15	Ramgarh Vishdhari WLS	1982	252.79	11	Koonthankulam- Kadankulam WLS	1994	1.29
16	Ramsagar WLS	1955	34.40	12	Megamalai	2016	269.11
17	Sajjagarh WLS	1987	5.19	13	Melaselvanoor- Keelaselvanoor WLS	1998	5.93
18	Sariska WLS	1955	219.00	14	Mudumalai WLS	1942	217.76
19	Sawaimadhopur WLS	1955	131.30	15	Mundanthurai WLS	1977	567.38
20	Sawai Man Singh WLS	1984	103.25	16	Nellai WLS	2015	356.73
21	Shergarh WLS	1983	98.71	17	Oussudu Lake Bird Sanctuary	2015	3.32
22	Sitamata WLS	1979	422.94	18	Point Calimere WLS	1967	17.26
23	Tal Chhapar WLS	1971	7.19	19	Pulicat Lake Bird WLS	1980	153.67
24	Todgarh Raoli WLS	1983	495.27	20	Sathyamangalam WS	2008,2011	1411.61
25	Van Vihar WLS	1955	25.60	21	Srivilliputhur Grizzled Squirrel WLS	1988	485.20
Sikkim				22	Theerthangal	2016	0.29
1	Barsey Rhododendron WLS	1998	104.00	23	Sakkarakottai	2016	2.30
2	Fambong Lho WLS	1984	51.76	24	Udayamarthandapuram Lake WLS	1991	0.45
3	Kitam Bird WLS	2005	6.00	25	Vaduvloor Birds WLS	1991	1.28
4	Kyongnosla Alpine WLS	1977	31.00	26	Vedanthangal Lake Birds WLS	1936	0.30
5	Maenam WLS	1987	35.34	27	Vellanadu Blackbuck WLS	1987	16.41
6	Pangolakha WLS	2002	128.00	28	Vellode Birds WLS	1997	0.77
7	Shingba Rhododendron WLS	1984	43.00	29	Vettangudi Birds WLS	1977	0.38
Tamil Nadu				Telangana			
1	Cauvery North WLS	2014	504.33	1	Nagarjuna Sagar- Srisailam WLS	1978	3568.09*
2	Chitrangudi Bird WLS	1989	0.48	2	Eturnagaram WLS	1953	806.15
3	Gangaikondam Spotted Dear WLS	2013	2.88				
4	Indira Gandhi (Annamalai) WLS	1976	841.49				

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
3	Kawal WLS	1965	892.23	18	Sandi Birds WLS	1990	3.09
4	Kinnersani WLS	1977	635.41	19	Sohagibarwa WLS	1987	428.20
5	Lanja Madugu Siwaram WLS	1978	29.81	20	Sohelwa WLS	1988	452.47
6	Manjeera Crocodile WLS	1978	20.00	21	Sur Sarovar Bird WLS	1991	4.03
7	Pakhal WLS	1952	860.00	22	Jai Prakash Narayan (Surhatal) Bird WLS	1991	34.32
8	Pocharam WLS	1952	130.00	23	Turtle WLS	1989	7.00
9	Pranahita WLS	1980	136.03	24	Vijai Sagar WLS	1990	2.62
***combined area with Andhra Pradesh				Uttarakhand			
Tripura				1	Askot WLS	1986	600.00
1	Gumti WLS	1988	389.54	2	Binsar WLS	1988	47.07
2	Rowa WLS	1988	0.86	3	Govind Pashu Vihar WLS	1955	485.89
3	Sepahijala WLS	1987	13.45	4	Kedarnath WLS	1972	975.20
4	Trishna WLS	1988	163.08	5	Mussoorie WLS	1993	10.82
Uttar Pradesh				6	Nandhaur WLS	2012	269.96
1	BakhiraWLS	1990	28.94	7	Sonanadi WLS	1987	301.18
2	Chandraprabha WLS	1957	78.00	West Bengal			
3	Dr. Bhirarao Ambedkar Bird WLS	2003	4.27	1	Ballavpur WLS	1977	2.02
4	Hastinapur WLS	1986	2073.00	2	Bethuadahari WLS	1980	0.67
5	Kaimur WLS	1982	500.73	3	Bibhuti Bhusan WLS	1980	0.64
6	Katerniaghat WLS	1976	400.09	4	Buxa WLS	1986	267.92
7	Kishanpur WLS	1972	227.00	5	Chapramari WLS	1976	9.60
8	Lakh Bahosi Bird WLS	1988	80.24	6	Chintamani Kar Bird WLS	1982	0.07
9	Mahavir Swami WLS	1977	5.41	7	Haliday Island WLS	1976	5.95
10	National Chambal WLS	1979	635.00	8	Jorepokhri Salamander WLS	1985	0.04
11	Nawabganj Bird WLS	1984	2.25	9	Lothian Island WLS	1976	38.00
12	Okhala Bird WLS	1990	4.00	10	Mahananda WLS	1976	158.04
13	Parvati Aranga WLS	1990	10.84	11	Raiganj WLS	1985	1.30
14	Patna WLS	1990	1.09	12	Ramnabagan WLS	1981	0.14
15	Ranipur WLS	1977	230.31	13	Sajnakhali WLS	1976	362.40
16	Saman Bird WLS	1990	5.26	14	Senchal WLS	1976	38.88
17	Samaspur Bird WLS	1987	7.99	15	West Sunderban WLS	2013	556.45

Statement-II

State-wise, Sanctuary-wise details of funds sought, sanctioned and utilised during the last three years and the current year

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the NPAVLS	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19#	
			Proposed amount	Amount Released	Utilized	Proposed amount	Amount Released	Utilized	Proposed amount	Amount Released	Utilized	Proposed amount	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Cuthbert Bay Sanctuary	46.66	11.51	9.17	55.98	10.52	10.52	17.25	13.20	0	16.50	13.20
		Interview Island wildlife sanctuary	57.10	14.32	10.33	99.67	14.48	14.48	13.05	10.04	0	12.55	10.04
		Lohabarrack Crocodile WLS	68.50	13.60	6.68	63.50	8.40	4.58	7.25	5.20	0	6.50	5.20
2	Bihar	Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary	280.50	47.598	48.05	371.45	59.16	59.16	261.8136	157.08813	157.08813	147.3352	117.87
		Bheemband wildlife sanctuary	98.4623	20.223	20.223	124.04	33.416	33.416	82.4601	49.77552	49.77552	54.64992	43.72
		Udaipur wildlife sanctuary	0	0	0	0	0	0	30.06	18.036	17.207	27.75496	21.3703
		Gautam budha WLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	32.6378	19.58266	15.66614	33.8816	23.18348
		Rajgir Panth WLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	70.96375	29.07824	24.3008	33.8838	22.33184
3	Chhattisgarh	Badalkhol WLS	181.22	13.5052	19.28	231.979	26.47	26.57	60.94	28.68	28.68	50.502	40.4
		Bairamgarh WLS	215.05	17.378	20.77	131.00	27.95	27.95	70.491	38.0928	38.0928	33.0462	26.44
		Barnawapara WLS	170.00	18.129	18.129	222.30	25.85	25.85	57.62	24.25	24.25	43.50	34.80
		Bhoramdeo WLS	474.35	21.9229	21.92	439.35	26.92	26.92	66.58	29.05	28.0342	42.276	33.82
		Gomarda WLS	88.28	11.438	11.438	145.40	25.56	25.56	73.52	31.21	31.21	48.00	38.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Pamade WLS	281.18	20.5575	24.79	130.48	26.69	26.69	58.19	28.601	28.601	39.762	31.81
		Samarsot WLS	263.45	17.8567	21.325	240.25	25.25	25.25	64.90	31.15	31.15	63.51	50.81
		Tomarpingla WLS	398.59	23.5604	27.76	614.45	23.63	23.63	53.7620	26.02	26.02	46.772	37.38
4.	Goa	Bhagwan Mahaveer National Park/WLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	30.30	28.499	0	28.499*	0
		Madei Wildlife Sanctuary	0	0	0	0	0	0	107.60	46.848	0	46.848*	0
5	Gujarat	Balaram Ambaji WLS	248.75	19.60	19.60	938.50	23.04	23.04	270.75	129.96	117.56	0	0
		Barda WLS	476.20	17.40	3.12	282.95	27.22	27.22	0	0	0	0	0
		Gaga GIB WLS	72.80	2.48	3.68	733.40	2.95	1.65	0	0	0	0	0
		GirWLS	106.00	31.310	26.33	716.51	58.74	30.88	486.76	233.64	139.15	235.72	188.57
		Girnar WLS	1143.62	32.78	19.83	836.32	31.51	18.55	0	0	0	115.26	57.92
		Hingolghadh WLS	58.53	2.96	4.95	47.33	5.78	NR	0	0	0	0	0
		Jambooghoda WLS	201.48	13.65	13.65	183.89	33.09	33.09	144.94	69.57	53.24	0	0
		Jessor WLS	268.00	32.40	32.40	466.00	19.30	19.30	187.25	89.88	66.99	0	0
		Khizadiya WLS	210.80	24.70	5.56	133.85	7.10	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Kutch Bustard WLS	170.30	11.80	11.80	50.00	8.98	8.98	0	0	0	32.73	26.18
		Kutch Desert WLS	249.80	10.62	10.62	70.60	19.78	17.24	0	0	0	0	0
		Mitiyala WLS	7.00	2.80	2.80	7.50	3.60	3.31	0	0	0	0	0
		Nal Sarovar WLS	216.70	13.88	13.88	221.98	24.71	24.28	135.47	68.03	38.36	104.79	57.16
		Narayan Sarovar WLS	348.40	16.80	16.80	343.00	17.38	16.77	0	0	0	0	0
		Porbandar WLS	275.10	4.70	4.70	46.90	4.90	4.50	0	0	0	0	0
		Paniya WLS	12.00	4.80	4.80	13.00	6.24	5.73	0	0	0	0	0
		Purna WLS	624.33	21.13	21.13	625.85	24.43	21.71	143.15	68.71	40.00	0	0
		Rain para WLS	68.97	11.44	11.44	84.93	28.03	25.30	0	0	0	0	0
		Ratanmahal WLS	77.73	12.62	12.61	35.20	18.76	9.08	63.82	38.29	24.76	0	0
		Shoolpaneshwar WLS	581.29	17.66	17.66	964.25	20.88	8.60	0	0	0	95.07	76.06

6 Haryana	Wild Ass WLS	115.50	11.05	11.05	96.00	22.06	20.00	0	0	0	61.20	48.96
	Thol Bird WLS	83.70	7.14	7.14	99.09	14.69	6.06	0	0	0	2.59	2.07
	Velvadar WLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	58.75	28.20	16.80	0	0
	Bir Shikargarh WIS	8.00	0	0	8.00	4.80	0	7.50	4.50	4.50	9.00	7.20
	Kaleswar WLS	4.00	0	0	10.00	4.80	0	6.00	5.10	5.10	7.80	6.24
	Kho-Hi-Raitan WLS	5.00	0	0	11.60	5.57	0	7.50	4.50	4.50	9.00	5.89
Total												
7 Himachal Pradesh	Badli WLS	11.662	9.748	8.88	8.997	7.92	0	8.797	7.92	6.027	16.695	14.802
	Chail WLS	5.32	4.61	3.465	12.055	8.82	8.82	7.30	6.57	6.57	5.67	5.67
	Churdhar WLS	13.554	11.55	11.884	12.804	11.52	1.17	14.30	12.87	12.87	9.72	9.72
	Daraghati Wildlife Sanctuary	8.224	7.40	7.40	15.00	9.95	3.49	19.935	17.94	7.968	15.003	5.031
	Dhauladhar WLS	12.45	10.53	10.53	14.26	8.78	4.46	5.86	5.27	5.27	6.984	6.984
	Gamgul Siyabehi	11.57	12.66	12.66	14.0702	12.54	12.31	18.59	16.73	12.56	13.4685	9.1985
	Kais WLS	9.384	7.842	8.01	6.35	5.72	0	6.35	5.72	3.645	5.787	3.712
	Kalatop Khajjair WLS	19.09	18.08	18.08	34.77	11.18	10.50	27.06	24.35	24.35	9.00	9.00
	Kanawar WLS	10764	8.97	9.69	11.909	6.67	0	7.41	6.67	3.871	5.9121	3.1131
	Kokhan WLS	11.094	9.20	8.26	13.018	9.20	0	10.22	9.20	7.801	9.44325	8.04425
	Kibber WLS	15.85	14.26	14.26	10.58	8.62	8.62	13.48	12.13	12.13	35.0388	38.0388
	Kugti WLS	13.936	12.54	12.54	15.72	10.89	10.89	21.40	19.26	9.27	15.6375	5.6475
	Lipa Asrang WLS	7.54	6.79	6/79	6.78	6.10	6.10	6.817	6.135	5.685	3.123	2.673
	Manali WLS	7.454	6.264	5.51	14.49	9.02	0	10.02	9.02	7.308	6.768	5.056
	Majathal WLS	11.854	10.57	10.67	8.405	7.56	5.94	8.105	7.29	6.93	6.6231	6.2231
	Nargu WLS	12.544	10.56	9.67	16.862	13.39	0	14.882	13.39	8.644	16.4052	11.6592
Pong dam WLS	27.55	23.80	23.22	22.50	17.66	17.66	20.11	18.10	18.10	39.42	39.42	
Ranukaji WLS	12.494	11.086	8.779	11.50	9.00	2.06	13.96	12.56	6.579	12.95	7.965	
Rupi-Bhaba WLS	9.302	8.37	8.37	9.72	8.75	8.75	9.60	8.64	8.46	17.793	17.613	
Sainj WLS	21.47	15.918	19.32	19.90	17.91	0	19.90	17.91	4.41	17.1639	4.1139	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Sangla (Rakchham-Chhitkul) WLS	7.48	6.73	6.73	14.00	6.35	6.35	13.14	11.826	11.061	9.261	8.8496
		Shikari Devi S	16.758	14.578	15.08	12.945	10.76	0	11.896	10.706	10.076	16.69563	
		Simbalbara WLS	11.69	10.78	9.054	15.10	11.79	8.82	16.45	14.81	14.58	17.595	
		Seechu Tuwan Nala WLS	17.828	16.05	16.05	20.974	12.66	12.66	18.627	16.764	16.494	7.6086	
		Shimla Water Catchment WLS	11.90	10.46	10.485	13.35	6.615	6.615	10.31	9.279	4.554	12.015	7.29
		Tirthan WLS	18.27	15.394	8.176	13.246	11.61	2.84	13.796	12.42	10.616	19.755	17.951
		Tundah WLS	21.80	19.35	19.35	23.99	19.90	19.90	22.21	19.99	8.57	16.4025	5.8025
		Talra WLS	9.384	7.85	8.176	8.605	7.29	5.04	8.00	7.20	6.975	8.955	8.77
		Chandratal WLS	9.36	7.52	7.52	12.645	6.84	6.84	11.66	10.49	5.99	20.061	15.561
8	Jammu and Kashmir												
		Tajwas sanctuary	16.00	19.81*	16.40	4.58	3.70	5.39079	11.00	9.90	4.93414	23.99	21.051
		Overa Ana wildlife sanctuary	22.35	26.50*	27.18	53.77	42.82	32.43075	33.00	29.70	14.14	36.44	29.691
		Mansar Surinsar wildlife sanctuary	17.77	26.39*	14.79906	5.12	2.519	0.95	13.99	12.591	3.21387	21.16	18.198
		Rajparian WLS	13.00	16.40*	16.49	35.66	30.47	12.26692	22.00	19.80	10.06208	26.30	22.734
		Nandini WLS	15.221	23.088*	14.6735	31.622	30.2148	6.27795	19.705	17.7345	0	25.032	21.6918
		Hipora WLS	12.00	16.297*	8.22667	18.50	8.03167	8.16641	33.00	28.341	10.722	58.10	47.0475
		Karakoram WLS	0	20.53*	22.00	19.40	16.11	14.605	14.92	13.428	5.38034	30.144	26.2296
		Ramnagar WLS	20.00	22.235*	17.95298	18.538	17.73	6.51907	29.103	26.1117	00	38.80	35.37
		Acchabal WLS	11.00	16.00*	13.80	0	0	0	11.00	9.72	4.18489	12.69	11.421
		Gulmarg WLS	34.35	15.985*	15.23276	12.50	11.17273	3.70844	11.00	9.90	2.2746	27.11	24.399
		Jasrota WLS	15.65	26.40*	14.3435	15.13	11.1935	9.29796	19.595	17.6355	4.06383	24.64	18.999
		Changthang WLS	0	34.74*	26.75	27.86	18.774	15.71049	25.42	22.878	11.31084	39.805	35.8245

9	Karnataka	Limber WLS	0	23.69*	15.34614	18.90	14.496	1.67311	17.60	15.39	00	34.50	27.90
		Lachipora WLS	0	18.48*	17.5965	24.40	21.3565	3.18041	17.60	15.84	00	35.81	32.2254
		Tata Kutti WIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.00	14.40	0	0	0
		Adichunchangiri Peacock sanctuary	4.00	1.31	1.31	14.00	6.72	6.72	16.305	7.83	7.83	16.380	7.86
		Arabithittu wildlife sanctuary	42.022	7.34	7.34	14.00	6.72	6.72	16.00	7.68	7.68	19.49	9.36
		Attivery wildlife sanctuary	42.00	1.81	1.81	14.00	5.28	5.28	15.00	7.20	7.20	43.825	21.04
		Brahmagiri WLS	50.00	19.86	19.86	35.00	16.82	16.82	48.6646	23.36	23.36	58.50	28.08
		Bhimgarh WLS	15.00	2.40	2.40	14.00	6.72	6.72	16.951	8.14	8.14	18.00	8.64
		Cauvery WLS	58.9002	11.39	11.39	68.28	32.78	29.021	67.23751	32.274	32.274	69.8353	33.52
		Daroji WLS	24.447	8.78	0	21.00	10.08	10.08	29.0303	13.93	13.93	35.00	16.80
		Gudavi bird sanctuary	20.57	5.24	5.24	14.00	4.74	4.74	17.15	8.23	8.23	21.00	10.08
		Melukote WLS	54.895	6.2106	12.51	28.00	13.46	13.33	33.79	16.22	16.22	39.53	18.97
		Malai Mahadeshwara WLS	30.00	5.14	3.17	47.27	22.69	21.33	39.82666	19.12	19.12	40.99	19.68
		MookambikaWLS	36.693	14.72	14.72	36.3516	14.95	14.95	41.752	20.04	20.04	42.80175	20.54
		Nugu WLS	124.00	18.74	16.114	14.00	6.66	6.089	20.474	9.83	9.83	25.00	12.00
		Pushpagiri WLS	44.30	16.20	16.20	28.00	13.45	13.45	34.7688	16.69	16.69	39.106	18.77
		Ranebennur (Black buck sanctuary)	50.0502	13.11	13.11	20.00	9.60	9.60	22.744	10.92	10.92	34.474	16.55
		Ranganathitu bird sanctuary	12.198	4.04	4.04	14.00	6.72	6.72	20.00	9.60	9.60	22.16	10.64
		Talacauvery wildlife sanctuary	37.50	11.79	11.79	21.00	9.07	9.07	24.15	11.59	11.59	27.782	13.34
		Sharavathi WLS	101.50	13.26	13.26	28.00	13.44	13.44	40.16	19.28	19.28	47.994	23.04
Shettihalli WLS	13.90	18.15	18.15	35.00	16.80	16.80	52.618	25.26	25.26	63.999	30.72		
Someshwara WLS	34.638	14.94	14.94	31.87138	13.28	13.28	35.38287	16.98	16.98	39.599	19.00		
Gudekote sloth bear sanctuary	0	00	0	21.00	10.08	10.08	34.5692	16.59	16.59	41.876	20.10		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Ghataprabha WLS	0	00	0	14.00	6.70	6.70	17.52	8.41	8.41	0	0
		Ramadevara Betta Vulture WLS	0	00	0	31.74	11.56	11.56	32.00	15.36	15.36	36.41	17.48
		Chinchole WLS	0	00	0	14.00	6.72	6.72	22.087	10.60	10.60	26.999	12.96
		Rangayyanadurga four horned antelope WLS	0	00	0	0	00	0	14.295	6.86	6.86	16.824	8.08
		Yadahalli Chinkara WLS	0	00	0	0	00	0	20.00	9.60	9.60	21.827	10.84
		Jogimatti WLS	0	00	0	0	00	0	24.95	11.98	11.98	30.00	14.40
		Thimmalpur WLS	0	00	0	0	00	0	28.887	13.87	13.87	31.529	15.13
10	Jharkhand	Dalma WLS	68.65	2.61	0	50.00	3.36	3.36	58.40	28.03	25.05	96.30	46.22
		Gautam Budha WLS	23.552	1.28	0	12.83	2.76	2.598	11.60"	5.57	2.34286	3.932	0
		Uazaribagh WLS	38.15	1.916	0	22.718	5.79	5.79	18.155	8.71	5.43286	6.58	3.948
		Koderma WLS	27.64	1.5625	0	13.518	2.756	2.3508	13.943	6.69	3.34986	3.92	0
		Lawalong WLS	34.587	1.595	0	25.30	4.315	3.30	36.455	17.50	5.29486	4.28	0
		Mahuadnr Wolf WLS	49.46	2.564	0	20.00	0.192	0.192	28.857	13.85	12.336	29.892	14.35
		Palkot WLS	22.75	1.48	0	20.00	2.98	2.8674	25.60	12.29	10.60	31.20	14.98
		Parasnath WLS	8.08	0	0	3.13	1.88	0.6225	14.765	5.35	1.85586	2.18	1.308
		Topchachi WLS	21.342	1.6125	0	19.13	3.7625	1.35	14.765	7.09	2.92593	2.68	1.608
		Uduwa wildlife sanctuary	5.711	0	0	13.33	3.585	0.15	9.065	4.35	3.50017	0.7	0
11	Kerala	Aralam Sanctuary	60.25	36.13	36.15	237.50	39.30	39.30	69.31	41.586	41.586	81.84	39.28
		Chimmony Sanctuary	40.50	24.30	24.30	137.50	39.84	41.37	77.32	46.392	46.392	93.00	40.15
		Chinnar Sanctuary	80.00	22.326	19.755	212.50	26.379	31.745	55.37	33.222	33.222	65.50	27.87
		Idukki Sanctuary	78.00	24.80	24.48	225.00	33.42	37.133	62.925	37.755	37.755	80.00	34.81
		Mangalavanam WLS	30.00	0.43	2.58	87.50	5.38	5.978	6.86	4.116	4.116	8.00	3.84 15.33
		Malabar WLS	35.00	8.64	8.50	100.00	12.30	10.177	24.38	14.628	14.058	35.34	
		Neyyar WLS	100.00	24.33	24.324	275.00	30.954	32.887	62.72	37.452	37.452	74.90	32.00

12 Madhya Pradesh	Peechi-Vazhani Sanctuary	55.90	33.54	33.54	162.50	38.55	42.767	73.22	43.932	43.932	86.11	36.67
	Peppara Sanctuary	50.00	21.369	21.352	137.50	28.263	31.377	53.51	32.106	31.762	64.41	27.59
	Shendurney WLS	50.00	23.78	23.778	137.51	36.68	40.71	68.90	41.34	41.328	79.62	35.88
	Thattekad Bird Sanctuary	60.00	4.08	10.06	175.00	23.62	27.264	34.48	20.688	20.688	50.00	21.54
	Kurinjimala WLS	25.00	9.93	8.83	75.00	8.80	10.998	19.00	11.40	11.364	17.28	8.06
	Choolannoor Peacock WLS	12.00	7.20	7.02	87.50	5.36	5.79	9.30	5.58	5.58	15.00	6.44
	Waynad wis	80.00	48.26	48.258	375.00	62.28	68.189	101.96	61.176	67.176	115.96	49.66
	Kottiyoor WLS	60.00	10.38	10.377	175.00	13.58	13.11	27.39	16.434	16.434	36.65	17.59
	Bagdara WLS	52.99	20.87	18.999	51.78	19.649	21.52	95.90	46.03	42.008	102.264	49.08
	Phen WIS	51.50	19.48	15.10	48.90	12.45	16.83	48.94	23.49	20.747	53.555	25.71
	Gandhi Sagar WLS	121.30	25.95	25.95 ..	60.43	26.42	26.42	90.21	54.126	53.916	95.355	45.77
	Ghatigaon Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary	52.39	0.725	15.055	49.63	22.53	23.97	102.68	49.29	47.59	112.52	54.00
	Karera WLS	25.086	10.76	6.407	20.00	3.617	7.97	25.00	15.00	11.26	31.24	15.00
	Ken Ghariyai Sanctuary	30.00	10.75	9.31	27.00	7.44	8.88	25.25	15.15	15.01	30.90	14.83
	Kheoni WLS	52.00	19.925	17.615	959.00	15.81	19.32	73.87	35.46	27.23	68.84	33.04
	Kuno Palpur	45.95	22.875	18.16	58.35	23.295	4.56	73.00	43.80	43.52	135.14	64.87
	Narsinghgarh Sanctuary	60.20	18.39	17.99	99.16	18.36	18.76	57.71	27.70	27.37	0	0
	National Chambal WLS	52.50	21.00	27.45	81.72	40.89	30.59	127.50	32.40	30.59	139.35	58.70
	Neoradehi WLS	53.86	21.929	19.93	508.45	10.881	12.88	58.325	34.995	34.745	91.30	43.82
	Orcha WLS	25.00	10.74	10.294	48.74	15.734	16.18	57.50	27.60	27.60	57.43	27.57
Panna (Gangau) WLS	25.00	12.50	12.18	31.25	13.20	13.56	40.10	24.06	23.73	46.70	22.42	
Ralamandai WLS	31.35	6.37	11.30	58.60	16.40	16.85	35.60	17.09	17.00	37.50	18.00	
Ratapani WLS	63.70	29.23	26.205	108.06	21.905	24.93	58.19	34.914	34.454	109.19	52.41	
Sailana WLS	134.38	5.365	11.005	30.00	9.26	10.32	57.59	27.65	26.66	61.34	29.44	

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13 Maharashtra	Sardar Khamore Sanctuary		8.93	3.883	3.815	21.07	3.562	3.63	20.786	9.98	9.98	54.425	26.13
	Singhori WLS		60.22	24.465	25.465	55.35	21.21	21.21	65.77	39.462	36.562	75.70	36.34
	Son Ghariyai WLS		39.70	16.424	14.785	113.46	18.831	19.318	54.72	43.78	42.454	105.01	50.40
	Veerangana Durgawati		30.85	11.10	9.13	32.82	11.11	13.08	38.43	18.45	18.44	54.25	26.04
	Anaerdam WLS		0	11.32	6.578	6.84	3.34	3.34	4.97	2.982	2.982	21.08	10.12
	Bhimashankar WLS		18.08	6.62	7.356	24.36	8.83	8.83	27.42	16.452	16.452	32.60	15.65
	Chaprara WLS		33.80	13.44	14.936	37.58	16.60	16.60	52.62	31.572	31.572	50.28	24.13
	Deulgaon Rehekuri Black Buck		0	0	0	0	0	0	6.43	3.858	3.858	0	0
	Dhyanganga WLS		20.29	8.12	9.02	85.96	25.03	25.03	72.75	43.65	43.65	0	0
	Gautala Autramghat		28.00	10.76	11.952	80.40	18.91	18.91	45.84	27.504	27.504	44.25	21.24
	GIB Sanctuary		27.00	6.32	7.024	40.24	13.20	13.20	43.57	26.142	26.142	121.20	58.18
	Jaikwadi Bird Sanctuary		0	0	1.778	15.00	6.27	6.27	18.80	11.10	11.10	27.20	13.06
	Karanja-Sohal Black Buck WLS		20.80	8.32	9.24	36.20	5.11	5.11	18.55	11.13	11.13	17.71	8.50
	Kalsubhai Harish-chandragad		24.00	6.84	7.60	27.94	11.37	11.37	20.06	12.036	12.036	27.25	13.08
	Karnala Bird Sanctuary		13.47	4.55	5.054	75.50	3.38	3.38	6.135	3.681	3.681	21.58	10.36
	Katepurna WLS		24.41	9.61	10.678	68.52	15.83	15.83	55.53	33.318	33.318	57.88	27.78
	Mayureshwar WLS		0	0	0	0	0	0	10.00	6.00	6.00	0	0
	Naigaon Peacock Sanctuary		0	0	4.444	21.00	8.40	8.40	11.808	11.808	33.25	15.96	
	Nandurmadheshwar WLS		28.00	7.46	8.292	23.06	7.62	7.62	22.95	13.77	13.77	25.15	12.07
	Painganga WLS		33.16	13.26	14.73	124.61	39.58	39.58	140.89	84.534	84.534	157.43	75.57
Phansad WLS		22.70	7.56	8.40	80.25	17.88	17.88	37.21	22.326	22.326	42.73	20.51	
Radhanagari WLS		34.12	11.34	12.60	193.84	30.53	30.53	132.06	79.236	79.236	141.62	67.98	

	Sagreshwar WLS	17.50	7.00	7.776	36.229	9.54	9.54	30.36	18.216	18.216	36.575	17.56
	Tansa WLS	19.91	7.91	8.79	48.89	16.40	16.40	44.94	26.964	26.964	82.37	39.54
	Tipeshwar WLS	21.31	8.52	9.47	72.18	21.90	21.90	79.93	47.958	47.958	93.55	44.90
	Tungareshwar WLS	0	17.39	20.84	24.65	11.35	11.35	35.465	21.279	21.279	51.20	24.58
	Umred-Karandala Wildlife Sanctaury	18.36	7.34	8.156	97.6548	28.91	28.91	122.42	73.452	73.452	123.735	59.39
	Yawal	37.00	5.60	6.224	73.77	17.30	17.30	79.78	47.868	47.868	84.76	40.68
	Yedshi Ramling Ghat WLS	0	4.800	5.533	26.50	9.36	9.36	13.97	8.382	8.382	45.80	21.98
14 Odisha	Badrama WLS	74.17	20.42	31.00	68.54	17.58	17.502	37.15	20.262	20.262	48.55	23.30
	Balukhand Konark WLS	55.46	16.212	29.4313	64.84	15.35	17.06	40.68	24.41	24.41	43.21	20.74
	Bhitarkanika WLS	39.00	9.70	10.78	50.00	11.40	12.67	37.00	22.20	22.20	56.00	26.88
	Chandaka-Dampara	37.80	10.64	11.24	55.88	11.27	14.19	32.00	15.36	15.30	26.25	12.60
	Chilka WLS	33.35	12.425	20.55	47.00	12.17	13.52	37.26	19.20	19.20	31.75	15.24
	Debrigarh	38.68	13.275	20.87	40.48	15.01	15.68	30.75	21.36	21.36	44.30	21.26
	Gahirmatha WLS	33.25	10.62	14.75	37.00	13.58	15.09	30.75	18.45	18.45	54.00	25.92
	Hadgarh WLS	37.10	11.80	20.99	45.90	15.74	17.49	46.90	28.14	28.14	46.10	22.13
	Karlapat WLS	48.12	13.41	27.28	55.68	19.62	NR	0	0	0	51.9424	24.93
	Khalasuni WLS	46.288	13.36	14.84	40.17	16.93	17.75	35.57	20.28	20.28	48.07	23.07
	Kotgarh WLS	39.59	10.07	23.58	49.25	9.60	8.39409	21.66	8.12409	8.12409	25.61	12.29
	KuldihaWLS	66.00	21.85	23.79	60.30	15.02	16.69	38.60	23.16	23.16	54.50	26.16
	Lakhari Valley WLS	50.15	13.52	24.06	42.15	15.89	15.06	60.05	33.43	33.43	91.20	43.78
	Nandankanan WLS	12.30	3.15	3.59	24.50	4.80	5.33	12.50	6.00	6.00	12.00	5.86
	Sunabeda WLS	64.28	19.76	27.54	57.309	19.58	21.06	52.00	29.7804	29.7804	61.31	29.43
	Kapilash WLS	98.70	13.6275	13.6275	59.92	15.93	15.93	38.88	21.56	21.56	0	0
15 Rajasthan	Bassi	78.95	12.28	11.90	17.80	6.70	7.53	50.45	30.37	26.63	83.55	40.104
	Bhainsroadgarh	65.43	17.44	16.70	51.00	16.00	16.79	42.78	25.668	23.988	55.00	26.40
	Jaisamand WLS	22.85	12.518	12.518	19.10	6.70	7.73	15.85	9.51	8.879	24.408	11.71584

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		Jamwa Ramgarh WLS	294.00	13.04	9.13	33.70	10.27	15.78	41.50	19.92	17.48	48.50	23.28
		Kumbalgarh WLS	88.94	22.38	22.38	70.40	21.79	19.977	37.73	22.638	18.328	112.30	53.904
		Mount Abu	0	0	12.298	50.30	16.798	16.82	57.00	27.36	27.36	66.40	31.872
		Nahargarh WLS	107.50	13.36	5.22	30.60	5.51	11.77	52.10	25.00	19.66	30.50	14.64
		National Chambal WLS	237.20	30.00	30.00	80.00	38.59	33.97	85.00	51.00	33.97	229.70	43.57
		Phulwari Ki Nal	30.88	12.97	12.96	35.64	14.21	14.22	33.18	19.908	18.329	38.18	18.3312
		Ramgarh WLS	68.18	4.20	10.69	8.1.81	24.26	24.26	63.15	37.89	36.63	79.90	38.352
		Saijanganrh WLS	26.36	3.90	9.73	20.62	7.89	9.18	23.95	14.37	13.64	29.70	14.256
		Sitamata WLS	134.07	17.50	15.76	79.20	23.02	24.73	74.85	44.91	35.84	93.85	45.048
		Talchappar	24.80	6.44	5.82	25.60	6.38	7.00	23.35	11.21	11.21	25.85	12.408
		Todgarh WLS	81.10	17.332	17.346	59.79	29.326	28.032	43.63	26.178	21.11	79.87	38.3376
		Shergarh	9.14	6.65	7.25	22.60	9.14	9.14	33.22	19.932	19.122	32.20	15.456
		Van Vihar WLS	0	4.32	1.613	14.00	3.773	6.451	17.95	8.62	7.24	24.00	11.52
		Ramsagar WLS	0	3.552	3.552	11.30	5.42	5.236	11.45	5.50	3.78	0	0
16	Tamil Nadu	Chitrangudi Bird Sanctuary	10.18	3.67	0	0	3.67*	3.67	9.31	5.586	5.514	13.507	6.48
		Grizzled Giant Squirrel Sanctuary	34.195	13.68	0	0	13.68*	13.68	41.178	24.7068	23.1698	49.614	23.81
		Koonthakulam Bird Sanctuary	11.82	2.85	0	0	2.85*	4.49	13.57	8.142	8.142	14.55	6.984
		Karanjirakulam BS	7.78	3.01	0	0	3.01*	3.01	7.19	4.314	4.074	11.982	5.75
		Kanyakumari Wildlife Sanctuary	29.88	11.75	0	0	11.75*	11.745	35.523	21.3138	20.0988	40.488	19.43
		Karavetti Bird Sanctuary	15.35	6.14	0	0	6.148*	6.14	19.50	9.36	9.36	11.80	5.664
		Karikilli Bird Sanctuary	20.82	3.875	0	0	3.875*	6.33	23.28	13.968	13.96	22.81	10.95
		Melaselvanoor and Keelaselvanoor Bird Sanctuary	8.54	3.01	0	0	3.01*	3.019	9.34	5.604	5.124	11.115	5.34

	Meghamalai WLS	18.557	6.703	0	0	6.703*	7.416	36.402	17.47	17.47	40.89	19.63
	Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary	16.77	6.67	0	0	6.67*..	6.10	19.965	11.979	10.619	21.242	10.20
	Pulicate Bird Sanctuary	13.46	4.77	0	0	4.77*	5.38	19.46	11.676	11.671	18.32	8.80
	Sakkarakotti Bird Sanctuary	5.76	0.593	0	0	0.593*	2.295	4.34	2.604	2.427	7.307	3.51
	Therthangal Bird S	16.43	1.97	0	0	1.97*	3.265	11.86	5.69	5.672	12.80	6.14
	Udayamarthandapuram Bird Sanctuary	9.67	3.07	0	0	3.07*	3.06	11.12	6.672	6.672	10.90	5.232
	Vaduvloor Bird Sanctuary	21.30	7.93	0	0	7.93*	7.93	22.499	13.4994	13.4994	21.865	10.50
	Vedanthangal WLS	18.87	7.55	0	0	7.55*	7.545	26.056	15.6336	15.6286	26.285	15.771
	Vellanadu Black Buck Sanctuary	21.22	8.442	0	0	8.442*	8.322	24.899	14.9394	14.9394	17.402	8.35
	Vellod bird Sanctuary	13.20	5.28	0	0	5.28*	5.268	11.32	6.792	6.689	13.69	6.57
	Vettangudi Bird Sanctuary	6.06	2.42	0	0	2.42*	2.42	10.90	6.54	6.54	14.45	6.94
	Kodaikanal Bird Sanctuary	0	0	0	0	0	0	36.993	22.1958	22.1958	40.042	19.22
	Cauvery North WLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	31.88	19.128	19.128	35.90	17.23
	Nellai WLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	30.61	18.366	15.366	33.57	16.11
	Gandaikondan spotted deer sanctuary	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.56	11.136	11.136	20.59	9.88
	Oussudu lake bird sanctuary	0	0	0	0	0	0	27.70	13.30	7.462	31.89	15.31
17	Telangana											
	Etumagaram WLS	0	0	0	0	0	35.00	16.80	16.80	0	0	0
	Kinnerasani WLS	0	0	0	0	0	35.00	12.75	12.20	0	0	0
	Pakhal WLS	0	0	0	0	0	35.00	16.80	6.00	0	0	0
	Pocharam WLS	0	0	0	0	0	48.00	23.04	15.30	0	0	0
	Manjira WLS	0	0	0	0	0	34.80	16.70	0	0	0	0

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		Pranahita WLS	0	0	0	0	0	31.80	15.26	5.711	0	0	0
		Siwaram WLS	0	0	0	0	0	23.40	11.23	9.625	0	0	0
18	Uttar Pradesh	Bhim Rao Ambedkar WLS	6.20	1.13	1.14	6.20	1.07	1.32	4.30	2.06	0.354	25.10	1.706
		Bakhira WLS	39.22	8.2205	7.94	30.58	7.3195	9.30	26.43	12.69	3.336	40.21	9.354
		Chandraprabha	39.93	10.355	12.10	39.77	13.46	13.46	24.17	11.60	3.336	99.28	8.264
		Hastinapur WLS	31.92	10.755	10.97	76.50	10.135	11.94	29.13	13.98	5.778	85.61	8.202
		Jai Prakash Narayan (Surahatal)	29.35	7.495	7.495	37.17	8.086	6.376	36.86	17.69	9.072	57.70	8.618
		Kachhua WLS	33.80	5.35	4.92	32.63	6.21	7.44	24.50	11.76	3.63	48.78	8.13
		Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary	45.40	11.16	10.86	39.81	9.22	11.95	44.96	21.58	4.158	40.73	17.422
		Lakh Bahosi Bird Sanctuary	39.53	10.095	11.275	39.40	12.12	12.12	41.10	19.73	6.732	48.50	12.0998
		Mahavir Swami WLS	42.79	7.61	7.56	39.96	2.65	3.94	32.10	15.41	2.82	39.97	12.59
		National Chambal WLS	206.89	35.08	31.34	279.301	56.256	0	85.00	66.58	2.40	326.61	64.18
		Nawabganj bird Sanctuary	36.70	4.31	4.97	38.45	5.14	7.22	24.80	11.90	4.11	54.75	7.79
		Okhla WLS	22.96	8.73	8.16	30.60	8.49	9.48	25.30	12.14	2.388	31.08	9.752
		Parvati Arga WLS	25.50	8.95	8.33	42.50	9.60	9.60	28.918	13.88	4.464	50.68	9.416
		Patna Bird Sanctuary	26.85	3.20	3.03	50.8036	5.94	6.70	16.72	8.02	2.736	42.2724	5.284
		Ranipur WLS	44.65	10.615	10.14	34.94	8.96	11.97	24.14	13.50	2.592	40.00	10.908
		Saman Bird Sanctuary	44.65	7.12	8.06	40.49	8.71	9.47	28.75	13.80	3.666	62.09	10.134
		Samaspur WLS	39.95	7.605	7.10	39.91	7.415	9.19	33.80	16.22	7.722	49.80	8.498
		Sandi Bird Sanctuary	39.93	12.523	13.66	39.93	13.07	13.07	35.57	17.07	6.144	77.48	10.96
		Sohagibarwa WLS	193.78	12.30	10.72	184.78	15.29	17.97	84.20	40.42	9.894	105.12	30.526
		Sohelwa WLS	101.33	15.00	17.24	154.52	16.3015	17.74	53.288	25.58	5.16	104.343	8.618

	Sur Sarovar Bird Sanctuary	40.00	9.195	8.55	55.60	6.675	8.41	26.263	12.59	4.194	67.73	8.396
	Vijay Sagar bird Sanctuary	39.94	4.885	4.82	39.93	4.725	5.93	23.18	11.12	2.838	39.70	8.282
19 West Bengal	Bethuadahari WLS	15.00	0	3.50	15.00	3.21	3.21	17.80	8.28	8.28	20.00	9.60
	Ballavpur WLS	15.03966	0	3.795	22.00	5.28	3.45622	27.49	13.20	11.37207	27.50	13.20
	Chapramari WLS	58.50	7.97	9.08	76.00	11.22	11.73	44.96	21.58	21.58	38.65	18.55
	Jaldapara WLS	109.825	13.64	13.64	132.00	35.90	35.85586	151.00	72.48	66.28857	180.398	86.59
	Mahananda WLS	126.81	11.75	11.75	200.90	32.82	32.82	155.50	74.64	73.21817	248.70	119.38
	Raiganj WLS	10.69	0.765	0.765	11.05	4.28	4.28	9.99	4.80	4.80	0	0
	Senchal WLS	61.70	9.88	9.88	110.10	27.94	27.94	119.00	45.31	45.31	0	0
20 Uttarakhand	Askot WLS	0	0	0	284.18	49.00	0	431.22	103.014	22.514	91.59	82.431
	Binsar WLS	185.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Kedarnauli Wildlife Sanctuary	202.27	1.08	10.04	200.88	71.22	71.22	0	0	0	101.49	91.332
	Govind pashu vihar WLS	113.00	34.20	33.99	113.00	42.31396	42.53	161.86	145.674	145.214	126.70	114.03
	Nandhur WLS	395.321	17.355	17.355	36.41	20.50	20.50	61.871	55.6839	55.6839	80.90	72.81
	Naina Devi Bird S	0	0	0	208.30	26.78	26.78	47.46	42.714	42.714	0	0
	Mussorie WLS	66.47	17.09	24.23	66.47	30.88	30.89	55.74	50.166	45.896	32.975	29.6775
	Gangotri WLS	84.00	62.4735	83.55	235.49	83.55	83.55	237.17	129.87	129.87	139.315	125.3835
21 Arunachal Pradesh	D'EringWLS	44.91	33.624	33.624	41.70	21.89	21.89	34.80	25.06	25.06	54.45	43.56
	Debang WLS	54.20	23.304	24.804	33.10	15.12	14.76	34.79	25.05	NR	0	0
	Eagle Nest WLS	28.40	20.708	21.708	40.38	28.94	28.94	48.00	34.56	34.56	47.655	38.12
	Itanagar WLS	69.54	28.164	29.664	34.65	20.77	20.77	26.10	18.79	18.79	40.41	32.33
	Kamlang WLS	49.92	22.392	22.392	43.52	31.20	31.20	0	0	0	0	0
	Kane WLS	23.30	11.9024	12.9024	37.27	24.88	24.88	35.99	25.91	25.91	40.365	32.29
	Mehao WLS	52.13	20.136	21.636	31.60	20.95	20.95	35.30	25.42	25.42	41.985	33.59
	Sessa Orchid WLS	99.4425	20.6346	22.1346	38.18	24.68	24.68	48.10	34.63	34.63	48.285	38.63
	Talle WLS	59.90	40.508	39.508	42.90	27.85	29.85	45.05	32.44	NR	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Yordi Rabe Supse WLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.50	13.32	13.32	22.941	18.35
22	Assam	Barail WLS	10.00	0.65	0	0	0.65	9.87	30.30	21.82	21.82	28.74	0
		Borajan Bherjan Padumani WLS	51.02	19.63	0	0	19.63	20.19	22.74	16.37	16.37	114.80	0
		Chakrashila WLS	14.70	5.35	0	0	5.35	5.35	35.1985	25.34	25.34	20.896	0
		Deepar Bheel WS	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.71	14.71	6.50	0	
		East Karbi Anglong WLS	10.00	4.00	0	0	4.00	4.00	20.22	14.56	14.56	32.63	0
		Garampani WLS	10.00	4.00	0	0	4.00	4.00	10.47	7.54	7.54	20.63	0
		Gibbon WLS	15.00	6.00	0	0	6.00	6.00	28.10	20.23	6.63	28.00	0
		Karbi Anglong (North) WLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Marat Longri WLS	18.90	7.33	0	0	7.33	7.33	37.26	26.83	26.83	116.82	0
		Nambore WLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.03	4.03	99.85	0
		Nambor Doigurung WLS	5.599	2.7995	0	0	2.7995	2.7995	12.53	9.02	9.02	95.56	0
		Panidehing WLS	20.00	8.00	0	0	8.00	8.00	27.93	20.11	20.11	65.35	0
		Pobitora WLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	59.65	42.95	42.95	24.05	0
		Sonai Rupam WLS	15.19	6.07	0	0	6.07	6.07	20.82	14.99	14.99	0	0
		Amchang WLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.03	15.03	0	0
		Dehing patkai WLS	0	0	0	0	00	0	0	6.16	6.16	0	0
23	Manipur	Bunning WLS	11.46	6.166	6.166	22.20	14.56	14.56	13.293	10.59	10.59	24.53	17.66
		Jiri Makru WLS	25.02	6.638	6.638	30.50	11.08	11.08	21.693	10.93	10.93	27.697	19.94
		Kailam WLS	0	0	0	7.60	3.68	3.68	21.64	11.59	11.59	13.86	9.98
		Yangoupokpi Lokchao WLS	44.54	15.61	15.61	26.10	15.01	15.01	43.343	27.486	27.486	37.67	27.12
		Zeilad WLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	37.69	22.55	22.55	17.905	12.89

24 Sikkim	Barsey Rhododendron	64.78	42.09	42.00	188.18	17.131	17.23	30.18	27.162	21.73	79.17	71.253
	Sessa Orchid WLS	99.4425	20.6346	22.1346	38.18	24.68	24.68	48.10	34.63	34.63	48.285	38.63
	Talle WLS	59.90	40.508	39.508	42.90	27.85	29.85	45.05	32.44	NR	0	0
	Yordi Rabe Supse WLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.50	13.32	13.32	22.941	18.35
22 Assam	Barail WLS	10.00	0.65	0	0	0.65	9.87	30.30	21.82	21.82	28.74	0
	Borajan Bherjan Padumani WLS	51.02	19.63	0	0	19.63	20.19	22.74	16.37	16.37	114.80	0
	Chakrashila WLS	14.70	5.35	0	0	5.35	5.35	35.1985	25.34	25.34	20.896	0
	Deepar Bheel WS	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.71	14.71	6.50	0	
	East Karbi Anglong WLS	10.00	4.00	0	0	4.00	4.00	20.22	14.56	14.56	32.63	0
	Garampani WLS	10.00	4.00	0	0	4.00	4.00	10.47	7.54	7.54	20.63	0
	Gibbon WLS	15.00	6.00	0	0	6.00	6.00	28.10	20.23	6.63	28.00	0
	Karbi Anglong (North) WLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Marat Longri WLS	18.90	7.33	0	0	7.33	7.33	37.26	26.83	26.83	116.82	0
	Nambore WLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.03	4.03	99.85	0
	Nambor Doigurung WLS	5.599	2.7995	0	0	2.7995	2.7995	12.53	9.02	9.02	95.56	0
	Panidehing WLS	20.00	8.00	0	0	8.00	8.00	27.93	20.11	20.11	65.35	0
	Pobitora WLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	59.65	42.95	42.95	24.05	0
	Sonai Rupam WLS	15.19	6.07	0	0	6.07	6.07	20.82	14.99	14.99	0	0
	Amchang WLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.03	15.03	0	0
	Dehing patkai WLS	0	0	0	0	00	0	0	6.16	6.16	0	0
23 Manipur	Bunning WLS	11.46	6.166	6.166	22.20	14.56	14.56	13.293	10.59	10.59	24.53	17.66
	Jiri Makru WLS	25.02	6.638	6.638	30.50	11.08	11.08	21.693	10.93	10.93	27.697	19.94
	Kailam WLS	0	0	0	7.60	3.68	3.68	21.64	11.59	11.59	13.86	9.98
	Yangoupokpi Lokchao WLS	44.54	15.61	15.61	26.10	15.01	15.01	43.343	27.486	27.486	37.67	27.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Zeilad WLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	37.69	22.55	22.55	17.905	12.89
24	Sikkim	Barsey Rhododendron	64.78	42.09	42.00	188.18	17.131	17.23	30.18	27.162	21.73	79.17	71.253
		Fambong LHO	52.98	26.0694	26.057	62.48	18.497	18.52	28.28	25.452	20.36	77.90	70.11
		Kitam Bird Sanctuary	31.00	24.21367	24.30	48.48	13.48	13.48	23.00	20.70	16.56	35.10	31.59
		Kyongnosla Alpine WLS	42.86	38.5606	38.558	51.35	15.604	15.62	21.78	19.62	15.70	45.49	40.941
		Maenam WLS	34.10	24.98256	25.25	75.00	16.70	16.83	28.50	25.65	20.52	54.08	48.672
		Pangolakha WLS	50.16	34.32412	34.335	68.83	17.604	17.61	24.34	21.906	17.52	41.46	37.314
		Shingba (Rhododendron)	96.35755	31.55	31.55	97.8089	13.95	13.95	26.5824	25.79	20.628	45.58	41.022
25	Meghalaya	Baghmara WLS	5.87	3.2436	3.615	7.75	5.58	5.58	8.39	3.84	3.84	13.40	9.65
		Nongkhyllem WLS	22.11	8.434	9.371	18.50	11.02	11.02	73.436	32.71	32.71	72.631	52.29
		Siju	6.50	3.4696	4.00	9.60	6.91	6.91	13.275	5.94	5.94	27.59	19.86
		Narpuh WLS	18.018	3.384	3.76	9.126	6.57	6.57	40.85	24.19	24.19	39.0979	28.15
26	Mizoram	Khawnglung WLS	21.718	4.90366	7.735	25.00	11.94	11.94	32.848	26.605	26.605	36.128	26.01
		Lenteng	32.504	10.28	10.28	38.764	20.85	20.85	28.515	23.095	23.095	41.332	29.76
		Ngengpui WLS	100.00	12.30	12.30	59.21	26.69	26.69	34.80	28.19	28.19	44.60	31.60
		Pualreng	29.688	10.74	10.74	23.548	14.45	14.45	25.605	20.735	20.735	40.522	29.18
		Tawi	29.168	9.03	9.03	24.637	13.63	13.63	29.848	24.175	24.175	40.612	29.24
		Thorangtang	23.80	7.92	7.92	1472.98	15.45	15.45	37.472	30.35	30.35	53.23	38.33
		Tokalo WLS	22.214	8.16	8.16	67.412	26.49	29.49	29.644	24.01	24.01	41.188	29.66
27	Nagaland	Fakim WLS	185.74	10.70	10.46	174.28	19.73	19.97	66.24	39.80	38.34	37.60	27.07
		Singphan WLS	61.958	10.418	10.178	55.688	19.56	19.80	39.898	28.73	27.31	42.235	30.41

*Revalidated amount

Utilisation Certificates for the fund released in the current financial year are not received.

Tribal Health

3939. SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a sub-committee on Tribal Health to assess the health situation of Tribal people in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details and the outcome of problems and solutions suggested by the Committee for Tribals in M.P., Odisha, HP, Andhra Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) An Expert Committee on Tribal Health was constituted jointly by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs which submitted its report to the Ministry. The Report is available in public domain at <http://www.nhm.gov.in/nrhm-updates/598-report-of-the-expert-committee-on-tribal-health.html>

(c) The Committee has not given any state specific recommendations. The status of Tribal Health has been summarized in the report as under:

Tribal people have the poorest health status and they carry a triple burden of disease. Moreover, despite the high reliance of the tribal people on the public health care system in Scheduled Areas, it continues to be characterized by low output, low quality and low outcome delivery system, often targeting wrong priorities. An important reason behind this is the near complete absence of community participation in the planning, design and implementation of health services. Therefore, restructuring and strengthening of the public health care system, in accordance with the needs and aspirations of the tribal communities, and with their full participation, should be the highest priority for the Ministries of Health and Family Welfare, both at the Centre and in the states.

The gist of the broad key recommendations include:

- Promise of Universal Health Assurance and Ayushman Bharat should begin with tribal areas.
- 70% resources for tribal health to go for Primary Health Care including prevention and promotion.
- Move the health care delivery towards the communities.

- Engage & empower local STs for health (Panchasheel policy).

- Health care basket should be broadened.

The steps taken by the Ministry include:

- (i) A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Tribal Affairs to implement Health and Wellness Ambassadors initiative under Ayushman Bharat in Ashram and schools funded by Ministry of Tribal in all the functional Eklavya Model Residential Schools, ashram schools and other school supported by MoTA.
- (ii) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been requested to schedule a dissemination workshop.
- (iii) As desired by NITI Aayog, the Ministry is identifying 10 to 15 critical recommendations and an Action Plan to be shared with States to enable preparation of State specific plan of action.

National Forest Policy, 2018

3940. SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the purpose and goal of the National Forest Policy, 2018;

(b) whether the Government proposes to revise the existing National Forest Policy, 1988, if so, the time by which the same shall be done;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any draft of National Forest Policy for stakeholder consultation, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has published any draft Notification on the National Forest Policy, 2018, inviting the objections/comments/suggestions from various stakeholders including public/ private organizations and concerned citizens regarding empanelment of Government institutions of national repute for carrying out compliance monitoring of environment clearance conditions of projects/ activities, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) To revise the existing

National Forest Policy, 1988, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change had prepared Draft National Forest Policy, 2018. The purpose of the Draft National Forest Policy, 2018 is to address the issues that have come up during the last 30 years in the management of forests at global, regional and local levels such as issues of (a) global warming triggered due to climate change (b) increasing demand for wood and wood products in the country (c) use of wood as a carbon neutral renewable resource (d) making the rivers clean and perennial (e) water security and ground water recharge, (f) country's commitment to achieve Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets and (g) reflecting the role and responsibilities of Gram Sabha, forest dwelling communities and Panchayati Raj Institutions in conservation and management of forests, etc.

The overall goal of the Draft National Forest Policy, 2018 is to safeguard ecological security of the country and sustainably enhance forest based economic opportunities for livelihood security of forest dependent communities, of the present and future generations, based on principles of sustainable management.

Draft National Forest Policy, 2018 was circulated to all concerned Central Ministries/Departments and State/UT Governments. The Draft National Forest

Policy was also placed in the public domain in March, 2018 for inviting comments from various stakeholders viz. Public/Private Sectors, NGOs, Civil Society, Experts and other concerned individuals.

After an exhaustive and wide consultation processes with all major stakeholders and incorporating their feedbacks, the Draft National Forest Policy, 2018 has been further revised. Monitoring of compliances of the conditions imposed while according forest clearance has also been proposed in the Draft National Forest Policy, 2018. However, the Ministry has not set any time limit for finalization of the new National Forest Policy.

Dust Pollution by Cement Plants

3941. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that health of citizens of Satna City of Madhya Pradesh is adversely affected due to dust pollution caused by cement plants in and around the District;

(b) if so, the details thereof and details of complaints lodged against cement industries along with the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government has not taken any step to address dust and air pollution by installation of online continuous (24x7) monitoring devices and Deployment and Evaluation of air purification units and Air Purifying Unit devices to tackle dust pollution and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to take concrete measures including the launching of any pilot projects to tackle dust pollution in the District Satna and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) monitors the ambient air quality across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). There are two stations operating in Satna city of Madhya Pradesh. There is no conclusive data available about adverse impacts owing to dust pollution of cement industries in Satna city. Also, no complaint against cement industries of Satna city, M.P. has been received by the CPCB in last two years. Air pollution is one of the triggering factors for respiratory ailments and associated diseases. Health effects of air pollution are synergistic manifestation of factors which include food habits, occupational habits, socio-economic status, medical history, immunity, heredity, etc., of the individuals.

(c) and (d) According to CPCB, 136 Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) are connected to CPCB server and it covers 72 cities across the country. The CAAQMS network is strengthened to cover all the 46 million plus cities and state capitals. Presently one CAAQMS is operating in Satna city. Wind Augmentation Purifying Unit (WAYU) have been installed under pilot project for control of pollution at traffic interaction in Delhi.

The Government has taken several steps to address air pollution, which inter alia include issuance of notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; revision of emission / standards for industrial sectors from time to time; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending,

launching of National Air Quality index; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards; notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of biomass burning; streamlining the issuance of Pollution Under Control Certificate; issuance of directions under Section 18(l)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for controlling air pollution; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries; notification of Graded Response Action Plan for Delhi and NCR; comprehensive action plan for air pollution control in Delhi and NCR. The Government has formulated National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) as a long term time bound pan India strategy to tackle the increasing air pollution problem across the country in a comprehensive manner. Hundred (100) non-attainment cities have been selected for formulation and implementation of city specific action plan under NCAP. In addition, the NCAP has many additional peripheral components such as, Technical Assessment Cell, technology support, sharing of international best practices, awareness and capacity building, source apportionment studies, plantation drive, intensive inspection drive etc. to support the time bound implementation of NCAP.

[*Translation*]

Assessment of WPI & CPI

3942. SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contribution of products of various sectors has also been charged besides adoption of separate system for assessment of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and Consumer Price Index (CPI) in the country; and

(b) if so, the contribution of food items, manufacturing products, services activities, mines, fuels, etc. determined in the above mentioned assessments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Item basket and weighing diagrams of the Consumer Price Index -Combined (CPI-C) are based on the results of the Consumer Expenditure Survey (2011-12) conducted by the National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation. Miscellaneous group in CPI-C includes services also.

The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) basket includes products pertaining to Primary Articles, Fuel & Power and

Manufactured Products. Weights assigned to each group is based on the net traded value of the item in the base year i.e. 2011-12. The net traded value is the value of output of the item in the year 2011-12 adjusted for net imports. However, services are not included in the WPI basket.

Weights assigned to different groups and sub-groups of CPI-C and WPI are presented in Table 1 and Table 2, respectively.

Table 1

Weights of Major Groups and Sub-groups of CPI-C

Sl.No.	Description	Weights
1	Food & beverages	45.86
2	Pan, tobacco & intoxicants	2.38
3	Clothing & footwear	6.53
4	Housing	10.07
5	Fuel and light	6.84
	Household goods and services	3.80
	Health	5.89
	Transport and communication	8.59
	Recreation and amusement	1.68
	Education	4.46
	Personal care and effects	3.89
6	Miscellaneous	28.32
	All Groups	100.00

Table 2

Weights of Major Groups and Sub-groups of WPI

Sl.No.	Commodities	Weights
	All Commodities	100
1	Primary Articles	22.62
	Food Articles	15.26
	Minerals	0.83
2	Fuel & Power	13.15
	Mineral Oils	7.95
3	Manufactured Products	64.23

[English]

NEET

3943. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to unclear criteria for the National Eligibility Entrance Test for AYUSH courses, a large number of seats remain unfilled;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has announced some relaxation for AYUSH courses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government 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) No. The unfilled seats for AYUSH courses are mainly due to non-availability of NEET qualified students.

(c) and (d) Yes, the Government relaxed the qualifying criteria on the basis of various representations in this Ministry.

The steps taken by the Government, in this regard, are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

*F.No.R-13040/33/2016-HD (Tech) Part
Government of India*

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

AYUSH Bhawan
'B' Block, GPO Complex,
INA, New Delhi-110 023
Dated: 01.11.2018

To,

All State Authorities (As enclosed)

**Sub: Admission in Under Graduate degree Courses
in ASU&H College-reg.**

Sir/Madam,

In continuation to this Ministry's letter of even number dated 11.06.2018, it is further clarified that the

Ministry has received various representations stating that seats are lying vacant due to less number of qualified students in the NEET-2018.

2. In this regard, the matter regarding qualifying criteria has been examined by the Ministry and decided that in order to be eligible for admission, it shall be necessary for a candidate to obtain minimum of marks at 35th percentile in NEET-2018. However, in respect of candidates belonging to Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes, Other Backward castes, the minimum marks shall be at 25th percentile. In respect of the candidates with bench marked Disabilities specified under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, the minimum marks shall be at 30th percentile for General Category candidates and 25th percentile for SC/ST/OBC candidates.
3. This clarification is applicable only for Academic Year 2018-19.
4. This issues with the approval of the competent authority.

Yours faithfully

Sd/-

(Dr. Shashi Ranjan Kumar Vidyarthi)

Director Ph.No.011-24651976-80

Copy to:

1. Chief Secretaries to all Stte/UT (as per list enclosed) for necessary action.
2. Registrar of all Universities having affiliated AYUSH Colleges, for information and necessary action at their level.
3. The Secretary (CCIM/CCH), 61-65 Institutional Area, Opp. D-Block, Janakpuri, New Delhi for necessary action.
4. NIC for uploading on Ministry's website.
5. Principal/Directors of all AYUSH Colleges/Institutions for information.

Disinvestment of HSCC (India) Ltd.

3944. SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has disinvested the profit making Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation Limited (HSCC), if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether post disinvestment the employees of HSCC (India) Limited have been forcefully removed by National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC), if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the management have prepared plan to retrench HSCC (India) Limited employees in next six months and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to protect the job interests and life of HSCC (India) Limited employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) NBCC (India) Limited has taken over HSCC (India) Limited as a part of strategic disinvestment of CPSEs by Government of India. NBCC signed a Share Purchase Agreement with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for 100% acquisition of shares of HSCC on 6.11.2018 by payment of Rs. 285 crores.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Does not arise in view of answer (b) above. However, adequate safeguards have also been made in the Share Purchase Agreement as regards Employees Protection.

[*Translation*]

GST Evasion by Coaching Centres

3945. SHRI RAJESH VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coaching centres operating in Punjab and Haryana charge hefty fee from students and are not paying any tax to the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether such coaching centres have not even obtained Goods and Services Tax (GST) number and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has conducted any inquiry of tax evasion by coaching centres operating in Punjab and Haryana; and

(d) if so, the number of coaching centres in Gurdaspur and Hoshiarpur region of Punjab and Gurugram region of Haryana found guilty of tax evasion and the action taken against them as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes, cases have been initiated against coaching centres with respect to suspected violation of provisions of GST laws.

Sl. No.	State	Number of cases initiated
1	Haryana	1
2	Punjab	2

* The tax liability involved is being worked out.

(b) Yes, out of the three coaching centres which were booked for suspected violation of provisions of GST laws, one coaching centre had not obtained Goods and Service Tax (GST) number, when the case was initiated against them but this coaching centre also obtained GST number post detection of the case against them.

Number of cases initiated against coaching Centres	No. of coaching centres having GST No. at the time of initiating of case	State	No. of coaching centres not having GST No. at the time of initiating of case	State
3	2	One each in Haryana and Punjab	1	Punjab

(c) Yes, Central GST investigation authorities are conducting inquiry regarding suspected tax evasion by coaching centres operating in Punjab and Haryana.

(d) Two coaching centres in Hoshiarpur region of Punjab and one coaching centre in Gurugram region of Haryana are being investigated for suspected tax evasion by them. No case has been detected against coaching centre in Gurdaspur region of Punjab.

Action taken against them as on date;

- Searches were conducted and several records/documents have been resumed, further investigations are underway against these entities.

*[English]***Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana**

3946. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of benefits accrued from the mapping of field functionaries under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) using Local Government Directory Code;

(b) whether a periodic review of the implementation of the scheme is being conducted in all States and UTs and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the critical issues that have been reported regarding the functioning/ implementation of the scheme along with the corrective measures taken/ being taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The mapping of field functionaries on Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana-

Common Application Software (PMMVY-CAS) using Local Government Directory (LGD) Code allows implementing the scheme independent of the implementing Department in States/UTs. The various Departments like Health, Women & Child Development or Social Welfare are implementing the scheme in various States/UTs. It also allows hierarchical monitoring of scheme from Pan-India to village level. Further, it allows tracking the boarding status of villages where the field functionaries for implementing PMMVY are active.

(b) Under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), Review Meeting cum Workshops, as well as National level Workshops are conducted regularly for highest level monitoring and review the implementation of scheme in all States/ UTs. Review is also undertaken through video conferences with all the States/UTs periodically to monitor the progress. The scheme is implemented through web based Software, viz. PMMVY-CAS which has dashboard for regular monitoring/ review of the scheme.

(c) The details of suggestions/feedback reported by the users from the State/UT regarding functioning/ implementation of the scheme along with the action taken by the Government are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Major Suggestion/Feedback and Action Taken by MWCD*

Sl. No.	Suggestion/Feedback received from the Users of States/UTs	Action Taken
1	2	3
1.	Information related to Account Based Payments in PMMVY-CAS	Introduced Bank Name and Account No. (last 4 digits) in Payments report even for Account Based Payments along with Aadhaar Based Payments
2.	Request for List of beneficiaries which failed Authentication (UIDAI or PFMS)	Introduced Authentication Failure Report to display the same along with reason for failure at various levels including Data Entry Operator (DEO), Sanctioning Officer (SO) and State Nodal Officer (SNO)
3.	Request for List of beneficiaries which were rejected by SO	Introduced Rejected Report to display the same along with reason for rejection at various levels including DEO, SO and SNO
4.	Request for a list of beneficiaries with Payment Failures	Introduced Payment Failure Report to display the same along with reason for failure at various levels including DEO, SO and SNO

1	2	3
5.	DEOs had issue tracking the Filed Functionary related to the beneficiary which were in Correction Queue and had issues with corrective measures for UIDAI failures	Introduced Field Functionary and Suggestive Actions Column in Correction Queue to make it easier to track Field Functionaries (already available on Beneficiary Profile Page) and the actions to be taken by DEO in case of failure from UIDAI
6.	Request for more information regarding the pending applications in the system as to the level at which they were pending to be processed	Introduced Supervisor and Field Functionary level drill down in Ageing Report in addition to the Child Development Project Officer (CDPO)/ Medical Officer (MO) level information
7.	Request for a snippet of the current status of the scheme in their respective Project/Block	Introduced Program Summary report (Dashboard) with information at a glance regarding Total Beneficiaries, Funds Disbursed and Average Time Taken for Disbursement of Funds
8.	Request for information regarding the total number of Districts, CDPOs and Anganwadi Centers in the system and the total number of users for their respective locations	Introduced Master Status report displaying the same with the information as per the system at various levels including SO, DNO and SNO
9.	Request for a method to close an application in case of any untoward incident with the beneficiary so the same is not displayed in 3rd Installment Due report	Beneficiary Close Application functionality was introduced at SO level so that they can close a beneficiary's application and provide a reason for the same
10.	Requested for information about beneficiaries who are eligible for but had not claimed 2nd and/or 3rd Installment	2nd and 3rd Installment Due report was introduced at SO and DNO level so they could instruct the filed functionaries to follow up with such beneficiaries in order for them to avail the full benefit of the scheme
11.	Requested for an overview of the beneficiaries who had provided Aadhaar data at a more granular level instead of the State level	Aadhaar Penetration Report was modified to display data at District Level in addition to State level

Merger of Banks

3947. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sought inputs from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on certain regulatory aspects of the proposed amalgamation of State run Bank of Baroda, Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Dena Bank is under the RBI's prompt corrective action framework and is also barred from lending until it fixes its finances and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) No inputs have been sought from RBI on regulatory aspects of amalgamation of Bank of Baroda, Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank.

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 (RBI), may make a scheme, inter alia, for the amalgamation of any nationalised bank with any other nationalised bank or any other banking institution. Various committees, including Narasimhan Committee (1998) constituted by RBI, Leeladhar Committee (2008) chaired by RBI Deputy Governor, and Nayak Committee (2014)

constituted by RBI, have recommended consolidation of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) given underlying benefits/synergies. Taking note of this and potential benefits of consolidation, Government, with a view to facilitate consolidation among public sector banks to create strong and competitive banks, that may serve as catalysts for growth with improved risk profile of the bank, approved an approval framework for proposals to amalgamate PSBs through an Alternative Mechanism (AM).

After consulting RBI, AM, in its meeting held on 17.9.2018, approved that Bank of Baroda (BoB), Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank may consider amalgamation of the three banks. As per information received from banks in this regard, after consideration of the amalgamation, the Boards of BoB and Vijaya Bank gave their in-principle approval and the Board of Dena Bank recommended for amalgamation. After considering banks' and RBI's inputs, AM, in its meeting held on 20.12.2018, gave in-principle approval for the amalgamation of BoB, Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank. After obtaining RBI inputs, Government has notified the scheme of amalgamation for amalgamating Bank of Baroda, Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued a Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) framework for sound financial health of banks and with a view to facilitate banks in taking corrective measures in a timely manner, encouraging banks to eschew certain riskier activities, improve operational efficiency and focus on conserving capital to strengthen them. It envisages prescription of certain mandatory and discretionary actions, as part of which, subsequent to placement of Dena Bank under the PCA framework in May 2017, lending restrictions on assuming fresh exposure were imposed by RBI in May 2018. It may be noted that Dena Bank has a number of strengths that may benefit the amalgamated bank. These include, inter alia, a high Current Account and Savings Account (CASA) ratio of 41.03% and improved Provision Coverage Ratio of 65.27% as of 30.9.2018. Further, operating profit and net interest income have increased in September 2018 over September 2017.

Satkosia Tiger Reserve

3948. SHRIMATI RITA TARAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been delay in release of funds under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme to Satkosia Tiger Reserve, Odisha during 2018-19;

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

(c) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) There has been no delay in release of funds to the- Satkosia Tiger Reserve, Odisha which were sanctioned on 22.10.2018 after receipt and assessment of necessary documents from the State.

Premature Deaths

3951. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government endorsed nine global voluntary targets with the overarching aim to reduce premature deaths by 25 per cent from four major noncommunicable diseases by 2025 as envisaged by the World Health Organisation (WHO); and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the progress made therein so far in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) India has adopted National Action Plan and Monitoring framework for prevention and control of Non-Communicable Diseases, which include nine global voluntary targets in World Health Organisation Global Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases. The plan envisages to achieve these targets by 2025. India, in its Action Plan has also included a target on reduction of household indoor air pollution. The targets in the plan also include reduction in tobacco use, reduction in raised blood pressure, drug therapy to prevent heart attacks and stroke inter alia. These targets under National Action Plan are for 2025. A number of measures have been taken to achieve these targets. The Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) under the National Health Mission (NHM), to support the States, for interventions upto district level. The objective of the programme include awareness generation, screening, referral to higher level facilities among others.

Further, for early diagnosis, population level initiative for prevention, control, screening and management of common Non- Communicable Diseases (diabetes, hypertension and cancer viz. oral, breast and cervical cancer) has been rolled out in over 200 districts of the country under NHM. Under this initiative, services of frontline health workers and Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) are being used for risk profiling and screening of population. This will generate awareness on risk factors of NCDs as well.

For Population Based initiative for prevention control, screening and management of common NCDs, a mobile application and website is developed. Two mobile based applications, m-Diabetes and M-Cessation, which provide information on Diabetes and tobacco Cessation, are also implemented.

Services for prevention and control of NCDs are also included under Health and Wellness Centres under Ayushman Bharat, Comprehensive Primary Health Care.

Steps have also been taken to promote healthy lifestyle and healthy eating as well as to ensure multisectorality in dealing with risk factors of NCDs through a National Multisectoral Action Plan. Tobacco control activities are regulated through Cigarette and Other Tobacco Product Act (COPTA), and National Tobacco Control Programme is being implemented under NHM.

[*Translation*]

Attack by Tigers

3952. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of attack by tigers on human beings have been reported during the last three years and

if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Rajasthan;

(b) the compensation provided to the victims during the said period;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to ascertain the status of tigers through electronic monitoring;

(d) if so, the details and the salient features thereof and the time by which the said mechanism is likely to be made operational; and

(e) the measures taken or proposed to be taken in consultation with the State Governments for preventing conflict between human beings and wild animals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) As reported by States, number of people killed in tiger attacks across the country during last three years and current year, is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) As per guidelines under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakh per person is provided to victims of tiger attack on request from the States.

(c) and (d) No. However, the Government of India has initiated an Android based application M-STriPES (Monitoring system for Tigers' Intensive Protection and Ecological Status) which is a data collection tool for patrolling and ecological purposes, which when analyzed helps assess status of welfare factors which foster tiger survival.

(e) The National Tiger Conservation Authority has a three pronged strategy to prevent conflict between human beings and wild animals which is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

As reported by States, number of people killed in tiger attacks across the country during last three years and current year

Sl. No.	State	2015	2016	2017	2018 (As on 31.12.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Assam	0	1	1	1
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
6	Delhi	0	0	0	0
7	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
8	Karnataka	1	0	0	0
9	Kerala	3	0	0	0
10	Madhya Pradesh	6	6	4	0
11	Maharashtra	6	16	24	15
12	Mizoram	0	0	1	0
13	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
14	Odisha	0	0	0	2
15	Rajasthan	0	0	0	1
16	Tamil Nadu	1	1	0	0
17	Telangana	0	0	0	0
18	Uttar Pradesh	0	5	12	4
19	Uttarakhand	1	2	2	3
20	West Bengal	0	15	2	1

Statement-II

National Tiger Conservation Authority has a multi-pronged strategy to deal with human-wildlife (tiger) conflict

- (i) Material and logistical support: Funding support through the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, is provided to tiger reserves for acquiring capacity in terms of infrastructure and material, to deal with tigers dispersing out of source areas. These are solicited by tiger reserves through an Annual Plan of Operation (APO) every year which stems out from an overarching Tiger Conservation Plan (TCP), mandated under Section 38 V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Inter alia, activities such as payment of ex-gratia and compensation, periodic awareness campaigns to sensitize,

guide and advise the general populace on man-animal conflict, dissemination of information through various forms of media, procurement of immobilization equipment, drugs, training and capacity building of forest staff to deal with conflict events are generally solicited.

- (ii) Restricting habitat interventions: Based on the carrying capacity of tigers in a tiger reserve, habitat interventions are restricted through an overarching TCP. In case tiger numbers are at carrying capacity levels, it is advised that habitat interventions should be limited so that there is no excessive spill over of wildlife including tigers thereby minimizing man-animal conflict. Further, in buffer areas around tiger reserves, habitat interventions are restricted such that they are sub-optimal vis-a-vis the core/critical tiger habitat

areas, judicious enough to facilitate dispersal to other rich habitat areas only.

- (iii) Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs): The National Tiger Conservation Authority has issued following three SOPs to deal with man-animal conflict which are available in public domain:
- (i) To deal with emergency arising due to straying of tigers in human dominated landscapes
 - (ii) To deal with tiger depredation on livestock
 - (iii) For active management towards rehabilitation of tigers from source areas at the landscape level.

The three SOPs inter alia include the issue of managing dispersing tigers, managing livestock kills so as to reduce conflict as well as relocating tigers from source areas to areas where density of tiger is low, so that conflict in rich source areas does not occur.

[English]

CSR Training

3953. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of huge demand for trained Corporate Social Responsibility (csr) professionals from the corporate and other sectors to implement CSR projects in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government or any agency has launched or proposes to launch a certificate programme in CSR and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA), a body established under the Ministry of Corporate Affairs had launched a nine-months programme in the year 2014 -MICA Certificate Programme (ICP) in CSR1 for preparing professionals for CSR. Presently, the 4th batch of this programme is continuing after successful completion of three y batches.

[Translation]

Pollution of Waterfalls in Jharkhand

3954. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contaminated harmful water from the Adhunik Power and Natural Resources Limited Company situated in Jharkhand is polluting the nearby waterfalls;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) According to Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board, no water fall is polluted by M/s. Adhunik Power and Natural Resources Limited., Ghamaria, Jharkhand.

(c) Corrective measures taken by the Government to tackle industrial pollution, inter alia, include issuance of notification of industry specific effluent standards under the Environment (Protection) Act (EPA), 1986 and their enforcement through State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs); water quality monitoring of rivers through CPCB in association with SPCBs and PCCs; identification and monitoring of Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) for compliance with environmental standards; directions by the CPCB issued for installation of online (24x7) monitoring devices and adoption of water conservation practices by industry; inspection of industries by the CPCB, SPCBs and action against non-complying units under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution), Act, 1974, etc.

M/s. Adhunik Power and Natural Resources Limited., Ghamaria, Jharkhand have been issued closure notice under section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act. 1986 on the ground of non-compliance with respect to installation of online effluent Monitoring System.

[English]

Consolidation of Banks

3955. SHRI HARIOM SINGH RATHORE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Syndicate Bank, Canara Bank, Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank have approached to his Ministry for making presentations about their merger/consolidation and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has asked the NITI Aayog to offer its suggestion on the issue; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the stand of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) 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 (RBI), may make a scheme, inter alia, for the amalgamation of any nationalised bank with any other nationalised bank or any other banking institution. Various committees, including Narasimhan Committee (1998) constituted by RBI, Leeladhar Committee (2008) chaired by RBI Deputy Governor, and Nayak Committee (2014) constituted by RBI, have recommended consolidation of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) given underlying benefits/synergies. Taking note of this and potential benefits of consolidation, Government, with a view to facilitate consolidation among public sector banks to create strong and competitive banks, that may serve as catalysts for growth with improved risk profile of the bank, approved an approval framework for proposals to amalgamate PSBs through an Alternative Mechanism (AM).

After consulting RBI, AM, in its meeting held on 17.9.2018, approved that Bank of Baroda (BoB), Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank may consider amalgamation of the three banks. As per information received from banks in this regard, after consideration of the amalgamation, the Boards of BoB and Vijaya Bank gave their in-principle approval and the Board of Dena Bank recommended for amalgamation. After considering banks' and RBI's inputs, AM, in its meeting held on 20.12.2018, gave in-principle approval for the amalgamation of BoB, Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank. After obtaining RBI inputs, Government has notified the scheme of amalgamation for amalgamating Bank of Baroda, Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank. NITI Aayog was not requested for suggestions on the issue.

Syndicate Bank and Canara Bank have apprised that they have not made presentations about their merger/consolidation to the Ministry of Finance.

National Action Plan on Climate Change

3956. DR.P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether implementing the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) has borne any positive results so far;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Implementation of NAPCC and other measures have led to reduction of emission intensity of GDP by about 21% between 2005 and 2014, against India's voluntary pledge to reduce the emission intensity of its GDP by 20-25 % by 2020, compared with the 2005 level (Source: India's 2nd Biennial Update Report 2018). This is an economy-wide goal with no sub-target for States / UTs.

Some key achievements under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) are:

- (i) A cumulative capacity of 24,567 MW has been installed till 30th November 2018 under the National Solar Mission.
- (ii) The Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme under the National Mission for Enhancing Energy Efficiency has resulted in an energy saving of 8.67 MTOE which has led to an emissions reduction of 31 million tonnes.
- (iii) Afforestation activities under the National Mission for a Green India were carried out in an area of 57,239.28 ha in forest and non-forest lands in eight States.
- (iv) A total area of 1,59,813 ha has been brought under System of Rice Intensification, and 1,62,274 ha has been brought under Direct Seeded Rice system till 2016-17 under the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture.
- (v) 6 thematic task forces and 11 state climate change cells have been set up to facilitate

climate change action in the Himalayan states under the National Mission on Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem.

- (vi) 11 centres of excellence and 20 major R&D programmes are supported in different areas, and 8 global technology watch groups have been set up under the National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change.
- (vii) Energy Conservation Building Code 2007 has been made mandatory for new as well as old buildings under the National Mission on Sustainable Habitat. Under Mass Rapid Transit System, 326 km of metro rail have been brought in operation.
- (viii) Development of comprehensive water database in public domain and assessment of impact of climate change on water resources has been undertaken under the National Water Mission.

Mission Indradhanush

3957. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's flagship immunisation campaign 'Mission Indradhanush' has been selected as one of the 12 best practices globally and is set to be featured in a special issue of the British Medical Journal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the campaign aimed at ramping up nationwide coverage of immunisation, will be showcased at an international conference; 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) Yes, 'Mission Indradhanush' has been selected as one of the 12 best practices globally and has been featured in a special issue of the British Medical Journal titled 'Improving vaccination coverage in India: lessons from Intensified Mission Indradhanush, a cross-sectoral systems strengthening strategy'.

(c) and (d) Mission Indradhanush was showcased during the 'Partner's Forum' held at New-Delhi on 12th-13th December 2018 which was attended by around 1200 international and national delegates working on Maternal, New-born, Child and Adolescent Health.

Standardisation and Certification of AYUSH Medicines

3958. SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

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

(a) whether problems are being faced by the indigenous medical streams for marketing and practicing in foreign countries due to the lack of standardisation and certification of Ayurveda and other AYUSH medicines, if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken in this regard;

(b) whether the Government proposes to establish a separate regulatory body for the standardisation and certification of AYUSH products/ institutions and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a need for establishing a start-up venture fund for young AYUSH practitioners to set up new innovative enterprises and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is also need for a National Healers Network to ensure rights of local communities on knowledge hitherto not disclosed in public domain; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) systems of medicine are not recognized in many foreign countries and have to face problems in doing the practice and marketing for want of enabling regulatory provisions. In India, the medicinal products of ASU&FI systems are manufactured under license in accordance with the exclusive regulatory & quality control provisions, standards and Good Manufacturing Practices prescribed in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Rules thereunder and these products are often exported as food supplements, dietary supplements, health supplements etc fulfilling the specific regulatory requirement of the importing countries. Quality standards of ASU&H drugs including the parameters of identity, purity and strength and permissible limits of heavy metals, pesticide residue, aflatoxins and microbial load are published in the respective Pharmacopoeias. Certification of compliance to Good

Manufacturing Practices (GMP) is mandatory for grant of manufacturing license by the State Licensing Authority and two voluntary certification systems based on WHO guidelines and international standards are in place to facilitate export of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani products. A Central Scheme for promoting AYUSH related International Cooperation has been implemented inter alia with a provision for the industry to avail financial support for registration of ASU&H products in foreign countries, preparation of drug dossiers and participation in international fairs or exhibitions.

(b) The Government of India has set up Pharmacopoeia Commission of Indian Medicine & Homoeopathy and four Pharmacopoeia Committees to develop the standards of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic drugs and publish respective Pharmacopoeias and Formularies, which are official compendia under the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder. So far, standards of 847 Ayurvedic drugs, 448 Unani drugs, 139 Siddha drugs and 1117 Homoeopathic drugs have been published in the respective pharmacopoeia. Similarly, Ministry of AYUSH has a Drug Control Cell and a vertical structure of AYUSH has been created within Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) to oversee the regulation of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathy (ASU&H) drugs from central level and coordinate with the state drug regulatory authorities.

(c) Government has set up Sub-Council on AYUSH under Healthcare Sector Skill Council and there is a proposal under the scheme for champion service sectors through which interested AYUSH stakeholders may be supported for specific skill development programs and young AYUSH practitioners may venture into innovative enterprises.

(d) and (e) An autonomous organization in the name of North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine, Pasighat (Arunachal Pradesh) has been set up under the aegis of Ministry of AYUSH to strengthen and develop traditional health practices for the benefit of the nation. The main aims and objectives of this institute include functioning as an apex research centre for all aspects of folk medicine knowledge with linkages / networking with other research centers, to create an interface between traditional healers and scientific research and generation of public awareness

about the potentials of folk medicine for enhancing public health and of rural communities in particular.

Gender Imbalance under Tarun Category of PMMY

3959. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of female beneficiaries of loans provided under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) in the Shishu, Kishor and Tarun categories from the year 2015 to 2018, State/year/category-wise;

(b) whether the number of female beneficiaries provided loans under the Tarun category are much lower than the number of male beneficiaries and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to correct the imbalance, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Over 11.23 crore loans (approx. 73% of total loans) have been extended to women borrowers by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) as on 28.12.2018, since inception of the scheme. State/year-wise details of loans extended by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) to women borrowers under Shishu, Kishore and Tarun categories since inception of the scheme are, given in the enclosed Statement-I, II, III and IV respectively.

(b) and (c) MLIs extend loans under PMMY as per criteria and parameters determined by them. Total number of loans extended under Tarun category is 22.27 lakh, since inception of the scheme. Out of this, 2.47 lakh (11.11 %) loans have been extended to women borrowers. More than half the women borrowers under PMMY have taken loans from Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs), whose loan limits are Rs 1 lakh. However, there has been an increase in the average ticket size of PMMY loans extended to women borrowers in 2018-19 over the levels in 2015-16 which indicates a positive trend on improved access to institutional finance for women borrowers.

Statement-I

State/UT/Year - wise details of PMMY loans Sanctioned to women borrowers under Shishu, Kishore and Tarun category 2015-16 (Rs in Cr)

Sl. No.	State Name	Shishu (Loans up to Rs. 50,000)		Kishore (Loans from Rs. 50,001 to Rs. 5.00 Lakh)		Tarun (Loans from Rs. 5.00 to Rs. 10.00 Lakh)		Total	
		No. of A/Cs	Sanctioned Amt.	No. of A/Cs	Sanctioned Amt.	No. of A/Cs	Sanctioned Amt.	No. of A/Cs	Sanct- ioned Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,920	12.08	1,468	25.56	341	28.75	4,729	66.39
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,93,032	493.59	48,829	1,204.09	3,320	268.50	2,45,181	1,966.18
3	Arunachal Pradesh	580	1.90	234	6.28	69	5.50	883	13.68
4	Assam	2,96,905	544.20	5,330	96.77	540	41.16	3,02,775	682.13
5	Bihar	20,29,200	3,521.11	17,601	296.44	1,022	80.39	20,47,823	3,897.94
6	Chandigarh	6,596	13.65	529	12.08	150	11.89	7,275	37.62
7	Chhattisgarh	4,80,481	814.48	8,096	119.77	391	29.94	4,88,968	964.19
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	277	0.43	35	1.08	28	2.06	340	3.57
9	Daman and Diu	229	0.40	31	0.66	9	0.55	269	1.61
10	Delhi	2,07,938	517.20	7,333	163.36	1,976	149.46	2,17,247	830.02
11	Goa	14,078	39.46	2,019	35.05	230	17.18	16,327	91.69
12	Gujarat	7,28,345	1,661.01	18,703	344.66	2,239	168.33	7,49,287	2,174.00
13	Haryana	5,15,824	1,146.86	9,444	197.91	1,584	124.92	5,26,852	1,469.69
14	Himachal Pradesh	18,395	41.52	4,276	87.57	651	54.37	23,322	183.46
15	Jammu and Kashmir	5,783	18.62	7,604	116.92	474	36.41	13,861	171.95
16	Jharkhand	6,48,398	1,084.72	4,389	81.89	558	42.00	6,53,345	1,208.61
17	Karnataka	37,53,270	7,761.91	60,627	978.78	5,173	402.18	38,19,070	9,142.87
18	Kerala	6,09,950	1,129.51	30,903	570.46	2,718	203.59	6,43,571	1,903.56
19	Lakshadweep	162	0.37	35	0.71	2	0.16	199	1.24
20	Madhya Pradesh	21,70,799	3,939.04	19,785	351.66	2,080	159.65	21,92,664	4,450.35
21	Maharashtra	29,02,608	23,939.60	32,374	624.61	5,381	418.13	29,40,363	24,982.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22	Manipur	15,026	24.72	734	16.51	85	5.70	15,845	46.93
23	Meghalaya	12,004	28.24	1,183	26.70	154	12.25	13,341	67.19
24	Mizoram	2,080	9.36	773	15.07	80	6.47	2,933	30.90
25	Nagaland	1,179	3.68	453	12.21	117	9.02	1,749	24.91
26	Odisha	20,96,008	3,082.35	7,868	139.46	944	69.12	21,04,820	3,290.93
27	Puducherry	62,186	113.24	2,649	37.58	97	7.72	64,932	158.54
28	Punjab	4,25,550	880.71	8,326	170.17	2,307	180.86	4,36,183	1,231.74
29	Rajasthan	8,12,722	1,516.00	11,426	214.50	1,581	155.09	8,25,729	1,885.59
30	Sikkim	2,884	7.46	456	11.57	106	9.26	3,446	28.29
31	Tamil Nadu	40,67,590	7,483.18	74,784	1,307.14	6,420	481.58	41,48,794	9,271.90
32	Telangana	68,339	192.00	29,393	620.99	2,920	232.07	1,00,652	1,045.06
33	Tripura	44,160	98.73	1,283	23.39	103	8.58	45,546	130.70
34	Uttar Pradesh	25,91,434	4,936.34	23,223	412.58	3,748	291.95	26,18,405	5,640.87
35	Uttarakhand	2,70,219	581.35	3,970	70.83	508	40.00	2,74,697	692.18
36	West Bengal	20,45,967	3,399.95	27,370	673.02	3,505	321.76	20,76,842	4,394.73
Total		271,03,118	69,038.97	4,73,536	9,068.03	51,611	4,076.55	276,28,265	82,183.55

Source: As per data reported by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) on Mudra portal

Statement-II

State/UT/Year - wise details of PMMY loans Sanctioned to women borrowers under Shishu, Kishore and Tarun category 2016-17 (Rs. in Cr)

Sl. No.	State Name	Shishu (Loans up to Rs. 50,000)		Kishore (Loans from Rs. 50,001 to Rs. 5.00 Lakh)		Tarun (Loans from Rs. 5.00 to Rs. 10.00 Lakh)		Total	
		No. of A/Cs	Sanctioned Amt.	No. of A/Cs	Sanctioned Amt.	No. of A/Cs	Sanctioned Amt.	No. of A/Cs	Sanct- ioned Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	476	1.40	183	3.70	47	3.75	39,55,741	10,552.59
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,32,658	368.80	44,292	751.92	2,160	161.17	37,38,516	9,814.48
3	Arunachal Pradesh	240	1.11	305	8.29	68	5.35	28,88,347	7,960.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	Assam	7,73,440	2,379.81	5,776	109.56	634	46.32	30,29,715	7,901.46
5	Bihar	29,81,057	7,093.19	47,521	713.38	1,137	94.90	27,47,979	7,075.39
6	Chandigarh	2,554	8.99	428	8.86	117	9.22	22,69,508	5,789.95
7	Chhattisgarh	6,61,907	1,518.10	10,161	145.62	558	45.20	24,09,957	5,355.90
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,897	6.83	126	1.36	16	1.25	20,08,028	5,127.33
9	Daman and Diu	132	0.17	51	0.71	15	1.26	7,45,754	2,585.11
10	Delhi	99,355	302.34	7,666	165.98	2,456	184.72	7,79,850	2,535.70
11	Goa	14,614	48.29	1,607	28.19	223	17.17	6,32,213	2,336.28
12	Gujarat	7,12,964	1,866.84	30,148	519.70	2,642	198.57	7,46,973	2,262.56
13	Haryana	4,17,659	1,037.51	8,901	139.25	1,151	92.36	7,89,300	1,936.14
14	Himachal Pradesh	15,719	47.01	7,818	111.15	467	38.60	6,72,626	1,708.91
15	Jammu and Kashmir	5,700	19.31	8,833	141.86	490	37.20	1,79,110	1,281.89
16	Jharkhand	7,83,418	1,793.01	5,318	98.91	564	44.21	4,27,711	1,269.12
17	Karnataka	28,05,950	6,220.61	73,003	1,089.74	9,394	650.55	3,49,584	1,140.25
18	Kerala	5,61,344	1,292.86	68,628	871.90	2,241	171.52	1,09,477	653.04
19	Lakshadweep	61	0.20	29	0.61	2	0.20	1,98,110	651.27
20	Madhya Pradesh	19,79,963	4,484.57	25,127	419.19	2,938	223.58	1,99,746	646.67
21	Maharashtra	27,04,602	6,109.14	38,956	633.56	4,421	332.68	57,525	603.47
22	Manipur	16,927	49.74	743	16.59	95	7.36	1,02,069	295.59
23	Meghalaya	10,418	32.32	780	18.50	149	11.25	15,023	198.36
24	Mizoram	2,413	10.82	1,522	27.25	66	5.07	24,004	196.77
25	Nagaland	6,046	19.87	627	14.48	127	8.71	16,444	93.65
26	Odisha	23,96,574	5,025.42	12,042	225.83	1,341	104.64	17,765	73.70
27	Puducherry	99,121	250.97	2,842	35.89	106	8.72	11,347	62.07
28	Punjab	3,34,608	845.29	13,586	187.34	1,390	107.62	4,001	43.14
29	Rajasthan	7,21,099	1,791.56	23,969	324.65	1,905	146.35	6,800	43.07
30	Sikkim	6,511	20.00	360	7.34	53	4.32	6,924	31.66
31	Tamil Nadu	36,28,244	8,113.18	1,06,008	1,364.37	4,264	336.93	3,099	27.07
32	Telangana	36,315	111.75	19,474	366.04	1,736	125.68	613	14.75
33	Tripura	1,97,809	606.78	1,825	30.77	112	9.12	2,039	9.44
34	Uttar Pradesh	22,35,873	4,998.98	29,928	497.37	3,707	293.60	706	8.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
35	Uttarakhand	1,91,156	506.72	6,416	101.57	538	42.97	198	2.14
36	West Bengal	39,33,520	10,014.41	19,926	360.19	2,295	177.99	92	1.01
Total		284,72,344	66,997.91	6,24,925	9,541.63	49,625	3,750.13	291,46,894	80,289.68

Source: As per data reported by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) on Mudra portal

Statement-III

State/UT/Year - wise details of PMMY loans Sanctioned to women borrowers under Shishu, Kishore and Tarun category 2017-18 (Rs in Cr)

Sl. No.	State Name	Shishu (Loans up to Rs. 50,000)		Kishore (Loans from Rs. 50,001 to Rs. 5.00 Lakh)		Tarun (Loans from Rs. 5.00 to Rs. 10.00 Lakh)		Total	
		No. of A/Cs	Sanctioned Amt.	No. of A/Cs	Sanctioned Amt.	No of A/Cs	Sanctioned Amt.	No of A/Cs	Sanct- ioned Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	91	0.23	195	4.38	42	3.3	328	7.91
2	Andhra Pradesh	143493	391.76	75081	1275.5	4495	322.45	223069	1989.71
3	Arunachal Pradesh	161	0.73	253	7.2	90	6.85	504	14.78
4	Assam	880011	2746.3	106097	774.06	874	64.47	986982	3584.83
5	Bihar	3291021	8335.4	118067	1142.7	1821	141.13	3410909	9619.23
6	Chandigarh	5394	17.14	947	18.23	210	15.68	6551	51.04
7	Chhattisgarh	660750	1510.85	25048	305.4	1255	95.28	687053	1911.52
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1807	6.19	439	3.91	20	1.36	2266	11.46
9	Daman and Diu	159	0.29	97	1.87	17	1.31	273	3.46
10	Delhi	120249	364.12	10643	205.26	3017	225.87	133909	795.26
11	Goa	18266	58.6	3115	48.18	355	26.48	21736	133.26
12	Gujarat	756343	2104.78	46678	791.85	3915	286.75	806936	3183.39
13	Haryana	501611	1344.85	17683	266.8	2159	169.05	521453	1780.7
14	Himachal Pradesh	24113	71.98	8323	127.93	618	47.53	33054	247.44
15	Jammu and Kashmir	6214	23.5	17242	287.47	791	59.26	24247	370.23
16	Jharkhand	939750	2222.73	20774	237.53	1009	76.49	961533	2536.75
17	Karnataka	3116637	7805.29	75040	1139.96	7379	535.56	3199056	9480.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18	Kerala	1719732	2501.39	78574	1086.74	4905	358.4	1803211	3946.53
19	Lakshadweep	147	0.44	32	0.63	5	0.36	184	1.42
20	Madhya Pradesh	2087125	5124.54	45177	670.48	5356	379.17	2137658	6174.18
21	Maharashtra	2777733	6995.04	67725	1012.4	7421	538.43	2852879	8545.87
22	Manipur	13810	44.5	2071	28.67	147	11.3	16028	84.46
23	Meghalaya	13724	41.82	1950	21.23	131	9.52	15805	72.58
24	Mizoram	3988	17.88	2507	40.89	76	6.24	6571	65
25	Nagaland	8456	31.41	1124	14.47	133	10.2	9713	56.08
26	Odisha	2859363	6505.89	35214	444.27	1947	139.85	2896524	7090
27	Puducherry	114908	320.64	5555	101.9	625	50.95	121088	473.49
28	Punjab	401149	1024.51	18228	274.72	2225	170.93	421602	1470.17
29	Rajasthan	1030235	2517.52	49410	688.03	3411	248.89	1083056	3454.44
30	Sikkim	5959	15.75	1122	13.17	67	5.26	7148	34.18
31	Tamil Nadu	3667965	9574.91	127429	1825.94	8648	620.65	3804042	12021.49
32	Telangana	486536	1155.69	23010	504.79	5592	395.15	515138	2055.62
33	Tripura	266061	814.4	23242	170.33	114	8.91	289417	993.64
34	Uttar Pradesh	2168854	5562.84	54657	827	6384	494.27	2229895	6884.11
35	Uttarakhand	133925	403.38	12609	154.38	831	65.45	147365	623.21
36	West Bengal	3918392	10714.33	259834	2068.59	2829	702.95	4181055	13485.86
Total		32144132	80371.59	1335192	16586.84	78914	6295.7	33558238	103254.12

Source: As per data reported by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) on Mudra portal

Statement-IV

State/UT/Year - wise details of PMMY loans Sanctioned to women borrowers under Shishu, Kishore and Tarun category 2018-19 (up to 28.12.2018) (Rs in Cr)

Sl. No.	State Name	Shishu (Loans up to Rs. 50,000)		Kishore (Loans from Rs. 50,001 to Rs. 5.00 Lakh)		Tarun (Loans from Rs. 5.00 to Rs. 10.00 Lakh)		Total	
		No. of A/Cs	Sanctioned Amt.	No. of A/Cs	Sanctioned Amt.	No. of A/Cs	Sanctioned Amt.	No. of A/Cs	Sanct- ioned Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	52	0.21	82	1.99	22	2.04	156	4.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	Andhra Pradesh	39,958	148.52	47,695	781.61	4,671	252.00	92,324	1,182.12
3	Arunachal Pradesh	121	0.55	228	5.22	59	4.53	408	10.30
4	Assam	5,72,052	1,847.92	6,423	97.25	710	56.05	5,79,185	2,001.22
5	Bihar	22,38,573	6,248.15	32,230	567.17	1,974	154.68	22,72,777	6,969.99
6	Chandigarh	3,466	11.42	378	7.73	114	9.38	3,958	28.53
7	Chhattisgarh	3,20,698	937.36	9,623	145.94	704	57.17	3,31,025	1,140.47
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	596	2.43	36	0.78	8	0.70	640	3.92
9	Daman and Diu	29	0.11	20	0.50	6	0.44	55	1.06
10	Delhi	83,697	278.03	5,533	109.33	1,548	121.50	90,778	508.86
11	Goa	8,611	30.62	1,006	21.24	263	20.97	9,880	72.83
12	Gujarat	5,43,706	1,695.25	23,185	361.64	11,969	204.48	5,78,860	2,261.37
13	Haryana	4,12,818	1,192.37	14,234	213.56	1,746	143.59	4,28,798	1,549.52
14	Himachal Pradesh	19,549	68.01	12,435	165.08	602	49.82	32,586	282.91
15	Jammu and Kashmir	4,213	13.96	13,736	266.66	923	70.06	18,872	350.67
16	Jharkhand	6,07,225	1,719.77	7,049	123.73	862	68.30	6,15,136	1,911.80
17	Karnataka	20,35,514	5,332.24	86,237	1,097.17	5,952	440.30	21,27,703	6,869.71
18	Kerala	6,51,886	1,635.26	58,160	726.31	3,025	245.97	7,13,071	2,607.54
19	Lakshadweep	72	0.19	25	0.43	4	0.35	101	0.97
20	Madhya Pradesh	12,04,679	3,467.07	18,498	398.54	4,151	303.99	12,27,328	4,169.60
21	Maharashtra	19,82,308	5,500.48	45,407	719.28	4,707	361.69	20,32,422	6,581.45
22	Manipur	7,932	31.02	1,000	16.65	85	6.77	9,017	54.44
23	Meghalaya	6,601	22.91	681	13.19	105	7.77	7,387	43.87
24	Mizoram	2,908	12.87	2,637	52.66	101	8.39	5,646	73.92
25	Nagaland	5,278	19.99	426	9.10	64	4.91	5,768	34.00
26	Odisha	18,27,087	5,025.73	50,018	451.29	1,636	121.20	18,78,741	5,598.21
27	Puducherry	84,940	257.44	5,604	113.70	1,131	96.64	91,675	467.78
28	Punjab	3,82,362	1,081.98	15,879	228.24	1,726	139.40	3,99,967	1,449.62
29	Rajasthan	9,93,562	2,741.99	23,136	371.10	2,604	186.46	10,19,302	3,299.55
30	Sikkim	6,112	17.75	370	8.00	83	6.86	6,565	32.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31	Tamil Nadu	26,36,675	7,712.95	1,03,054	1,366.05	6,062	466.29	27,45,791	9,545.29
32	Telangana	3,96,576	1,132.21	26,264	354.79	1,819	132.65	4,24,659	1,619.65
33	Tripura	1,32,342	444.23	7,529	57.89	78	6.08	1,39,949	508.20
34	Uttar Pradesh	14,63,301	4,057.77	28,001	515.96	5,061	415.63	14,96,363	4,989.36
35	Uttarakhand	91,880	269.26	5,528	99.78	881	73.21	98,289	442.25
36	West Bengal	24,93,644	7,428.73	31,953	480.33	2,004	156.77	25,27,601	8,065.83
Total		212,61,023	60,386.76	6,84,300	9,949.88	67,460	4,397.02	220,12,783	74,733.66

Source: As per data reported by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) on Mudra portal

Targets of Climate Change

3962. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced that India would achieve the targets of climate change well in advance of target date at a recent World Conference at Poland;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the World Bank have doubled the funding to the needy countries to tackle climate change; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) In 2010, India took up a voluntary goal to reduce the emission intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 20-25 per cent from 2005 levels by 2020. The emission intensity of GDP has been reduced by 21% between 2005 and 2014 (as per India's second Biennial Update Report 2018) and hence the goal has been achieved ahead of target date of 2020. The commitments under Paris Agreement, called "Nationally Determined Contributions" (NDC), are for implementation in post 2020 period, which the country is confident of achieving by 2030.

(c) and (d) The World Bank Group has announced, doubling its current 5-year investments to around \$200 billion in support for countries to take ambitious climate action, with a strong focus on increasing adaptation;

leveraging private sector finance and supporting increased systemic climate action at the country level between 2021-2025.

Exams for Independent Directors

3963. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to conduct examinations for the persons who want to become Independent Directors in the companies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal for conducting examinations for persons intending to become independent directors.

[Translation]

National Nutrition Mission

3964. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has an inter-Ministry convergence mission to ensure malnutrition free India under Poshan Abhiyan, 2022 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is planning to adopt best practices and policies of those States which had been successful in improving the health condition and reducing malnutrition under National Nutrition Mission and if so, the details thereof indicating the States which have shown improvement in health sector;

(c) whether the Government has constituted a Committee to study policies and practices of States and if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Government is planning to introduce Pneumococcal and rotavirus vaccination in the country and if so, the details thereof and districts identified for the purpose, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the time by which the said vaccination is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) National Nutrition Mission (NNM) renamed as POSHAN Abhiyaan set up by Government on 30.11.2017, aims to reduce the level of stunting, under-nutrition, anaemia and low birth weight babies. The important components of the Abhiyaan are: ensuring convergence with various programmes i.e. Anganwadi Services (AS), Pradhan Manthri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), Scheme for Adolescent Girls of MWCD; Nutrition related programmes under National Health Mission (NHM) of MoHFW; Swachh Bharat Mission of the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation (DW&S); Public Distribution System (PDS) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution (CAF&PD); Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) of the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD);

Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies through the Ministry of Urban Development. The target of the Mission is to bring down stunting among children in the age group of 0-6 years from 38.4 per cent to 25 per cent by the year 2022.

(b) At present, there is no such proposal is under consideration.

(c) No. Government has not yet constituted any Committee to study policies and practices of States related to National Nutrition Mission.

(d) and (e) Rotavirus vaccine has been introduced in 11 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Assam, Tripura, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Pneumococcal Conjugated Vaccine (PCV) has been introduced in Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, 12 districts of Uttar Pradesh and 9 districts of Rajasthan. The detail of districts of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

List of districts of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh where PCV has been introduced

Uttar Pradesh:

1. Bahraich
2. Balrampur
3. Barabanki
4. Basti
5. Faizabad
6. Gonda
7. Hardoi
8. Kheri
9. Lucknow
10. Siddharthnagar
11. Sitapur
12. Sravasti

Rajasthan:

1. Banswara
 2. Barmer
 3. Dungarpur
 4. Jalor
 5. Pali
 6. Partapgarh
 7. Rajsamand
 8. Sirohi
 9. Udaipur
-

[English]

CCTV Surveillance for OSCS

3965. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI
VASAVA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the functioning of the One Stop Centre (OSC) Scheme and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the total funds allocated, released and utilised for the proper functioning of OSC Scheme during the last two years;

(c) whether OSCS have adequate staff and facilities as per the demographic and crime rate requirement of each district and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the average number of monthly cases handled by OSCS;

(e) whether there is an identified need to increase the functional capacity of the OSCs and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the guidelines issued for the centres mandated continuous CCTV surveillance but the budget for the same is not adequate and if so, the details of amount sanctioned per centre for CCTV surveillance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Yes Madam. The One Stop Centre (OSC) Scheme is reviewed periodically through review meetings, official visits to OSCs, video conferencing with States, UTs and districts, training programmes and capacity building workshops, etc.

(b) The Budget Estimates (BE) was Rs.75.00 Crore for 2017-18 and BE is Rs.105.10 Crore during 2018-19. An amount of Rs.29.95 Crore was released during 2017-18 and Rs.77.00 Crore has been released during 2018-19.

(c) Presently, One Stop Centers are being set up at least one OSC in every district in a phased manner. As per the OSC guidelines, the OSC is mandated to have staff of Centre Administrator, Case worker, Psycho-social Counsellor, Legal Counsellor, Police Facilitation Officer, Para Medical personnel, IT Staff, Multipurpose workers and Security Guards. OSC works convergently with concerned institutions, functionaries such as district hospitals, police, district legal services authorities, state helplines, family counseling centres, etc., to address the cases at OSCs.

(d) So far, 234 OSCs are functional and approx 1,90,527 women have been assisted by these functional OSCs since its inception.

(e) The Ministry regularly reviews the scheme for strengthening the functional capacity of the OSCs. Recently, scope of Scheme of One Stop Centre has been expanded to cover all districts across the country through workshops, etc.

(f) Under the scheme, there is a provision for installation of CCTV camera to provide safety of women. Under the scheme, an amount of Rs.3.41 Lakh is provided as non-recurring grant for setting up of One Stop Centre which includes installation of CCTV camera. There is no demand from the State/UTs for additional grants in this regard.

Coded Ayurvedic Drug

3967. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether AIIMS has successfully tested a coded ayurvedic drug for improving quality of life of breast cancer patients and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the said drug is effective in curing the disease and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), an autonomous Research Council under Ministry of AYUSH, has carried out a clinical study on coded ayurvedic drug i.e. AYUSH QOL 2C for improving quality of life of breast cancer patients at AIIMS, New Delhi. The study has been completed. The task of drafting technical report has been undertaken.

(b) The said drug is not intended for curing the disease, but to improve Quality of life of breast cancer patients receiving Chemotherapy/Radiotherapy.

AYUSH Doctors

3968. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the number of doctors of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy in the country; and

(b) whether Unani doctors have held a protest demanding reservation in the Government jobs and parity with Ayurvedic physicians, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI,

SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The number of registered AYUSH practitioners as on 01.01.2017, compiled by Ministry of AYUSH are as follows:-

AYUSH System	No of registered practitioners
Ayurveda	428884
Siddha	49566
Unani	8505
Naturopathy	2242
Homoeopathy	284471
Total	773668

CBDT Compliance to CIC Orders

3969. SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has issued any internal instructions in May 2016 about the necessity of strict compliance with the orders passed by the Central Information Commission (CIC), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether names and relevant details of all organisations availing income tax exemption has been uploaded on any website, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is satisfied that details of all tax exempt organisations have been uploaded on the website, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total number of organisations availing tax exemption under each relevant section of the Income Tax Act, 1961, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Madem. The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has issued an internal instruction in May 2016 reiterating the necessity of strict compliance with the orders passed by the Central Information Commission (CIC). Accordingly, vide letter dated 17.05.2016, CBDT instructed Pr. CCsIT and Pr. DGsIT to comply with orders passed by CIC in appeals and complaints under the RTI Act, 2005 within the time fixed by the Commission.

(b) to (d) Information regarding organizations, which are availing tax exemption State/UT-wise, under each of

relevant section of the Income-tax Act, 1961, is not maintained by CBDT in a centralised manner. However, details of charitable organisations availing income tax exemption mainly under section 10 and section 11 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 are available on website www.incometaxindia.gov.in. Uploading of such details is a continuous end ongoing exercise.

[Translation]

Indirect Tax Collected

3970. SHRI RAM CHARAN BOHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total indirect tax collected so far during the current financial year;

(b) whether the collection of indirect tax has crossed the target fixed for this purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the set target for this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The total net indirect tax collection (inclusive of CGST, IGST and GST-Compensation Cess) in the current financial year during April-November, 2018-19 is Rs. 6,12,653.47 crore.

(b) and (c) The revenue target is set for the full financial year, the actual indirect tax collection for 2018-19 will be known after completion of the current financial year. The Budget Estimate (BE) for indirect taxes revenue (inclusive of CGST, IGST and GST-Compensation Cess) for FY 2018-19 has been fixed at Rs. 11,16,000 crore.

(d) Various administrative steps have been taken by the Government to achieve the set target for this financial year like; GST rate rationalization to improve the tax compliance, mandatory e-filing and e-payment of taxes, penalty for delayed payment, extensive use of third party sources such as State VAT Department, Income Tax etc. for compliance verification, regular enforcement & compliance verification of tax returns, taxpayer education and media campaign etc.

[English]

Disinvestment Targets

3972. DR. UDITRAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of disinvestment targets of the Government and the manner/plan to achieve it;

(b) the details of stake of the number of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) that have been sold till now along with the percentage of stake sold;

(c) whether the PSUs sold were profit making or loss making and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of PSUs were converted from the stature of PSU to private and the reasons for selling profit making PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) The Budget Estimates for disinvestment in 2018-19 is Rs.

80,000 Crore. In recent years, the Government has been using a variety of instruments/ modes of disinvestment including Initial Public Offer (IPO), Offer For Sale (OFS), Buybacks, Strategic Disinvestment, merger & acquisition within the same sector and Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs). In the current year also these instruments are being used for disinvestment.

(b) The details of equity divested in CPSEs during the current financial year 2018-19 are given in enclosed Statement.

(c) No CPSE wherein equity has been divested during 2018-19 was loss making.

(d) No, Madam. During 2018-19, full stake of Government of India in HSCC (India) Ltd. was acquired by NBCC (India) Ltd. which is also a CPSE.

Statement

Equity Divested in CPSEs during the current financial year 2018-19

Sl. No.	CPSEs	Mode of Disinvestment	% of Government of India's share Disinvested
1	2	3	4
Financial Year 2018-19			
1.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd. (MIDHANI)	IPO	25.00
2.	Rail India Technical and Economic Service (RITES)	IPO	12.60
3.	Indian Railway Construction Company (IRCON) International Ltd.	IPO	10.00
4.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd. (GRSE)	IPO	25.5
5.	Coal India Ltd. (CIL)	OFS	3.20
6.	Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd. (KIOCL Ltd.)	Buyback	1.983
7.	National Aluminium Corporation Ltd. (NALCO)	Buyback	1.80
8.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. [NLC (India) Ltd.]	Buyback	0.48
9.	Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation Ltd. [HSCC (India) Ltd.]	Strategic Disinvestment	100.00
10.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd. (CSL)	Buyback	3.233
11.	Bharat 22-ETF-Further Fund Offer.	ETF	(1) L&T* 0.74%, (2) ITC* 0.42%,(3) Axis Bank Ltd.* 0.57%,(4) SBI** 0.33%,(5) Bank of Baroda** 0.29%,(6) Indian Bank** 0.14%,(7) PFCL 0.27%,(8) RECL 0.33%,(9) NHPC 0.29%,(10) SJVN Ltd.

1	2	3	4
			0.14%,(11) NTPC 0.50%(12) PGCIL 0.57%,(13) ONGC 0.24%,(14) IOCL 0.23%,(15) BPCL 0.38%,(16) GAIL 0.52%,(17) EIL 0.00%,(18) BEL 0.69%,(19) NBCC 0.54%,(20) CIL 0.23%, (21) NLC 0.10%,(22) NALCO 3.62%.
12. CPSE-ETF-Further Fund Offer.		FFO 3	(1) ONGC 1.83%,(2) NTPC Ltd. 2.84%,(3) IOCL 2.69%,(4) CIL 2.21%,(5) BEL 4.16%, (6) REC Ltd. 5.14%,(7) PFC Ltd. 4.16%(8) OIL 2.94%,(9) NBCC (India) Ltd. 3.18%,(10) NLC (India) Ltd. 1.47%,(11) SJVN Ltd. 1.10%.

* L & T, ITC & Axis Bank are private sector companies.

** SBI, Bank of Baroda & Indian Bank are PSU banks but not CPSEs.

Ayurvedic Practitioners

3973. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any policy to create a course of 2 or 3 years for Ayurvedic practitioners to work as allopathic medical practitioners, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the measures taken or proposed by the Government to regulate and bring down the cost of medical education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) There is no proposal with the Ministry of AYUSH to create a course for Ayurveda practitioners to work as allopathic medical practitioners.

(b) The matter related to fees etc. for graduation and post graduation courses are regulated by the State Government concerned.

Bio-medical Waste Management

3974. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of bio-medical waste produced in the country annually in the past three years, State/UT-wise details thereof;

(b) whether Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 are strictly adhered by States and UTs, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any such violation by the Government, private hospitals and other institutions of the provisions of the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 have been reported, if so, the details thereof and necessary steps taken in this regard;

(d) whether the Government tracks the record of the States and UTs that have poor record of bio-medical waste treatment, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the necessary proactive steps that are contemplated by the Government to ensure proper compliance by the hospitals and other institutions in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As informed by State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) / Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) (for the year 2014, 2015 and 2016). the State-wise details of quantum of bio-medical waste generated in the country is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) As informed by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the Government has re-notified the Bio- Medical Waste Management (BMWM) Rules, 2016 under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, in suppression of Bio-Medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1998, which came into force from 28th March, 2016. Further, as per Annual Report Information for the year 2016 of different SCBPs, there are 1.87.160 no. of Health Care Facilities (HCFs) out of which 95.723 no. of HCFs have applied for authorization for operationalization of unit and 91,061 no. of HCFs have obtained authorization under BMWM Rules, 2016.

(c) Further, it has been informed that total 2,034 violations were observed in Health Care Facilities & Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment facilities, for which show-cause Notice Directions were issued to 11.272 HCEs/CBWTFs.

(d) As per information furnished by SPCBs/PCCs, details on gap between the biomedical waste generation and its treatment in States and UTs for the year 2016 is enclosed at Statement-II.

CPCB communicated above gaps to concerned SPCBs/PCCs to take further necessary action for ensuring treatment and disposal of biomedical waste as per BMWM Rules, 2016.

(e) Following steps have been taken by CPCB for implementation of Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016:

- CPCB has prepared following guidelines for effective implementation of BMWM Rules 2016:
 - Guidelines for Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facilities
 - Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste by the Healthcare Facilities as per BMWM Rules, 2016
 - Guidelines for Effective Implementation of Barcode System as per BMWM Rules, 2016
- CPCB regularly followed-up with SPCBs/PCCs on matter relating to implementation of the BMWM Rules, 2016.
- Issued Directions under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 are also issued to SPCBs/PCCs for implementation of BMWM Rules, 2016.
- Issued Directions under section 5 of the E(P) Act, 1986 to various Common Biomedical Waste Treatment facilities to ensure effective treatment of Biomedical Wastes.
- Imparted Training to Stakeholders under Capacity Building Project (of Ministry of Mousing and Urban Affairs) in Association with National Productivity Council.

Statement-I

State-wise Quantum of Bio-medical Waste Generated in the country during 2014 to 2016

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Biomedical Waste Generated (kg/day)		
		2014	2015	2016
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman Nicobar	312	287.5	380
2	Andhra Pradesh	8184	8415	9898
3	Arunachal Pradesh	58	63	577.4
4	Assam	6329.5	6885.25	7925.8
5	Bihar	1280.66	1390.18	8827.69
6	Chandigarh	2169.05	2134.68	1994
7	Chhattisgarh	387.63	9263.76	1988.85

1	2	3	4	5
8	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	192.27	251.64	253.9
9	Delhi	14941.07	14644.71	24996.44
10	Goa	9586	7922.4	2660.34
11	Gujarat	29900	32700	30296
12	Haryana	6953.73	10109	11171.02
13	Himachal Pradesh	1472.9	2049.5	1717.7
14	Jharkhand	5703.26	9222.22	12829.98
15	Jammu and Kashmir	4682	4794.34	885.94
16	Karnataka	82123	51560	66468
17	Kerala	52794.42	53169.1	37773.45
18	Lakshadweep	70	70	80
19	Madhya Pradesh	9409	10714	12810
20	Maharashtra	53385.5	62470	71511.5
21	Manipur	372.55	372.55	367.49
22	Meghalaya	1068.78	1157.54	972.97
23	Mizoram	2978.94	5378.58	440.09
24	Nagaland	675	595	751.48
25	Odisha	11029.16	12920.9	13795.34
26	Puducherry	12982.1	12863.6	5849.8
27	Punjab	12810.8	13148.1	14668
28	Rajasthan	16749.02	19480.13	21722.84
29	Sikkim	455.4	423	388.44
30	Tamil Nadu	43284	43880	43789.08
31	Telangana	8733	8733.4	13220
32	Tripura	1336.5	1378.5	1607
33	Uttarakhand	2565.32	2597	2557.32
34	Uttar Pradesh	29133	37498	37655
35	West Bengal	42236.99	32823	26858.76
36	DGAFMS	18980	20213	27995.26

Statement-II*State-wise details of gaps in biomedical waste generation and treatment*

Sl. No.	Name of State Generation kg/day	Biomedical Waste	Bio-medical waste treated in Kg/day	Gap in treatment of bio-medical waste
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman Nicobar	380	380	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	9898	9898	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	577.4	INP	-
4	Assam	7925.8	5698.5	2227.3
5	Bihar	8827.69	8827.69	0
6	Chandigarh	1994	1994	0
7	Chhattisgarh	1988.85	3321.14	0
8	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	253.9	253.9	0
9	Delhi	24996.44	24996.44	0
10	Goa	2660.34	2659.92	0.42
11	Gujarat	30296	30296	0
12	Haryana	11171.02	12045.3	0
13	Himachal Pradesh	1717.70	1717.70	0
14	Jharkhand	12829.98	2353	10476.98
15	Jammu and Kashmir	885.94	402.43	48.3.51
16	Karnataka	66468	66468	0
17	Kerala	37773.45	37773.45	0
18	Lakshadweep	80	80	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	12810	12810	0
20	Maharashtra	71511.5	71511.5	0
21	Manipur	367.49	367.49	0
22	Meghalaya	972.97	972.97	0
23	Mizoram	440.09	440.09	0
24	Nagaland	751.48	751.48	0
25	Odisha	13795.34	12568.2	1227.14
26	Puducherry	5849.8	7867.67	0

1	2	3	4	5
27	Punjab	14668	14668	0
28	Rajasthan	21722.84	16026.07	5696.77
29	Sikkim	388.44	172.35	216.09
30	Tamil Nadu	43789.08	43789.08	0
31	Telengana	13220	13220	0
32	Tripura	1607	2987.3	203
33	Uttarakhand	2557.32	2557.32	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	37655	36422	1233
35	West Bengal	26858.76	26858.76	0
36	DGAFMS	27995.26	27995.26	0

GST on Branded Foods

3975. SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the grain traders across the country had gone on strike protesting the imposition of Goods and Services Tax (GST) on branded rice, lentils and other food items and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to protect the grain traders against the loss from implementation of GST?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) No such information is available.

(b) Food Grains, except branded and packed, are exempt from GST. Branded and packed food grains attract GST at concessional rate of 5% as recommended by the GST Council.

NPA under Educational Loans

3976. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Non Performing Assets (NPA) in the education sector rose to nine percent during the two years period 2016-18;

(b) if so, whether NPAs recorded high for the engineering stream in compare to other management courses and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the bad loans on education sector was 1.3 per cent upto the financial year 2014-15 and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of education loans disbursed by the Indian Banks and the repayment position since 2014-15 to till October, 2018 Stream/Sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per information provided by Indian Banks' Association (IBA), Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) increased from 7.29% as on 31st March, 2016 to 8.97% as on 31st March, 2018.

(b) Stream-wise NPAs of PSBs as on 31st March, 2018 is as under:

Stream	NPA %age
Medical Profession	6.06
Engineering	9.76
Nursing Courses	21.28
MBA	5.59
Other Profession	9.49

(c) As per information provided by IBA, NPAs of PSBs was 5.70% as on 31st March, 2015.

(d) Repayment received by PSBs under Education loans since 2014-15 till 2017-18:

(Rs in Crore)	
FY	Amount
2014-15	8537.00
2015-16	9124.95
2016-17	11548.87
2017-18	13766.82

Stream-wise Data on Education Loan Disbursed since 2014-15 till 2017-18:

(Amount in Rs. in Crore)

FY	Medical Profession	Engineering	Nursing Courses	MBA	Other Profession
2014-15	1029.00	3840.16	884.00	1715.00	5570.80
2015-16	1330.38	6541.80	1098.20	2049.48	3079.32
2016-17	1360.67	6774.49	1154.12	2097.65	4817.00
2017-18	3036.50	3048.79	2263.74	1366.30	4290.37

Source: IBA

Foreign Investment

3978. SHRI ABHIJIT MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total foreign investment both received through Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Foreign Institutional Investor (FII) channels during the period 2014-18;

(b) the details of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed by India with USA, Japan and Israel and actually implemented during the said period; and

(c) the details of external loan liability from international institutes like World Bank, International Monetary Fund, BRICS bank and ASEAN bank during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Foreign Investment received through Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Foreign Institutional Investment (FII), during the period 2014-15 is as under:-

(Amount US\$ Million)

Financial Year wise	Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)	Foreign Institutional Investment (FII) inflow
2013-14	36,046	5,009
2014-15	45,148	40,923
2015-16	55,559	-4,016
2016-17 (Provisional)	60,220	7,735
2017-18 (Provisional)	61,963	22,165

(b) Nil

(c) The details of external loan liability from international institutes like World Bank, International Monetary Fund, BRICS bank and ASEAN bank during the period 2014-18 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

AnnexureDebt Outstanding (2014-15)

Outstanding as on		31/3/2015		
Donor	Currency	Outstanding LC	Outstanding INR	Outstanding USD
1	2	3	4	5
Government Loans				
ADB	USD	9,218,632,436.4	577,426,558,05	9,218,632,436.45
IBRD	USD	9,117,117,769.7	571,067,994,03	9,117,117,769.73
IDA	USD	2,518,154,915.60	157,729,417,63	2,518,154,915.60

1	2	3	4	5
IDA	XDR	15,741,190,669.20	1,363,963,152.655	21,775,712,920.90
Non-Government Loans				
ADB	USD	3,048,323,723.10	190,937,548,211	3,048,323,723.10
IBRD	USD	3,094,610,977.20	193,836,838,318	3,094,610,977.20

Note: For conversion of loan currency in INR, period end rate of Reserve Bank of India (reference selling rate) are adopted.

Debt Outstanding (2015-16)

Outstanding as on		31/3/2016		
Donor	Currency	Outstanding LC	Outstanding INR	Outstanding USD
Government Loans				
ADB	USD	9,921,148,035.70	660,629,405,401	9,921,148,035.70
IBRD	USD	9,242,732,411.61	615,455,065,824	9,242,732,411.61
IDA	USD	2,334,920,028.28	155,477,654,843	2,334,920,028.28
IDA	XDR	15,867,016,886.57	1,482,185,648,425	22,259,050,405.86
Non-Government Loans				
ADB	USD	3,149,405,205.50	209,712,593,824	3,149,405,205.50
IBRD	USD	3,452,433,530.10	229,890,643,902	3,452,433,530.10

Note: For conversion of loan currency in INR, period end rate of Reserve Bank of India (reference selling rate) are adopted.

Debt Outstanding (2016-17)

Outstanding as on		31/3/2017		
Donor	Currency	Outstanding LC	Outstanding INR	Outstanding USD
Government Loans				
ADB	USD	10,794,863,601.59	701,506,370,122	10,794,863,601.59
IBRD	USD	9,331,990,458.47	606,441,266,342	9,331,990,458.47
IDA	USD	2,227,167,397.59	144,732,918,766	2,227,167,397.59
IDA	XDR	15,806,309,331.83	1,395,744,532,929	21,477,883,163.07
Non-Government Loans				
ADB	USD	3,250,373,138.30	211,226,148,467	3,250,373,138.30
IBRD	USD	3,677,866,783.48	239,006,908,498	3,677,866,783.48

Note: For conversion of loan currency in INR, period end rate of Reserve Bank of India (reference selling rate) are adopted.

Debt Out Standing (2017-18)

Outstanding as on		31/3/2018		
Donor	Currency	Outstanding LC	Outstanding INR	Outstanding USD
Government Loans				
ADB	USD	11,828,445,455.65	768,086,019,885	11,828,445,455.65
IBRD	USD	9,496,014,052.16	616,628,420,484	9,496,014,052.16
IDA	USD	2,142,708,329.58	139,137,836,735	2,142,708,329.58
IDA	XDR	15,562,465,703.39	1,470,558,077,930	22,646,442,668.95
Non-Government Loans				
ADB	USD	3,391,212,100.51	220,210,053,353	3,391,212,100.51
IBRD	USD	3,750,467,060.14	243,538,453,784	3,750,467,060.14

Note: For conversion of loan currency in INR, period end rate of Reserve Bank of India (reference selling rate) are adopted.

Debt Outstanding (2018-19)

Outstanding as on		30/11/2018		
Donor	Currency	Outstanding LC	Outstanding INR	Outstanding USD
Government Loans				
ADB	USD	12,409,411,596.65	877,570,010,233	12,409,411,596.65
IBRD	USD	9,676,103,096.41	684,275,626,382	9,676,103,096.41
IDA	USD	2,268,822,940.33	160,446,847,577	2,268,822,940.33
IDA	USD	15,059,675,968.24	1,456,502,585,139	20,595,895,324.37
Non-Government Loans				
ADB	USD	3,587,832,413.38	253,724,691,393	3,587,832,413.38
IBRD	USD	3,779,564,769.95	267,283,639,358	3,779,564,769.95

Note: For conversion of loan currency in INR, period end rate of Reserve Bank of India (reference selling rate) are adopted.

[*Translation*]

GST on Biscuits

3979. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the biscuit manufacturers of the country have demanded from the Government to reduce the Goods and Services Tax (GST) rates from the existing 18 per cent to 12 per cent;

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Certain requests for reduction of GST rate on biscuits from 18% to 12% have been received. These requests were placed before the GST Council. The council has not recommended any change in the rate of Biscuits.

[*English*]

National Zoological Park

3980. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has planned to establish aquarium under National Zoological Park in Delhi (NZN) on the available land owned by it and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether such permission has been granted by the current or the previous Government;

(c) if so, the details of plan for establishment of aquarium and the location of land of NZN;

(d) whether any land has been used without official or written consent from the Government or NZN authority by allotting the same for operating private car parking near to the approach or located on highway, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps initiated by the Government to clear the unauthorized usage and vacate the same which can be used to generate funds for zoo maintenance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) As per approved Master Plan (2012-2031) of National Zoological Park, an Aquarium will be established in National Zoological Park on its own available land. Establishment of Aquarium in National Zoological Park is one of the items approved in Master Plan.

(c) National Museum for Natural History (NMNH) is preparing detail Plan for establishment of Aquarium in collaboration with National Zoological Park in PPP mode in a new location inside Zoo as assigned by the Ministry.

(d) and (e) No land of National Zoological Park has been used without official or written consent of National Zoological Park authority.

AIIMS at Tamil Nadu and Telangana

3981. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has approved setting up of new All India Institute of Medical Sciences at Madurai in Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs.1264 crore and Bibinagar in Telangana at a cost of Rs. 1028 crore, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that aforesaid new AIIMS will add around 750 hospital beds, 10 under graduate (MBBS) seats and 60 B.Sc. (Nursing) seats, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether that the Government has also approved creation of one post of Director for each of the two AIIMS, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether that the said institutes will also have 15-20 super speciality departments each, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether it is expected that said new AIIMS would cater to around 1,500 outdoor patients per day and around 1.000 indoor patients per months, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (e) Yes, Union Cabinet has approved setting up of new All India Institute of Medical Sciences at Madurai in Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs.1264 crore and Bibinagar in Telangana at a cost of Rs. 1028 crore on 17.12.2018. Approved timeframe for establishment is 45 months from the date of Cabinet approval.

New AIIMS will have 750 beds with 11 Speciality and 15 Super-speciality Departments (enclosed Statement)

The proposed institution shall have a hospital with Emergency/Trauma Beds, AYUSH Beds, Private Beds and ICU Speciality & Super Speciality beds. In addition, there will be a Medical College with 100 under graduate (MBBS) seats and 60 B.Sc. (Nursing) seats, AYUSH Block, Auditorium, Night Shelter, Guest House, Hostels and residential facilities.

The Union Cabinet has also approved creation of one post of Director for each AIIMS.

Once fully functional, new AIIMS will cater to around 1.500 outdoor patients per day and around 1.000 indoor patients per month.

Statement

Bed Distribution (Department-wise), AIIMS Tamil Nadu and Telangana

Departments	Beds
1	2
Speciality Departments:	
Surgical & Allied Specialities	120
• General Surgery	60
• Orthopaedics	30

1	2
• Ophthalmology	15
• Oto-rhinolaryngology	15
Medicine & Allied Specialities	165
• General Medicine	60
• Paediatrics	60
• TB & Respiratory Diseases	-
• Dermatology	15
• Psychiatry	30
Obstetrics & Gynaecology	75
• Obstetrics	30
• Gynaecology	30
• NICU	15
Sub-total	360
Super Speciality Departments:	
• Cardiology	15
• Cardio-thoracic Vascular Surgery(CTVS)	15
• Gastroenterology	15
• Surgical Gastroenterology	15
• Nephrology	15
• Urology	15
• Neurology	15
• Neuro-surgery	15
• Paediatric Surgery	15
• Burns & Plastic Surgery	15
• Medical Oncology	10
• Surgical Oncology	10
• Radiation Oncology	15
• Endocrinology	10
• Pulmonary Medicine	20
Sub-total	215
Total Ward	575

1	2
Other Facilities	175
• Intensive Care Unit (iCUs) & Critical Care	75
• Trauma	30
• AYUSH Facilities	30
• PMR Department	10
• Paid Beds	30
Total	750

Nursing Colleges

3982. SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Nursing Council (INC) has removed the approval of some nursing colleges in Karnataka;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to help students studying in Karnataka from the problems of degree from unapproved colleges;

(d) the stand of the Government on such orders by the Government of Karnataka which stipulates that INC approval is not required for nursing colleges in Karnataka; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the interests of innocent students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Indian Nursing Council has informed that they have not removed the list of nursing colleges approved in Karnataka.

(c) to (e) The issue of whether students passing out from Nursing Colleges which have been found not suitable by Indian Nursing Council under Section 13 and 14 of Indian Nursing Council Act 1947 is subjudice before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in SLP No. 32603 of 2017.

Illegal Cigarette Market

3983. DR. NARAMALLI SIVA PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that according to Euro Monitor International, India is 4th largest illegal cigarette market in the world;

(b) if so, the details in terms of quantity and value of the cigarette sticks seized by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence during the last five years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to curb illegal cigarette market in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) No such report is available with the Government. However, the representation received from the Tobacco Institute of India indicates that according to Euro Monitor International, India is 4th largest illegal cigarette market in the world. Further, a Research Report estimates the illicit cigarette market share at 2.73% and casts serious doubt on the tobacco industry estimate of 20% and the Euro Monitor's estimate of 21.3%.

(b) The details of the cigarette sticks seized by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence during the last five years are as under:-

Year	No. of sticks seized (in Thousand)	Value of the sticks seized (Rs. in Lakh)
2013-14	12528.00	945.36
2014-15	122693.11	7790.07
2015-16	121031.16	10806.23
2016-17	77847.41	8268.36
2017-18	41434.60	3516.22

(c) All the Directorates/field formations have been alerted to be vigilant and to carry out proper checks to thwart and detect the illegal cigarette market.

Recall of Food Items

3984. SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Safety and Standards Act has provisions for recalling food items which are not in compliance with the laid down food safety, regulatory and manufacturing norms; and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of cases where such items have been recalled under the said provisions during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes. Section 28 of Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 empowers the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) to frame regulations detailing conditions and guidelines relating to food recall procedures to be followed by the Food Business Operators (FBOs) for recalling the food items which are not in compliance with FSS Act, Rules and Regulations made thereunder. FSSAI has notified the Food Safety and Standards (Food Recall Procedure) Regulations, 2017 on 18.01.2017 and subsequently issued further guidelines for FBOs detailing the procedure to develop a recall plan for its implementation on 28.11.2017.

No products have been recalled by FSSAI under these Regulations so far. However, prior to notification of said Regulations, in the year 2015, 5 Food Business Operators were asked by FSSAI to withdraw/recall their products from the market due to various reasons such as product not conforming to the prescribed standards, product not approved by the Food Authority etc.

Investor Awareness Programme

3985. SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated any workshops to educate the Indian corporate sector and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has organised any Investors Awareness Programmes (IAPs) in association with the professional Institutes such as Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI) and Institute of Cost Accountants of India (ICoAI) with the objectives of creating awareness amongst the investor about fraudulent schemes and facilitating informed investment decisions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHOUDHARY): (a) No madam. Government has not initiated any workshop on Investor Awareness Programme to educate the Indian corporate sector, but supports in-house advocacy programmes organised by industry associations for sensitizing corporates on investor education and protection.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The State/UT wise details of Investor Awareness Programmes, organised during the financial years 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 (upto 30.11.2018) are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Data on Investor Awareness Programme (I.A.P.)*

Financial Years		2015-16				2016-17				2017-18				2018-19 (up to 30.11.2018)			
Regions	States & UTs	Number of IAPs				Number of IAPs				Number of IAPs				Number of IAPs			
		ICoAI	ICSI	ICAI	Total IAPs	ICoAI	ICSI	ICAI	Total IAPs	ICoAI	ICSI	ICAI	Total IAPs	ICoAI	ICSI	ICAI	Total IAPs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Haryana	6	112	54	172	0	72	152	224	1	78	24	103	1	18	49	68
	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0			0	0			1	1
	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0			40	40
NR	Punjab	0	32	144	176	3	13	0	16	2	14	1	17		7	6	13
	Uttar Pradesh	8	75	118	201	41	32	88	161	1	41	3	45		17	71	88
	Uttarakhand	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0			0	0			0	0
	Chandigarh	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2			0	0			2	2
	Delhi	0	49	31	80	3	19	22	44	1	14	0	15	1	3	9	13
	Kerala	0	2	9	11	0	2	7	9		1	2	3	0			0
SR	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0				0
	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0			0
	Tamilnadu	11	23	28	62	11	17	19	47	15	8	13	36	0	1	3	4
	Goa	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	0		0	0	0				0
WR	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0				0
	Maharashtra	61	30	88	179	38	4	38	80	50	5	11	66	14	2	5	21
	Karnataka	1	1	2	4	0	0	1	1		0	0	0			1	1
SER	Andhra Pradesh	9	22	7	38	12	0	5	17		0	0	0		1		1
	Telangana	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	6		0	1	1		1		1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Bihar	0	0	33	33	0	1	27	28		0	0	0			2	2
ER	Jharkhand	0	3	2	5	0	3	25	28	2	1	0	3			0	0
	Odisha	0	4	5	9	0	2	8	10	1	3	3	7			0	0
	West Bengal	0	8	71	79	0	7	37	44	2	5	0	7			12	12
	Arunachal Pradesh				0				0		1	0	1		0		0
	Assam	0	2	187	189	0	0	72	72		3	25	28	1	0	24	25
	Manipur				0				0		0	0	0		0		0
NER	Meghalaya		2	8	10				0		1	0	1		0	6	6
	Mizoram				0				0		0	0	0		0		0
	Nagaland				0				0		0	0	0		0		0
	Sikkim				0				0		0	0	0		0		0
	Tripura		1		1				0		0	0	0		0	12	12
	Chhattisgarh	0	0	9	9						0	0	0		0	3	3
	Gujarat	0	0	63	63	0	0	206	206		0	23	23		0	86	86
NWR	Madhya Pradesh	0	1	371	372	0	0	1	1		0	0	0		0		0
	Dadra and Nagar Havel			i	0				0		0	0	0		0		0
	Lakshadweep				0				0		0	0	0		0		0
	Rajasthan	1	23	286	310	1	4	95	100	17	2	19	38	4	2	141	147
	Grand Total	97	394	1528	2019	111	181	804	1096	93	178	125	396	21	52	473	546

**Non-Acceptance of Family
Planning Methods**

3986. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reasons for client dissatisfaction, discontinuation or low acceptance of contraceptive methods has been monitored along with regular feedback mechanism for the services offered under family planning service delivery level;

(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 (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, the reasons for client dissatisfaction, discontinuation and usage of contraceptive methods are captured through National Family Health Surveys and Client Exit Interviews.

The State Quality Assurance Committees (SQAC) and District Quality Assurance Committees (DQAC) monitor quality of services, and take feedback from clients availing services.

(c) Does not arise.

Vegetation Cover

3988. DR BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of total land under vegetation cover to the concrete infrastructure such as roads, buildings, bridges, tracks, etc. in Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Chennai and Kolkata;

(b) whether there exists any regulation for maintaining a set ratio between the two in urban areas;

(c) if so, whether given ratio is accurately maintained in aforementioned major and other cities and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether the Government plans to come up with any such regulation regarding a specific ratio of vegetation cover in urban areas as a mandatory provision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) No such information

is available. However, as per the Model Building Bye-Law, 2016, published by Town and Country Planning Organization (TCPO), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India, provisions for city and site level greening have been prescribed in alignment with National Sustainable Habitat Mission to encourage augmentation of green cover in the city/plot. Model Building Bye-Law, 2016, under Urban Greening Guidelines, 2014 and other provisions prescribe minimum 1 tree / every 80 sqmt of plot area for plot sizes more than 100 sqmt and planted within the setback of the plot, Compensatory Plantation for felled/transplanted trees in the ratio 1:3 within the premises under consideration, Choice of species for plantation in site and abutting the road to be adopted as per Section 8 of the Urban Green Guidelines, 2014 and the unpaved area shall be more than or equal to 20% of the recreational open spaces.

Clinical Trials of Marijuana

3989. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences observed positive results in clinical trials of Marijuana as a curative drug for cancer patients;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering amending the NDPS Act to legalise/decriminalise Marijuana, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of studies done till now on Marijuana as a viable drug for cancer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), an autonomous Research Council under Ministry of AYUSH, has not conducted any clinical trial of Marijuana as a curative drug for cancer.

(c) At present, no such proposal is under consideration.

(d) The Research Councils under the Ministry of AYUSH, viz. Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRU), Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) & Central Council for Research in

Siddha (CCRS), have so far not conducted any study on Marijuana as a viable drug for cancer.

Vacant Posts in NEIGRIHMS

3990. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sanctioned and vacant posts in the North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS);

(b) the total number of students in each department in NEIGRIHMS along with the degrees which have been derecognized in NEIGRIHMS and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the funds released and grants given to NEIGRIHMS during the last four years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The number of sanctioned and vacant posts in North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS) are as under:

Nomenclature	Sanctioned Posts	Vacant Posts
Faculty	141	44
Group A	67	27
Group B	917	356
Group C	338	90
Group C (Multi Tasking Staff)	171	0
Senior Resident Doctors	105	34
Junior Resident Doctors	84	4
Total	1823	555

(b) The number of Post Graduate and Post Doctoral Students on roll as on 03.01.2019 in NEIGRIHMS is as under:

Sl. No.	Departments	Students Roll (as on 03.01.2019)
1	2	3
1	Anatomy	3
2	Pathology	8

1	2	3
3	Microbiology	7
4	Radio diagnosis	4
5	Obstetrics & Gynecology	6
6	Anesthesiology	4*
7	General Medicine	4
8	General Surgery	0
9	Doctorate of Medicine (DM) Cardiology	6

(*) 4 students were admitted in Academic Year 2016-17 and 2017-18.

The recognition of Medicinae Doctor (MD)-Anaesthesiology was for a period of 5 years w.e.f. 2012. Recognition of MD course in Department of Anaesthesiology has not been renewed due to certain deficiencies pointed out by Medical Council of India (MCI).

(c) Details of funds released to NEIGRIHMS during the last four years are as under:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Release of Funds (Rs. in Crore)
1.	2014-2015	159.76
2.	2015-2016	178.98
3.	2016-2017	245.35
4.	2017-2018	335.00

[Translation]

Functioning of ATMs

3991. SHRI NIHAL CHAND: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) of private sector banks including those of various public sector undertakings currently functioning in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government is satisfied with the working of ATMs installed in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said ATMs are functioning/installed in sync with the demand at all places; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the remedial measures taken/proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As apprised by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the total number of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) including those of public sector banks and private sector banks, State/UT-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement. The total number of ATMs deployed in the country at the end of the quarter ended September 2018 is 2,21,492. This includes 1,43,844 ATMs deployed by Public Sector Banks. 59,645 ATMs deployed by Private Sector Banks and 18,003 ATMs deployed by others (Foreign Banks, Payment Banks, Small Finance Banks and White Label ATMs).

(b) to (d) As per extant guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) dated 18.5.2017 on rationalisation of Branch Authorisation Policy, banks are allowed to set up onsite/offsite Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) at centres/places identified by them, including Special Economic Zones.

ATMs is one of the alternative modes of providing banking services outside bank branches. Apart from bank branches and ATMs banking services are also provided by Business Correspondents (BCs).

As apprised by Public Sector Banks, they have also initiated necessary steps to comply with the guidelines issued by RBI on various control and risk mitigation measures for ATMs.

Statement

State-wise Deployment of ATMs for the quarter ended September 2018

States/Union Territories	Total No. of ATMs
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar	111
Andhra Pradesh	10588
Arunachal Pradesh	202
Assam	3770
Bihar	7756
Chandigarh	727
Chhattisgarh	3229
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	142

1	2
Daman	97
Delhi	8640
Diu	3
Goa	1022
Gujarat	11647
Haryana	6427
Himachalpradesh	1824
Jammu and Kashmir	2596
Jharkhand	3578
Karnataka	17926
Kerala	9709
Lakshadweep	17
Madhya Pradesh	10138
Maharashtra	25227
Manipur	334
Meghalaya	399
Mizoram	178
Nagaland	301
Odisha	6961
Puducherry	566
Punjab	731 1
Rajasthan	9603
Sikkim	187
Tamil Nadu	25729
Telangana	10248
Tripura	483
Uttar Pradesh	19588
Uttarakhand	2649
West Bengal	11579
Total	221492

Source: Reserve Bank of India

[English]

GNPAs

3994. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPAs) of the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) has risen significantly between 2014 and 2018, if so, the details thereof, bank-wise;

(b) whether the rise in GNPA of PSBs is due mainly by wilful defaulters, if so, the total outstanding loans by wilful defaulters during the last three years and the current year, bank-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against the wilful defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data on domestic operations, the aggregate gross advances of PSBs increased from Rs. 16,98,109 crore as on 31.3.2008 to Rs. 45,90,570 crore as on 31.3.2014. As per RBI inputs, the primary reasons for spurt in stressed assets have been observed to be, inter-alia, aggressive lending practices, wilful default / loan frauds / corruption in some cases, and economic slowdown. Asset Quality Review (AQR) initiated in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of non-performing assets (NPAs). As a result of AQR and subsequent transparent recognition by PSBs, stressed accounts were reclassified as NPAs and expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were provided for. During the fourth quarter of the 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 PSBs, as per RBI data on domestic operations, increased from Rs. 2,16,739 crore as on 31.3.2014, to Rs. 8,45,475 crore as on 31.3.2018. Over the last four and half FYs, to reduce NPAs and strengthen the financial position of PSBs, Government has taken comprehensive steps under its 4R's strategy of recognising NPAs transparently, resolving and recovering value from stressed accounts through clean and effective laws and processes, recapitalising banks, and reforming banks through the PSB Reforms

Agenda to make them responsible and responsive. The results of Government's comprehensive 4R's approach

are now visible and gross NPAs of PSBs have started declining, after peaking in March 2018, registering a decline thereafter of Rs. 19,864 crore to Rs. 8,25,611 crore as on 30.9.2018 (provisional data), whereas, as per data reported by PSBs, as on the said date, wilful defaulters' outstanding amount was Rs. 1,47,081 crore.

Bank-wise details of gross NPAs of PSBs and bank-wise details of total quantum of outstanding loans against wilful defaulters of PSBs, are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

Government has asked PSBs to examine all accounts exceeding Rs. 50 crore, if classified as NPA, from the angle of possible fraud.

(c) A number of steps have been taken by way of action against wilful defaulters, including, inter-alia, the following:

- (1) As per RBI instructions, wilful defaulters are not sanctioned any additional facilities by banks or financial institutions, their unit is debarred from floating new ventures for five years, and lenders may initiate criminal proceedings against them, wherever necessary.
- (2) As per data reported by PSBs, till 30.9.2018, 2,571 FIRs have been registered against wilful defaulters, 9,363 suits have been filed for recovery from them, and action has been initiated under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 in respect of 7,616 cases of wilful defaulters.
- (3) As per Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2016, wilful defaulters and companies with wilful defaulters as promoters/directors are debarred from accessing capital markets to raise funds.
- (4) Under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 wilful defaulters have been debarred from participating in the insolvency resolution process.
- (5) The Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 has been enacted to provide for attachment of property of fugitive economic offender, confiscation of their property and disentitling them from defending any civil claim. Further, Government has advised PSBs to obtain certified copy of the passport of the promoters/directors

and other authorised signatories of companies availing loan facilities of more than Rs. 50 crore.

- (6) Government has asked PSBs to examine all accounts exceeding Rs. 50 crore, if classified as NPA, from the angle of possible fraud.
- (7) RBI has issued instructions to lending institutions

that they can consider publication of the photographs of only those borrowers who have been declared as wilful defaulters following the mechanism set out in RBI instructions, for which the lending institutions shall formulate a policy with the approval of their Board of Directors.

Statement-I

Details of gross Non-Performing Assets of Public Sector Banks

(Amounts in crore Rs.)

Sl. No.	Bank	Gross NPAs		
		As on 31.3.2014	As on 31.3.2018*	As on 30.9.2018**
1	2	3	4	5
1	Allahabad Bank	7,961	26,419	27,065
2	Andhra Bank	5,858	28,124	27,623
3	Bank of Baroda	9,894	48,189	46,454
4	Bank of India	10,274	51,086	50,338
5	Bank of Maharashtra	2,860	18,433	16,873
6	Canara Bank	7,371	44,432	41,907
7	Central Bank of India	11,500	38,131	37,411
8	Corporation Bank	4,737	22,213	22,400
9	Dena Bank	2,616	16,361	16,140
10	IDBI Bank Limited	9,949	46,641	50,690
11	Indian Bank	4,284	11,765	12,015
12	Indian Overseas Bank	7,838	36,515	35,607
13	Oriental Bank of Commerce	5,618	26,134	25,673
14	Punjab and Sind Bank	2,554	7,802	7,202
15	Punjab National Bank	18,611	83,897	80,993
16	Syndicate Bank	4,264	23,731	24,922
17	UCO Bank	6,275	29,470	28,822
18	Union Bank of India	9,142	45,824	48,575
19	United Bank of India	7,118	16,552	15,163
20	Vijaya Bank	1,986	7,526	7,557
21	State Bank of India (SBI)	57,819	2,16,228	2,02,179

1	2	3	4	5
22	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	2,733	Merged in SBI	
23	State Bank of Hyderabad	5,824		
24	State Bank of Mysore	2,819		
25	State Bank of Patiala	3,758		
26	State Bank of Travancore	3,077		

Source: RBI (domestic operations, September 18 provisional data)

*Asset Quality Review (AQR) initiated in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs). As a result of AQR and subsequent transparent recognition by PSBs, stressed accounts were reclassified as NPAs and expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were provided for. All such schemes for restructuring stressed loans were withdrawn. Primarily as a result of transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, the gross NPAs of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) increased.

**Over the last four and half FYs, to reduce NPAs and strengthen the financial position of PSBs, Government has taken comprehensive steps under its 4R's strategy of recognising NPAs transparently, resolving and recovering value from stressed accounts through clean and effective laws and processes, recapitalising banks, and reforming banks through the PSB Reforms Agenda to make them responsible and responsive. The results of Government's comprehensive 4R's approach are now visible and gross NPAs of PSBs have started declining, after peaking in March 2018, registering a decline of Rs. 19,864 crore, from Rs. 8,45,475 crore in March 2018 to Rs. 8,25,611 crore in September 2018 (provisional data).

Statement-II

Details of total quantum of outstanding loans against wilful defaulters of Public Sector Banks

Bank	As on 31.3.2016	As on 31.3.2017	As on 31.3.2018	As on 30.9.2018
1	2	3	4	5
Allahabad Bank	539	2,223	3,965	3,581
Andhra Bank	3,964	3,934	3,951	4,264
Bank of Baroda	1,662	4,883	6,253	8,176
Bank of India	4,426	2,634	7,463	10,207
Bank of Maharashtra	751	822	1,518	1,518
Canara Bank	3,630	3,659	4,759	4,810
Central Bank of India	4,409	4,921	6,197	6,558
Corporation Bank	2,343	2,227	2,453	2,764
Dena Bank	919	1,515	1,877	1,824
IDBI Bank Limited	3,064	3,131	4,828	9,971
Indian Bank	328	1,082	1,373	1,335
Indian Overseas Bank	3,473	3,473	4,485	5,395

1	2	3	4	5
Oriental Bank of Commerce	3,799	4,307	4,215	5,091
Punjab and Sind Bank	248	286	283	276
Punjab National Bank	11,486	12,278	15,190	23,469
Syndicate Bank	922	1,107	1,162	1,165
UCO Bank	4,251	5,715	5,122	6,253
Union Bank of India	3,446'	3,784	5,103	5,758
United Bank of India	1,857	1,829	1,737	1,734
Vijaya Bank	958	3,464	5,041	5,682
State Bank of India	12,466	15,010	34,436	37,250
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	2,100	2,260		
State Bank of Hyderabad	2,145	2,118		
State Bank of Mysore	1,079	1,388	Merged with SBI	
State Bank of Patiala	1,899	3,123		
State Bank of Travancore	566	1,086		

Source: Banks

Co-processing of Wastes

3995. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for implementation of co-processing of the wastes, States have to obtain permission from the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in terms of New rule-9 (earlier Rule II) of Hazardous and other wastes (M&TM) Rules, 2016;

(b) whether obtaining permission from CPCB is a long process and people opt for other alternatives which may not be in line with overall objective and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) have been granted powers to allow such waste to be used as fuel or raw material but with a rider that Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) shall be prepared by CPCB and SPCBs shall not exercise such powers till approval of CPCB is granted;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the said matter is pending since long for approval of the Government and if so, the details thereof

and the time by which it is likely to be resolved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) As per rule 9 of Hazardous & Other Waste (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, utilisation of hazardous and other wastes for co-processing or for any other use is to be carried out only after obtaining authorisation from State Pollution Control Boards (SPCB) on the basis of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) or guidelines prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). The CPCB has a well laid down procedure for expeditious consideration of applications under rule 9 of Hazardous & Other Waste (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016. The CPCB has prepared forty-eight SOPs on utilisation of various types of hazardous and other wastes.

(c) to (e) SPCBs can grant authorization for co-processing of wastes in cases where SOPs or guidelines have been prepared by CPCB. In those cases where, SOPs or guidelines are not available for specific utilisation, approval is to be obtained from CPCB after trial runs.

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

3996. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the loan schemes operational under the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the total number of beneficiaries enrolled under the said scheme during the said period;

(c) whether the Government has proposed to increase the credit limit of the loan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) All the loan schemes of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) are applicable in all States/UTs of the country. The details of loan schemes of RMK is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) 5089 beneficiaries have benefitted during the said period.

(c) There is no such proposal to increase the credit limit of the loan.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Loan Schemes of RMK

1. Loan Promotion Scheme

This scheme is for providing loans to new and smaller organizations with experience of at least 6 months in thrift & credit. The organization can avail a maximum loan up to Rs. 10 lakhs.

2. Main Loan Scheme

This scheme is for providing loans to organizations having minimum 3 years' experience in thrift & credit activities. The organization can avail a maximum loan upto 2 crores for 1 state. An organization can avail loan under the scheme for a maximum number of 3 states at a time. If the organization avails loan for more than 1 state, then the maximum loan amount can be upto Rs.6 crores.

3. Gold Credit Scheme

This scheme is for providing bulk loans to medium and large NGOs. This scheme is meant for organization which has in the past availed loan from RMK and have not defaulted in repayment. The organization can avail a maximum loan upto Rs 5 crores.

4. Housing Loan Scheme

This scheme is for providing loan for construction/repair and maintenance of houses to women who are members of Self Help Group/ Joint Liability Groups (JLGs). This loan is provided through IMOs/NGOs/VOs. The organization can avail a maximum loan upto Rs 1,00,000/- per beneficiary for construction of low cost house. The organization has to mortgage the immovable property created out of RMK's loan by deposit of title deed (i.e. equitable mortgage). The NG07 MONO may hold the deeds in trust for RMK and details of the same be captured in RMK database. An NGO/IMO/ VO can avail a maximum loan upto Rs. 6 crores for a maximum of 3 states at a time.

5. Working Capital Loan (WCL) Scheme

This scheme is for providing working capital term loan to the intermediary organization for backward and forward marketing linkage of product of Women SHGs/Individuals and group entrepreneurs, namely technology transfer, education and skill up gradation. The applicant has to submit a detailed project proposal to RMK.

Destruction of Wildlife Habitats

3997. SHRI B.V.NAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether wildlife habitats are being destroyed due to mining activities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the existing laws to compensate the loss of forests and wild animal habitats as a result thereof;

(c) whether the mining companies are not complying with the laws framed for the purpose; and;

(d) if so the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against the erring companies, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) As per the Hon'ble Supreme Court Order dated 04.08.2006 in Writ Petition (Civil)-202/1995 mining is prohibited inside the Protected Areas and also safety zone of 1 K.M. from the boundary of protected areas.

(c) and (d) The State Governments are empowered under Section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 [MMDR Act, 1957] to make Rules for prevention of illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has notified the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 as amended from time to time, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 which deals with the process to grant Environmental Clearance.

GST Cess for Flood Rehabilitation

3998. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHAND-RAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering the proposal to impose Cess on Goods and Services Tax (GST) for funding flood rehabilitation activities in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Kerala government has proposed to raise funds by imposing cess on sale of goods and services under GST by the state government to meet the flood situation in the State. Accordingly, the matter has been discussed in 30th GST council meeting held on 28th September, 2018. As per recommendation of GST Council a Group of Ministers (GoM) has been constituted to examine modalities for revenue mobilization for natural calamities and disasters. Shri Sushil Kumar Modi, Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister, Government of Bihar is the Convener and Finance Ministers of States of Assam, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab and Uttarakhand are Member of this GoM. As per discussion/deliberation of GoM on 15.10.2018, a set of questionnaire has been prepared and sent to all States seeking views/suggestions on this issue with a view to decide a holistic course of action for mobilization of additional revenue to help the State in case of natural

calamity and disaster in GST regime. Representatives of States expressed their views during the meeting of GOM. Views of States have been sought on certain specific issues and Gujarat and Karnataka have sent their views formally.

Enrolment Under PMJAY

3999. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people who have been enrolled under the Ayushman Bharat Scheme since its inception;

(b) whether any complaints have been received by the patients who have not been able to avail the benefits of the scheme, if so, the steps the Government has taken to resolve the same;

(c) whether the scheme is also applicable to continuous treatment such as dialysis, if so, the number of people who have availed the benefits of the scheme for such treatments; and

(d) whether the scheme provides for appointment of any district or block level grievance officer to address grievances of the patient under the scheme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana is an entitlement based scheme and no enrolment is required for availing the benefit under the scheme. The total number of entitled beneficiary families is around 10.74 crore poor and vulnerable families drawn from Socio Economic Caste Census database by applying specific deprivation criteria for rural area and occupational criteria for urban area.

(b) Yes. To ensure that disputes and grievances of PMJAY beneficiaries, healthcare providers and other stakeholders are resolved in an efficient, transparent and time bound manner. Guidelines for redressal of grievances are in place. Central Grievance Redressal Management System (CGRMS) has been established. A complainant can lodge grievance on the portal, through the national call centre 14555 or through mail, letter, fax etc. which will be acknowledged, recorded, escalated & resolved as per well-defined process.

(c) Yes. From the launch of PMJAY with effect from 23.09.2018 till 31.12.2018, 1,54,679 treatments for dialysis have been availed by the beneficiaries under PMJAY.

(d) Yes. Guidelines for redressal of grievance provides for three-tier grievance redressal structure to ensure timely redressal of grievances at District, State & National level. Dedicated grievance officers called District Grievance Nodal Officer (DGNO) and District Grievance Redressal Committees (DGRC) are setup.

[Translation]

Exorbitant Charges by Private Hospitals from Insured Patients

4000. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take corrective measures to solve the problem of inflated bills of insured patients, who at the time of admissions have to inform the hospital about having a mediclaim policy;

(b) whether the Government proposes to roll out any plan for third party inspection on the pattern of mediclaim and also take punitive measures against the erring hospitals charging exorbitant amount; and

(c) the other steps taken by the Government to control various types of exorbitant expenditures in the health sector, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Health is a State subject. Therefore, taking corrective measures regarding inflated bills of insured patients falls within the domain of State/UT Governments. Also, as per Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) (Third Party Administrators- Health Services) 2016, it is, inter alia, specified that as part of an agreement amongst Insurers, Network Providers and TP As, all the TP As and Insurers shall endeavour to agree with the network providers for display of rates agreed for rendering various health services to policyholders. It is further specified that the Insurers and the TPAs should put in place measures for passing on the benefit of discounts received, if any, from hospitals to the policy holders. It is envisaged that the above norms promote the fair practices by the Hospitals and enhance the transparency.

(b) and (c) No such proposal is under consideration this Ministry.

Health being a State subject, it is the responsibility of respective State/UT Government to take measures to regulate exorbitant expenditure in the healthcare and taking

appropriate action against clinical establishments as per the Act/Rules applicable in the State/UT.

The Government of India has, however, enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 for registration and regulation of all clinical establishments in the country. Under the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 notified under this Act, the clinical establishments (in the States / Union Territories where the said Act is applicable) are inter-alia required to display their rates at a conspicuous place and charge the rates for each type of procedures and services within the range of rates determined from time to time in consultation with the State Governments. The National Council for Clinical Establishments has approved a standard list of medical procedures and a standard template for costing of medical procedures and the same has been shared with the States/UTs where the Act is applicable for appropriate action. The implementation and enforcement of the said Act is within the purview of the State/UT Governments. Currently, the Act is applicable in 11 States and all Union Territories except Delhi. Other States may adopt the Act under clause (1) of Article 252 of the Constitution.

[English]

Relaxing Lending Norms to MSMEs

4002. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce new loan scheme for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), if so, the details thereof;

(b) the criteria fixed by the Government for relaxing the existing terms and conditions of the banks for sanctioning loans;

(c) whether the Government has noted that the banks are not providing any relaxation from their earlier criteria for sanctioning loans to the MSMEs, if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(d) whether the Government has directed the Reserve Bank of India to release more fund for availing loans by MSMEs and if so, the details of amount released and earmarked for this purpose along with the details of loan sanctioned to MSMEs during the last four years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) An online

lending portal www.psbloansin59minutes.com with majority ownership of 6 Public Sector Banks (PSBs)/ Financial Institutions (FIs) along with their associated companies, has been launched which facilitates in principle approval for loans to Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) upto Rs.1 crore within 59 minutes from PSBs. Key features of the portal, inter-alia include enabling borrowers to connect with multiple banks without visiting the branch, financial technology (FinTech) based architecture with high level of information security, analysis of data from various data points, loan products in line with scoring models and assessment methods within approved credit policies, prima facie eligibility check for credit guarantee from CGTMSE (Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises), etc.

(b) Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have taken several steps to ensure access of credit to MSMEs. These inter-alia, include, advice to all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to achieve a 20% year-on-year

growth in credit to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), allocation of 60% of the MSEs advances to the micro enterprise accounts, a 10% annual growth in number of micro enterprise accounts, additional working capital limit to meet the requirements arising due to unforeseen/seasonal increase in demand, adoption of one cluster, operationalising at least one specialised MSME Branch in every district, simplified computation of working capital of MSE units to make it minimum 20% of the projected annual turnover of the unit for borrowal limits upto Rs.5 crore, setting up of Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS) to solve the problem of delayed payment of MSMEs, etc.

(c) and (d) Loans to MSMEs are extended by individual banks on commercial basis as per their Board approved loan policy and extant RBI guidelines in this regard. State/UT-wise details of loan extended to MSMEs by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) during the last four years is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of credit disbursement to MSMEs by SCBs for last four years.

(Amount disbursed in Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	148.49	491.53	313.91	380.75
2	Andhra Pradesh	52659.90	31618.29	26746.64	32541.55
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1435.83	289.15	206.31	290.88
4	Assam	12116.65	7470.80	7339.13	10571.60
5	Bihar	7587.23	11491.05	11330.07	15000.12
6	Chandigarh	4759.42	4913.01	4123.90	4920.99
7	Chhattisgarh	10519.37	10685.87	11553.58	12385.87
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	158.84	192.60	292.14	386.21
9	Daman and Diu	181.65	125.58	166.05	206.08
10	Delhi	85598.18	78148.12	67695.51	79935.47
11	Goa	1910.73	2577.69	2503.47	3116.52
12	Gujarat	5145.6.04	55333.58	55244.83	60645.63
13	Haryana	20379.07	26975.96	25348.68	29622.03

1	2	3	4	5	6
14	Himachal Pradesh	3983.16	4767.94	3813.59	5206.56
15	Jammu and Kashmir	6609.38	8714.81	5673.54	7010.46
16	Jharkhand	6036.79	10704.09	8192.32	11339.87
17	Karnataka	56031.06	51447.68	47820.66	47001.61
18	Kerala	26405.88	28420.75	29034.07	32890.48
19	Lakshadweep	65.76	15.49	15.02	119.14
20	Madhya Pradesh	20309.60	25948.31	24767.89	31500.76
21	Maharashtra	151115.94	208550.24	168356.38	170685.99
22	Manipur	8701.26	289.46	222.13	387.23
23	Meghalaya	1100.63	623.24	454.95	527.99
24	Mizoram	2071.57	338.13	206.91	596.74
25	Nagaland	3309.44	345.68	279.39	1106.61
26	Odisha	10554.91	12940.71	12962.48	15383.83
27	Puducherry	1210.28	1438.52	2905.21	2123.50
28	Punjab	34677.59	27885.02	23609.55	32398.47
29	Rajasthan	25097.37	33036.33	34274.80	43190.06
30	Sikkim	127.62	781.69	321.66	275.76
31	Tamil Nadu	79255.70	94990.12	85829.51	88884.52
32	Telegana	0.00	30636.69	32145.47	40651.18
33	Tripura	589.80	1371.31	1320.01	1629.23
34	Uttarakhand	9515.43	11338.27	6252.88	19544.70
35	Uttar Pradesh	39677.55	44298.63	43342.88	45340.62
36	West Bengal	40269.54	47350.94	44561.71	58489.28
Total		775527.66	876547.26	789227.21	906288.29

Source: RBI

GST Credit Refund to Exporters

4003. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has not failed to pay input tax credit refunds under the Goods and Services Tax (GST) framework to the exporters and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to hold the State Governments accountable for delay in payment of refunds; and

(c) whether the Government is mandated to pay interest for delay in payment of refunds and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The

Government has not failed to pay input tax credit refunds to the exporters. The overall disposal rate of sanction of refund of unutilized input tax credit to the various taxpayers, including exporters, under GST is greater than 95% so far.

As on 31.12.2018, the disposal rate of refund applications filed in FORM RFD-01A is as below:

Centre	Count	87,961	83,476	94.90%
	Amount	28,401	27,130	95.52%
State	Count	135,102	131,661	97.45%
	Amount	25,199	20,917	83.01%

(b) Circular No. 79/53/2018-GST dated 31.12.2018 has been issued by the Central Government reiterating the legal provisions contained in section 56 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (CGST Act for short) and stating that all tax authorities are advised to issue the final sanction orders within 45 days of the date of generation of Acknowledgment Receipt Number (ARN), so that the disbursement is completed within 60 days by both Central and State Tax Authorities for CGST / IGST / UTGST / Compensation Cess and SGST respectively.

The pendency of refund claims is being constantly monitored by the senior officers and appropriate action, wherever necessary, is initiated.

(c) Yes Madam. Section 56 of the CGST Act states that if any tax ordered to be refunded is not refunded within 60 days of the date of receipt of the refund application, interest at the rate of 6 per cent (notified vide notification No. 13/2017-Central Tax dated 28.06.2017) on the refund amount starting from the date immediately after the expiry of sixty days from the date of receipt of application till the date of refund of such tax shall have to be paid to the claimant.

[*Translation*]

Admissions in Private Medical Colleges

4004. SHRI JANAK RAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has imposed a ban on admissions for academic session 2018-19 in large number of medical colleges;

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

(c) if not, the time by which the admission procedure is likely to be completed by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Details of Medical Colleges State/UT wise, which were not granted renewal permission for the academic year 2018-19, are given in the enclosed Statement. These Colleges were not allowed renewal permissions on the recommendations of Medical Council of India (MCI) which found the Colleges deficient in terms of faculty, residents, clinical material etc. and not conforming to MCI Minimum Standard Regulations (MSRs).

Statement

Details of colleges which were not granted renewal permission during the academic year 2018-19

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of College not allowed renewal permission for 2018-19
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	6
2	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
3	Assam	0
4	Arunachal Pradesh	0
5	Bihar	0
6	Chandigarh	0
7	Chhattisgarh	4
8	Delhi	0
9	Goa	0
10	Gujarat	1
11	Haryana	2
12	Himachal Pradesh	0
13	Jammu and Kashmir	0
14	Jharkhand	0
15	Karnataka	7
16	Kerala	9
17	Madhya Pradesh	6

1	2	3
18	Maharashtra	4
19	Manipur	0
20	Meghalaya	0
21	Mizoram	0
22	Odisha	1
23	Puducherry	1
24	Punjab	0
25	Rajasthan	2
26	Sikkim	0
27	Tamil Nadu	4
28	Telangana	5
29	Tripura	0
30	Uttar Pradesh	13
31	Uttarakhand	2
32	West Bengal	1
Total		68

[English]

Ban of Drugs

4005. SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of drugs banned by the Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) internationally along with their brand names;

(b) whether the Government is aware of the illegal sale of banned drugs and medicines on a large scale in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the stringent action taken against the drugs mafia by the Government to curb illegal sale of drugs and unethical practices indulged in by the Pharmaceutical companies/individuals and the outcome thereof; and

(d) the other measures/corrective steps taken by the Government to curb the illegal sale of drugs and medicines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) There is no procedure for banning of drugs internationally by Drugs Controller General (India).

(b) to (d) The manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs in the country are regulated under the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 thereunder through a system of licensing and inspection. Licenses for manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs are granted by the State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) appointed by respective State Governments. SLAs are legally empowered to take stringent action against violation of any provision of the Act and Rules. Manufacturing and marketing of banned drugs is a punishable offence.

Fiscal Deficit due to MSP

4006. SHRI MANSANKAR NINAMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the impact on inflation and fiscal deficit due to increase in Minimum Support Price (MSP); and

(b) The steps taken by the Government to control them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Inflation is dependent on several factors such as demand and supply, structural, external and monetary factors and it is difficult to pinpoint the impact of any one particular factor such as MSP on the inflation. Similarly, fiscal deficit calculation is based on the overall assessment of revenues and expenditures of the Union Government of India. It would be difficult to link an isolated item of expenditure with the fiscal deficit.

Government monitors the price situation on a regular basis as price stability is very high on its agenda. Government has taken a number of measures from time to time to control inflation, especially food inflation, which, inter-alia, include appropriately utilizing trade and fiscal policy instruments like import and export duty, Minimum Export Price, export restrictions, etc. to regulate domestic availability and moderate prices; imposition of stock limits and advising States for effective action against hoarders and black marketers; and, provision of higher Minimum Support Prices to incentivize farmers for increasing production. As regards fiscal deficit, Government has undertaken several measures to ensure that stipulated fiscal deficit target is met, which, inter-alia, include, close

monitoring of the expenditure of all Ministries/Departments to ensure that there is no parking of funds; encouraging Ministries/Departments to meet their additional requirements for fund from savings identified within their demands; and, efforts to ensure that targets for non-debt receipts including tax receipts are achieved.

Adulterated Food Items

4007. SHRI R. DHRUVA NARAYANA:
SHRI MANSUKHIBHAI DHANJIBHAI
VASAVA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly 25 percent of the edible goods are adulterated in India as per the reports of FSSAI and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether adulteration in milk products, edible oils, vegetables, sweets and other food items is adversely affecting the health of the people in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the percentage of adulteration reported in food items in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) the action taken against the guilty persons involved in it; and

(e) the comprehensive measures and remedial steps taken by the Government to check

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per the information received from States/UTs, the total number of analysed samples in the country found non-compliant to the provisions of Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulations made thereunder during the last three years is less than 25% but higher than 20%.

(b) to (d) Presence of contaminants like anatoxin M1, heavy metals, insecticides etc. in food items beyond the prescribed limits is harmful to human health. A statement giving State/UT wise data relating to total number of samples analysed, analysed samples found non-conforming, percentage of such non-compliant samples, number of civil/criminal cases launched, number of cases of conviction, number of cases in which penalties imposed and amount raised for the years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 is given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III

respectively. Data relating to current year is not available.

(e) Implementation and enforcement of Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 primarily lies with State/UT Governments. Regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products are being carried out by the officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/UTs to check compliance of standards laid down under the FSS Act, 2006, and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. In cases where the food samples are found to be non-conforming, recourse is taken to penal provisions under Chapter IX of the FSS Act, 2006. Punishment for unsafe food is specified in Section 59 of FSS Act which includes both conviction and fine which depends on seriousness of impact on human health. In cases resulting in death, the prison term may extend upto life imprisonment.

The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has notified the Food Safety and Standards (Food Safety Auditing) Regulations, 2018 on 28.8.2018 to lay down procedure for conducting third party food safety audit of Food Business Operators (FBOs) to ascertain adherence to food safety and hygiene requirements laid down in Schedule 4 of the Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) Regulations, 2011. FSSAI is encouraging self compliance to provisions of FSS Act, Rules and Regulations by FBOs by way of developing sector specific guidance documents with the intent to provide implementation guidance to food businesses (especially the small and medium businesses) in meeting the requirements laid down in Schedule 4 of the Food Safety & Standards (Licensing & Registration of Food Businesses) Regulations, 2011 relating to hygiene and food safety; by providing training to Food Safety Supervisors in food business establishments, by developing a system-IFS Quick Access, integrating all Food Safety Standards and Regulations for providing quick access to vertical as well as horizontal standards to minimise ambiguity in the interpretation of Act and Regulations.

FSSAI is also creating awareness about adulteration through manuals like Detecting Adulterants with Rapid Testing (DART) which is compilation of some common adulterants and contaminants that can be tested by citizens themselves, booklet titled "Pink Book- Your Guide for Safe and Nutritious Food at Home" which is crafted specially for kitchens in Indian Homes so that the food prepared is safe, hygienic and nutritious.

Statement-I*Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report for the year 2015-2016*

Name of the State/ U.T.	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples found adulterated/ misbranded	Percentage of samples found adulterated/ misbranded	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions/ Penalties	
				Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties/Amount raised in Rupees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	156	25	16%	0	0	0	Rs. 2,71,000
Andhra Pradesh	4860	870	18%	194	347	4	83/Rs. 52,15,000
Arunachal Pradesh	290	30	10%	0	28	0	5/Rs. 15,000
Assam	503	72	14%	10	80	2	4
Bihar	1447	35	2%	0	93	0	4/Rs. 20,000
Chandigarh	206	15	7%		15	0	Rs. 10,52,000
Chhattisgarh	1026	298	29%	3	17	0	Rs. 85,000
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	65	5	8%	0	2	0	0
Daman and Diu	106	11	10%	0	11	0	0
Delhi	1472	239	16%	149	0	0	Rs. 44,82,500
Goa	1155	72	6%	0	4	1	1/Rs. 5,000
Gujarat	14891	1242	8%	30	507	1	182/Rs. 1,90,05,906
Haryana	2063	180	9%	7	149	0	111/Rs. 27,43,600
Himachal Pradesh	390	53	14%	22	12	25	Rs. 9,50,000
Jammu and Kashmir	1215	334	27%	1	335	215	Rs. 22,14,400
Karnataka	2340	433	19%		58	0	Rs. 4,36,000
Kerala	2196	459	21%	138	246	17	44 /Rs. 66,33,500
Madhya Pradesh	9994	1311	13%	82	879	36	447/Rs. 4,48,26,000
Maharashtra	8066	2195	27%	190	418	24	186/Rs. 59,16,053
Manipur	67	0	0%	0	8	8	8/Rs. 1,64,000
Meghalaya	87	4	5%	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	17	4	24%	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	187	76	41%		32	20	20/Rs. 10,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Odisha	211	61	29%	2	1		
Puducherry	827	11	1%	0	1	0	1/Rs. 5,000
Sikkim	5	0	0%	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	1783	607	34%	107	308	23	202/Rs. 58,90,800
Tripura	814	17	2%		5	0	Rs. 2,750
Uttar Pradesh	14833	7189	48%	506	4864	164	2370/Rs. 11,51,20,480
Uttarakhand	1073	183	17%	10	95	0	Rs. 15,35,000
West Bengal	154	102	66%	1	13	0	0
Total	72,499	16,133	22%	1,450	8529	540	3,669/Rs. 21,65,98,989

Information received from States/UTs.

Statement-II

Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report for the year 2016-2017

Name of the State/ U.T.	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples found adulterated/ misbranded	Percentage of samples found adulterated/ misbranded	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions/ Penalties	
				Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties/Amount raised in Rupees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	4687	552	12%	153	396	8	119/11107000
Arunachal Pradesh	302	10	3%	1	8	0	12/Rs. 348400
Assam	526	67	13%	3	23	0	2/Rs. 30000
Bihar	2427	42	2%	3	30	6	Rs. 73000
Chandigarh	251	19	8%	2	14	1	Rs. 300000
Chhattisgarh	1693	425	25%				
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	44	3	7%		3		
Delhi	1152	120	10%	9	98	106	68/Rs. 3741500
Goa	874	111	13%	5	1	1/Rs. 20000	
Gujarat	11329	839	7%	46	513	2	Rs. 16681000
Haryana	2033	188	9%	18	243	14	71/Rs. 2982170

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Himachal Pradesh	315	57	18%		35	23	Rs. 195000
Jammu and Kashmir	2952	1114	38%	24	611	1	320
Karnataka	2837	341	12%		26	112	112/Rs. 2195900
Kerala	1784	457	26%	83	124	15	4/Rs. 375380
Madhya Pradesh	5461	609	11%	60	483	26	252/Rs. 7427700
Maharashtra	10030	2529	25%	313	943	0	340/Rs11080888
Manipur	207	30	14%	0	30	0	5/Rs. 520000
Meghalaya	43	3	7%				
Mizoram	20	2	10%	0	0	0	
Nagaland	285	42	15%	0	0	0	0
Odisha	508	75	15%	12	52	0	2/Rs. 20000
Puducherry	495	32	6%	0	0	0	
Punjab	4054	2240	55%		56	1442	Rs. 1410921
Rajasthan	4923	1276	26%	193	169	0	65/Rs. 115557
Tamil Nadu	3022	970	32%	244	617	109	442/Rs. 7898500
Telangana	1480	330	22%	103	85	15	17/Rs.504000
Tripura	173	12	7%	0	6	0	
Uttar Pradesh	13567	5663	42%	375	5101	1273	2906/Rs.101962350
Uttarakhand	676	119	18%		3	199	19/Rs. 1004000
West Bengal	190	48	25%		11	5	Rs. 200000
Total	78,340	18,325	23%	1738	11351	1605	4 7 5 7 / R s . 17,01,93,266

Information received from States/UTs

Statement-III*Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report/Data for the year 2017-18*

Name of the State/ U.T.	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples found adulterated/ misbranded	Percentage of samples found adulterated/ misbranded	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions/ Penalties		
				Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties no.	Penalties/ Amount raised in Rupees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	234	49	21%	0	285	0	285	36,91,500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	3881	765	20%	147	282	75	121	49,11,500
Arunachal Pradesh	269	9	3%	4	7	0	9	75,500
Assam	610	78	13%	4	39	0	6	1,22,000
Bihar	2248	215	10%	28	122	-	-	-
Chandigarh	376	25	7%	-	21	—	4	2,25,000
Chhattisgarh	1564	388	25%	15	81	13	30	1,71,004
Dadra & N.H	67	4	6%	4	-	-	-	-
Daman and Diu	71	6	8%	2	-	0	0	
Delhi	1271	120	9%	127	0	39	-	2,68,98,000
Goa	1268	82	6%	8	-	7	-	7,05,000
Gujarat	9576	713	7%	27	481	382	382	2,59,82,503
Haryana	2067	380	18%	33	303	8	280	31,12,360
Himachal Pradesh	164	50	30%	9	8	5	43	9,81,000
Jammu and Kashmir	3643	992	27%	921	310	512	54,89,200	
Jharkhand	580	219	38%	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	3257	426	13%	53	236	-	236	40,27,270
Kerala	3783	703	19%	48	332	88	147	39,89,880
Madhya Pradesh	6270	904	14%	27	547	10	507	2,39,42,000
Maharashtra	9022	1532	17%	194	589	83	141	17,34,500
Manipur	830	295	36%	9	19	0	4	2,60,000
Meghalaya	29	3	10%	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	84	52	62%	0	0	0	5	0
Nagaland	310	69	22%	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	229	54	24%	13	77	0	0	0
Puducherry	3,156	-	-	-	-			
Punjab	11057	3053	28%	40	1022	22	568	46,23,650
Rajasthan	3549	1598	45%	91	171	0	108	7,83,000
Sikkim	4	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	7383	2461	33%	496	825	896	-	2,24,66,700
Telangana	823	175	21%	25	15	1	20	-
Tripura	268	18	7%	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttar Pradesh	19063	8375	44%	102	7232	3237	4219	12,91,85,500
Uttarakhand	1119	120	11%	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	1228	329	27%	-	-	22	-	1,64,000
Total	99,353	24,262	24%	1,506	13,615	5,198	7,627	26,35,41,067

Information received from States/UTs.

[Translation]

Budget Allocation for Agriculture

4008. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL): Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for agriculture in the budget during the current year and the head under which the said funds were allocated along with the amount of funds fixed as quota in this regard;

(b) the details of the budget allocated for agriculture during each of the last five years, year-wise; and

(c) whether the budget allocation regarding agriculture development is sufficient for development of agriculture sector and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Allocation for Agriculture Sector for Financial Year 2018-19 is Rs.57,600 crore (net). The funds have been allocated under various expenditure heads of Capital & Revenue expenditures of the Ministry. The allocation for schemes aimed to extend benefits to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes category is as under:

Scheduled Caste = Rs. 8129.45 crore

Scheduled Tribes = Rs.4337.83 crore

(b) The details of budget allocated for agriculture during the last five years are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget Estimates
2013-14	29772.83
2014-15	31062.94
2015-16	24909.78
2016-17	44485.20
2017-18	51026.00

(c) Yes Madam.

[English]

RBI Data on Farm Credit

4009. SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India data for March 2016 on farm credit (Basic Statistical Returns) shows that 77 million agriculture credit accounts with Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) carry an average loan ticket of Rs. 1.16 lakh and around 70 per cent of them are crop loans;

(b) if so, whether the Government has studied the aforesaid data; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) As reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) the details of outstanding credit to agriculture by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) is given as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

As on 31st March, 2016

Occupation	No. of Accounts	Amount Outstanding
I. Agriculture	80186303	996166.2
1. Direct Finance	76832484	894458.9
Of which: Crop loans	53938257	604233.1
2. Indirect Finance	3353819	101707.2

[*Translation*]

SMS-Based Service

4010. SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to start an SMS-based service that will enable patients to know the affordable alternatives of medicines prescribed by doctor and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the time by which the said service is likely to be started; and

(c) whether patient is required to consult the doctor before purchasing the suggested affordable alternative medicines under the said scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No. However, National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) under Department of Pharmaceuticals has launched a mobile app named as "Pharma SAHI DAM" for the benefit of the common people of India through which anybody can easily search the brand name, composition, and MRP of the formulation and information of other brands having same composition. This app also shows the notified ceiling price of scheduled formulations.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Interest Rates on Home/Vehicle Loans

4011. SHRI LALLU SINGH:

SHRIMATI BHAVANAGAWAI (PATIL):

SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:

SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the increase in the interest rates on home loans and vehicle loans from 2008, as on date;

(b) whether the increase in interest rates on home loans/vehicle loans have led to a decrease in the number of such loan seekers and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to cut the home/vehicle loan interest rates and the Government has directed the Reserve Bank of India to ask the banks to

lower the interest rates on home loans/vehicle loans and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken cognizance that inspite of State Bank of India (SBI) reducing its rate of interest considerably on loans, several private banks are yet to do so, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure uniform policy to be followed by the public sector and private sector banks on interest rates on loans in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Overall, interest rates of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for home loans and vehicle loans have declined from 2008 to 2018, as per data available in this regard.

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

(c) to (e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has deregulated the interest rates on advances sanctioned by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs). As per extant framework, banks including private sector banks have to compute actual interest rates on advances by adding the component of spread to the Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rates (MCLR) which is the internal benchmark for such purpose. Accordingly, the rate of interest charged by banks to the borrower varies from bank to bank and depends on various factors such as marginal cost of funds, negative carry on account of Cash Reserve Ratio, operating costs and tenor premium.

G-20

4012. SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether membership of the G-20 comprises of the developed economics of the world;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether India is at the lower pedestal among the said developed economics;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) the rank at which India is placed among these Nations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) The membership of the G-20 comprises of 19 developed

and developing countries and the European Union. These 19 member countries are; Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, United Kingdom, and United States.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. G20 does not rank the countries. However, according to World Banks' Gross Domestic Product (GDP) 2017 rankings for all countries, India ranks sixth among G20 countries.

[English]

Implementation of Paris Pact

4013. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India had announced at the informal meeting of BRICS leaders on sidelines of the G-20 Summit in Hamburg, Germany to implement Paris Pact in "Letter and Spirit" and if so, the details thereof;"

(b) whether, besides India, the other BRICS members have shown reluctance to implement this agreement and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the role being played by USA and other Member Countries in regard to Global deal on climate change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The BRICS Leaders vide the Press Communique of the Informal Meeting held on the sidelines of G20 Summit in Hamburg, Germany, called upon the international community to jointly work towards implementation of the Paris Agreement and to fulfill commitments to provide financial and technical support to developing countries in meeting their climate challenges. India reiterated its commitment to implementing Paris Agreement in letter and spirit and described its implementation globally as essential to fighting climate change. The Paris Agreement has to be implemented in post 2020 period. Currently pre 2020 actions under Kyoto Protocol second commitment period are being undertaken.

(c) Currently, 184 Parties have ratified the Paris Agreement including India, China, USA, UK, France, Germany etc. Only USA has submitted a written communication to UN Secretary-General stating its intent to withdraw from the Paris Agreement.

Formation of Fiscal Council

4014. SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether top economists and experts have suggested to the Government that the credibility of the finance budget should be improved by sticking to the targets set and making more realistic projections, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether they have suggested the formation of a fiscal council to evaluate budget estimates and fiscal targets that it should be answerable not only to his Ministry but legislative body as well;

(c) if so, whether his Ministry proposes to constitute the fiscal council based on these recommendations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the suggestions/ recommendations are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The FRBM Review Committee constituted by the Government comprehensively reviewed and gave recommendations on the FRBM roadmap for future. It had recommended to constitute a Fiscal Council to provide an independent assessment of the Central Government's fiscal performance and compliance with targets set under the FRBM Act and to provide policy guidance to Central Government on any matter relating to fiscal policy where advice is sought.

(c) and (d) Recommendations of the Committee to constitute Fiscal Council has not been accepted. However, the Government, as reflected in the announcement made in para 142 of the Finance Minister's Budget Speech for 2018-19 on the 1st February, 2018, has accepted the key recommendations of the Committee relating to adoption of the Debt Rule and to use Fiscal Deficit target as the key operational target. The FRBM Act, 2003 has been amended with Finance Act, 2018 (Act 13 of 2018).

Cleaning of Rivers

4016. SHRI SANTOKH SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rivers of Punjab namely Sutlej, Beas and Ravi are highly polluted and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study to find out the impact of the recent accidental release of thousands of liters of molasses from a storage tank of a sugar mill;

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

(d) the amount of money spent by the Government for cleaning these three rivers in last three years, year-wise; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to clean the rivers of Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), in collaboration with the State Pollution Control Boards/Committees monitors the water quality of aquatic resources across the country through a network of monitoring stations, including 521 monitoring stations on rivers, under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme. As per water quality monitoring analysis done by CPCB for the year 2013 and 2017, rivers Sutlej and Beas in Punjab are found to be exceeding the prescribed limit with respect to Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), a indicator of organic pollution. The river Ravi does not figure in the list of polluted stretches published in September 2018.

(b) and (c) In the matter of O.A. No 345 of 2018 filed by Shri Amber Sachdeva Vs Union of India & Ors, the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT), Principal Bench, New Delhi, vide its order dated 24.05.2018 directed CPCB to conduct joint inspection for assessment of water quality of river Beas in view of discharge of molasses by sugar factory in Bataia, Punjab. CPCB and Punjab Pollution Control Board (PPCB) carried out inspection and monitored the water quality of river Beas during 4th - 5th June, 2018. As per their analysis, the river water was found complying with the criteria of bathing water quality with respect to Dissolved Oxygen (DO), BOD and pH.

(d) and (e) This Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in pollution abatement in identified stretches of various rivers through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) by implementing various projects on cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments including Punjab. Under the NRCP, for conservation and pollution abatement of rivers Satluj and Beas, schemes pertaining

to interception and diversion of sewage, sewage treatment plants, crematoria, afforestation, public participation & awareness, etc. have been sanctioned in 14 towns at a cost of Rs. 717.32 crore in the State of Punjab. Sewage treatment plants of 644.2 million litres per day (mld) capacity has been created so far under the NRCP in Punjab. Central funds of Rs. 5.0 crore, Rs. nil and Rs. 35.0 crore have been released to Government of Punjab in the year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively for Satluj and Beas rivers. Ravi river in Punjab is not included under NRCP.

To maintain the environment and ecology of river Beas, CPCB has issued direction under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to PPCB for taking stringent action against Sugar and distillery industries discharging wastewater into the river. Further, Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT), Principal Bench, New Delhi has passed an order on 20.09.2018 in Original Application (O.A) No. 673 / 2018 directing all the States and Union Territories (UTs) to prepare action plans for bringing all the polluted river stretches up to the bathing standards. The 'River Rejuvenation Committee' (RRC) constituted by the concerned State Governments and Union Territories have been tasked to prepare and finalize the action plans.

Environment Norms

4017. SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has revised environment norms relating to power sector in the year 2015; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has notified revised environment emission norms for Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) vide S.O.3305 (E) dated 07/12/2015 under Environmental (Protection) Act, 1.986 with respect to Sulphur dioxide (SO₂), Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x), and Particulate Matter (PM) etc.

[Translation]

Infant and Maternal Mortality

4018. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIYEDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the increase in percentage of maternal mortality rate in rural and urban areas of the country separately during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the country has very high infant mortality rate;

(c) if so, the details thereof, along with the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Government to reduce the number of maternal and infant mortality in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per the latest RGI-SRS Report on Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in India 2014-16; the MMR of India has declined by 37 points from 167/ lakh live births in 2011-13 to 130/ lakh live births in 2014-16. RGI-SRS Report does not publish separate MMR for urban and rural areas of the country.

(b) and (c) As per Sample registration System (SRS) of Registrar General of India, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) at National level is 34 per 1,000 live births in 2016. The country has shown continuous decline in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) since 2014.

(d) To reduce MMR & IMR, various programmes and schemes under National Health Mission are being implemented by States/ UTs and the Central government recommends financial assistance to States/ UTs based on proposals received in their Annual Program Implementation Plan (APIP). Details of these programmes are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Steps taken/ being taken by the Government to reduce MMR

- Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a demand promotion and conditional cash transfer scheme is being implemented with the objective of reducing Maternal and Infant Mortality by encouraging institutional deliveries.

- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) aims to eliminate out-of-pocket expenses for pregnant women and sick neonates. Under JSSK, every pregnant woman is entitled to free delivery, including caesarean section, in public health institutions. This also includes absolutely free transport, diagnostics, medicines, other consumables, food and blood, if required. The scheme has now been expanded to cover sick infants up to one year of age.
- Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) has been launched to provide fixed-day assured, comprehensive and quality antenatal care universally to all pregnant women on the 9th of every month.
- LaQshya is a focused and targeted approach to strengthen key processes related to the labour rooms and maternity operation theatres in order to improve quality of care around birth and ensure respectful maternity care.
- Special provision of Birth waiting homes has been made under NHM for pregnant women from tribal/ difficult areas.
- Under NHM States are supported to provide monetary and non-monetary incentives including hard area allowances etc to attract Human Resources.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings are established at high caseload facilities to improve the quality of care provided to mothers and children.
- Capacity building of MBBS doctors in Anaesthesia (LSAS) and Obstetric Care including C-section (EmOC) skills is undertaken to overcome the shortage of specialists in these disciplines, particularly in rural areas. Skill Labs are being set up to enhance the quality of training.
- Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS) and Mother and Child Tracking Facilitation Centre (MCTFC): A name based web enabled system has been introduced by Government of India to track every pregnant women and child in order to ensure and monitor timely and quality services to them.

- Universal screening of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus, screening for hypothyroidism for high risk group during pregnancy has been initiated.
- Over 10 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) have been engaged to facilitate access of health care services by the community, particularly pregnant women.
- Under the Anemia Mukht Bharat (Intensified National Iron Plus Initiative), iron and folic acid supplementation is provided across life stages including for pregnant, lactating women and adolescent girls at health facilities and during outreach activities.
- IEC/BCC focusing on messages on early registration for ANC, regular ANC, institutional delivery, nutrition, and care during pregnancy etc is carried out regularly to raise awareness of beneficiaries.

Steps taken/ being taken by the Government to reduce IMR

Apart from implementation of above mentioned schemes such as Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK), LaQshya etc mentioned above, following is implemented:

- Establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small babies.
- Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) and Home Based Care of Young Children (HBYC) by ASHAs to improve child rearing practices.
- Focus on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development. Mothers' Absolute Affection (MAA) programme for improving breastfeeding practices
- Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) to provide vaccination to children against many life threatening diseases such as Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio, Tetanus, Hepatitis B, Measles and Hib Meningitis. "Mission Indradhanush and Intensified Mission Indradhanush" launched to fully immunize children who are either unvaccinated or partially vaccinated.

- Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for health screening, early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays and early intervention services.
- Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) to treat and manage the children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM).
- Iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation for the prevention of anaemia among the vulnerable age groups and home visits by ASHAs to promote use of ORS and Zinc for management of diarrhoea in children.
- Health and nutrition education through Information, Education & Communication (IEC) and Behaviour Change Communication (BCC).
- Capacity building of health care providers in essential new-born care.

[English]

Preventing Defaulters Escaping the Country

4019. SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether providing more autonomy to CEO/ Chairman of Public Sector Bank to issue look out circular is likely to prevent defaulters committing fraud and escaping the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to bring back defaulters to India who escaped the country with huge amount of pending loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Government has amended the Look Out Circular (LOC) Guidelines. An LOC may now also be opened/ originated after the approval of an officer not below the rank of Chairman/ Managing Directors/ Chief Executive of all Public Sector Banks (PSBs).

(c) The Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 has been passed by the Parliament, to provide for measures to deter fugitive economic offenders from evading the process of law in India by staying outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts.

[Translation]

Regulations for Private Lockers

4021. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any law to regulate the locker services offered by private sector in the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government proposes to enact a new law to regulate the private locker sector, if so, the details thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be implemented in the country and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has recovered black money from the service providers of private lockers during the last four years and if so, the details thereof, State/year-wise; and

(d) the details of the action taken against the guilty people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) With regard to regulation of locker services offered by the private sector, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that as per provisions contained in section 6(1)(a) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, a banking company may engage in providing of safe deposit vaults, and that RBI has issued instructions to all Scheduled Commercial Banks on "Extension of Safe Deposit Locker / Safe Custody Article Facility and Access to Safe Deposit Lockers / Return of Safe Custody Articles by Banks" vide circular dated April 17, 2007.

Ministry of Corporate Affairs and Department of Revenue have furnished nil reports in this regard.

(c) and (d) As per input received from the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), year-wise details of the total seizure made by the Income Tax Department (LTD) during the last four financial years are given in the enclosed Statement. CBDT has apprised that details of locations from where seizures have been made are not centrally maintained. With regard to action taken against guilty people, CBDT has informed that ITD conducts search and seizure operations based on credible information of tax evasion regarding persons searched, and during search and seizure operations ITD seizes unaccounted/

undisclosed assets of the persons searched. Further, prosecution proceedings before competent courts are also launched in suitable cases by ITD.

Statement

Details of the total seizure made by Income Tax Department

Financial Year	Total seizure made (approximately, in crore Rs.)
2014-15	762
2015-16	712
2016-17	1,470
2017-18	993

Source: Central Board of Direct Taxes

[English]

Central Mental Health Authority

4022. SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Mental Authority has been constituted, if so, the number of Central Mental Health Establishments registered with it;

(b) the details of the members of the aforesaid authority nominated by the Central Government;

(c) the number of halfway homes and sheltered accommodations that have been established by the Government after implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017;

(d) whether the Government has conducted a social audit or surprise inspections of Central Mental Health Hospitals, halfway homes, etc., if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether a social awareness campaign to abolish the stigma of mental illness and psychiatric drugs has been organised by the Government if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether an All-India Mental Healthcare Helpline number as mentioned under the National Mental Health Programme, has been started, if so, the details thereof along with the number of complaints received regarding the use of chains or sterilisations for treatment of mental health patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) The Government vide Notification in the Official Gazette dated 04/12/2018 has constituted the Central Mental Health Authority under the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017. The details of the members of the Central Mental Health Authority are given in the enclosed Statement.

As per Section 122(2)(e) of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, the minimum standards of facilities and services to be fulfilled for the purpose of establishment and registration by the Mental Health Establishments including halfway homes and sheltered accommodations shall be specified by the regulations made by the Central or State Authority, as the case may be.

Further, as per sub-section (6) of Section 65 of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, the Authority shall, within a period of eighteen months from the commencement of the Act, by notification, specify the minimum standards for different categories of mental health establishments.

As such none of the Central Mental Health Establishments have got registered with the Authority and no halfway homes and sheltered accommodations established.

(d) Pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the matter of Special Leave Petition (Civil) no. 39321/2012 in the matter of Reena Banerjee & Ors Vs. Government of NCT of Delhi & Ors, an inspection of the three Central Mental Health Institutions,

namely, National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi and Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur, Assam was conducted by various inspection teams comprising of experts from AIIMS, Delhi, Sardarjung Hospital, Delhi and other experts during May, 2018 and July, 2018 and a report thereof was submitted to the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

(e) The Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities are an integral part of the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) to generate awareness among masses towards mental illness. During the year 2018-19 an amount of Rs. 5 Crore has been allocated for undertaking various Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities under the NMHP. Additionally, at the District level, funds upto Rs. 4 lakh per District are provided for various IEC activities such as awareness messages in local newspapers and radio, street plays, wall paintings, awareness generation activities in the community, schools, workplaces with community involvement, etc. under the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP).

(f) No such All-India Mental Healthcare helpline has been started under the National Mental Health Programme. However, as per available information, Karnataka Government has set up a health helpline "Aaryogya-vani" (toll free number: 104) with an integrated mental health helpline. The helpline witnessed about 70,000 enquiries about mental health in the year 2017.

Statement

Details of Members of the Central Mental Health Authority

1	2	3
1. Under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 34:	Additional Secretary (Health), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India	Chairperson -ex-officio;
2. Under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 34:	Joint Secretary (in charge of mental health), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India	member-ex-officio;
3. Under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 34:	Joint Secretary, Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India	member-ex-officio;
4. Under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 34:	Director General of Health Services, Government of India	member-ex-officio;

1	2	3
5.	Under clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 34: Joint Secretary, Department of Disability Affairs, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India	member-ex-officio;
6.	Under clause (f) of sub-section (1) of section 34: Joint Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India	member-ex-officio;
7.	Under clause (g) of sub-section (1) of section 34: (i) Director, National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore; (ii) Director, Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur, Assam; (iii) Director, Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi.	member-ex-officio;
8.	Under clause (h) of sub-section (1) of section 34: (i) Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India; (ii) Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Government of India; (iii) Joint Secretary, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India.	member-ex-officio;
9.	Under clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 34: Vacant -	
10.	Under clause (j) of sub-section (1) of section 34: Dr. Kasi Sekar, Professor and Registrar, NIMHANS, Bangalore	member;
11.	Under clause (k) of sub-section (1) of section 34: Dr. Vasudha Singh, Research Scholar, Department of Psychiatry, AIIMS, Delhi	member;
12.	Under clause (l) of sub-section (1) of section 34: Sh. Rathish Nair, Assistant Professor, College of Nursing, AIIMS, Patna	member;
13.	Under clause (m) of sub-section (1) of section 34: (i) Sh. Akhileshwar Sahay; (ii) Sh. Kishore Kumar Mathur.	members;
14.	Under clause (n) of sub-section (1) of section 34: (i) Sh. Desraj Sachdeva; (ii) Smt. Rajeswari Iyer, Roshni Action for Mental Illness.	members;
15.	Under clause (o) of sub-section (1) of section 34: (i) Dr. Gorav Gupta, Mental Research Society, Delhi; (ii) Dr. Sasha Raikhy, Mental Health Foundation, Delhi.	members;
16.	Under clause (p) of sub-section (1) of section 34: (i) Dr. Rajesh Sagar, Professor, AIIMS, New Delhi; (ii) Dr. Vandana Gopikumar, Managing Trustee, The Banyan, Chennai.	members;

[*Translation*]

Demonetization

4023. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR JAKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 denomination notes in circulation across the country on the day of announcement of demonetization in the year 2016;

(b) the value of currency notes of the demonetized notes deposited in banks post demonetisation;

(c) the details of voluntary declaration of black money and the amount recovered through it post demonetisation including the number of people using that option; and

(d) the value of black money recovered by the Government post demonetization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) The total value of Specified Bank Notes in circulation as on November 8, 2016 post verification and reconciliation, was Rs. 15,417.93 billion.

(b) The total value of Specified Bank Notes returned from circulation is Rs. 15,310.73 billion.

(c) Information is being collected.

(d) Information is being collected.

English

Unanicentres

4024. SHRI BHOLA SINGH:
DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:
SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI
KUNDARIYA:

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

(a) whether only a few Unani centres are functioning in the country resulting in hardship for the patients under lot of hardship;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not developing Unani medicine compared to Allopathic medicine;

(c) whether the Government has received proposals from various States/ UTs for opening of Unani hospitals and if so, the response of the Union Government thereto;

(d) the details of funds allocated and utilised with regard to promotion of Unani medicines in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/ UTwise; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to promote and expand the network of Unani System of medicine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) No, However, 264 Unani Hospitals and 1511 Unani Dispensaries including Dispensaries under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) and other Central Government Organizations are available in the States/UTs.

(c) No proposal has been received from State/UT Governments for opening of Unani hospitals under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM).

(d) The status of expenditure made by Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM), an autonomous organization under Ministry of AYUSH during the last thjee years and current year, State/UT wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The status of expenditure made by National Institute of Unani Medicine (NIUM), Bangalore, an autonomous organization under Ministry of AYUSH during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Further, no system-wise fund allocation is being made under NAM.

(e) Government of India is implementing National AYUSH Mission in the country for promotion and development of AYUSH systems including Unani system.

The Mission ihter-atia makes provision for the following:-

(i) Co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centers (PHCs), Community Health Centers (CHCs) and Districts Hospitals (DHs) including Unani system of medicine.

- (ii) Up gradation of exclusive State Government AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries including Unani system of medicine,
- (iii) Setting up of up to 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital including Unani system of medicine.
- (iv) Upgradation of State Government Under-Graduate and post-Graduate Educational Institutions including Unani system of medicine.
- (v) Setting up of new State Government AYUSH Educational Institutions including Unani system of medicine in the State where it is not available.

State/UT Governments may avail eligible financial

assistance by projecting the same through State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) as per NAM guideline.

Further, as far as Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM), an autonomous organization under Ministry of AYUSH is concerned, one extension centre of Clinical Research Unit, Edathala, Kerala has been started at Pattiam Gram Panchayat, Kannur, Kerala during current financial year. Construction of a combined building for CCRUM & CCRH (Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, an autonomous organization under Ministry of AYUSH) at Kharghar, Navi Mumbai was also continued to promote and expand the network of Unani System of medicine in the country.

Statement-I

The status of expenditure made by Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine CCRUM), State wise for three years and the current year

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Expenditure 2015-16	Expenditure 2016-17	Expenditure 2017-18	Expenditure 2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh				
	(i) CRU, Kurnool	28.12	23.11	40.83	33.59
2.	Assam (NER)				
	(i) CRU, Karimganj/Silchar	116.38	77.2	188.53	128.33
3	Bihar				
	(i) RRIUM, Patna	353.39	358.05	427.5	303.69
4.	Karnataka				
	(i) CRU Banagalore	68.92	68.93	87.3	59.41
5.	Jammu and Kashmir				
	(i) RRIUM Srinagar	440.86	544.93	582.97	416.21
6.	Kerala				
	(i) CRU, Alwaye	49.15	80.66	110.54	78.68

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Madhya Pradesh				
	(i) CRU Burhanpur	81.28	60.58	106.93	64.07
	(ii) CRU, Bhopal	95.07	67.08	162.8	56.61
8.	Maharashtra				
	(i) RRIUM, Mumbai	285.71	295.66	414.7	185.68
9.	Manipur (NER)				
	(i) Clinical Pilot Project	35.71	11.78	10.23	12.31
10.	New Delhi				
	(i) HAKILHRUM	291.13	206.62	261.84	194.65
	(ii) DSRU	83.85	139.53	113.01	105.99
	(iii) RRIUM	798.03	749.98	668.16	570.79
	(iv) CCCBC, N.D.	412.38	303.85	298.67	0.26
	(v) Headquarters	995.52	1163.79	1203.97	808.3
	(vi) UMC (RML) New Delhi	0	0.87		
11.	Odisha				
	(i) RRIUM. Bhadrak Tamil Nadu	386.08	460 71	443.11	307.16
12.	(i) RRIUM, Chennai	611.31	694.25	819.02	430.67
13.	Telangana				
	(i) CRIUM. Hyderabad	1531.51	1481.01	1298.16	1056.07
14.	Uttar Pradesh				
	(i) DSRI, Ghaziabad	187.54	156.77	171.08	106.43
	(ii) CRIUM, Lucknow	779.39	827.09	918.83	614.52
	(iii) RRC, Allahabad	179.21	137.94	259.79	93.49
	(iv) RRIUM, Aligarh	527.02	568.13	788.69	465
	(v) CRU, Meerut	221.89	246.42	284.7	96.83
15.	West Bengal				
	(i) RRIUM. Kolkata	108.33	179.17	158.26	135.68
Grand Total		8667.78	8904.11	9819.62	6324.42

Statement-II

The status of expenditure made by National Institute of Unani Medicine (NIUM), Bangalore during the last three years and current year

Year	Patients getting treatment	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
2015-16	147787	2044.77937
2016-17	164240	2)55.73.390
2017-18	156013	2294.48,672
2018-19 (till November)	102385	2324.84003

[Translation]

Deaths due to Pollution

4025. SHRI NAGENDRA PRATAP SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that every eighth person is dying in the country due to pollution and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether 12.4 lakh people have died in the country due to air pollution till year 2017;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to check pollution in the country;

(d) the number of people affected due to pollution in Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) whether any accountability of officers failing to check rising air pollution in the country has been fixed and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) There is no conclusive data available in the country to establish direct correlation of death/disease exclusively due to air pollution. Air pollution is one of the triggering factors for respiratory ailments and associated diseases. Health effects of air pollution are synergistic manifestation of factors which include food habits, occupational habits, socioeconomic status, medical history, immunity, heredity, etc., of the individuals.

(c) The Government has however, taken several steps to address air pollution, which inter alia include notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; revision of emission standards for industrial sectors from time to time; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending, launching of National Air Quality index; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards; notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of biomass; streamlining the issuance of Pollution Under Control Certificate; issuance of directions under Section 18(l)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for controlling air pollution; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries; notification of Graded Response Action Plan for Delhi and NCR; comprehensive action plan for air pollution control in Delhi and NCR.

(d) Also, there are no conclusive data available for the State of Uttar Pradesh to establish direct correlation of people affected exclusively due to air pollution. However, the Government has formulated National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) as a long term time bound pan India strategy to tackle the increasing air pollution problem across the country in a comprehensive manner. Hundred (100) non-attainment cities, including 15 cities of Uttar Pradesh namely, Agra, Allahabad, Anpara, Bareilly, Firozabad, Gajraula, Ghaziabad, Jhansi, Kanpur, Khurja, Lucknow, Muradabad, Noida, Raebareli and Varanasi have been selected for formulation and implementation of city specific action plan under NCAP.

(e) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981; Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 have sufficient provisions to control, abate and take punitive action against any offences.

[English]

Government Hospitals

4026. SHRI P. KUNHALIKUTTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new hospitals established by the Government in the country since 2014; and

(b) the number of beds increased in the existing Government hospitals since 2014, hospitals-wise?

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, the primary responsibility of providing accessible, affordable and quality healthcare including setting up of new hospitals and up gradation and strengthening of existing health facilities and increasing bed strength with affordable health care to its citizens lies with the State Governments. Hence information on the number of new hospitals established is not available centrally with the Union Government.

(b) As per information available from the National Health Profile data the total number of beds have increased from 6,75,779 in 2015 to 7,10,761 in 2018 indicating increase of 34,982 number of beds since 2015. The data reflects number of beds in Government Hospitals which includes Central Government, State Government and Local Govt. Bodies. However, data regarding increase of beds hospital wise is not maintained centrally.

Unutilised Health Funds

4027. DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI VINAYAK BHARAO RAUT:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI SHRIRANGAPPA BARNE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total expenditure on health is below 4 per cent of the GDP while the Government expenditure is below 1.3 per cent of GDP;

(b) if so, the details and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has set up target of expenditure of GDP on health sector and actual expenditure incurred during each of the last three years, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether despite massive infrastructure needs and resource crunch the Government had recently returned over Rs. 1,500 crore of the unutilized funds;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government proposes to set any target of expenditure on health sector to be achieved by 2025 and declare health as a fundamental right; and

(g) if so, the details thereof along with the plan prepared by the Government to achieve it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes. As per the National Health Account estimates for India 2015-16, the total expenditure incurred on health as a percentage of GDP is 3.84%. The Government Health Expenditure is 1.18% of GDP.

In 2004-05 share of Public health expenditure as a percentage of GDP was 0.84%, which has increased to 1.13% of GDP in 2014-15 and further to 1.18% in 2015-16.

(c) Yes, the National Health Policy proposes raising the public health expenditure to 2.5% of the GDP in a time bound manner by 2025 from the current spending levels.

As per the National Health Accounts Estimates for India, Government expenditure on health for the latest available years is as follows:

2013-14- Rs. 1,29,778 Crores

2014-15- Rs. 1,39,949 Crores

2015-16- Rs. 1,61,863 Crores

(d) and (e) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare surrendered Rs. 1048.91 Crore in the year 2017-18. Gross saving of Rs. 1048.91 crore was mainly due to non-filling up of vacant posts, non-finalization of procurement proposals, unspent balance lying with the States/Institutes, non-finalization of MoUs within the Executing Agencies, non-receipt of UCs, low absorption of funds by States of North-Eastern Region and by the Grantee Bodies, tender related delays etc.

(f) and (g) The National Health Policy envisages raising Government health spending to 2.5% of GDP by 2025 in a time bound manner. At present, there is no proposal with the Government to declare health as a fundamental right.

Conservation of Endangered Species

4028. SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI L.R. SHIVARAME GOWDA:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of species of flora and fauna have been tagged as critically endangered in the Red list of threatened species drawn by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any programme for conservation of critically endangered species of animals and birds in the country and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the other steps / corrective measures taken by the Government for protection of the endangered species?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Madam. As per the Red List of International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), 78 faunal species and 41 floral species have been classified as critically endangered.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Towards the protection of these species, the Govt. of India has established a country-wide network of more than 600 protected areas (National Parks, Sanctuaries, Tiger Reserves, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves) under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve wild animals and their habitats of threatened flora and fauna. Other steps taken by the Government to ensure protection of these species are as under:

(i) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' has been modified in 2008-09 by including a new component namely 'Recovery of Endangered Species' and 16 species have been identified for recovery. Funds for the recovery of endangered species viz. Snow Leopard, Bustard (including Floricans), Dolphins, Hangul, Nilgiri Tahr, Marine Turtles, Dugong, Edible Nest Swiftlet, Asian Wild Buffalo, Nicobar Megapode, Manipur Brow-antlered Deer, Vultures, Malabar Civet, Indian Rhinoceros, Asiatic Lion, Swamp Deer and Jerdon's Courser.

(ii) Under the 'Recovery of Endangered Species' component of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' funds for the recovery of endangered species viz. Hangul in Jammu and Kashmir, Snow Leopard in Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand, Vulture in Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat, Swiftlet in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Nilgiri Tahr in Tamil Nadu, Sanghai Deer in Manipur and Snow Leopard in Arunachal Pradesh are being provided.

(iii) Legal protection has been provided to endangered wild animals and plants against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

(iv) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, has been amended and made more stringent. The punishment in cases of offences has been enhanced. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence.

(v) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders.

(vi) Enhanced financial assistance is provided to the State/ Union Territory (UT) Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', which inter-alia, includes Development of Wildlife Habitats, Project Tiger and Project Elephant, for providing better protection to wildlife and improvement of its habitat.

(vii) Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) has been intensified to gather intelligence about poaching and unlawful trade in wild animals and animal articles, including peacocks, and to achieve inter-state and trans-boundary coordination in enforcement of wildlife laws.

(viii) The local communities are involved in conservation measures through eco-development activities, who help the forest department in protection of wildlife.

(ix) Strict vigil is maintained through effective communication system.

(x) The State Governments have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around the protected areas.

Dowry Cases

4029. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMAD BASHEER:
DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the dowry system is still prevalent in certain parts of the Country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether instances of harassment for dowry/dowry cases have declined after the enforcement of Dowry Prohibition Act and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take further regulatory mechanism or to amend the existing legislation to curb the dowry system and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to create awareness on Dowry Prohibition Act to safeguard women against dowry harassment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) report, a total number of 10050 cases in 2014, 9894 cases in 2015 and 9683 cases in 2016 were reported under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.

(c) and (d) State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are responsible for implementation of the Dowry Prohibition Act. The Ministry reviews with the States/UTs from time to time for effective implementation of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. Government of India regularly conducts awareness generation programmes and publicity campaigns on various laws relating to women including Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 through workshops, fairs, cultural programmes, seminars, training programmes, etc. Advertisements are regularly brought out in the print and electronic media to create awareness on laws relating to rights of women.

[*Translation*]

Interest Income of PSBs

4030. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of total income earned by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in the form of interest in the financial year 2017-18?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): As per inputs received from RBI, details of interest income earned by PSBs net of interest expenses (i.e., net interest income) during the last four financial years (FYs), including FY2017-18 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of interest income earned by PSBs net of interest expenses (i.e., net interest income)

Amounts in crore Rs.	
Financial Year	Net Interest Income
2014-15	1,96,784.70
2015-16	1,98,687.60
2016-17	2,00,485.26
2017-18	2,05,209.45

Source: RBI

Toilets and Drinking Water Facilities in Anganwadi Centres

4031. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI
VASAVA:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:
SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that many Anganwadi centres do not have their own buildings and also lack basic amenities like toilets and drinking water facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total amount paid as rent during the last three years and the percentage of the amount of rent in the total expenditure accrued on Anganwadi Kendras during the said period, State/UT-wise, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat;

(c) the policy regarding renting houses for providing Anganwadi facilities;

(d) the total number of Anganwadi Kendras that lack toilet and drinking water facility; and

(e) the time by which basic amenities like toilet and drinking water is likely to be made available at Anganwadi Kendras across the country, State/UT-wise including Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) As on 30.06.2018,

out of 14.00 lakh Anganwadi Centres((AWCs) 329275 are operating from rented premises. Further, 68 % AWC buildings have toilets and 86 % AWC buildings have drinking water facilities. The amount of rent paid and percentage of the rent of total expenditure during last 3 years for Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Under the Anganwadi Services, the monthly rent of the Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) is:

- (i) Rs. 1,000/- p.m. for AWCs / Mini-AWCs in rural and tribal projects
- (ii) Rs. 4,000/- p.m. for AWCs / Mini-AWCs in urban projects

(iii) Rs. 6,000/- p.m. for AWCs / Mini-AWCs in metropolitan cities

The rent for AWCs is only applicable for centres offering a space of at least 500 - 600 sq. ft. The AWC should also have adequate infrastructure facilities.

(d) and (e) 433961 number of AWCs do not have toilet facilities and 190404 number of AWCs do not have drinking water facilities. Construction of toilets and proving drinking water facilities in the AWCs is an ongoing activity and Government is releasing funds for construction of 70,000 toilets and 20,000 drinking facilities every year for all states/UTs including Jharkhand. This is in addition to construction of 4 Lakh AWC buildings in convergence with MNREGS.

Statement

The amount of Rent paid and Percentage of the Rent of total Expenditure during last three years for Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Total	Expenditure	% of	Total	Expenditure	% of	Total	Expenditure	% of
		Funds released in 2015-16	reported by State for rent only 2015-16	released amount on rent	Funds released in 2016-17	reported by State for rent only 2016-17	released amount on rent	Funds released in 2017-18	reported by State for rent only 2017-18	released amount on rent
1	Gujarat	64185.05	358.03	0.5578	69417.36	322.09	0.4640	62275.13	274.8	0.4413
2	Madhya Pradesh	108673.52	1101.98	1.0140	110506.46	1321.93	1.1962	116645.68	1300.14	1.1146

Quality of Packaged Drinking Water

4032. DR. BANSILAL MAHATO:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI RAJESH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several companies are serving poor quality/unlicensed bottled drinking water/mineral water in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of complaints received during each of the last three years including the action taken by the Government in such cases;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any

norms and developed any mechanism to monitor the quality of packaged drinking water and if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the standardisation of production and supply of good quality bottled drinking water in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes. Instances of sale of packaged drinking water/mineral water not meeting the prescribed standards have come to the notice of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). As the responsibility of enforcement of Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 primarily lies with States/UTs. Commissioners of Food

Safety of States/UTs have been advised by FSSAI from time to time to undertake strict enforcement activities against unauthorised manufacture and sale of packaged drinking water without FSSAI/BIS mark in States/UT Governments.

As per the information received from State/UT Governments (barring some), the details about number of samples of packaged drinking water/mineral water analysed, found non-conforming and action taken against defaulting Food Business Operators (FBOs) during last three years is as under:

Year	no. of samples analysed	no. of samples found non-conforming	no. of cases launched against	No. of convictions/penalties
2015-16	767	345	176	39/64
2016-17	697	224	131	33/40
2017-18	1123	496	246	97/135

(c) to (e) The standards of packaged drinking water (other than mineral water) are prescribed under sub-regulations 2.10.8 of Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011. As per the sub-regulation 2.3.14 (17) of Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restriction on Sales) Regulations, 2011 "No person shall manufacture, sell or exhibit for sale packaged drinking water except under the Bureau of Indian Standards Certification Mark"

Further, to ensure the availability of safe and wholesome food, regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products including packaged drinking water are being carried out by the Officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/UTs. In cases where the foods samples are found non-conforming, recourse is taken to penal provisions specified under FSS Act, 2006 which may extend to imprisonment for life.

Kidney Related Diseases

4033. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:
SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of steep rise in the number of kidney related diseases in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of patients reported with kidney failure during the last two years, state/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey regarding the rise in kidney related diseases in the country and if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken note of the fact that the dialysis machines are inadequate and dialysis facilities are very costly and inaccessible to ordinary patients in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government and strategy formulated to tackle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) As informed by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) related to chronic kidney disease have increased by 12% between 1990 to 2016 as per the Global Burden of Disease- India study. The data regarding number of patients reported with kidney failure are not maintained centrally.

ICMR has undertaken a study on prevalence of CKD in the Indian population in a multi-centric project initiated at 7 centers of the country viz. Delhi, Jaipur, Hyderabad, Bhubaneswar, Kolkata, Guwahati, Mumbai. The initial trends of data indicates a community prevalence of CKD on first screening ranging from 5.5% to 18.2% with an average prevalence of 11.4% on first screening.

(d) and (e) Health is a State subject, however, under National Health Mission (NHM), support is extended to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare system for provision of accessible, affordable and quality health care to the citizens based on the proposals submitted by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans. Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme (PMNDP) was rolled out in 2016 as part of the National Health Mission (NHM) for provision of free dialysis services to the BPL and at a very low rate APL. A total of 427 Districts have been covered with 618 Centres having 3381 machines with a combined capacity of performing approximately 42 Lakhs Haemodialysis Sessions.

*[English]***Loans of IL&FS**

4034. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS) has become bankrupt, if so, the details thereof,

(b) the details of the social assets and liabilities of IL&FS;

(c) whether IL&FS has taken loans from various banks, both Indian and foreign, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to rescue IL&FS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Due to continuous failure of the Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Ltd. (IL&FS) to service its debt and imminent possibility of contagion effect in the financial market, the Central Government moved an application under Sections 241 and 242 of the Companies Act, 2013 before the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Mumbai Bench for taking management control. The NCLT, Mumbai Bench vide its order dated 01/10/2018 approved the application filed in this regard, by suspending the erstwhile board of directors of IL&FS and appointed government nominees as directors, who have been tasked with the orderly resolution of the IL&FS and its group companies. The entire process is being carried out under the supervision of the NCLT. In order to ensure period of calm during the resolution process, a moratorium was sought against the creditors, which has been granted on interim basis by the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) until further orders. The matter is sub-judice. Further, due to gross mismanagement by the previous management of IL&FS and serious apprehensions about window dressing of the financial statements, the Central Government filed a petition before the NCLT, Mumbai Bench on 21/12/2018 under Section 130 of the Companies Act, 2013 seeking reopening of the books of account of IL&FS, IL&FS Financial Services Ltd. (IFIN) and IL&FS Transportation Networks Ltd. (ITNL) for the last 5 (five) years, and for recasting the financial statements of the said companies, which has been allowed by the NCLT, Mumbai Bench.

*[Translation]***Foreign Exchange Reserve**

4035. SHRI AJAY NISHAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total Foreign Exchange available in the country;

(b) the name of those countries whose currency is available in the Foreign Exchange Reserve of the country;

(c) the amount invested by the Reserve Bank of India out of the said Foreign Exchange Reserve during the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to deal with the problems of the current economic situation especially inflation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) India's total Foreign Exchange Reserves were US\$ 393.1 billion as on 14th December 2018. The major currencies that are part of the Foreign Exchange reserves include; US dollar (USA), Euro (European Union), Pound sterling (UK), Japanese yen (Japan), etc.

(c) The amount invested from Foreign Exchange Reserves during the last 3 years is given in Table 1.

Table 1*The investments out of India's Foreign Exchange Reserves*

Investment of Foreign Exchange Reserves	USD Million	USD Million	USD Million
	(As at end of Sep 2018)	(As at end of Sep 2017)	(As at end of Sep 2016)
Foreign Currency Assets (FCA)	376,243	375,186	346,711

(d) The Government has taken various steps to boost the GDP growth of the economy. These, inter-alia, include; fillip to manufacturing via Make in India programme and measures to improve ease of doing business, concrete measures for transport sector including measures for regional connectivity and power sector via schemes like Ujjwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY), starting of

Multi Modal Terminal on River Ganga to promote inland waterways, comprehensive reforms in the foreign direct investment policy and introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) to improve growth momentum by reducing barriers to trade, business and related economic activities.

Inflation based on Consumer Price Index - Combined (CPI-C) during the last six months is presented in Table 2.

Table 2

Inflation based on CPI-C (in per cent)

	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18 (P)
CPI-C	4.9	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.4	2.3

Note: (P) - Provisional. Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO)

It is seen that the headline inflation based on CPI-C has declined from 4.9 per cent in June, 2018 to 2.3 per cent in November, 2018.

[English]

Fiscal Deficit due to GST Shortfall

4036. SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fiscal deficit target stood at 103.9 percent of the full year target for April-Oct. 2018 compared to 96.1 percent for the same last year, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether shortfall in the collection of GST for the year 2018-19 poses a risk of meeting the budgeted fiscal deficit target for 2018-19;

(c) if so, the details of the shortfall in GST collection in relation to Government decision for fiscal deficit target for the year 2018-19;

(d) whether the Government has any intended plan to make up for the shortfall in GST collection, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the other measures taken by the Government to ensure that fiscal deficit target is met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) As per

the provisional unaudited Statement of Monthly Accounts for the Month of October, 2018, the fiscal deficit as on 31st October, 2018 was Rs.6,48,583 crore, which is 103.9 per cent of Budget Estimates (76,24,276 crore) for 2018-19. Fiscal Deficit at the end of October, 2017 was Rs.5,25,321 crore which is 96.1 per cent of Budget Estimates for 2017-18.

Gross Tax Revenue (GTR) was Rs.10,39,089 crore at the end of Oct, 2018 which is 45.7 per cent of BE 2018-19 (Rs.22,71,242 crore). GTR as a percentage of BE during the Corresponding Period of Previous Year (COPPY) was 50.9 per cent. Non Tax Revenue Receipts stood at Rs.1,27,716 crore at the end of Oct, 2018 which is 52.1 per cent of BE 2018-19 (COPPY - 33 per cent of BE). Non-Debt Capital Receipts were Rs.19,181 crore which is 20.8 per cent of BE 2018-19 (COPPY - 45.7 per cent). Total Expenditure at the end of Oct, 2018 was Rs.14,56,593 crore which is 59.6 per cent of BE (COPPY - 60.2 per cent).

Fiscal deficit figure shown in monthly accounts during a financial year is not necessarily an indicator of fiscal deficit for the year as it gets impacted by temporal mismatch between flow of not-debt receipts and expenditure up to that month on account of various transitional factors both on receipt and expenditure side, which may get substantially offset by the end of the financial year.

(b) and (c) The month-wise gross collection of Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST), State Goods and Services Tax (SGST), Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) and Cess for FY 2018-19 are as under:

Month	GST collection (in Rs. crore)
April	1,03,459
May	94,016
June	95,610
July	96,483
August	93,960
September	94,442
October	100,710
November	97,637
December	94,726

(d) and (e) Fiscal deficit targets cannot be linked to shortfall in single revenue item. The Government

undertakes many measures including the following to ensure that the fiscal targets as per the Act are met:

- (i) Close monitoring of the expenditure of all Ministries/ Departments to ensure that there is no parking of funds.
- (ii) Encouraging Ministries/Departments to meet their additional requirements for funds from Savings identified within their demands.
- (iii) Efforts to ensure that targets for non-debt receipts including tax receipts are achieved.

Digital Literacy Programme

4037. SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Women (NCW), in collaboration with Facebook, is undertaking a digital literacy programme in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the targets envisaged in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The National Commission for Women (NCW), in collaboration with Facebook and Cyber Peace Foundation (a Civil Society Organization based in Ranchi, Jharkhand involved in training related to all aspects of cyber security), initiated a Digital Literacy Programme for college/university students. The programme seeks promoting digital literacy for women, raising awareness about cyber crimes, advising the users about the resources available to women to prevent the problems and also how to handle such crimes. The digital literacy programme aims to train 60,000 women in Universities across major cities of India regarding safe use of internet, social media and e-mail.

Open Budget Survey

4038. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to Open Budget Survey (2017), India's budget transparency score has fallen substantially from 68 (in 2012) to 48 out of 100 (in 2017), behind Nepal (52) and Afghanistan (49) amongst the South Asian countries, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is planning to improve India's budget transparency and Open Budget Index score and if so, the details of targeted score and the proposed time frame for achieving the same; and

(c) the details of the measures being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to improve budgetary transparency, oversight and especially public participation, as India scored the least (15 out of 100) in public participation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) The Government of India's budget-making process is reasonably transparent. Budget is prepared on the basis of detailed discussions held with the Ministries/ Departments. Feedback from States and key stakeholders is also taken. Once the Budget is presented on February 1, all the budget related documents are available in the public domain (indiabudget.nic.in). The Budget is discussed in Parliament, scrutinised by Departmentally Related Standing Committees and voted and passed. The availability of all budget-related documents in the public domain facilitate greater public debate. The oversight functions are performed by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, whose reports are regularly tabled in the Parliament.

Suicide in India

4039. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has conducted a study in collaboration with Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and other institutes to examine the extent and reasons of suicide in India and if so, the details and outcome thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the report states that 37 per cent of all women committing suicide world-over is Indians and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has ascertained the reasons for disproportionately high rate of suicide among Indian women and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government is developing a suicide-prevention strategy and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) As per the Report "India: Health of the Nation's States" prepared by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) and the Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), the percentage of deaths due to suicide and interpersonal violence is 2.8% of total deaths in the country. Between the years 1990 and 2016, India's contribution to global suicide rate increased from 25.3% to 36.6% among women. The causes of suicide have their origin in the social, economic, cultural, psychological and health status of an individual. The individual risk factors for suicide include, inter-alia, previous suicide attempt, mental disorders, harmful use of alcohol, job or financial loss, hopelessness, chronic pain, family history of suicide and genetic and biological factors.

(d) The Government has constituted a Committee for development of a National Strategy for Suicide Prevention. Further, 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 with the objectives to:

- (i) Provide mental health services including prevention, promotion and longterm continuing care at different levels of district healthcare delivery system.
- (ii) Augment institutional capacity in terms of infrastructure, equipment and human resource for mental healthcare.
- (iii) Promote community awareness and participation in the delivery of mental healthcare services.
- (iv) Provide suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counseling in schools and colleges.

GST Compliance

4040. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tax base has widened post implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST), if so, the details thereof;

(b) the percentage increase in the number of tax filers in the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the other measures taken by the Government to increase tax compliance the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes Madam. As on 27th December, 2018, 1,17,48,408 taxpayers are registered under GST which include 60,73,574 existing taxpayers who have migrated to GST and 56,74,834 newly registered taxpayers.

(b) The growth in the number of tax filers in 2016-17 was around 7.85% and in 2018-19, the growth in the number was only around 2.42%.

The details of tax filers in the last three years are as below:

Financial Year	Count of Central Excise Tax Filers	Count of Service Tax Filers	Count of GST Filers	Percentage increase over previous year
2015-2016	1,85,265	12,24,471	-	
2016-2017	1,91,692	13,28,647	-	7.85%
2017-2018	1,73,533	10,48,721	84,37,709 (July, 2017 to March 2019)	
2018-2019	6,945		82,33,585 (April 2019 to September 2019)	-2.42%

(c) In order to increase the tax compliance, the GST Council in its 31st Meeting held on 22.12.2018 has waived the late fees payable for delayed filing of returns in FORM GSTR-3B and FORM GSTR-4 for the months/quarters from July, 2017 to September, 2018 in case the same are furnished between the period from 22nd December, 2018 to 31st March, 2019. Further, the due date for filing of Annual Returns has been extended upto 30.06.2019. A new simplified return filing system shall be rolled out on trial basis with effect from 01.04.2019. In addition, massive awareness campaign in visual, print and social media has been undertaken to make the taxpayers aware of the new taxation regime and their legal obligations.

Unethical Claim of Tax Benefits

4041. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:
DR. BHARATIBEN D. SHYAL:
SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether medical fraternity exploits tax mechanism in the country to unethically claim benefits from it and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether several pharma companies and medical devices companies have claimed tax benefits of crores of rupees spent in buying gifts and sponsoring seminars and foreign trips for doctors and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the global giants have been parking such expenses under accounting heads to evade suspicion to claim benefits under Section 37(1) tax deduction of the Income Tax Act and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal has been forced to rule in favour of such smart companies in the absence of an effective regulatory code and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Under section 37(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1962 (Act) among other conditions specified therein, the expenditure claimed as a legitimate business expenditure has to be laid out or expended wholly and exclusively for the purpose of the business. Further, explanation 1 to this provision provides that any expenditure incurred by an assessee for any purpose which is an offence or which is prohibited by law cannot be claimed as deductible. This provision was clarified by the CBDT vide its circular no. 5/2012 dated 01.08.12. CBDT had clarified its position that expenses incurred by the assesseees in the pharmaceuticals/allied health care sector in providing freebies to medical practitioners were expressly disallowable under section 37(1) of the Act read with Explanation 1 thereto in view of Guidelines of Medical Council of India issued in the year 2009 which forbids such practices.

Accordingly, disallowances are made in assessments by the Assessing Officers wherever it is seen that assesseees in the pharmaceuticals/allied health care sector had claimed any illegal tax benefits on money spent in buying gifts, sponsoring seminars and foreign trips for doctors: " This information regarding the number and quantum of such claims by assesseees in the pharmaceuticals/allied health care sector is not maintained in a centralized manner with the CBDT.

(c) It is a fact that the issue is under litigation due to contrary stand of Income-tax Department and assesseees

in the pharmaceuticals/allied health care sector. While Income-tax Department, in view of the aforesaid circular and provisions of the Act treats the expenditure in nature of freebies to doctors as expressly disallowable, assesseees in the pharmaceuticals/allied health care sector often claim it as legitimate business expenditure in their return of income.

(d) While Income Tax Appellate Tribunal has given relief in some of the cases, Department has preferred further appeals against the tribunals' orders. As far as Income-tax Department is concerned, it has clarified its stand on the issue in unambiguous terms vide issuance of the aforesaid circular.

(e) Doesn't arise in view of reply to part (d).

[Translation]

E-Waste with Power Companies

4043. SHRI HARI MANJHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge quantum of toxic E-waste is lying with the power companies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has directed the said companies to dispose off the said E-waste without causing harm to environment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the power companies in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Information is not available about the storage of toxic E-waste of disposable nature by the power firms in the country with the Ministry. Nevertheless, power generating units have deployment of electronic and electrical equipment of various vintage which would attain end-of-life and turn into e-waste. As per extant provisions of E-Waste (Management) Rules 2016, all power firms being bulk consumers of electronic and electrical equipment are obliged to dispose of e-waste in the prescribed manner by handing over to authorized recyclers/dismantlers only. Further, pursuant to the directions of National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) have jointly inspected twenty

installations of power distribution companies and reported non-availability of any stock of e-waste except at Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited, Mangolpuri.

(c) and (d) The Government has not issued any specific directions to power firms to dispose of the e-waste. However, E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 were notified in March, 2016 in order to ensure environmentally sound disposal of e-waste. The Rules prescribe extended producers' responsibility (EPR), setting up of producer responsibility organizations and e-waste exchanges to facilitate collection and recycling, assigning specific responsibility to bulk consumers of electronic products for safe disposal and other measures which include responsibility of producers of electronic and electrical products for collection and channelizing of electronic waste. The power firms as bulk consumers of the electrical and electronic equipment are required to maintain records and file annual report to the concerned State Pollution Control Boards.

Immature Deaths

4045. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 33 per cent diseases and 60 per cent immature deaths during adolescence are related to behavioural and other conditions originating at this age; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure proper healthcare during adolescence in rural India including the main programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The global picture of the burden of disease shows that more than 33% of the disease burden and almost 60% of premature deaths among adults can be associated with behaviour or conditions that began or occurred during adolescence.

(b) Considering the magnitude of various health problems and risk factors among adolescents, which may have impact on maternal & child health outcomes and occurrence of non-communicable disease in future, Government is implementing Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakaram (RKSK), which includes the following:

- Weekly Iron and Folic acid Supplementation (WIFS) for prevention of iron and folic acid deficiency anaemia in both rural and urban areas, covering government, government aided

and municipal schools and Anganwadi centres. It involves supervised weekly ingestion of IFA tablets by in-school boys and girls and out-of-school girls, along with biannual albendazole tablets for worm infestation. Screening of targeted adolescent population for moderate/severe anaemia and referral of these cases to an appropriate health facility is also done.

- "School Health Programme" under Ayushman Bharat to strengthen health promotion and disease prevention interventions at school level. It envisages training of two teachers from each school, as "Health and Wellness Ambassadors" who will further inform the students on the various adolescent health issues in weekly sessions.
- The Scheme for Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene among adolescent girls aged 10-19 years residing primarily in rural areas includes:
 - Increasing awareness on menstrual hygiene
 - Improving access to and use of sanitary napkins.
 - Ensuring safe disposal of sanitary napkins in an environmentally friendly manner.
- Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics (AFHCs) at various levels of health system act as the first level of contact of primary health care services for adolescents through trained Medical Officers, ANMs and Counsellors who provide counselling/curative services to the adolescents at these centres.
- The community based intervention of Peer educator programme involves selection and training of male and female peer educators (Saathiya) in villages. These peer educators will form groups in the community and conduct weekly one to two hour participatory sessions on adolescent health, facilitate organization of Adolescent Health Day and refer adolescents to Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics (AFHCs).

Passing of GST Benefits to Consumers

4046. SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of items on which Goods and Services Tax (GST) has been reduced across the country including Gujarat, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken cognizance of some cases for not giving full benefits of GST to the people by some companies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) GST rates are prescribed on the basis of recommendations of the GST Council as made from time to time. From time to time, the Council has reviewed GST rate structure, keeping in view the representations received from various stakeholders, and recommended changes in case of certain goods and services. Till date, GST council has recommended GST rate reduction in respect of 400 groups of goods and 96 group of services. The details of these rate changes are already in public domain and hosted on website www.cbic.gov.in. Also, these rate changes are applicable to all states including the state of Gujrat.

(b) and (c) Government has taken cognizance of cases for not giving full benefits of GST to the people by some companies. To investigate such matters, Government has set up National Anti-Profitteering Authority (NAA). NAA has taken following steps in this regard:-

1. Action by NAA on investigation reports:-
 - (a) 80 investigation reports received from DGAP
 - (b) 29 Orders issued by NAA
 - (c) 9 Orders where profiteering confirmed amounting to Rs. 559.88 Crores (approx.)
 - (d) 67 and 204 complaints received by NAA were forwarded to Standing and Screening Committee respectively.
2. Regular meeting with Zonal Screening Committees & the Chief Commissioners of GST to stress upon the consumer awareness programmes;
3. There are NAA helpline (Tel. 21400643), NAA portal (www.naa.gov.in) & also consumer can send complaint through email to NAA;

4. Consumer welfare organizations have also been roped in to facilitate outreach activities in this regard.

Targets and Compliance of PMMY by Banks

4047. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any parameters have been fixed for nationalized banks to make the loan available under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the nationalized banks in Jharkhand are not complying with the set parameters and if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard; and

(c) the targets fixed to disburse loan under the said scheme for the nationalized banks in Jharkhand and the number of people who were provided with loans against the set targets in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) provides access to institutional finance to unfunded micro / small business units by extending loans upto Rs.10 lakh for manufacturing, processing, trading, services and activities allied to agriculture, which help in creating income generating activities and employment. Within this overall framework, loans under the scheme are extended by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) as per criteria and parameters determined by them.

As on 28.12.2018, over 39.47 lakh loans have been extended in Jharkhand by MLIs under PMMY since inception of the scheme.

(c) Under PMMY, annual targets are assigned to MLIs, which includes Public Sector Banks (PSBs). State/ UT-wise targets are not allocated by Government.

Details of year-wise loan extended under the scheme since inception by nationalized banks in the state of Jharkhand are as under:

FY	No of Loan A/cs	Amount Sanctioned (Rs in Cr)
2015-16	177515	1462.79
2016-17	115313	1826.79
2017-18	119570	2318.10
2018-19 (till 28.12.18)	54978	1441.32
Total	467376	7049.00

Deforestation

4048. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:
SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wildlife and climate conditions are being affected due to Deforestation owing to habitation of new colonies, if so, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard;

(b) whether the trees planted in Delhi and other Metropolitan cities have become useless due to the lack of their proper maintenance, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the trees standing beside the roads are not being maintained properly and not pruned at regular intervals due to which road accidents are frequent especially in rainy days; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) As a policy, forest land is not diverted for habitation of new colonies. However, forest land are diverted for development activities e.g. mining, construction of roads, railway lines and other infrastructures. These diversions are done under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980. These diversions thus may affect the local climate and wildlife and in order to compensate for the ecological and biodiversity loss, Compensatory Afforestation is carried out on equal area of non-forest land or/and degraded forest land by State Governments. Net Present Value of the forest land diverted is collected from the user agency of such forest land and deposited in Compensatory Afforestation Fund. These funds are used

for ecological restoration in the State. However, for the purpose of habitation of new colonies on non-forest land in cities, trees are removed as per the approved plan and felling of trees is regulated under special Acts and Rules of the State Government for protection of trees.

(b) to (d) Trees are planted in the cities along roads and these trees are maintained by the concerned Department as per the management plan of the Government. These trees are pruned for safety purposes by the concerned authorities as per requirement and permissible laws.

[English]

NSEL Payment

4049. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recommendations have been submitted by Ministry of Corporate Affairs in National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) regarding National Spot Exchange Limited (NSEL) payment crisis wherein the brokers involved have been recommended to be declared unfit and in-proper, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the reasons of Securities and Exchange Board of India not declaring them unfit and in-proper inspite of almost one year after adjudication?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not made any recommendation to the Hon'ble National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) for declaring brokers involved in the payment crisis at National Spot Exchange Limited (NSEL) as not "fit and proper". Such powers to declare brokers as not "fit and proper" lies with Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). SEBI has initiated enquiry proceedings against 9 brokers based on the investigation report dated August 31, 2018 received from Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) which has inter-alia referred the names of brokers to SEBI for necessary stringent action. SFIO in its report has not recommended the brokers to be declared unfit and improper.

(b) On the issue of fit and proper criteria, SEBI has initiated Enquiry proceedings, under SEBI (Intermediaries) Regulations, 2008 read with SEBI (Stock Brokers and Sub Brokers) Regulations, 1992 ("Brokers Regulations"), in

respect of around 300 entities against whom SEBI has information that they were members of NSEL and who have applied / registered with SEBI as Trading Member / Clearing Member (hereinafter referred to as "broker") under Brokers Regulations. SEBI has informed that the Proceedings in the matter has to follow due procedure and principles of natural justice such as granting permission for hearing, inspection of documents etc. and that there is no deliberate delay/deferment in the matter.

Healthcare for BPL People

4050. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expenditure on health of people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) has increased in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details, thereof and the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the schemes/programmes being implemented by the Government to provide affordable treatment or reimburse cost of treatment of the people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) in the country;

(d) the number of beneficiaries of such schemes/programmes, as on date, Scheme/ Programme-wise and State/UT-wise;

(e) the details of the funds provided by the Government under the said schemes' programmes along with its utilization during the said period; and

(f) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Health being a 'State' subject, such information is not centrally maintained.

(c) to (f) The details of the major health Schemes/ Programmes being implemented by the Government for the people living below poverty line along with details of the beneficiaries and status of funds released are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

1. National Health Mission
 - Public Health & Hospital being a State subject, the primary responsibility for provision of healthcare facilities to all including people living BPL is that of respective State Government.
 - The National Health Mission (NHM) supplement the efforts of the State/UT governments to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare to all especially to vulnerable people including BPL. This support under NHM includes provision of a host of free services such as maternal health, child health, adolescent health, family planning, universal immunisation programme, and for major diseases such as Tuberculosis, HIV/ AIDS, vector borne diseases such as Malaria, Dengue and Kala Azar, Lep-osis etc. Other major initiatives for which states are being supported include Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)(under which free drugs, free diagnostics, free blood and diet, free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home is provided), Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK). Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK), implementation of NHM Free Drugs and Free Diagnostics Service Initiatives, PM National Dialysis Programme and implementation of National Quality Assurance Framework.
 - As part of Ayushman Bharat, the Government is supporting the States for strengthening Sub Centres and Primary Health Centres as Health and Wellness Centres for provision of comprehensive primary care that includes preventive and health promotion at the community level with continuum of care approach.
 - The State-wise releases and Expenditure for the last three years i.e. FY 2015-16 to 2017-18 under National Health Mission (NHM) is at Annexure-I.
2. Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) and Health Minister's Discretionary Grant (HMDG)

The Financial assistance is provided to poor patients, living below poverty line, suffering from major life threatening diseases such as Cancer, and that of

kidney, liver, heart, etc. under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) and Health Minister's Discretionary Grant (HMDG) schemes for their medical treatment at any of the super-specialty Government hospitals/institutes. However, re-imburement of expenditure already incurred on treatment is not permissible under the schemes. Further, patients taking treatment in private hospitals are not eligible for financial assistance under these schemes. Guidelines on RAN/HMDG schemes are available at www.inohfw.nic.in > Major Programmes > Poor Patients-Financial Support > RAN/HMDG.

Funds released and number of patients benefited under RAN and HMDG schemes during the current year i.e. from 01.04.2018 to 31.12.2018 are as under:

Scheme	Funds released in respect of individual patients	No. of patients benefited
RAN	Rs. 33.99 crore	656
HMDG	Rs. 3.75 crore	380

3. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), a centrally sponsored scheme, is being implemented by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW) w.e.f. 01.04.2015. RSBY provides health insurance coverage to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families and 11 other categories of Unorganized Workers (UOWs) namely MGNREGA Workers, Construction Workers, Domestic workers, Sanitation Workers, Mine Workers, licensed Railway Porters, Street Vendors, Beedi Workers, Rickshaw Pullers, Rag Pickers and Auto/Taxi drivers. Each family enrolled in the scheme is entitled to hospitalization benefits of upto INR 30,000 per annum in Government as well as empanelled private hospitals. The State-wise list of beneficiaries enrolled under RSBY during the year 2018-19 (before the launch of AB-PMJAY on 23.09.2018) is at Annexure-II. The state-wise list of funds released to State Governments for implementation of RSBY during the last three years and current year is at Annexure-III.

4. Senior Citizen Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS)

Senior Citizen Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS), as top up over existing Rashtriya Swasthya Bima

Yojana (RSBY) scheme, has been implemented from 01.04.2016 for senior citizens aged 60 years and above. SCHIS provides enhanced coverage of Rs. 30,000 per senior citizen in the family enrolled under RSBY. Around 18 lakh families having senior citizen(s) were covered under SCHIS till 23.09.2018.

5. Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)

The Government has launched Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) on 23.09.2018. This scheme provides coverage upto Rs. 5 lakh per family per year from secondary and tertiary care hospitalisation to over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (approx. 50 crore families). This scheme covers 10.74 crore poor and vulnerable families based on deprivation and occupational criteria as per Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) data. The State-wise list of beneficiary families covered under AB-PMJAY is at Annexure-V. The details of State-wise release of funds for implementation of PMJAY during the current year are at Annexure-V. With the launch of PMJAY on 23.09.2018, RSBY and SCHIS stand subsumed in it in the States where the PMJAY is being implemented.

6. National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)

National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) was approved by the Union Cabinet on 1st May, 2013 as a sub-mission under an overarching National Health Mission for providing equitable and quality primary health care services to urban population with special focus on slums and vulnerable sections. The overall urban population is being covered under NUHM and not the BPL population covered separately. As per progress reported by the States/UTs in the Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) as on 30.06.2018, the information regarding progress of activities approved under NUHM is as follows:

Human Resource

- 2072 Medical Officers in-position against 2895 approved.
- 5654 Staff Nurse in-position against 7872 approved.
- 2655 Pharmacist in-position against 3447 approved.

- 2690 Lab Technician in-position against 3485 approved.

(Rs. in crore)

- 12590 ANMs in-position against 15953 approved.

Urban Primary Health Centres (U-PHCs)

- 4397 U-PHCs operationalized against 4510 approved.

Community Process

- 59549 ASHAs engaged against 68922 approved. (One ASHA covers 200 to 500 households).
- 81881 Mahila Arogya Samiti formed against 110599 approved. (One MAS covers 50-100 households) for slum habitation.

Infrastructure

- 754 New construction approved for U-PHCs;
- 163 Urban Community Health Centres (U-CHC's) strengthened;
- 67 new construction sanctioned for U-CHCs;
- 71 Mobile Health Units approved.
- 274 Health Kiosks approved

The details of funds provided (released) and utilised to States/UTs during the last three years and current year is as under:

Year	Allocation	Released/ disbursed
2015-16	724.61	749.59
2016-17	491.37	1134.98
2017-18	669.03	1423.80 (provisional)
2018-19	668.33	607.28 (provisional upto (upto 31.12.2018) 30.09.2018)

7. National Programme for Control of Blindness & Visual Impairment

National Programme for Control of Blindness and Visual Impairment (NPCB&VI) was launched in the year 1976 as a 100% centrally sponsored scheme (now 60:40 in all states and 90:10 in NE States) with the goal of reducing the prevalence of blindness to 0.3% by 2020. Rapid Survey on Avoidable Blindness conducted under NPCBVI during 2006-07 showed reduction in the prevalence of blindness from 1.1% (2001-02) to 1% (2006-07).

Data on cataract surgeries, cornea collection, free distribution of spectacles and treatment of other eye diseases like diabetic retinopathy, glaucoma etc. is collected from States/UTs. Apart from this, out patients visiting the hospitals/health centers are also the beneficiaries of the programme. Hence, the number of beneficiaries is more than recorded. Data for the last three years and the current year is at Annexure-VI, VII, VIII & IX.

Annexure-I*State-wise Release and Expenditure under NHM for the F.Y. 2015-16 to 2017-18*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Release	Exp	Release	Exp	Release	Exp
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	37.55	25.91	44.90	28.92	33.94	32.84
2	Andhra Pradesh	659.04	1,105.70	629.55	1,287.04	875.06	1,555.50
3	Arunachal Pradesh	163.80	147.41	160.60	165.42	261.70	165.75
4	Assam	997.59	1,212.25	1,046.09	1,337.40	1,392.66	1,476.86
5	Bihar	1,269.67	1,731.85	1,040.59	1,619.20	1,557.40	1,820.14
6	Chandigarh	24.66	21.75	21.47	24.57	20.35	31.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	Chhattisgarh	423.31	769.33	586.97	999.33	825.76	1,180.27
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14.63	15.79	17.12	17.36	19.14	19.76
9	Daman and Diu	10.66	10.14	11.53	10.24	10.67	10.63
10	Delhi	176.56	150.05	241.98	155.15	268.39	251.37
11	Goa	17.30	25.44	26.13	37.38	26.07	43.28
12	Gujarat	714.39	1,293.03	863.66	1,395.67	1,221.83	1,593.16
13	Haryana	318.21	519.47	335.55	535.09	384.25	637.75
14	Himachal Pradesh	249.14	283.90	212.49	346.58	370.89	377.08
15	Jammu and Kashmir	375.34	428.38	362.42	419.55	550.42	521.86
16	Jharkhand	423.93	602.61	454.64	633.54	735.99	753.03
17	Karnataka	772.15	1,173.31	714.09	1,291.49	1,345.50	2,016.65
18	Kerala	315.35	644.09	452.36	744.98	586.52	936.35
19	Lakshadweep	5.72	2.75	3.83	4.33	5.54	6.20
20	Madhya Pradesh	1,156.95	2,071.36	1,490.75	2,066.38	1,696.56	2,313.93
21	Maharashtra	1,142.64	1,791.17	1,252.55	1,804.67	1,707.60	2,192.88
22	Manipur	115.19	108.55	79.07	81.40	163.05	110.51
23	Meghalaya	107.50	138.83	161.13	152.85	189.02	169.14
24	Mizoram	95.26	96.15	80.88	99.55	126.95	112.35
25	Nagaland	106.37	82.56	95.92	95.17	134.86	95.55
26	Odisha	669.77	1,222.92	728.58	1,299.27	1,216.22	1,514.45
27	Puducherry	19.21	22.37	41.35	38.41	35.55	38.83
28	Punjab	305.97	660.24	292.55	695.31	483.74	639.53
29	Rajasthan	1,329.48	1,840.75	1,234.18	1,734.34	1,615.29	1,885.55
30	Sikkim	41.54	51.23	41.72	50.62	55.40	43.48
31	Tamil Nadu	1,110.31	1,650.45	788.68	1,852.90	1,293.97	2,285.56
32	Tripura	138.71	121.20	125.76	143.14	158.99	202.79
33	Uttar Pradesh	2,964.93	4,553.88	3,314.75	5,120.68	3,967.46	6,569.43
34	Uttarakhand	282.56	342.10	265.53	350.67	354.85	448.22
35	West Bengal	1,061.64	1,589.75	806.98	1,914.71	1,305.37	2,341.05
36	Telangana	448.48	517.40	398.08	700.76	468.34	977.76
Total		18,065.50	27,024.09	18,424.43	29,254.07	25,465.28	35,371.16

Note: 1. The above releases relate to Central Govt. Grants & do not include State share contribution.

2. Expenditure includes expenditure against central Release, State release & unspent balances at the beginning of the year.

Annexure-II

RSBY Scheme: Families enrolled under RSBY during 2018-19 (till 23.09.2018)

Sl. No.	State	No. of enrolled families
1	2	3
1.	Chhattisgarh	4146227
2.	Gujarat	2691497
3.	Himachal Pradesh	480588
4.	Karnataka	6206620

1	2	3
5.	Kerala	2044417
6.	Manipur	70925
7.	Meghalaya	130516
8.	Mizoram	194886
9.	Nagaland	233328
10.	Odisha	4462959
11.	Tripura	481331
12.	West Bengal	6290446
Grand Total		27433740

Annexure-III

Funds released under RSBY during the last three financial years and current year (in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (As on 31.12.2018)
1	Assam	23.24	54.72	0.00	0.00
2	Bihar	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Chhattisgarh	88.77	114.09	171.38	0.00
4	Gujarat	74.24	22.34	15.07	23.52
5	Haryana	4.67	0.60	0.00	0.00
6	Himachal Pradesh	13.90	12.30	6.15	0.00
7	Jharkhand	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Karnataka	94.99	45.89	7.39	21.93
9	Kerala	112.37	73.29	77.53	86.90
10	Madhya Pradesh	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Manipur	1.17	2.20	0.00	0.00
12	Meghalaya	4.10	4.10	0.00	11.08
13	Mizoram	9.43	14.13	12.96	5.48
14	Nagaland	-	0.00	4.87	0.00
15	Odisha	59.55	31.70	55.75	55.76
16	Puducherry	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Punjab	2.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Rajasthan	53.57	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Tripura	15.64	10.83	0.04	0.00
20	Uttar Pradesh	11.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Uttarakhand	10.20	0.00	9.15	0.00
22	West Bengal	93.38	50.47	95.01	8.90
Grand Total		675.10	436.66	455.30	213.56

Annexure-IV

State-wise details for beneficiary families covered under PM-JAY (as on 04.12.2018)

Sl. No.	State	Beneficiary families covered (in lakhs)*
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.89
3.	Assam	27.02
4.	Bihar	108.95
5.	Chandigarh	0.71
6.	Chhattisgarh	41.46
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.40
8.	Daman and Diu	2.40
9.	Goa	0.37
10.	Gujarat	44.85
11.	Haryana	15.51
12.	Himachal Pradesh	4.80
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.13
14.	Jharkhand	57.00
15.	Karnataka	103.00
16.	Kerala	34.84
17.	Lakshadweep	0.01
18.	Madhya Pradesh	118.00
19.	Maharashtra	83.63
20.	Manipur	2.77
21.	Meghalaya	8.37
22.	Mizoram	1.95
23.	Nagaland	2.50
24.	Puducherry	1.04
25.	Punjab	42.00
26.	Sikkim	0.40
27.	Tamil Nadu	157.00
28.	Tripura	4.90
29.	Uttar Pradesh	118.04
30.	Uttarakhand	19.68
31.	West Bengal	112.00
Overall		1,124

* Includes PM-JAY extension to State funded categories of beneficiaries.

Annexure-V

Funds released to State Governments for implementation of PMJAY

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Amount released to States/UTs (Rs. in Crore) (As on 10.12.2018)
1	2	3
1	Chhattisgarh	114.44
2	Uttar Pradesh	32.71
3	Himachal Pradesh	7018
4	Manipur	7.18
5	Tripura	12.81
6	Mizoram	5.05
7	Bihar	188.27
8	Jharkhand	48.48
9	Gujarat	77.50
10	West Bengal	193.35
11	Haryana	26.81
12	Madhya Pradesh	27.57
13	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.94
14	Daman and Diu	0.29
15	Tamil Nadu	11.66
16	Sikkim	1.03
17	Maharashtra	12.55
18	Nagaland	4.72
19	Assam	21.08
20	Jammu and Kashmir	20.64
21	Arunachal Pradesh	2.31
22	Lakshadweep	0.00
23	Chandigarh	0.18
24	Puducherry	0.16
25	Goa	0.64
26	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.05
27	Uttarakhand	0.12
Total		817.73

Annexure-VI*National Programme for Control of Blindness
State wise targets & Achievement for various eye diseases during 2015-16*

States	Cataract Operations		Free Spectacles to school children		Collection of donated eyes		Other Eye Diseases (Diabetic Retinopathy, Glaucoma, Squint, ROP etc.	
	Target*	Achiev.	Target*	Achiev.	Target*	Achiev.	Target*	Achiev.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Major States								
Andhra Pradesh	327688	333242	70000	38073	5000	3115	2963	19187
Bihar	421309	276481	50000	1669	300	46	6228	0
Chhattisgarh	168565	109190	25000	25388	300	282	1532	14527
Goa	9621	12013	1081	271	30	6	87	969
Gujarat	399632	795475	75000	181320	6500	8436	3623	115219
Haryana	167330	123850	15000	4796	1500	3456	1521	7596
Himachal Pradesh	27769	34277	5000	2074	200	0	411	14728
Jammu and Kashmir	82331	11260	2000	3000	200	0	753	2149
Jharkhand	217577	72528	2000	8035	200	42	1978	815
Karnataka	404563	366703	40000	34036	3500	3572	3668	3186
Kerala	136120	153960	20000	10473	1700	1922	2003	15121
Madhya Pradesh	480244	515207	54448	76579	1000	2208	4356	4455
Maharashtra	456011	706138	84280	58341	7000	7301	6742	17399
Odisha	276853	125392	31261	30950	700	983	2517	6606
Punjab	183948	184156	20778	15537	700	773	1662	4189
Rajasthan	453999	252496	51466	35287	1200	1267	4117	2446
Tamil Nadu	293063	475873	54104	20425	7000	11919	4328	15956
Telangana	231105	227183	26465	31666	3400	6171	2117	3514
Uttar Pradesh	808305	965201	150000	149162	1000	827	11363	0
Uttarakhand	40973	52796	8000	6011	500	207	607	1262
West Bengal	603995	238716	70000	41280	3000	2940	5481	48621
North Eastern States	0							
Arunachal Pradesh	9125	1780	1037	130	30	0	83	2158
Assam	205717	74395	23377	42165	400	394	1870	2022
Manipur	17964	2891	2041	262	100	59	163	857

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meghalaya	12004	1448	2223	6810	30	0	178	1108
Mizoram	4419	2125	1000	1651	100	127	65	2106
Nagaland	13072	907	1485	0	30	2	119	268
Sikkim	2461	460	456	0	30	0	36	372
Tripura	14868	8734	2000	1972	30	0	220	3194
UTs	0							
Andaman and Nicobar Nicobar	2508	750	285	805	30	0	23	1558
Chandigarh	6961	13343	791	500	500	950	63	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2263	1443	257	127	30	0	21	512
Daman and Diu	1603	330	182	130	30	6	15	31
Delhi	110571	78054	8000	0	3500	3575	1005	794
Lakshadweep	425	19	48	0	30	0	4	0
Puducherry	5040	14566	933	1695	200	1330	75	0
Grand Total	6600000	6304177	900000	830620	50000	61916	72000	312925

Annexure-VII

*National Programme for Control of Blindness
State wise targets & Achievement for various eye diseases during 2016-17*

States	Cataract Operations		Free Spectacles to school children		Collection of donated eyes		Other Eye Diseases (Diabetic Retinopathy, Glaucoma, Squint, ROP etc.)	
	Target*	Achiev.	Target*	Achiev.	Target*	Achiev.	Target*	Achiev.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Major States								
Andhra Pradesh	327688	334104	70000	11481	5000	3454	2963	28200
Bihar	421309	310296	50000	5290	300	75	6228	0
Chhattisgarh	168565	109627	25000	24815	300	334	1532	7048
Goa	9621	11705	1081	208	30	12	87	710
Gujarat	399632	817308	75000	139068	6500	8447	3623	107722
Haryana	167330	204852	15000	1550	1500	4397	1521	5281
Himachal Pradesh	27769	35275	5000	941	200	93	411	13190
Jammu and Kashmir	82331	23409	2000	3966	200	0	753	52703

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jharkhand	217577	78197	2000	7423	200	12	1978	599
Karnataka	404563	366737	40000	45553	3500	3498	3668	8551
Kerala	136120	151774	20000	8139	1700	1973	2003	18358
Madhya Pradesh	480244	508083	54448	113596	1000	3710	4356	7447
Maharashtra	456011	678908	84280	30535	7000	7514	6742	10472
Odisha	276853	132088	31261	51245	700	1346	2517	7967
Punjab	183948	203969	20778	23657	700	1257	1662	9729
Rajasthan	453999	251242	51466	15021	1200	1522	4117	2086
Tamil Nadu	293063	526532	54104	9454	7000	11204	4328	40267
Telangana	231105	238490	26465	15116	3400	7638	2117	2102
Uttar Pradesh	808305	969891	150000	149961	1000	857	11363	0
Uttarakhand	40973	55674	8000	5702	500	285	607	1331
West Bengal	603995	287595	70000	47415	3000	3794	5481	70471
North Eastern States								
Arunachal Pradesh	9125	2243	1037	40	30	0	83	2347
Assam	205717	67398	23377	33442	400	215	1870	168
Manipur	17964	4378	2041	523	100	73	163	1098
Meghalaya	12004	1510	2223	4048	30	0	178	792
Mizoram	4419	2210	1000	848	100	102	65	1279
Nagaland	13072	1086	1485	770	30	0	119	297
Sikkim	2461	608	456	0	30	0	36	498
Tripura	14868	9128	2000	1794	30	6	220	0
UTs	0							
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2508	433	285	728	30	0	23	1866
Chandigarh	6961	13729	791	1837	500	1081	63	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2263	1751	257	172	30	0	21	51
Daman and Diu	1603	209	182	87	30	2	15	178
Delhi	110571	65866	8000	400	3500	3409	1005	1158
Lakshadweep	425	121	48	0	30	0	4	711
Puducherry	5040	15009	933	3081	200	1399	75	0
Grand Total	6600000	6481435	900000	757906	50000	67709	72000	404677

Note: Figures of physical performance for the year 2016-17 is based on reports received from SPOs (NPCB).

Annexure-VIII*National Programme for Control of Blindness
State wise targets & Achievement for various eye diseases during 2017-18*

States	Cataract Operations		Free Spectacles to school children		Collection of donated eyes		Other Eye Diseases (Diabetic Retinopathy, Glaucoma, Squint, ROP etc.	
	Target*	Achiev.	Target*	Achiev.	Target*	Achiev.	Target*	Achiev.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	327688	345502	70000	38821	5000	4143	2963	31,915
Bihar	421309	320837	50000	5141	300	71	6228	0
Chhattisgarh	168565	116925	25000	27574	300	378	1532	2,625
Goa	9621	13255	1081	707	30	4	87	1,908
Gujarat	399632	786272	75000	99210	6500	8057	3623	1,23,029
Haryana	167330	140489	15000	1263	1500	1876	1521	754
Himachal Pradesh	27769	32285	5000	481	200	40	411	14,898
Jammu and Kashmir	82331	27051	2000	9138	200	55	753	66,318
Jharkhand	217577	90211	2000	7962	200	38	1978	739
Karnataka	404563	392269	40000	47871	3500	5914	3668	32,802
Kerala	136120	155266	20000	10391	1700	2012	2003	23,665
Madhya Pradesh	480244	538175	54448	102102	1000	2414	4356	3,508
Maharashtra	456011	684386	84280	20314	7000	7560	6742	32,428
Odisha	276853	132887	31261	69470	700	1344	2517	8,020
Punjab	183948	222324	20778	34385	700	1274	1662	30,822
Rajasthan	453999	263345	51466	9946	1200	1417	4117	4,623
Tamil Nadu	293063	431583	54104	19657	7000	12349	4328	50,654
Telangana	231105	247308	26465	18247	3400	9953	2117	3,291
Uttar Pradesh	808305	948197	150000	138833	1000	2051	11363	0
Uttarakhand	40973	54273	8000	4662	500	239	607	1,350
West Bengal	603995	303294	70000	82453	3000	4011	5481	72,206
North Eastern States								
Arunachal Pradesh	9125	2356	1037	345	30	0	83	1,461
Assam	205717	72572	23377	28325	400	313	1870	211
Manipur	17964	3481	2041	296	100	0	163	2,283
Meghalaya	12004	2881	2223	4778	30	0	178	1,049

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mizoram	4419	1774	1000	803	100	80	65	909
Nagaland	13072	863	1485	1593	30	0	119	115
Sikkim	2461	688	456	0	30	0	36	576
Tripura	14868	9112	2000	1896	30	4	220	1,013
UTs								
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2508	863	285	206	30	0	23	1,834
Chandigarh	6961	13583	791	1374	500	1169	63	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2263	1879	257	404	30	0	21	42
Daman and Diu	1603	305	182	139	30	4	15	41
Delhi	110571	67690	8000	7323	3500	3699	1005	32,448
Lakshadweep	425	137	48	0	30	0	4	911
Puducherry	5040	17169	933	2301	200	1242	75	0
Grand Total	6600000	6441487	900000	798411	50000	71711	72000	548448

Note: Figures of physical performance for the year 2017-18 is based on reports received from SPOs (NPCB).

Annexure-IX

National Programme for Control of Blindness State wise targets & Achievement for various eye diseases during 2018-19

States	Cataract Operations		Free Spectacles to school children		Collection of donated eyes		Other Eye Diseases (Diabetic Retinopathy, Glaucoma, Squint, ROP etc.	
	Target*	Achiev.	Target*	Achiev.	Target*	Achiev.	Target*	Achiev.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Major States								
Andhra Pradesh	327688	200138	70000	19578	5000	2351	2963	19,898
Bihar	421309	53457	50000	1056	300	0	6228	431
Chhattisgarh	168565	35908	25000	5628	300	150	1532	2,915
Goa	9621	5302	1081	418	30	2	87	500
Gujarat	399632	345016	75000	24015	6500	3759	3623	51,971
Haryana	167330	58929	15000	745	1500	749	1521	2,857
Himachal Pradesh	27769	0	5000	0	200	0	411	161
Jammu and Kashmir	82331	12725	2000	7844	200	38	753	21,519

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jharkhand	217577	13576	2000	1196	200	4	1978	301
Karnataka	404563	167168	40000	2115	3500	2817	3668	22,664
Kerala	136120	79028	20000	681	1700	940	2003	12,220
Madhya Pradesh	480244	173334	54448	2805	1000	948	4356	2,736
Maharashtra	456011	264763	84280	8736	7000	2782	6742	1,690
Odisha	276853	26857	31261	2063	700	410	2517	1,979
Punjab	183948	112707	20778	4337	700	420	1662	17,125
Rajasthan	453999	72868	51466	0	1200	382	4117	0
Tamil Nadu	293063	178112	54104	21531	7000	4682	4328	27,187
Telangana	231105	110758	26465	3547	3400	4604	2117	887
Uttar Pradesh	808305	262069	150000	34341	1000	1066	11363	0
Uttarakhand	40973	19432	8000	1168	500	78	607	586
West Bengal	603995	118065	70000	57420	3000	1283	5481	76,706
North Eastern States								
Arunachal Pradesh	9125	461	1037	42	30	0	83	280
Assam	205717	33855	23377	3440	400	191	1870	0
Manipur	17964	1587	2041	57	100	0	163	1,596
Meghalaya	12004	1643	2223	1805	30	0	178	685
Mizoram	4419	833	1000	315	100	40	65	466
Nagaland	13072	69	1485	15	30	0	119	3
Sikkim	2461	164	456	0	30	0	36	167
Tripura	14868	3923	2000	364	30	0	220	238
UTs								
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2508	223	285	0	30	0	23	163
Chandigarh	6961	2397	791	0	500	173	63	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2263	267	257	60	30	0	21	118
Daman and Diu	1603	83	182	0	30	0	15	71
Delhi	110571	20211	8000	2038	3500	1001	1005	4,233
Lakshadweep	425	71	48	461	30	0	4	416
Puducherry	5040	9227	933	0	200	561	75	0
Grand Total	6600000	2385226	900000	207821	50000	29431	72000	272769

Note: Figures of physical performance for the year 2018-19 is based on reports received from SPOs (NPCB).

[Translation]

Information Related to NPAS

4051. SHRI BHARAT SINGH:
SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has sought information related to Non Performing Assets (NPAs) and loan defaulters from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether RBI has provided the said information to SEBI;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (d) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has informed that it has sought information from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on list of certain corporate entities who have defaulted on bank credit and/or been classified as Non-Performing Assets (NPA). SEBI has sought the information in order to enable it to assess the impact on Investment Vehicles which could have invested in such entities.

SEBI has further informed that, RBI had expressed its inability to share the list of such troubled accounts primarily due to the reasons of such defaults/ NPAs not being wilful defaults and the issue of customer confidentiality.

[English]

Maternal and Child Health

4052. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently inaugurated the India Day event and if so, the details and objectives thereof and the manner in which various health issues of mother and child are likely to be addressed;

(b) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve reproductive and maternal health in the country;

(c) whether the Government has made any attempt to increase awareness regarding maternal health in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes; the objective of organizing India Day event as part of Partner's Forum, 2018 was to share achievements, learnings and innovations from Government of India's flagship Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health Programme, and to build on the learnings to respond to evolving needs of programme stakeholders.

(b) Steps taken/ being taken by the Government to improve reproductive and maternal health in the country are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Health has developed a Safe Motherhood Booklet which is given to all pregnant women. It is a tool for informing the pregnant women about various aspects of pregnancies such as registration, antenatal check-ups, nutrition, hygiene, family support, danger signs, post natal care, newborn care, breastfeeding and immunisation, family planning etc.

Ministry of Health & Family welfare and Ministry of Women and Child Development (MOWCD) has jointly developed Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card which is provided to all pregnant women. This card includes information such as care during pregnancy, schemes for pregnant women such as Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) etc.

Funds are provided to States/ UTs through the annual programme implementation plans for IEC activities at State/ district level. Special intensive IEC campaigns are designed on key schemes of the Ministry such as JSSK, PMSMA, Anemia Mukh Bharat etc to raise awareness of beneficiaries.

Statement

Steps taken/ being taken by the Government to improve reproductive health in the country

- Mission Parivar Vikas: The Government has launched Mission Parivar Vikas for substantially increasing access to contraceptives and family planning services in 146 high fertility districts of seven high focus states.

- New Contraceptive Choices: The current basket of choice has been expanded to include the new contraceptives viz. Injectable contraceptive under Antara programme, Centchroman and Progesterone Only Pills (POP).
 - Family Planning Logistics Management Information System (FP-LMIS) has been launched.
 - New Family Planning Media Campaign.
 - Redesigning Contraceptive Packaging: The packaging for Condoms, Oral Contraceptive Pills and Emergency Contraceptive Pills has now been improved and redesigned so as to influence the demand for these commodities.
 - Emphasis on Postpartum Family Planning (PPFP) especially PPIUCD services.
 - Emphasis on Post Abortion IUCD (PAIUCD) services.
 - Compensation scheme for PPIUCD & PAIUCD acceptors and providers.
 - Provision of IUCD services through IUCD 375 with 5 years effectivity and IUCD 380A with effectivity of 10 years).
 - Compensation scheme for sterilization acceptors- Under the scheme MoHFW provides compensation for loss of wages to the beneficiaries on account of undergoing sterilisation.
 - Scheme for Home delivery of contraceptives by ASHAs at doorstep of beneficiaries.
 - Scheme for ASHAs to ensure spacing in births: Under the scheme, services of ASHAs are being utilized for counselling newly married couples to ensure delay of 2 years in birth after marriage and couples with 1 child to have spacing of 3 years after the birth of 1st child.
 - Pregnancy Testing Kits (PTK) scheme: The aim of the scheme is to make available the Pregnancy Testing Kits (PTKs) with ASHAs and at the sub-centre level for early detection of pregnancy and availing of other RCH services.
 - Ensuring quality of care in Family Planning services by establishing Quality Assurance Committees in all states and districts.
 - Increasing male participation and promotion of Non Scalpel Vasectomy through celebration of Vasectomy fortnight each year in November.
- Steps taken/ being taken by the Government to improve maternal health in the country
- Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a demand promotion and conditional cash transfer scheme is being implemented with the objective of reducing Maternal and Infant Mortality by encouraging institutional deliveries.
 - Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) aims to eliminate out-of-pocket expenses for pregnant women and sick neonates. Under JSSK, every pregnant woman is entitled to free delivery, including caesarean section, in public health institutions. This also includes absolutely free transport, diagnostics, medicines, other consumables, food and blood, if required. The scheme has now been expanded to cover sick infants up to one year of age.
 - Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) has been launched to provide fixed-day assured, comprehensive and quality antenatal care universally to all pregnant women on the 9th of every month.
 - LaQshya is a focused and targeted approach to strengthen key processes related to the labour rooms and maternity operation theatres in order to improve quality of care around birth and ensure respectful maternity care.
 - Special provision of Birth waiting homes has been made under NHM for pregnant women from tribal/ difficult areas.
 - Under NHM States are supported to provide monetary and non-monetary incentives including hard area allowances etc to attract Human Resources.
 - Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings are established at high caseload facilities to improve the quality of care provided to mothers and children.
 - Capacity building of MBBS doctors in Anaesthesia (LSAS) and Obstetric Care including C-section (EmOC) skills is undertaken to overcome the shortage of specialists in these

disciplines, particularly in rural areas. Skill Labs are being set up to enhance the quality of training.

- Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS) and Mother and Child Tracking Facilitation Centre (MCTFC): A name based web enabled system has been introduced by Government of India to track every pregnant women and child in order to ensure and monitor timely and quality services to them.
- Universal screening of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus, screening for hypothyroidism for high risk group during pregnancy has been initiated.
- Over 10 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) have been engaged to facilitate access of health care services by the community, particularly pregnant women.
- Under the Anemia Mukht Bharat (Intensified National Iron Plus Initiative), iron and folic acid supplementation is provided across life stages including for pregnant, lactating women and adolescent girls at health facilities and during outreach activities.

Establishment of New Campus of NIMHANS

4053. SHRI MOHAMMAD SALIM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish a new campus of NIMHANS in West Bengal, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the time by which it is likely to be established;

(c) whether this is a fact that there is a huge rush of patients from East and North-East India visiting NIMHANS Bangalore;

(d) if so, the details thereof and corrective steps taken in this regard; and

(e) whether the Government has taken note of the delay in establishing a campus of NIMHANS at NIOH, Bonhooghly, West Bengal, if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (e) At present, there is no proposal for establishment of a new campus of the National Institute of

Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore in the State of West Bengal under consideration in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

As reported by the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore, a substantial number of patients from West Bengal receive consultation in Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry at NIMHANS, Bangalore. During the year 2018, NIMHANS treated around 67000 and 7200 patients from West Bengal and North Eastern States respectively.

In order to address the burden of mental disorders, the Government of India is supporting implementation of the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) in 11 districts of West Bengal and 77 districts of North Eastern States for detection, management and treatment of mental disorders/illness.

[Translation]

Fraudulent Companies

4054. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies which have been identified for their involvement in fraudulent activities during the last three years, company/location-wise; and

(b) the number of directors of the above mentioned companies arrested and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The details of companies against which investigation has been ordered identified for their involvement in fraudulent activities during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement. Four (04) number of directors of the above mentioned companies were arrested.

Statement

The details of Companies against which Investigation has been ordered Identified for their Involvement in Fraudulent Activities

Sl. No.	Name of Company
1	2
1	Saradha Housing Pvt. Ltd.

1	2
2	Ambujaatripuri Infra (India) Ltd. +7
3	Kingfisher Airlines Ltd.
4	Grand VyapaarPvt. Ltd. +5
5	Msquare Prudent MultitradePvt. Ltd. +10
6	Goldmine Food Products Ltd. +7
7	SamruddhaJeevan Foods Ltd.
8	Sai Prasad Foods Ltd.
9	Utkarsha Plotters and Multi Agro Solutions India Ltd.
10	PGF Ltd. PACL Ltd.
11	AMB Buildprop Private Limited +5
12	JeevanSuraksha Trading & Financials Ltd. +5
13	Shailraj Hotels Pvt. Ltd.
14	Rank Mercantile Private Ltd.
15	Parul Polymers Private Limited
16	Helios & Matheson Information Technology Ltd.
17	Chakra Infrastructure Ltd. +7
18	AarzooAgritech Private Limited +104
19	MPS Greenery Developers Ltd. +7
20	Sunair Hotels Limited
21	Jagat Agro Commodities Pvt. Ltd.
22	PromotechInfratech Ltd.
23	ABC CotspinPvt. Ltd.
24	Century Communication Limited
25	Narangs International Hotels Pvt. Ltd.
26	Bush Foods Overseas Pvt. Ltd.
27	MaitriSuvarnasiddhiPvt. Ltd.
28	Bhushan Steel Limited
29	Singhal Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.
30	Church of South India Trust Association
31	Winsome Diamonds & Jewellery Limited

1	2
32	First Leasing Company of India Ltd. (In Liqn)
33	Alps BPO Services Limited (In Liqn)
34	Micro Technologies (India) Limited (in Liqn)
35	Birla Power Solutions Ltd (in Liqn)
36	IFCI Ltd
37	Coastal Projects Limited
38	Goldmine Animal Husbandry Pvt. Ltd
39	National Spot Exchange Limited (+39)
40	Ketan Parekh Group of Companies
41	PrayagInfotech Hi-Rise Ltd.
42	Ultra Motors India Private Limited
43	Okara Agro Industries Limited and other group of Companies
44	Cartesian Computers Ltd.
45	Parul Polymers Private Limited
46	Ablaze Info Solutions Pvt. Ltd
47	URO Enclave India Ltd. (UROEIL)
48	GetitInfoservicesPrivate Limited (In Liqn.)
49	Vigneshwara Developers Private Limited. +17
50	Safe and Secure online marketing Pvt. Ltd.
51	Webwork Trade Links Private Limited and its 04 group companies
52	Greenraay International Ltd. and its 03 group Companies
53	Waris Finance International Ltd. (Presently known as Waris Industries Ltd.) and its 21 group companies
54	Welfare Buildings and Estates Private Limited.
55	Assotech Ltd. (in Liqn).
56	Kingfisher Training and Services Ltd.
57	Dreamline Manpower Solutions Private Ltd. + 17 cases
58	Mangalam Homes (India) Pvt. Ltd.

1	2
59	Suraj Motors Pvt. Ltd.
60	Scriptacom BPO Systems (P) Ltd
61	Micro Leasing and Funding Ltd.
62	D S Kulkarni Developers Ltd.
63	Religare Enterprises Limited
64	Fortis Healthcare Limited
65	RadashirJewelry Company Private Limited
66	Rotomac Global Private Limited
67	United India Insurance company Ltd.
68	Heera Gold Exim Limited
69	Kohinoor Diamonds Private Limited
70	Tycoon Empire International Limited.
71	Tycoons Mall Retail Private Limited
72	Assure Agrotech Limited
73	Gold Quest International Limited.
74	Sterling Tree Magnum (India) Limited
75	Royal Agro & Dairy Limited
76	VJL Dairies LLP
77	NathellaSampathJewellery Private Limited
78	MakhouseInfratech Private Limited
79	Disc Asset Lead (India) Limited
80	Kerala Chamber of Commerce
81	Gold Quest International Limited
82	Sterling Tree Magnum (India) Limited
83	Royal Agro & Dairy Limited
84	VJL Dairies LLP
85	AvatharJewellery (Thrissur) Private Limited
86	Kunnathukalathil Chitty Fund Private Limited
87	Usha Mutual Benefit Society Limited
88	Usha Martin Telematics Limited

1	2
89	Woodland Retails Pvt. Ltd.
90	RTC Properties India Limited
91	AnantnathVincom Pvt. Ltd.
92	Nava Diganta Capital Services Limited
93	Nava Diganta Agro Industries Limited
94	Totem Infrastructure Limited
95	Heera Gold Exim Limited
96	Heera Retail (Hyderabad) Limited
97	Heera Developers (Hyderabad) Private Limited
98	Heera Ice Drop Limited
99	Heera Foodex Private Limited
100	Innovative Studios Private Limited
101	Indigra Exports Limited
102	Oscar Builders Private Limited
103	Pluto Estates Private Limited
104	Damask Estates Private Limited
105	Sai Prasad Properties Limited
106	D. S. Kulkarni Developers Limited
107	GKB Hi-Tech Lenses Private Limited
108	Unity Infra Projects Limited
109	Zen Shaving Limited
110	Birla Pacific Medspa Limited

[English]

Linking of Aadhaar with PAN

4055. DR. MANOJ RAJORIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any time frame to complete the linking of Aadhaar with Permanent Account Number (PAN);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) As per clause (ii) of section 139AA(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (Act), every person who is eligible to obtain Aadhaar Number, w.e.f. 1st July, 2017 has to quote the Aadhaar in his/her return of income. The Aadhaar so quoted in the return of income is subsequently linked with the PAN. However, since some of the assesseees faced difficulties in the process due to mismatch of information between the two databases, CBDT has granted extension till 31st March, 2019 so as to complete the process of linking Aadhaar with PAN in case of those assesseees who had filed their return of income during the financial years 2017-18 (from 1st July, 2017 onwards) and 2018-19.

As per clause (i) of section 139AA(1) of the Act, every person who is eligible to obtain Aadhaar Number, w.e.f. 1st July, 2017 has to quote the Aadhaar in the application form for allotment of PAN.

Further, as per section 139AA(2) of the Act, every person who was a PAN holder as on 1st July, 2017 and was otherwise eligible to obtain Aadhaar Number has to intimate his/her Aadhaar to such authority in such form and manner as may be prescribed, on or before a date to be notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette. Vide Notification bearing G.S.R. No. 642(E) dated 27.06.2017, the Principal Director General of Income-tax (Systems) has been notified as the prescribed authority to whom the Aadhaar Number has to be intimated by a person who was having PAN as on 1st July, 2017. However, no final cut-off date has been stipulated till now by the Central Government for furnishing this information to the prescribed authority.

[*Translation*]

Forest Fire

4056. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK':
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:
SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data regarding the number of forest fires in the country during the last decade, if so, the details thereof, year and forest-wise;

(b) whether the Government has sought help from the foreign experts/ agencies to control forest fires and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken appropriate steps to check the incidents of the forest fire especially in the leaves of pine trees in Himalayan States, if so, the losses caused by forest fire during the last five years;

(d) whether the Government has made any efforts to check the incidents of forest fires by holding awareness campaign/ competition on local community level, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to promote the pine leaves based industries in the Himalayan region and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Forest Fires occur every year during summer due to various natural and anthropogenic reasons including accumulation of inflammable materials such as dry leaves, twigs, pine needles etc. Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun, disseminates the satellite based forest fire alerts to the State Forest Departments and other registered users whenever forest fires are detected. The details of forest fire alerts issued to all State/ Union Territory Forest Departments during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The Ministry has not hired any foreign experts/ agencies to control forest fires. However, the Ministry in collaboration with the World Bank has conducted a study on Situation Analysis of Forest Fire and released a study report titled "Strengthening Forest Fire Management in India" which contains various recommendations regarding fire prevention, detection, suppression, post-fire management, engaging with communities, coordination with other agencies etc.

The inputs from the study were also used by the Ministry in preparation of National Action Plan on Forest Fire which was issued in April 2018. Since forests belong to the States, the responsibility of forest fire prevention and management lies primarily with the respective State/UT Governments.

(c) Pine tree forests are more vulnerable to forest fires, as the leaves/needles of pine trees are highly inflammable due to its resin content. The State Government of Uttarakhand is making efforts to put the chir-pine needles to alternative use like making of briquettes, vegetative check dams, as bio-fuel in gasifiers etc. The transportation of pine needles has been exempted from the control of

Forest Produce Transit Rules by the State Government to facilitate its hassle free transportation across the state.

The Forest Department of Uttarakhand has stopped plantations of chir-pine species in all its plantation programmes since 2005. As per the Uttarakhand Plantation Policy, 2005, multipurpose plantations are being done in the chir-pine areas of Middle Himalayan region. The main purpose is to gradually replace the pine trees with suitable broad-leaved tree species. The data regarding loss due to forest fire is not maintained in this Ministry.

(d) The Ministry has issued National Action Plan on Forest Fire in April 2018 and circulated to all State/UT Governments for taking appropriate action for effective prevention and management of forest fire accordingly.

The Ministry supports the efforts of State/Union Territory Governments in prevention and control of forest fire by providing financial assistance for various forest fire prevention and management measures. For prevention of forest fire, awareness camps are organized and adequate publicity is done by the State Forest Department as per the plan. Other prevention and control measures includes creation and maintenance of fire lines in forest areas, engagement of fire watchers, creation of water storage structures in forest areas, strengthening of forest infrastructure, procurement of fire fighting equipments, Soil and Moisture Conservation works in high risk areas, incentivizing villages/communities for protection against forest fire etc. under the Centrally Sponsored Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme.

The details of fund released to State/ UT Governments for various forest protection measures

including forest fire prevention and management under the erstwhile Intensification of Forest Management Scheme and the ongoing Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme during the last three years (as on 31.12.2018) is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) The State Governments has formulated schemes to promote pine leaves based industries. The State-wise details are as follows:

- (i) Himachal Pradesh: Efforts are made to establish linkage and mobilize support of Forest Department, Panchayati Raj Institutions and local communities in this endeavor for effective collection of Pine Needles. Ambuja Cement Factory and Associated Cement Company Factories are involved in Pine needle collection through local communities. The local communities are being paid Rs. 1.65 to Rs. 1.75 per kg for Pine Needles collected.
- (ii) Jammu and Kashmir: The Forest Department of Jammu and Kashmir is exploring the possibility of using pine needles for making briquettes which can be used as an alternative energy source for local communities.
- (iii) Uttarakhand: The Government of Uttarakhand has incentivized pine needle collection by local communities and encourages setting up of briquetting plants based on chir pine needles.

The Ministry supports the setting up of pine needle based industries as removal of pine needles from forests reduces the risk of forest fire.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015	2016	2017
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	24	8
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,075	1,699	1877
3	Arunachal Pradesh	358	293	733
4	Assam	1,656	1,766	1877
5	Bihar	45	321	272
6	Chandigarh	0	-	1
7	Chhattisgarh	1,272	2,808	4373

1	2	3	4	5
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10	Delhi	0	2	5
11	Goa	0	10	32
12	Gujarat	117	262	574
13	Haryana	6	43	185
14	Himachal Pradesh	22	199	170
15	Jammu and Kashmir	13	217	113
16	Jharkhand	457	740	1133
17	Karnataka	295	831	1333
18	Kerala	91	165	456
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	294	2,675	4781
21	Maharashtra	721	1,874	3487
22	Manipur	1,286	1,105	1094
23	Meghalaya	1,373	966	1454
24	Mizoram	2,468	1,318	1587
25	Nagaland	722	678	930
26	Odisha	1,467	2,763	4416
27	Puducherry	0	0	9
28	Punjab	7	45	320
29	Rajasthan	90	66	260
30	Sikkim	3	0	8
31	Tamil Nadu	95	113	301
32	Telangana *	1,052	1,154	1748
33	Tripura	476	346	431
34	Uttar Pradesh	130	691	1170
35	Uttarakhand	207	1,501	376
36	West Bengal	138	142	364
Grand Total		15,937	24,817	35,888

Statement-II

Sl. No.	States	2015-16 Released	2016-17 Released	2017-18 Released	2018-19 Released (As on 31.12.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Other States					
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	260.06
2	Bihar	59.09	88.59	75.00	57.17
3	Chhattisgarh	120.75	211.04	168.00	104.60
4	Gujarat	179.99	122.26	75.00	92.16
5	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Haryana	77.86	93.91	75.00	0.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	302.16	331.36	276.70	0.00
8	Jammu and Kashmir	193.93	95.61	75.00	0.00
9	Jharkhand	83.62	199.63	105.00	107.84
10	Karnataka	228.19	203.27	105.00	148.36
11	Kerala	86.00	163.65	234.53	220.83
12	Madhya Pradesh	420.00	281.15	168.00	572.08
13	Maharashtra	447.32	372.58	321.58	629.76
14	Odisha	136.00	266.14	168.00	348.01
15	Punjab	77.00	0.00	75.00	0.00
16	Rajasthan	112.54	174.22	105.00	98.82
17	Tamil Nadu	203.02	74.29	105.00	0.00
18	Telangana	0.00	0.00	105.00	0.00
19	Uttar Pradesh	156.15	139.72	75.00	100.61
20	Uttarakhand	356.83	304.03	168.00	438.38
21	West Bengal	0.00	92.83	75.00	54.14
	Total	3240.45	3214.28	2554.81	3232.82
NE & Sikkim					
1	Assam	0	0	0.00	93.23
2	Arunachal Pradesh	85.07	181.34	102.00	0.00
3	Manipur	240.76	125.02	219.88	181.73

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Meghalaya	180.26	126.57	104.63	113.53
5	Mizoram	153.17	131.29	90.59	88.37
6	Nagaland	122.6	170.01	92.56	66.49
7	Sikkim	150	119.73	148.59	0.00
8	Tripura	147.19	190.76	66.00	65.40
	Total	1079.05	1044.72	824.25	608.75
Union Territories					
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28.00	56.23	9.00	0.00
2	Chandigarh	36.99	74.52	8.00	0.00
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	New Delhi	0.00	50.00	30.00	0.00
7	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00
	Total	64.99	180.75	77.00	0.00
Grand Total		4384.49	4439.75	3456.06	3841.57

[English]

TB Cases

4057. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
 SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
 SHRI FEROUZE VARUN GANDHI:
 DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
 KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH
 CHANDEL:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
 SHRI VINAYAK BHURAO RAUT:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that India continues to have the maximum TB cases in the world as per the WHO 2018 TB report and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether there has been a rise in Multi-Drug

Resistant (MDR) TB in the country and if so, the details thereof and steps taken to combat Antibiotic Resistance (ABR) as a phenomenon;

(c) whether the Government is aware that most of the deaths due to Tuberculosis (TB) in India occur among young and economically productive adults and if so, the details thereof and the causes of death among people aged between 30-69 years;

(d) whether the Government has launched, a national mass media campaign 'Cough' to warn citizens about the links between TB and tobacco use and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of plans chalked out by the Government with regard to creating awareness, timely diagnosis and treatment to eradicate TB from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes, as per the WHO 2018 report India is estimated to have the maximum TB cases in the world.

However, in terms of incidence of Tuberculosis India ranks 35th in the world.

(b) No, As per the WHO 2018 report the incidence of Multi-drug resistant TB cases in India has reduced. However the increase in notification is due to increase in number of diagnostic facilities and number of TB patients screened for presence of drug resistance. During 2018, country has implemented policy of testing for presence of drug resistance in all notified TB patients.

(c) As per The Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME)- Global Burden of Disease (GBD) Comparison:

- In total deaths among people of age group 15-49, tuberculosis accounts for 3.3% of total deaths which ranks 3rd among all causes of death.
- In total deaths among people of age group 50-69, tuberculosis accounts for 5.8% of total deaths which ranks 4th among all causes of death.

(d) A mass media campaign namely "Cough" depicting the linkage between tobacco use and TB was undertaken on TV/Radio in the year 2017 for a period of 15 days and in the year 2018 for a period of one week. Now, the above campaign is underway for one month on TV/Radio during December 2018 - January 2019.

(e) The Ministry has developed the National Strategic Plan (NSP) for Tuberculosis (2017-2025) for ensuring timely diagnosis and treatment and the goal of eliminating TB by 2025.

The key focus areas are:

- Early diagnosis of all the TB patients, prompt treatment with quality assured drugs and treatment regimens along with suitable patient support systems to promote adherence.
- Engaging with the patients seeking care in the private sector.
- Prevention strategies including active case finding and contact tracing in high risk / vulnerable population
- Airborne infection control.
- Multi-sectoral response for addressing social determinants.

An intensified mass media campaign were run through different platform such as Audio-Visual (Television,

Radio). Digital (3900 theatre, 4 shows per day), Outdoor (Airport Hoardings, Gantry. Cantilever, Bus Queue Shelter, Bus Branding) Print (advertisement in Newspaper such as Gazette Notification, World TB Day), Social platform such as YouTube, Twitter at National Level.

Indian Economy

4058. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is the fastest growing economy in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to nearly double the size of Indian economy to \$5 trillion; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to improve every sector of economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) As per the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook database (October 2018), India was the fastest growing major economy in the world in 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. In 2017-18, growth rate of China was slightly higher than that of India. India is projected to be the fastest growing major economy in 2018-19 and 2019-20 as well.

(c) and (d) The Government's intent is to accelerate the growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) so that the size of the economy increases at a fast pace. The focus of the Government is to achieve broad-based economic growth spanning all sectors and various steps have been taken for the same, which, inter-alia, include; fillip to manufacturing via Make in India programme and measures to improve ease of doing business, concrete measures for transport sector including measures for regional connectivity and power sector via schemes like Ujjwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY), starting of Multi Modal Terminal on River Ganga to promote inland waterways. Other measures include comprehensive reforms in the foreign direct investment policy and special package for textile industry. The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax has provided a significant opportunity to improve growth momentum by reducing barriers to trade, business and related economic activities. The Government has launched a phased program for bank recapitalization entailing infusion of capital to the public sector banks, to

the tune of about Rs. 2.11 lakh crore over two financial years, which is expected to encourage banks to enhance lending. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code was enacted to achieve insolvency resolution in a time bound manner. The Union Cabinet approved a significant increase in the Minimum Support Prices for all Kharif and Rabi crops for 2018-19 season, in order to provide major boost to farmer's income. Budget 2018-19 included various measures to provide a push to the economy, which among others, include major push to infrastructure via higher allocation to rail & road sector, reduced corporate tax rate of 25 per cent for companies with turnover up to Rs. 250 crore which is expected to help 99 per cent of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), etc. The Government launched a support and outreach program for helping the growth, expansion and facilitation of the MSME sector.

Child Marriage

4059. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that although child marriage is prohibited and constitute as an offence, the Hindu Marriage Act recognises it as voidable, but valid;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of child marriages reported across the country during the last three years and the current year and recognised as void; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to make child marriage legal and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Presently, as per the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (PCMA), any marriage where either of the contracting party is a child at the time of the marriage is voidable at the option of the contracting parties if they approach the court within two years of attaining their majority.

(c) Prevalence data of Child Marriage is not available on annual basis. This is collected in Census and National Family Health Survey (NFHS), which are conducted periodically every few years. Data on the reporting of child marriage is available on annual basis from National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB). Due to improved awareness, these reports have increased from 2014, 2015 to 2016. As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, the State-wise Cases Registered (CR) under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 during 2014, 2015 and 2016 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The Government of India proposes to amend "The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006". The proposed amendments would declare child marriage void ab initio instead of being voidable at the option of the contracting parties who were child at the time of marriage.

Statement

No. of Cases Registered (CR) under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 during 2014, 2015 and 2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	16	15	19
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3	Assam	4	14	23
4	Bihar	10	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	2	6	8
6	Goa	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	16	9	12

1	2	3	4	5
8	Haryana	15	14	14
9	Himachal Pradesh	4	1	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	1	1	4
12	Karnataka	44	35	51
13	Kerala	19	13	8
14	Madhya Pradesh	15	9	9
15	Maharashtra	14	24	16
16	Manipur	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0
20	Odisha	0	1	15
21	Punjab	2	5	8
22	Rajasthan	5	6	12
23	Sikkim	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	47	77	55
25	Telangana	13	15	19
26	Tripura	1	2	1
27	Uttar Pradesh	10	4	3
28	Uttarakhand	0	1	1
29	West Bengal	37	40	41
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	1
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34	Delhi	2	0	1
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	3	0	5
Total		280	293	326

*[Translation]***Population of Tigers**

4060. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether population of tigers in the country is decreasing rapidly;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any action plan for increasing population of tigers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has taken action against the smugglers in the forest and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Madam. The population of tigers has increased over the last three cycles of the All India Tiger Estimation, which is carried out quadrennially, details of which are as follows:-

Cycle	Year	Tiger Estimate (range)
1	2006	1411(1165-1657 tigers)
2	2010	1706 (1520-1909 tigers)
3	2014	2226 (1945-2491 tigers)

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Government of India implements the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats of which Project Tiger is a component. Various interventions under this scheme are implemented as per the 'National Tiger Conservation Authority (Normative Standards for Tourism activities and Project Tiger) Guidelines, 2012', issued under section 38 O (1) (c) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

(e) Action against forest offenders is taken as per the Indian Forest Act, 1927, the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, and the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, besides relevant Acts of the State Government in the matter.

*[English]***National Clean Air Programme**

4061. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH
CHANDEL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) as a medium term national level strategy to tackle the increasing air problem across the country in a comprehensive manner;

(b) if so, whether the objectives of the NCAP is to augment and evolve effective ambient air quality monitoring network across the country besides ensuing comprehensive management plan for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution and if so, the extent to which it is helpful to reduce the air pollution across the country;

(c) the list of the cities where source apportionment studies will be conducted under the NCAP to combat air pollution across 100 cities in next 3 to 5 years;

(d) the names of the organizations/ institutions which are/will be involved in conducting the above-mentioned studies in aforesaid cities along with the list of the cities along with number of manual/ continuous air quality monitoring stations currently installed and to be installed;

(e) the time line for individual cities under which all such manual/continuous air quality monitoring stations will be installed; and

(f) the budgetary allocations made for all cities individually to conduct the source apportionment studies and to install manual/continuous air quality monitoring station under the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (b) In order to address the increasing air pollution across the country in a comprehensive manner, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has finalized the National Clean Air

Program (NCAP) as a pan India medium term five-year national level strategy to tackle the increasing air pollution problem across the country. Overall objective of the NCAP is comprehensive mitigation actions for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution besides augmenting the air quality monitoring network across the country. Taking into account the available international experiences and national studies, 20-30% reduction of PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ concentration is targeted by 2024. This is keeping 2017 as the base year for comparison.

(c) The list of 102 non-attainment cities is enclosed as Statement-I. Source apportionment studies will be conducted in selected cities in a phased manner.

(d) Source apportionment studies in the selected cities will be conducted by expert technical agencies like IITs, CPCB etc. List of operating ambient air quality stations under National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) and Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) are enclosed at Statement-II & III, respectively.

(e) Under the NCAP in the medium term in five years it is proposed to augment the manual monitoring stations and the CAAQMS stations.

(f) Budget to the amount of Rs 300 Cr has been approved for two years to begin with for implementation of various activities of NCAP.

Statement-I

List of Non-Attainment Cities with Respect to Ambient Air Quality India to be Undertaken for Mitigation Measures under NCAP

State	Sl. No.	City
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Guntur
	2.	Kurnool
	3.	Nellore
	4.	Vijaywada
	5.	Vishakhapatnam
Assam	6.	Guwahati
	7.	Nagaon
	8.	Nalbari

1	2	3
	9.	Sibsagar
	10.	Silchar
Chandigarh	11.	Chandigarh
Chhattisgarh	12.	Bhillai
	13.	Korba
	14.	Raipur
	15.	Delhi
Delhi	16.	Surat
Gujarat	17.	Ahmedabad
	18.	Baddi
Himachal Pradesh	19.	Damtal
	20.	Kala Amb
	21.	Nalagarh
	22.	Paonta Sahib
	23.	Parwanoo
	24.	Sunder Nagar
Jammu and Kashmir	25.	Jammu
	26.	Srinagar
Jharkhand	27.	Dhanbad
Karnataka	28.	Bangalore
	29.	Devanagere
	30.	Gulburga
Madhya Pradesh	31.	Hubli-Dharwad
	32.	Bhopal
	33.	Dewas
	34.	Indore
	35.	Sagar
Maharashtra	36.	Ujjain
	37.	Gwalior
	38.	Akola
	39.	Amravati

1	2	3	1	2	3
	40.	Aurangabad		71.	Patiala
	41.	Badlapur		72.	Amritsar
	42.	Chandrapur	Rajasthan	73.	Alwar
	43.	Jalgaon		74.	Jaipur
	44.	Jalna		75.	Jodhpur
	45.	Kolhapur		76.	Kota
	46.	Latur		77.	Udaipur
	47.	Mumbai	Tamilnadu	78.	Tuticorin
	48.	Nagpur	Telangana	79.	Hydrabad
	49.	Nashik		80.	Nalgonda
	50.	Navi Mumbai		81.	Patencheru
	51.	Pune	Uttar Pradesh	82.	Agra
	52.	Sangli		83.	Allahabad
	53.	Solapur		84.	Anpara
	54.	Ulhasnagar		85.	Bareilly
Meghalaya	55.	Byrnihat		86.	Firozabad
Nagaland	56.	Dimapur		87.	Gajraula
	57.	Kohima		88.	Ghaziabad
Odisha	58.	Angul		89.	Jhansi
	59.	Balasore		90.	Kanpur
	60.	Elhubneshwar		91.	Khurja
	61.	Cuttack		92.	Lucknow
	62.	Rourkela		93.	Muradabad
	63.	Talcher		94.	Noida
Punjab	64.	DeraBassi		95.	Raebareli
	65.	Gobindgarh	Uttarakhand	96.	Varanasi
	66.	Jalandhar		97.	Kashipur
	67.	Khanna	West Bengal	98.	Rishikesh
	68.	Ludhiana	Bihar	99.	Koikata
	69.	NayaNanga		100.	Patna
	70.	Pathankot/Dera Baba		101.	Gaya
				102.	Muzaffarpur

Statement-II*Operating Manual Monitoring Stations under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP)*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	City	Operating Monitoring Station
1	2	3	4
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Itananagar	1
		Naharlagun	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	
		Kakinada	1
		Rajamundry	1
		Eluru	1
		Vizianagaram	1
		Srikakulam	1
		Kurnool	1
		Tirupati	1
		Chittoor	
		Kadapa	1
		Anatapur	1
		Vijayawada	
		Ongole	1
		Guntur	1
		Nellore	1
3	Assam	Bongaigaon	
		Gawahati	
		Tezpur	1
		Sibasagar	
		Dibrugarh	1
		Golaghat	1
		Silcher	
		Daranga	1
		Margheita	1

1	2	3	4
		North Lakhimpur	1
		Nagaon	1
		Tinsukhia	
		Nalbari	1
4	Bihar	Patna	
		Barauni	1
		Mujjafarpur	1
		Gaya/Bodhgaya	1
		Begusarai	1
		Rajgir	1
		Sasaram	1
5	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	5
6	Chattisgarh	Korba	3
		Bhilai	3
		Raipur	3
		Bilaspur	1
		Durh	1
		Raigarh	2
7	Delhi (UT)	Delhi	10
8	Dadara and Nagar Haveli (UT)	Silvasa	2
9	Daman Diu (UT)	Daman	2
10	Goa	Panaji	1
		Vasco	1
		Marmagao	1
		Codlitisk	1
		Honda Junction	1
		Bicholim City	1
		Amona	1
		Assanora Junction	1
		Curchorem	1

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		Usgao-Pale	1			Vashisht	1
		Margao Town	1			Manali	2
		Mapusa Town	1	14	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	3
		Sanguem	1			Kashmir	4
		ponda	1	15	Jharkand	Dhanbad	3
		Tilamol	1			Jharia	1
		Kundaim	1			Sindri	1
		Tuem Industrial Estate	1			Jamshedpur	2
		Cuncolim	1			Ranchi	1
11	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	9			Saraikele-Kharsawan	1
		Ankaleshwar	2			West Singhbhum	1
		Jamnagar	1	16	Karnataka	Bangalore	9
		Rajkot	2			Dharwar, Hubli	2
		Surat	3			Mangalore	1
		Vadodara	5			Hassan	1
		Vapi	2			Mysore	1
12	Haryana	Faridabad	2			Gulbarga	1
		Hissar	2			Belgaum	1
		Yamuna Nagar	1			Devanagere	
13	Himachal Pradesh	Damtal	2			Mandya	1
		Parwanoo	2			Raichur	1
		Poanta Sahib	2			Bijapur	1
		Shimla	2			Chitradurga	1
		Kala Amb	2			Shimaga	1
		Baddi-Barotiwala	3			Karwar	1
		Nalagarh	1			Bagalkote	1
		Una	2			Kolar	1
		Sunder Nagar	2			Tumkar	1
		Dharamshala	2			Bidar	1
		Marhi	1	17	Kerala	Kozhikode	2
		Gulaba	1			Kottayam	2

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		Cochin	5			Ambernath	2
		Ernakulam	3			Chandrapur	6
		Thiruvananthapuram	4			Nagpur	7
		Palakkad	1			Nasik	4
		Alappuzha	2			Solapur	2
		Pathanamthitta	1			Pune	3
		Kollam 2				PimpriChinchwad	1
		Wayanad 2				Thane	3
		Mallapuram	2			Navi Mumbai	6
		Thrissur	2			Mahad	3
18	Lakswadeep	Lakswadeep islands	1			Roha	2
19	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	8			Sangli	3
		Indore	3			Amravati	3
		Jabaipur	2			Latur	3
		Nagda	3			Ulhas Nagar	2
		Gwalior	2			Badlapur	1
		Sagar	2			Nanded	3
		Satna	2			Jalgaon	3
		Singrauli	3			Jalna	2
		Ujjain	4			Akola	3
		Prithampur	2	21	Meghalaya	Shillong	4
		Chindwara	2			Dwaki	1
		Amlai	2			Ri-Bhoi, Brynihat	1
		Katni	2			Tura	1
		Dewas	3			Nongstoin	1
20	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	4			Umaim	1
		Bhiwandi	3			Khlihriat	1
		Lote	2	22	Mizoram	Aizwal	5
		Tarapur	3			Lunglei	2
		Kolhapur	3			Kolasib	2
		Mumbai	3			Champhai	2

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
23	Manipur	Imphal	1			Sangrur	4
24	Nagaiand	Dimapur	2 ¹			Faridkot	3
		Kohima	2			Hoshiarpur	2
25	Odisha	Rayagada	2	27	Puducherry (UT)	Puducherry	3
		Rajgangpur	1			Karaikal	3
		Bonaigarh	1	28	Rajasthan	Alwar	3
		Rourkela	4			Jaipur	9
		Talcher	2			Jodhpur	9
		Angul	2			Kota	6
		Bhubaneshwar	6			Udaipur	3
		Cuttack	3			Bharatpur	3
		Sambalpur	1			Bhiwadi	3
		Balasore	3	29	Sikkim	Gangtok	2
		Kalinga Nagar	3			Namchi (South Sikkim)	1
		Berhampur	1			Jorithang / Ravangla (South Sikkim)	1
		Puri	2			Mangan (North Sikkim)	1
		Konark	1			Chungthang (North Sikkim)	1
		Jarsuguda	3			Singtam (East Sikkim)	1
		Paradeep	3			Rangpo (East Sikkim)	1
26	Punjab	Gobindgarh / Fatehgarh Sahib	4			Peiling (West Sikkim)	1
		Jalandhar	6	30	Tamilnadu	Chennai	11
		Ludhiana	8			Tuticorin	3
		NayaNangal	2			Coimbatore	3
		Khanna	2			Madurai	3
		Pathankot(Dera baba)	1			Salem	1
		Amritsar	4			Trichy	5
		Batala	3			Cuddalore	3
		DerraBassi	2			Mettur	2
		Patiala	4	31	Tirupura	Agartala	2
		Bhatinda	3				

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
32	Telangana	Hyderabad	10			Rai Bareli	3
		Ramagundum	1	34	Uttaranchal	Dehradun	3
		Patencheru	1			Haridwar	1
		Nalgonda	2			Rishikesh	1
		Khammam	2			Haldwani	1
		Warangal	2			Rudrapur	1
		Karimnagar	1			kashipur	1
		Sangareddy	3	35	West Bengal	Kolkata	20
		Nizamabad	1			Durgapur	4
		Kothur	1			Haldia	5
		Manchiriala, Adilabad	1			Howrah	4
33	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	6			Asansol	3
		Allahabad	5			South Suburban	3
		Anpara	2			Barrckpore	3
		Firozabad	3			Sankrail	4
		Gajroula	2			Raniganj	3
		Ghaziabad	2			Uluberia	1
		Kanpur	9			Barasat	1
		Lucknow	8			Kalyani	1
		Noida	2			Ranaghat	1
		Varanasi	5			Krishnanagar	1
		Jhansi	2			Baharampur	1
		Khurja	2			Dankuni	1
		Meerut	2			Rishra	1
		Bareily	2			Chinsura	1
		Moradabad	2			Tribeni	1
		Mathura	2			Kharagpur	1
		Saharanpur	2			Medinipur Town	1
		Unnao	2			G hiatal	1
		Gorakhpur	3			Tamluk	1

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		Bardhaman	1			Jalpaigui	1
		Bankura	1			Darjeeling	
		Suri	1			Coochbihar	2
		Rampurhat	1			Balurghat	1
		Bolpur	1			Raigun	1
		Purulia	1				
		Malda	1	Total		312	731
		Siliguri	1	States	:	29	
				UT's	:	06	
				No. of Cities covered	:	312	
				No. of Stations	:	731	

Statement-III*Status of CAAQM Stations Installed*

Sl. No.	State	City	Station Name	No. of stations
1	2	3	4	5
		Amaravati	Secretariat, Amaravati - APPCB	1
		Rajamahendrava ram	Anand Kala Kshetram, Rajamahendravaram - APPCB	1
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	Tirumala, Tirupati - APPCB	1
		Vijayawada	PWD Grounds, Vijayawada - APPCB	1
		Visakhapatnam	APIIC Kancharapalem, Visakhapatnam -APPCB	2
			GVM Corporation, Visakhapatnam -APPCB	
		Gaya	Collectorate, Gaya - BSPCB	1
2	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	MuzaffarpurCollectorate,Muzaffarpur -BSPCB	1
		Patna	IGSC Planetarium Complex, Patna - BSPCB	1
			Alipur- DPCC	
			AnandVihar, Delhi - DPCC	
			Ashok Vihar, Delhi - DPCC	
			Aya Nagar, New Delhi - IMD	
			Bawana- DPCC	
			Burari Crossing, New Delhi - IMD	

1	2	3	4	5
			CRRRI Mathura Road, New Delhi - IMD Dr. Kami Singh Shooting Range, Delhi-DPCC DTU, New Delhi - CPCB Dwarka-Sector 8, Delhi - DPCC Mundaka-DPCC IGI Airport Terminal - 3, New Delhi - IMD IHBAS, DilshadGarden.New Delhi -	
3	Delhi	Delhi	CPCB ITO, New Delhi - CPCB Jahangirpuri, Delhi - DPCC Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, Delhi - DPCC Lodhi Road, New Delhi - IMD Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium, Delhi - DPCC Mandir Marg, New Delhi - DPCC Najafgarh, Delhi - DPCC Narela, Delhi - DPCC Nehru Nagar, Delhi - DPCC North Campus,-DU, New Delhi - IMD NSIT Dwarka, New Delhi - CPCB Okhla Phase-2, Delhi - DPCC Patparganj, Delhi - DPCC Punjabi Bagh, Delhi - DPCC Pitampura Delhi- IMD Pusa, New Delhi - DPCC Pusa, New Delhi - IMD R K Puram, New Delhi - DPCC Rohini, Delhi - DPCC Shadipur, New Delhi - CPCB Sirifort, New Delhi - CPCB	38

1	2	3	4	5
			Sonia Vihar, Delhi - DPCC	
			Sri Aurobindo Marg- DPCC	
			VivekVihar, Delhi - DPCC	
			Wazirpur, Delhi - DPCC	
4	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Maninagar, Ahmedabad - GPCB	1
5	Haryana	Faridabad	Sector- 16A, Faridabad, Haryana -HSPCB	1
		Gurugram	NISE Gwal Pahari-IMD	1
			VikasSadan, Gurgaon, Haryana -HSPCB	
		Panchkula	Sector-6, Panchkuia - HSPCB	1
		Rohtak	MD University, Rohtak, Haryana -HSPCB	
6	Jharkhand	Jorapokhar	Tata Stadium, Jorapokhar - JSPCB	1
7	Bengaluru		BTM Layout, Bengaluru - CPCB	10
			BWSSB Kadabesanahalli, Bengaluru -CPCB	
			Bapuji Nagar, Bengaluru - KSPCB	
			City Railway Station, Bengaluru -KSPCB	
		Karnataka	Hebbal, Bengaluru - KSPCB	
			Hombegowda Nagar, Bengaluru -KSPCB	
			Jayanagar 5th Block, Bengaluru -KSPCB	
			Peenya, Bengaluru - CPCB	
			SaneguravaHalli, Bengaluru - KSPCB	
			Silk Board, Bengaluru - KSPCB	
		Chikkaballapur	Chikkaballapur Rural- KSPCB	1
		Hubballi	Deshpande Nagar, Hubballi - KSPCB	1
		Kalaburagi	Lai Bahadur Shastri Nagar- KSPCB	1
8	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Plammoodu, Thiruvananthapuram -Kerala PCB	1
9	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	Bhopal Chauraha, Dewas - MPPCB	1
		Mandideep	Sector-D Industrial Area, Mandideep -MPPCB	1
		Pithampur	Sector-2 Industrial Area, Pithampur -MPPCB	1
		Satna	Bandhavgar Colony, Satna - MPPCB	1
		Singrauli	Vindhyachal STPS, Singrauli - MPPCB	1

1	2	3	4	5
		Ujjain	Mahakaleshwar Temple, Ujjain -MPPCB	
10	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	More ChowkWaluj, Aurangabad - MPCB	1
		Chandrapur	Chandrapur, Chandrapur - MPCB	
			MIDC Khutala, Chandrapur - MPCB	
		Mumbai	Bandra, Mumbai - MPCB	1
		Nagpur	Opp GPO Civil Lines, Nagpur - MPCB	1
		Nashik	Gangapur Road, Nashik - MPCB	1
		Navi Mumbai	Airoli, Navi Mumbai - MPCB	1
		Pune	Karve Road Pune, Pune - MPCB	1
		Solapur	Solapur, Solapur - MPCB	1
		Thane	Pimpleshwar Mandir, Thane - MPCB	1
11	Odisha	Brajrajnagar	GM Office, Brajrajnagar - OSPCB	1
		Talcher	TalcherCoalfields.Talcher - OSPCB	1
12	Punjab	Amritsar	Golden Temple, Amritsar - PPCB	1
		Bathinda	Hardev Nagar, Bathinda - PPCB	1
		Jalandhar	Civil Line, Jalandhar - PPCB	1
		Khanna	Kalal Majra, Khanna - PPCB	1
		Ludhiana	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana -PPCB	1
		MandiGobindgar h	RIMT University, MandiGobindgarh -PPCB	1
		Patiala	Model Town, Patiala - PPCB	1
		Rupnagar	Ratanpura, Rupnagar - PPCB	1
13	Rajasthan	Alwar	MotiDoongri, Alwar, Rajasthan - RSPCB	1
		Ajmer	Civil Lines, Ajmer - RSPCB	1
		Bhiwadi	RIICO Ind. Area III, Bhiwadi, Rajasthan -RSPCB	1
		Jaipur	Adarsh Nagar, Jaipur - RSPCB	3
			Police Commissionerate, Jaipur -RSPCB	
			Shastri Nagar, Jaipur - RSPCB	
		Jodhpur	Collectorate, Jodhpur - RSPCB	1
		Kota	Shrinath Puram, Kota - RSPCB	1
		Pali	Indira Colony Vistar, Pali - RSPCB	1
		Udaipur	Ashok Nagar, Udaipur - RSPCB	1
14	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Alandur Bus Depot, Chennai - CPCB	3
			Manali, Chennai - CPCB	
			Velachery Res. Area, Chennai - CPCB	

1	2	3	4	5
15	Telangana	Hyderabad	Bollaram Industrial Area, Hyderabad -TSPCB Central University, Hyderabad - TSPCB ICRISAT Patancheru, Hyderabad -TSPCB IDA Pashamylaram, Hyderabad -TSPCB Sanathnagar, Hyderabad - TSPCB Zoo Park, Hyderabad - TSPCB	6
16	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Sanjay Palace, Agra - UPPCB	1
		Baghpat	New Collectorate- UPPCB	1
		Bulandshahr	Yamunapuram, Bulandshahr - UPPCB	1
		Ghaziabad	Vasundhara, Ghaziabad, UP - UPPCB	1
		Greater Noida	Knowledge Park - III, Greater Noida -UPPCB	1
		Kanpur	Nehru Nagar, Kanpur - UPPCB	1
		Hapur	AnandVihar, Hapur -UPPCB	1
		Lucknow	Central School, Lucknow - CPCB Lalbagh, Lucknow - CPCB NishantGanj, Lucknow - UPPCB Talkatora District Industries Center, Lucknow - CPCB	4
		Moradabad	Lajpat Nagar, Moradabad - UPPCB	1
		Muzaffarnagar	New Mandi, Muzaffarnagar - UPPCB	1
		Noida	Sector -125, Noida, UP - UPPCB Sector - 62, Noida, UP - IMD	
		Varanasi	Ardhali Bazar, Varanasi - UPPCB	1
17	West Bengal	Asanol	Asanol Court Area, Asanol - WBPCB	1
		Durgapur	Sidhu Kanhu Indoor Stadium, Durgapur - WBPCB	1
		Haldia	Haldia, Haldia - WBPCB	1
		Howrah	Ghusuri, Howrah - WBPCB Padmapukur, Howrah - WBPCB	2
		Kolkata	RabindraBharati University, Kolkata -WBPCB Victoria, Kolkata - WBPCB	2
		Siliguri	Ward-32 Bapupara, Siliguri - WBPCB	1
Total		17	73	137

Total number of States: 17

Total number of Cities: 73, Total number of Stations installed: 137

New Born Care System

4062. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is saving lives of around 840 more children under five years of age every day, as compared to four years ago;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has introduced new born care system which provides care to more than one million babies through 794 state-of-the-art special new born care units; 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) Yes, As per Sample Registration System Report of Registrar General of India, The Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) has reduced from 45 per 1,000 live births in 2013 to 39 per 1,000 live births in 2016 at national level.

State wise Under-5 Mortality Rate (2013 to 2016) is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes, Under National Health Mission, 794 state-of-the-art Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs) at district hospitals and medical colleges have been setup to provide round the clock services for sick and small newborns, and nearly 1.0 million newborn were provided care in these units in 2017-18.

Details of State/ UT wise Special New-born Care Units (SNCUs) is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I*State wise Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR)*

States	2013	2014	2015	2016
India	49	45	43	39
Andhra Pradesh	41	40	39	37
Assam	73	66	62	52
Bihar	54	53	48	43
Chhattisgarh	53	49	48	49
Delhi	26	21	20	22
Gujarat	45	41	39	33
Haryana	45	40	43	37
Himachal Pradesh	41	36	33	27
Jammu and Kashmir	40	35	28	26
Jharkhand	48	44	39	33
Karnataka	35	31	31	29
Kerala	12	13	13	11
Madhya Pradesh	69	65	62	55
Maharashtra	22	23	24	21
Odisha	66	60	56	50
Punjab	31	27	27	24
Rajasthan	57	51	50	45
Tamil Nadu	23	21	20	19
Telangana	37	34	34	
Uttar Pradesh	64	57	51	47
Uttarakhand	36	38	41	
West Bengal	35	30	30	27

Statement-II*State/ UT wise Special New Born Care Units*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of SNCUs
1	2	3
1	Bihar	40
2	Chhattisgarh	17
3	Himachal Pradesh	13
4	Jammu and Kashmir	27
5	Jharkhand	19
6	Madhya Pradesh	54
7	Odisha	33
8	Rajasthan	57
9	Uttar Pradesh	78
10	Uttarakhand	5
11	Arunachal Pradesh	5
12	Assam	26
13	Manipur	2
14	Meghalaya	3
15	Mizoram	4
16	Nagaland	2
17	Sikkim	2
18	Tripura	6
19	Andhra Pradesh	27
20	Goa	3
21	Gujarat	41
22	Haryana	27
23	Karnataka	40
24	Kerala	17
25	Maharashtra	40
26	Punjab	24

1	2	3
27	Telangana	23
28	Tamil Nadu	64
29	West Bengal	68
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
31	Chandigarh	3
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
33	Daman and Diu	1
34	Delhi	16
35	Lakshadweep	1
36	Puducherry	4
India Total		794

Missing GST Filers

4063. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether companies registered under the Goods and Services Tax (GST) have vanished and not filed their returns or paid their taxes and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the authorities are considering putting in place an extensive plan to hunt for these missing GST taxpayers, which includes visiting their premises, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are cases of fake invoices used to claim input tax credits and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is a drop in filings of GSTR-3B, a tax return form to be submitted by all those registered for GST every month and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether percentage of compliance in terms of filing of returns has been a major concern for the Government, particularly in the light of receipt of cases of tax evasion and fake invoices and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) No Madam. As on 27.12.2018, the details of those taxpayers who have not filed their returns are as follows:

Return Period	Regular taxpayers		Composition taxpayers	
	Taxpayers eligible to file return	Percentage of taxpayers who did not file return(%)	Taxpayers eligible to file return	Percentage of taxpayers who have not filed return (%)
July'17	7461214	14.21%	1141565	15.03%
August'17	7532807	7.43%		
September'17	7925831	7.77%		
October'17	8154303	13.00%	1724344	15.91%
November'17	7992517	10.56%		
December'17	8182277	11.78%		
January'18	3363437	12.59%	1931061	23.10%
February'18	3545661	13.35%		
March'18	3708493	14.20%		
April'18	3817798	15.44%	1766630	19.28%
May'18	9122309	17.25%		
June'18	9316710	18.49%		
July'18	9470282	19.66%	1774379	25.37%
August' 18	9615273	20.81%		
September'18	9657239	21.68%		
October'18	9757664	23.53%		
November'18	9846645	28.75%		

(b) Yes Madam. The details of the non-filers of returns are regularly shared with the jurisdictional tax authorities and measures including inspection, visit of premises, search and seizure are being undertaken wherever required.

(c) Yes Madam. The details of cases detected of fake invoices used to claim input tax credit (ITC) are as follows:

2017-2018 (July, 2017 to March, 2018)		2018-2019 (up to December, 2018)	
Number of cases of fake invoices used for claiming ITC	Amount involved (in Rs. crores)	Number of cases of fake invoices used for claiming ITC	Amount involved (in Rs. crores)
4	9.75	499	3894.94

(d) As on 27.12.2018, the percentage of taxpayers

who have filed their returns in FORM GSTR-3B is as follows:

Return period	Form GSTR-3B	
	Taxpayers eligible to file return	Percentage of taxpayers who have filed return (%)
1	2	3
July'17	7461214	85.79%
August'17	7532807	92.57%
September' 17	7925831	92.23%
October'17	8154303	87.00%
November'17	7992517	89.44%

1	2	3
December'17	8182277	88.22%
January'18	8363437	87.41%
February'18	8545661	86.65%
March'18	8708493	85.80%
April'18	8817798	84.56%
May'18	9122309	82.75%
June'18	9316710	81.51%
July'18	9470282	80.34%
August'18	9615273	79.19%)
September'18	9657239	78.32%
October'18	9757664	76.47%
November'18	9846645	71.25%

(e) The Government is committed to increase the percentage of compliance by taxpayers under GST. In this regard, an extensive outreach program has been carried out across the country to create awareness among traders, industry bodies and other stakeholders. Further, effective enforcement measures are being undertaken to check cases of tax evasion and fake invoices.

Ban on Plastics

4064. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY:
SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is determined to ban plastic use in India by 2022, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is planning to adopt a uniform policy applicable to all States and UTs and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that microbeads often used in cosmetic and detergent products are made of plastic and are not bio-degradable/soluble in the water and many countries have banned it and Bureau of Indian Standards has called them toxic for the environment;

(d) if so, whether the Government is planning to ban use of plastic microbeads in such products, following the example of UK, US and other countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) India was the global host of The World Environment Day 2018 (WED) and the theme for WED was "Beat Plastic Pollution". A State Environment Ministers Conference was also organized on 4th June, 2018 and it also adopted a resolution to make efforts to reduce the use of single use plastic in India.

Further, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has written letters to the offices under its own administrative control, regional offices of the Ministry, offices of Central Government and its departments, major PSUs, corporates, institutes etc to prohibit single-use plastic products including water bottles, take away coffee cups, lunch wrapped in disposable plastic packaging, plastic bags, disposable food containers, plates and containers made of polystyrene foam, plastic straws etc in their offices. The effort is to phase out single use plastic by 2022 by creating awareness among all stakeholders.

(b) The Government in suppression of the earlier Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 has notified the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016. The Rules are uniformly applicable to all the States. However, some State Governments under their own statutory powers have imposed more stringent norms. Accordingly, 22 States/UTs have imposed ban on use, stock & sale of plastic carrybags, cups, glasses, plates, spoons, straws, thermocol products.

(c) to (e) Schedule S to the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 stipulates that cosmetics in finished form shall conform to the specifications laid down by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) from time to time. The Indian Standard, IS 4707 (Part 2) published by BIS does not restrict use of microbeads in formulation of cosmetic products. The Hon'ble NOT in OA No. 112/2016 has directed the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization to test and analyse the products containing microbeads in its laboratories and submit its report.

Vedanta Plant in Tamil Nadu

4065. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Green Tribunal has issued permission to open Vedanta plant in Tamil Nadu, which

closed due stem protection by local resident of the area;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the company has made any compensation to the families of the victims, who died in police firing; and

(d) if so, the details there of and the Government assistance provided to victim's families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (b) The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal vide its order dated 15th December, 2018 disposed of the Appeal No. 87 of 2018 with a direction to Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) to pass fresh order of renewal of consent and authorization for the Copper Smelter unit of M/s. Vedanta Limited at Tuticorin in accordance with the law within three weeks from 15th December, 2018. Meanwhile, the Madurai bench of the Hon'ble High Court of Madras vide its order dated 21st December, 2018 in Writ Petition No. 25495 of 2018 directed the respondents inter-alia including TNPCB to maintain status quo in the matter.

(c) to (d) It has been reported that Government of Tamil Nadu has paid Rupees twenty lakhs as compensation to the families of those killed in the Tuticorin police firing and given government job to one of the family members.

Increase in Forest Cover

4066. KUNWAR BHARATENDRA SINGH:
SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:
KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the increase in forest or tree cover required to achieve the National Determined Contribution;

(b) whether the forest cover in the country has increased by about 1 percent according to the Indian State of forest Report (ISFR) 2017, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the area where massive deforestation and forest denudation has taken place during the last three years and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken to check further forest denudation;

(d) the progress in implementation of afforestation

schemes and the funds released for the purpose during the last three years;

(e) the action plan of the Government to take up community tree plantation, dry land afforestation and avenue plantation along with the measures taken to popularise afforestation programmes with the objective of maintaining the ecosystem and increasing the forest area in the country; and

(f) the details of reserved forests, protected forest areas, village forests and unclassified forests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) India is committed to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030 as per Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under Paris Agreement. India is on track to meet Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) targets under Paris Agreement. The Forest Survey of India estimates carbon stock of forest by using National Forest Inventory data collected during forest inventory and forest cover area following the guidelines given by United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The carbon stock for 2017 has been estimated to be 7083 million tonnes. There is an increase of 39 million tonnes of carbon stock as compared to the estimates of previous assessment.

The average annual increase of carbon stock is worked out to be around 35 million tonnes. At this rate India would reach around 1.9 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent by 2030. The shortfall of about 0.6 to 1.1 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent can also be achieved by (a) improving the density of natural forests and (b) raising plantation in available non-forest lands and on available wasteland.

(b) Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, a subordinate organization under the Ministry carries out the assessment of forest cover of the country biennially and the findings are published in India State of Forest Report (ISFR). As per the latest report i.e. ISFR- 2017, the total forest and tree cover in the country is 8,02,088 square kilometers (forest cover 708273 square kilometer, tree cover 93815 square kilometer) which is 24.39% of the geographical area of the country. There is an increase of 8021 square kilometer (forest cover 6778 square kilometer, tree cover 1243 square kilometer) of total forest and tree cover compared to that of ISFR-2015 which is about 1% of total forest and tree cover in the country.

(c) For various developmental activities in the country, permission for diversion of the forest is (granted by the Central Government under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The forest land / diverted under Forest Conservation Act, 1980 during the period from 01.01.2015 to 11.12.2018 is 52338.75 hectares. The State/UTs wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. To compensate for the loss of forest cover, compensatory afforestation on equal area of non-forest land and degraded forest land is taken up by the State Government.

(d) and (e) To further increase the forest cover in the country, afforestation programmes are being taken up under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP) and Green India Mission (GIM) being implemented by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Afforestation activities are also taken up under various programmes/ funding sources such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) and Compensatory Afforestation Fund. National Mission for a Green India (GIM) is one of the eight Missions outlined under the National Action Plan on Climate Change. It aims at protecting, restoring and enhancing India's forest cover and responding to Climate Change. GIM activities were started in the Financial Year 2015-16.

National Afforestation Programme (NAP) of the Ministry of Environment & Forests is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for afforestation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas through people's participation. The State/UTs-wise details of funds released under Compensatory Afforestation Funds, Green India Mission and National Afforestation Programme for the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II, III and IV respectively.

(f) As per India State of Forest Report-2017 published by Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, the State/ UT wise details of reserved forests, protected forests areas and unclassified forests are given in the enclosed Statement-V. The Ministry does not maintain the information of village forests.

Statement-I

Cases for State/UTs wise diversion of Forest Land in Under FC Act 1980 during the period 01.01.2015 to 11.12.2018.

(Area in hectares)

Sl. No. States/UTs		No. of Cases	Area Diverted
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar	6	20.14
2	Andhra Pradesh	34	3474.57
3	Arunachal Pradesh	12	451.37
4	Assam	0	0.00
5	Bihar	117	1125.22
6	Chandigarh	2	0.39
7	Chhattisgarh	35	3770.87
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	9	5.40
9	Daman and Diu	0	0.00
10	Delhi	1	12.00
11	Goa	8	42.75
12	Gujarat	106	2008.07
13	Haryana	895	1470.27
14	Himachal Pradesh	115	781.88
15	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00
16	Jharkhand	30	685.90
17	Karnataka	60	784.75
18	Kerala	8	15.32
19	Lakshadweep	0	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	204	12727.62
21	Maharashtra	32	3709.19
22	Manipur	7	263.20
23	Meghalaya	2	142.93
24	Mizoram	1	0.24
25	Nagaland	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
26	Odisha	57	4968.28	32	Telangana	28	7874.02
27	Puducherry	0	0.00	33	Tripura	9	83.98
28	Punjab	679	1294.53	34	Uttar Pradesh	4	163.76
29	Rajasthan	78	2789.97	35	Uttarakhand	237	2813.77
30	Sikkim	8	24.30	36	West Bengal	9	291.15
31	Tamil Nadu	11	542.40	Grand Total		2804	52338.75

Statement-II*Details of State/UTs wise funds released under Compensatory Afforestation Funds*

State/UT	FY-15-16 Release (Rs.)	FY-16-17 Release (Rs.)	FY-17-18 Release (Rs.)	FY-18-19 Release (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	850,000,000	890,000,000	970,000,000	1,044,700,000.00
Andaman Nicobar	10,000,000			
Arunachal Pradesh	620,000,000	1,500,000,000		3,541,500,000
Assam		300,000,000	700,000,000	458,400,000
Bihar	341,400,000	330,000,000	393,100,000	376,190,000
Chandigarh	21,179,000	10,000,000	11,300,000	12,700,000
Chhattisgarh	2,390,000,000	2,800,000,000		
Dadar and Nagar Haveli				
Daman and Diu				
Delhi	39,100,000	40,000,000		
Goa				
Gujarat	330,000,000	990,000,000	270,000,000	2,726,600,000
Haryana	640,000,000	180,000,000	800,000,000	1,442,000,000
Himachal Pradesh	769,800,000	1,320,000,000	1,200,000,000	1,325,200,000
Jammu Kashmir	310,000,000	1,020,000,000	690,000,000	
Jharkhand	1,410,000,000	1,490,000,000	2,340,000,000	2,862,500,000
Karnataka	600,000,000	875,200,000	860,000,000	1,014,000,000
Kerala			80,000,000	146,100,000
Madhya Pradesh	2,130,000,000	1,400,000,000	2,000,000,000	2,687,600,000

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	1,550,000,000	2,050,000,000	1,990,000,000	2,250,000,000
Manipur	250,000,000	150,000,000	295,000,000	248,500,000
Meghalaya	165,600,000			70,000,000
Mizoram	100,000,000	77,300,000	68,500,000	
Odisha	3,220,000,000	4,260,000,000	14,940,400,000	5,540,000,000
Punjab	490,000,000	660,000,000	640,000,000	792,000,000
Rajasthan	480,000,000	1,410,600,000	1,790,000,000	1,692,400,000
Sikkim	110,000,000	90,000,000		
Tamilnadu	22,000,000	90,000,000	126,800,000	
Telengna	760,000,000	1,182,180,000	1,270,000,000	2,373,800,000
Tripura	110,000,000	120,000,000	7,100,000	2,309,000,000
UP	1,770,000,000	1,320,000,000	1,230,000,000	1,506,000,000
Uttrakhand	1,640,000,000	1,707,100,000	960,000,000	3,030,000,000
West Bengal		210,000,000		212,200,000
Total	21,129,079,000	26,472,380,000	33,702,200,000	37,591,390,000

Statement-III*Details of State wise funds released under Green India Mission*

Rs. in Lakh

Sl. No.	States	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Fund Released	Fund Utilized	Fund Released	Fund Utilized	Fund Released	Fund Utilized	Fund Released	Fund Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	105.53	105.53	44.6	-	266.62	-
2	Chhattisgarh	2338.55	2338.55	2023.017	2023.017	1095.272	1095.272	536.07	-
3	Karnataka	105.53	105.53	86.853	86.853	85.734	-	162.339	-
4	Kerala*	914.82	-	-	383.118	-	531.702	-	-
5	Manipur	834.84	834.84	782.285	782.285	641.579	641.579	488.812	-
6	Mizoram	-	-	988.35	988.35	2000	2000	-	-
7	Odisha	182.92	182.92	138.964	138.964	140.556	140.556	474.334	
8	Punjab*	611.53	-	-	606.11	621.73	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	Uttarakhand**	2020.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	332.36	-	-
11	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	1030.188	-	-
12	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	1022.497	-
Total		7009.09	3461.84	4124.999	5114.227	4629.471	4409.109	4313.22	-

Note: *Fund were revalidated for utilization in FY 2016-17.

** Fund were revalidated for utilization in FY 2016-17 and FY 2018-19

Statement-IV

Details of State wise funds released under National Afforestation Programme

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.87	1.33	3.36	4.81	5.56
2	Bihar	5.01	2.18	4.23	0.00	11.42
3	Chhattisgarh	10.20	4.92	10.86	2.64	25.98
4	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Gujarat	8.54	4.36	0.00	0.00	12.90
6	Haryana	0.72	3.50	2.71	0.00	6.93
7	Himachal Pradesh	0.00		1.72	2.92	4.64
8	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00		7.20	0.00	7.20
9	Jharkhand	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Karnataka	1.05	7.33	3.24	6.87	11.61
11	Kerala	1.02		0.00	0.00	1.02
12	Madhya Pradesh	9.45	4.00	8.74	7.78	22.19
13	Maharashtra	14.90	4.76	6.73	15.33	26.39
14	Odisha	9.49	4.62	3.49	8.15	17.60
15	Punjab	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Rajasthan	0.75		1.40	0.00	2.15
17	Tamil Nadu	1.42	1.56	0.00	2.07	2.98
18	Telangana	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19	Uttar Pradesh	2.68	2.55	0.67	0.32	5.89
20	Uttarakhand	3.05		3.36	2.58	6.41
21	West Bengal	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total (Other States)	69.16	41.10	57.71	53.47	221.44
	North Eastern states					0.00
22	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.86
23	Assam	2.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.56
24	Manipur	3.67	1.21	3.19	4.38	12.45
25	Meghalaya	1.35	0.00	1.65	0.74	3.74
26	Mizoram	10.17	6.74	5.80	5.90	28.61
27	Nagaland	0.00	5.21	5.85	6.41	17.47
28	Sikkim	1.52	5.09	0.00	5.98	12.59
29	Tripura	5.73	0.00	4.94	0.00	10.67
	Total (NE States)	25.00	18.25	22.29	23.41	88.95
	G. Total	94.16	59.35	80.00	76.88	387.27

Statement-V*Recorded Forest Areas (RFAs) in States and UTs as per ISFR-2017*

State/ UT	Geographical Area (GA)	RFA (as revised by SFDs)			Total RFA (2017)	% of GA
		Reserved Forests (RF)	Protected Forests (PF)	Unclassed Forests		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	162968	31,959	5069	230	37258	22.86
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	10,589	9,779	31,039	51,407	61.39
Assam	78,438	17,864	0	8,968	26,832	34.21
Bihar	94163	693	6183	1	6877	7.30
Chhattisgarh	135192	25,782	24036	9954	59772	44.21
Delhi	1,483	78	24	0	102	6.88
Goa	3,702	253	0	972	1225	33.09
Gujarat	196,244	14,373	2886	4388	21647	11.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana	44,212	249	1158	152	1559	3.53
Himachal Pradesh	55,673	1,898	33130	2005	37033	66.52
Jammu and Kashmir	222,236	17,643	2551	36	20230	9.10
Jharkhand	79,716	4,387	19185	33	23605	29.61
Karnataka	191,791	28,690	3931	5663	38284	19.96
Kerala	38,852	11,309	0	0	11309	29.11
Madhya Pradesh	308,252	61,886	31098	1705	94689	30.72
Maharashtra	307,713	49,546	6733	5300	61579	20.01
Manipur	22,327	1,467	4,171	11,780	17,4'18	78.01
Meghalaya	22,429	1,113	12	8,371	9,496	42.34
Mizoram	21,081	4,483	0	1,158	5,641	26.76
Nagaland	16,579	234	0	8,389	8,623	52.01
Odisha	155,707	36049	25133	22	61204	39.31
Punjab	50,362	44	1137	1903	3084	6.12
Rajasthan	342,239	12475	18217	2045	32737	9.57
Sikkim	7,096	5452	389	0	5,841	82.31
Tamil Nadu	130,060	20293	1782	802	22877	17.59
Telangana	112,077	20353	5939	612	26904	24.00
Tripura	10,486	4175	2	2,117	6,294	60.02
Uttar Pradesh	240,928	12071	1157	3354	16582	6.88
Uttarakhand	53,483	26547	9885	1568	38000	71.05
West Bengal	88,752	7054	3772	1053	11879	13.38
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,249	5613	1558	0	7171	86.93
Chandigarh	114	32	0	3	35	30.70
Dadra and Nagar Haveii	491	199	5	0	204	41.55
Daman and Diu	111	0	0	8	8	7.21
Lakshadweep	30	0	0	0	0	0.00
Puducherry	490	0	2	11	13	2.65
Total	32,87,469	4,34,705	2,19,432	1,13,881	7,67,419	23.34

Source: State Forest Departments

Research Assistance

4067. SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is receiving/has received any research assistance from think-tank/policy organizations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof regarding the duration of service and fee paid to the organizations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Yes.

(b) Ministry of Finance has been receiving research assistance from National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, National Institute of Financial Management, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy, The Energy and Resources Institute and Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations. The fee paid to these Institutes is Rs. 3,16,65,010, Rs. 2,26,13,274, Rs. 1,90,83,507 Rs. 12,00,000 and Rs. 19,36,641 respectively during 2017-18. No fee has been paid to Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations.

[Translation]

Implementation of Rules Relating to Pollution

4068. SHRI LAXMINARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pollution is increasing in cities due to the carelessness and corrupt behaviour of officers who are responsible for implementation of pollution related rules in cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(c) the number of officers identified for being careless in implementing rules related to pollution in cities during the last three years and the current year along with the action taken against the said officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) There is no specific data available that relates to the level of pollution to the carelessness and corrupt behaviour of officers.

Various directions have been issued by Central Pollution Control Board to State Pollution Control Boards, Pollution Control Committees and other concerned agencies for effective implementation of pollution related rules from time to time.

[English]

Scribbled Currency

4069. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
KUNVVVAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH
CHANDEL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether writing on the currency notes defaces them and reduces their life, if so, the details thereof and the data of such currency maintained by the Government;

(b) whether the Government is aware that nationalized banks including cooperative banks are not accepting the scribbled currency from the customers although scribbled currency is being disbursed through ATMs, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has issued any directions verbal or written to all the nationalized banks not to accept scribbled/ defaced currency from their customers, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedies for the general public in this regard and measures being considered/ schemes in place to solve this problem of exchange of such currency through banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Writing on banknotes defaces them and reduces their life. The watermark window has an important security feature which distinguishes it from a counterfeit note. Any defacement on the window will not allow the common man to identify one of the features of a genuine note. The public was, therefore, requested to refrain from doing anything that leads to defacement. RBI does not have any data on bank notes with writing on them.

(b) RBI has clarified that banknotes with scribbling on them continue to be legal tender through its press

releases dated December 31, 2013 and December 14, 2015. On December 31, 2013, RBI issued a press release. Details are as follows:

- (i) In the wake of rumours circulating in the market that from January 1, 2014, banks will not accept banknotes with anything written on them, the Reserve Bank has urged members of public not to fall prey to such rumours and to use the banknotes without any fear. The Reserve Bank of India has clarified it has NOT issued any instructions for banks not to accept banknotes.
- (ii) It has farther clarified that it had issued instructions on August 14, 2013 only to banks advising them to instruct their staff not to scribble or write on the body of the banknotes since it was observed that the bank officials themselves were in the habit of writing on banknotes which went against the Reserve Bank's Clean Note Policy.
- (iii) Reiterating that writing or scribbling on banknotes works against its Clean Note Policy, the Reserve Bank has also sought co-operation from all members of public, institutions and others in keeping the banknotes clean by not writing/ scribbling anything on them.

On December 14, 2015, RBI has reiterated through a press release which is as follows:

- (i) The Reserve Bank of India denied having issued a communication circulating on social media alerting members of public that banks will not accept currency notes with scribbling on them from January 1, 2016.
- (ii) The Reserve Bank has reiterated that all currency notes issued by it are legal tender and banks and or public can freely and without fear accept them in exchange for goods and services.
- (iii) The Reserve Bank has also stated that in pursuance of its clean note policy, it keeps requesting banks and public not to write on the currency notes as writing defaces them and reduces their life.
- (iv) RBI has advised all the banks to provide the facility for exchange of notes and coins at all their branches vide its Master Circular on "Facility for exchange of notes and coins" dated July 02, 2018.

(c) Reserve Bank of India has not issued any instructions to banks not to accept scribbled currency from the customers.

(d) RBI has advised all the banks to provide the facility for exchange of notes and coins at all their branches vide its Master Circular on "Facility for exchange of notes and coins" dated July 02, 2018. If any bank refuse to exchange such notes, applicant may register complaint with the bank under Grievance Redressal System of the bank. RBI has advised all public sector banks and some private sector and foreign banks to appoint an internal ombudsman to function as a forum to bank customers for grievance redressal. If the bank's reply is not satisfactory or reply is not received within one month, complaint may be registered with the Banking Ombudsman concerned under Banking Ombudsman Scheme, 2006.

Kaziranga National Park

4070. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to turn Kaziranga National Park into a higher land so as to solve the problem of inundation in the National Park;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard and the area that has been covered; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Funding assistance is provided to the Kaziranga Tiger Reserve under the ' ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger to construct highlands to safeguard animals during the flood season. Based on an Annual Plan of Operation (APO) submitted by the State, which stems out of prescriptions of a Tiger Conservation Plan (TCP), financial assistance is determined for various activities which inter alia include prevention of erosion and highland construction besides its maintenance for protection of wildlife during floods. During the last 3 financial years including the current year, an amount of Rs. 4140.57 lakhs has been released to the Kaziranga Tiger Reserve, Assam under the said Scheme.

(c) Question does not arise.

**Upgradation of Government Hospitals in
Jharkhand and UP**

4071. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI RAJESH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of Government hospitals in Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh has improved during last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken steps to modernise/upgrade hospitals especially in rural parts of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) There is marked improvement in the conditions of Government hospitals in Jharkhand & Uttar Pradesh. Under National Quality Assurance Program, there is 24.9% and 4.49% improvement in median scores of District Hospitals of UP and Jharkhand respectively in the year 2018.

Under the Kayakalp, in the state of Jharkhand, Sadar Hospital Gumla had qualified for the Kayakalp award in the Year 2015-16. In the next year (2016-17), number of Kayakalp winner facilities rose to 6 facilities (3 District hospitals, 1 CHCs and 2 PHCs). In the next year (2017-18), number of Kayakalp awardee facilities became 15 (DH-2, CHC-4, PHC-9).

In the State of Uttar Pradesh also, there has been increasing trends in number of facilities winning the

Kayakalp awards, from 11 District Hospitals in 2015-16 to 37 Health facilities (DH-12, CHC-11, PHC-14) in the FY 2016 -17. In the FY (2017-18), 116 health facilities (37 District hospitals, 25 CHCs and 54 PHCs) were Kayakalp Awardees.

(b) to (d) "Public Health & Hospital" being a state subject, the primary responsibility of improving the conditions and modernisation/ upgradation of Government hospitals including rural areas is that of respective State Government. Under National Health Mission (NHM), the central government provides technical and financial support to States/UTs support for equipment, use of modern technologies & upgradation of infrastructure based on proposals received from respective States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plan (PIPs).

As per the Rural Health Statistics (RHS) 2018, as on 31.3.2018, the status of public health facilities functioning in the country is as under:

- 1,58,417 Sub Centres (SCs)
- 25,743 Primary Health Centres (PHCs)
- 5,624 Community Health Centres (CHCs)
- 1130 Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs) & 764 Districts Hospitals (DH).
- 3369 First Referral Units (FRUs).

The State-wise details of public health facilities in rural areas of the Country is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Also under Ayushman Bharat, Sub Health Centres and Primary Health Centres are being strengthened as Health and Wellness Centres. The State-wise list of approvals for Health & Wellness Centres upto 2018-19 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State / UT wise functional healthcare facilities as per RHS 2018

State/UT	No. of Sub Centre	No. of PHCs	No. of CHCs	Total No. of district hospital	Total No. of sub divisional hospital	Total No. of FRU	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	7458	1147	193	8	31	235	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Arunachal Pradesh		312	143	46	18	NA	14
Assam		4644	946	172	25	14	80
Bihar		9949	1899	150	36	55	150
Chhattisgarh		5200	793	169	26	19	75
Goa		214	25	4	2	2	33
Gujarat		9153	1474	363	22	37	132
Haryana		2589	368	113	22	21	51
Himachal Pradesh		2084	576	91	12	71	17
Jammu and Kashmir		2967	637	84	22	NA	99
Jharkhand		3848	298	171	23	13	76
Karnataka		9443	2359	206	15	146	230
Kerala		5380	849	227	18	81	13
Madhya Pradesh		11192	1171	309	51	66	148,-,-
Maharashtra		10638	1823	361	23	89	245
Manipur		429	91	23	8	1	7
Meghalaya		443	108	28	12	1	7
Mizoram		370	57	9	9	2	9
Nagaland		396	126	21	11	NA	16
Odisha		66SS	1288	377	32	33	89
Punjab		2950	432	151	22	41	254
Rajasthan		14405	2078	588	27	19	153
Sikkim		147	24	2	4	NA	3
Tamil Nadu		8712	1421	385	31	278	544
Telangana		4744	643	91	6	31	135
Tripura		1020	108	22	7	12	10
Uttarakhand		1847	257	67	18	18	51
Uttar Pradesh		20521	3621	822	171	NA	334
West Bengal		10357	913	348	23	36	141
A& N Islands		123	22	4	3	NA	1
Chandigarh		17	0	0	1	1	5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		71	9	2	1	1	2
Daman and Diu		26	4	2	2	NA	4
Delhi		12	5	0	47	9	NA
Lakshadweep		14	4	3	1	2	2
Puducherry		54	24	3	5	NA	4
All India/Total		158417	25743	5624	764	1130	3369

Statement-II*State-wise details of approval of HWCs:*

State/UT	Approval
1	2
High Focus	
Bihar	534
Chhattisgarh	800
Jharkhand	776
Madhya Pradesh	690
Odisha	1148
Rajasthan	679
Uttar Pradesh	3058
Uttarkhand	426
North East	
Arunachal Pradesh	132
Assam	878
Manipur	103
Meghalaya	42
Mizoram	32
Nagaland	63
Sikkim	39
Tripura	46
Non High	
Andhra Pradesh	1050
Gujarat	1645
Goa	5
Haryana	408
Himachal Pradesh	137
Jammu and Kashmir	380
Maharashtra	1841
Karnataka	1142
Kerala	671

1	2
Punjab	1033
Tamil Nadu	1915
Telangana	590
West	1010
Andaman and Nicobar	34
Chandigarh	34
Daman and	22
Delhi	0
Dadar and	24
Lakshadweep	3
Puducherry	21
Total	21411

Preexposure Prophylaxis

4072. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any study to understand the extent to which the use of Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) medicine could be used to reduce the number of HIV/AIDS patients in India and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any plan to subsidize and popularize PrEP medicine in India, if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government plans to introduce PrEP as part of its preventive strategy in combating HIV/AIDS and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is true that Postexposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) is not readily available for common patients who have been exposed to HIV/AIDS and if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the number of hospitals where PrEP is readily available State/UT-wise and steps taken to increase its availability and knowledge; and

(f) whether the Government plans to introduce PrEP in retail pharmacies without necessitating prescription, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) No.

(b) and (c) An Expert group has been constituted under the National AIDS Control Organisation to assess and consider all aspects of inclusion of Pre-exposure Prophylaxis under National AIDS Control Programme.

(d) As per current guidelines, Post exposure Prophylaxis is available for healthcare workers with occupational exposure to HIV/AIDS and to victims of sexual assault. Extant guidelines do not permit for provision of Post exposure Prophylaxis for people with exposure to HIV/AIDS other than above criteria.

(e) The total number of hospitals where Post exposure Prophylaxis is readily available is 1646. The State/UT-wise list is given in the enclosed Statement. The Programme ensures regular supplies of Post exposure Prophylaxis drugs to/all states and includes session on it during trainings of Health workers.

(f) No, the drugs used for Post exposure Prophylaxis are schedule "H" drugs and are not recommended to be provided without prescription of registered medical practitioners.

Statement

Total number of Hospitals where Post Exposure Prophylaxis is Available

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Hospital in States/UT with PEP availability
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
2	Andhra Pradesh	154
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5
4	Assam	18
5	Bihar	31
6	Chandigarh	7
7	Chhattisgarh	13
8	Delhi	11
9	Goa	6
10	Gujarat	95

1	2	3
11	Haryana	15
12	Himachal Pradesh	11
13	Jammu and Kashmir	6
14	Jharkhand	14
15	Karnataka	260
16	Kerala	23
17	Madhya Pradesh	50
18	Maharashtra	264
19	Manipur	24
20	Meghalaya	5
21	Mizoram	11
22	Mumbai	17
23	Nagaland	14
24	Odisha	34
25	Puducherry	2
26	Punjab	15
27	Rajasthan	63
28	Sikkim	2
29	Tamil Nadu	225
30	Telangana	86
31	Tripura	6
32	Uttar Pradesh	66
33	Uttarakhand	18
34	West Bengal	72
India		1646

Licences to run Zoo

4073. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated/released by the Government to the zoos across the country including Maharashtra zoos;

(b) whether the Government has taken decision to cancel the licences to run zoo in various cities of country including Aurangabad zoo in Maharashtra;

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

(d) whether the Central Zoo Authority has tried to save zoos of the country including Aurangabad zoo; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The operation of zoos is responsibility of the respective Zoo Operator. The Central Zoo Authority (CZA) does not provide financial assistance to establish and operate zoos. However, subject to availability of Grants-in-aid from the Government of India, the Central Zoo Authority provides financial assistance to zoos for activities specified in the 'Guidelines for prioritizing Grant of Financial Assistance to Zoos' adopted by the Central Zoo Authority, in order to encourage the zoos to

fulfil the objectives of the National Zoo Policy, 1998.

(b) and (c) Aurangabad Municipal Zoo is one among the zoos whose recognition is cancelled by the Central Zoo Authority under Section 38H(6) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Recognition of thirteen (13) zoos is cancelled by the Central Zoo Authority for the reason of not operating in accordance with the standard and norms prescribed in the Recognition of Zoo Rules notified by the Government of India. The decision was taken by the Central Zoo Authority considering physiological, biological and behavioural requirements for well being of captive animals housed in the respective zoos. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The Central Zoo Authority, as part of the regular evaluation of zoos, points out inadequacies in terms of the standard and norms prescribed in the Recognition of Zoo Rules, alerts the Zoo Operators, it provides a number of opportunities repetitively, for compliance with the conditions stipulated for improvement of the operating conditions of the respective zoo before cancelling recognition.

Statement

List of zoos whose recognition is cancelled by the Central Zoo Authority under Section 39-H(6) of the Wild Life (protection) Act, 1972.

Sl. No.	Name of the Zoo	Location
1.	Deer Park, NFCL	Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh
2.	Tungabhadra Mini Zoo	Hosapete Tq' Ballari District, Karnataka
3.	Maharajbaug Zoo	Nagpur, Maharashtra
4.	Deer Park, Kasoram Cement	Basant Nagar, Karim Nagar, Telengana
5.	VOC Park Mini Zoo	Coimbatore, Tanil Nadu.
6.	Sanghi Mini Zoo	Koheda, Ranga Reddy, Telangana
7.	Shri Kshetra Sogal Soundatti	Belagavi, Karnataka
8.	Mahatma Gandhi Zoo	Solapur, Maharashtra
9.	Aurangabad Municipal Zoo	Aurangabad, Maharashtra
10.	Snake Park Shetkari Shikshan Mandal	Dholgarwadi, District Kolhapur, Maharashtra

Voluntary closure of zoos:

Sl. No.	Name of the Zoo	Location
1.	Wildlife Rescue Centre	Gopalpur Khera, Gurugram, Haryana
2.	Sivagangai Garden Zoo	Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu
3.	Deer Park	Uchagamanadalam, Tamil Nadu.

NPS Investment in Equities

4074. SHRI P. SRINIVASA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the members of the National Pension System (NPS) propose to opt for higher investments in equities as well as part of their retirement savings in new asset classes such as real estate and infrastructure investment trusts, mortgage-backed securities and alternative investment funds registered with the stock market regulator and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a new life-cycle fund with equity allocation of 25 per cent at the age of 35 years is being introduced for those with a conservative outlook to investing; and

(c) if so, the details and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As informed by PFRDA, the existing investment guidelines dated 03.06.2015 issued by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) for National Pension System (NPS), (applicable to Scheme Central Government, Scheme State Government, Corporate Central Government Scheme, NPS Lite Scheme and Atal' Pension Yojana), provides for investment under Equities and related investment with an upper exposure limit of 15%. Investment under Asset Backed, Trust Structured and Miscellaneous Investments is included with an upper exposure limit of 5% as under:

(a) Commercial mortgage based Securities or Residential mortgage based securities

(b) Units issued by Real Estate Investment Trusts regulated by SEBI

(c) Asset Backed Securities regulated by SEBI

(d) Units of Infrastructure Investment Trusts regulated by SEBI

Further, for the subscribers of other than Government Sector, the Alternative Investment Funds (AIF) is included in the Asset Class A for investment with an upper exposure limit of 5%, as per existing Investment Guidelines. The permissible securities under Asset class A as per Investment guidelines for NPS Schemes for such subscribers are listed as under:

(a) Commercial mortgage based Securities or Residential mortgage based securities

(b) Asset Backed Securities regulated by SEBI

(c) Units issued by Real Estate Investment Trusts regulated by SEBI

(d) Units of Infrastructure Investment Trusts regulated by SEBI

(e) Investment in SEBI regulated 'Alternative Investment Funds' AIF (Category I and II only) as defined under the SEBI (AIF) Regulations, 2012

(f) Basel III Tier-1 bonds issued by scheduled commercial banks under RBI guidelines.

(b) and (c) The choice of life cycle funds is currently not available to subscribers under the Government Sector. However, on 06.12.2018, Government has approved the following proposals pertaining to choice of investment pattern for Central Government subscribers:

(i) Government employees who prefer higher returns may be given the options of the following two Life,Cycle based schemes.

- Conservative Life Cycle Fund with maximum exposure to equity capped at 25% at the age of 35 years and tapering off thereafter (LC-25).
- Moderate Life Cycle Fund with maximum exposure to equity capped at 50% at the age of 35 years and tapering off thereafter (LC-50).

(ii) Government employees who prefer a fixed return with minimum amount of risk may be given an option to invest 100% of the funds in Government securities (Scheme G).

The notification for the same is under process.

In respect of subscribers of other than the Government Sector, PFRDA vide circular No. PFRDA/2016/8/PFM/03 dated 04.11.2016, had introduced two new Life Cycle Funds for private sector subscribers, in addition to the existing Moderate Life Cycle Fund (LC-50), to provide a pre-programmed diversification of assets in various asset classes as per the age and risk profile of the subscriber under NPS.

These two Life cycle funds for investment are- Aggressive Life Cycle Fund and Conservative Life Cycle Fund. In Aggressive Life Cycle Fund (LC-75), the maximum investment in equity is restricted to 75% till the age of 35

years with tapering off of the equity exposure thereafter, whereas the same has been restricted to 25% in case of Conservative Life Cycle Fund (LC-25).

The existing Moderate Life Cycle Fund (LC-50) where the investment in equity is restricted to 50% is the default scheme.

[*Translation*]

Outstanding Income Tax on BCCI

4075. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an amount of Rs. 860 crore of income tax is outstanding on Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto along with the amount out of the said outstanding amount received so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) An amount of Rs. 462.22 crore was outstanding as on 01.04.2018 against Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI). The entire demand along with interest was recovered on 10.09.2018.

Further, a fresh demand of Rs. 1,303.48 crore has been raised on 20.12.2018 against BCCI which is yet to fall due for recovery as per the provisions of Income-tax Act, 1961.

[*English*]

Disposal of Toxic Waste

4076. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all toxic waste has not been disposed off from the site of Bhopal Gas leak yet and if so, the details of toxic waste yet to be disposed;

(b) whether toxic waste at the site is leading to contamination of soil and groundwater in the vicinity and if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure that toxic waste is disposed off at the earliest;

(c) whether trial incineration of 10MT had taken place in 2015;

(d) if so, whether the exercise could be successfully carried out and if so, the details thereof along with the time taken to dispose off 10MT safely in 2015;

(e) the time by which the rest of the toxic waste is likely to be disposed off; and

(f) whether any action has been taken against authorities responsible for disposing off the waste for the delay caused and the adverse effect it has had on the health of people and if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Approximately 347 tonne of hazardous waste was stored in the premises of the erstwhile Union Carbide-India Ltd. (UCIL), Bhopal. Out of which, 10 tonne waste has been incinerated in trial run. Remaining 337 tonne waste was collected and stored under secured shed within the premises of the erstwhile Union Carbide India Ltd (UCIL), Bhopal. The Government has decided to undertake remedial measures including the safe disposal of identified waste of the erstwhile Union Carbide India Ltd. (UCIL), Bhopal. As decided by the Union Cabinet on 24.06.2010, disposal of the remaining 337 tonne waste and remediation of the site will be undertaken by the Government of Madhya Pradesh (MP). Further, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has assisted the Government of Madhya Pradesh in the preparation of Request for Proposal (RFP) documents for inviting competitive bids for disposal of the remaining waste from hazardous waste operators.

(c) to (f) Trial incineration of 10 tonne of UCIL waste was carried out at common hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility (TSDF), Pithampur (Indore) from 13.08.2015 to 18.08.2015 under the supervision of the Government of Madhya Pradesh, State Pollution Control Board, Central Pollution Control Board, and the Ministry. During the trial run it was reported that all monitored parameters of the incinerated waste complied with the prescribed parameters of common hazardous waste incinerator as prescribed vide notification no GSR 481 (E), dated 26.06.2008 under schedule -I of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Besides, the ambient air quality around incinerator was found to be within the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for monitored parameters namely, PM₁₀, SO_x, NO_x, arsenic, lead and benzene.

Further, The Ministry has also issued directions to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for finalisation of facility operator for expeditious disposal of the remaining waste. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has also been assisted in technical matters by Central Pollution Control Board and in the preparation of Request for Proposal (RFP) documents for inviting competitive bids from facility operators so that the waste can be disposed of in an environmentally sound manner.

NDDB as PFI

4077. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) is a Public Financial Institution (PFI) as declared under the Companies Act;

(b) if so, whether the NDDB has complied with the required criteria and restrictions and the guidelines and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the criteria on which it is declared as a PFI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), which is a body corporate constituted under the National Development Board Act, 1987, has been notified as a public financial institution (PFI) in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section 2 of section 4A of the Companies Act, 1956 vide notification no. S.O. 219(E) dated 23.02.2004 (copy enclosed as Statement). NDDB satisfied the criteria, at the time of notification, provided under proviso to sub-section 2 of section 4A of the Companies Act, 1956 as per which, no institution shall be so specified unless -

- (i) it has been established or constituted by or under any Central Act; or
- (ii) not less than fifty-one per cent of the paid-up share capital of such institution is held or controlled by the Central Government.

Statement

*The Gazette of India: Extraordinary [Part II—Sec.]
Ministry of Finance
(Department of Company Affairs)
Notification
New Delhi, the 23rd February, 2004*

S.O. 219(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (2) of Section 4 A of the Companies Act,

1956(1 of 1956), the Central Government hereby specifies the following institutions to be public financial institutions and for that purpose makes the following further amendment in the Notification of the Government of India, published in the Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 1978 in Part II, Section 3 (ii) vide in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs (Department of Company Affairs) number S.O. 1329 dated 8th May, 1978, namely:—

In the said notification, after serial number 40, the following serial numbers and the entries relating thereto shall be inserted, namely:—

- "41. National Dairy Development Board;
- 42. The Pradeshia Industrial and Investment Corporation of U.P. Limited;
- 43. Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Limited;
- 44. State Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra Limited;
- 45. West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Limited;
- 46. Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited".

[F.NO.3/1/2003-CL.V]

Jitesh Khosla, Jt Secy

Note:— The principal Notification published vide S.O. 1329 dated the 8th May, 1978 was subsequently amended by—

- 1 SO. 330, dated 21-2-1988
- 2. SO 7(E), dated 3-1-1990
- 3 SO. 238(E), dated 20-3-1990
- 4. SO. 321(E), dated 12-4-1990
- 5. SO. 674(E), dated 31-8-1990
- 6 S.O 484(E), dated 26-7-1991
- 7 SO. 812(E), dated 2-12-1991
- 8 S.O. 128(E), dated 11-2-1992
- 9. S.O. 765(E). dated 8-10-1993
- 10. S.O. 98(E), dated 15-2-1995
- 11. S.O. 247(E), dated 28-3-1995

12. SO. 843(E), dated 17-10-1995
13. S.O 529(E), dated 23-7-1996
14. S.O. 857(E), dated 9-12-1996
15. S.O. 433(E), dated 14-6-1999
16. SO. 440(E), dated 174-2002
17. S.O. 322(E), dated 25-3-12003
18. S.O. 518(E), dated 9-5-2003, and
- 19 SO. 674(E), dated 12-6-2003.

[*Translation*]

**Health Infrastructure Development by
HSCC in Rajasthan**

4078. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to start construction work through Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation Limited (HSCC) in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any plan to make available super speciality human resources for the super speciality block in Rajasthan;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up the CGHS wellness centre in Tonk, Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As reported by the Government of Rajasthan, M/s HSCC (I) Limited has taken up construction of 180 beds and 30 ICU beds in five Super Specialty Blocks at Bikaner; 198 beds and 58 ICU beds in nine Super Specialty block and six Modular OT at Udaipur; 283 beds, nine blocks, OT Cath lab in eight super specialties at Kota and setting up Medical College at Pali.

(c) Yes, as reported by Government of Rajasthan.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal to set up CGHS Wellness Centre in Tonk, Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan.

National Commission for Women

4079. SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA:
SHRI LALLU SINGH:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the powers/rights vested with the National Commission for Women to safeguard and promote the rights and interests of women;

(b) whether the Government proposes to confer judicial powers to the Commission and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to reduce the number of pending cases in courts by conferring such powers to the Commission;

(d) if so, the action plan in this regard; and

(e) the further measures taken to grant more powers/rights and autonomy to the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The National Commission for Women draws its powers under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990.

(b) Under Section 10(4) of National Commission for Women Act, 1990, the National Commission for Women has all the powers of a civil court trying a suit while investigating or examining all matters relating to safeguards provided to women under the Constitution and other laws and while looking into complaints and taking suo moto notice of matters relating to deprivation of women's rights and in particular in respect of the following matters, namely:-

(i) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person from any part of India and examining him on oath;

(ii) requiring the discovery and production of any document;

(iii) receiving evidence on affidavits;

(iv) requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office;

(v) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses and documents; and

(vi) any other matter which may be prescribed.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

(e) In accordance with its mandate, the National Commission for Women is playing a constructive role in empowering women and improving their socio-economic conditions. Accordingly no changes are envisaged in the powers and authority of the Commission at this stage.

[English]

**Financial Contribution by States
for PMJAY**

4081. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of States have offered financial contribution for the PMJAY scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) is a Centrally Sponsored scheme in which the ratio of contribution towards premium of beneficiary between Centre and State is 60:40 in all States except North Eastern States & 3 Himalayan States where the ratio is 90:10. In the case of Union Territories, the Central contribution of premium is 100% for UTs without legislature, while it is 60:40 for those with legislature. MoUs for implementing PMJAY have been signed with 33 States/ UTs except State Governments of Telangana, Odisha and UT of Delhi.

Biodiversity Rich Islands

4082. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether biodiversity rich islands which are part of Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are on the verge of disappearance due to coastal erosion;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the casualties and biodiversity losses during the last three years and the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the area on the coastline that is subjected to any form of coastal erosion; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to deal with coastal erosion and preserve biodiversity losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Few biodiversity rich Islands of Lakshadweep are vulnerable to coastal erosion, However, the Andaman group of Islands are relatively stable and not under threat of coastal erosion.

There have been no casualties owing to coastal erosion. However, biodiversity losses in the form of sea grass meadows, coastal shrubs, coral reefs etc. have been observed in inhabited Islands of Agatti, Kavaratti, Bangaram, Kalpeni, Kadamat, Chetlat and Minicoy during the last three years. No biodiversity losses have been reported due to coastal erosion in the Andaman Islands.

The Lakshadweep Administration has taken several measures for erosion prevention and protection of shoreline by installation of Tripods /Tetrapods etc. Seawalls of varying heights have also been constructed in Kavaratti, Andrott, Amini, Kadamat and Minicoy islands. In the Andaman Islands, seawalls have been constructed in Port Blair to protect the shoreline from coastal erosion.

CIBIL Scoring

4083. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance that the Banks are issuing credit cards and other loans to individuals on the basis of their CIBIL Scores and if so, the details thereof along with the date of notification issued by the Government in this regard;

(b) if not, whether the Government is going to take any such actions against the Banks;

(c) whether the Government has appointed any agency/agencies for CIBIL scoring; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) The business of Credit Information Companies (CICs) is governed by the provisions of the Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005. As per these, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) grants certificate of registration to applicant companies. The Act does not envisage appointment by the Government of agency/agencies for

scoring by CICs. RBI, vide its circular dated June 27, 2014, advised banks that they should include in their credit appraisal processes / loan policies, suitable provisions for obtaining Credit Information Reports (OR) from one or more CICs [CIBIL Transunion, formerly named CIBIL, is one of the CICs] so that credit decisions are based on information available in the system. Further, as per inputs received from RBI, the information contained in CIR (which contains credit score) is one of the factors banks consider before granting credit facility to a prospective borrower, and it is the commercial judgment of the credit institution concerned whether or not to grant loan, based on bank's Board- approved policies.

[*Translation*]

Forest Land

4084. SHRI BODHSINGH BHAGAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any law to collect money for afforestation and other related activities after the conversion of forest land from the organizations/institutions using the said forest land;

(b) if so, the details of rules to be framed under the said Act; and

(c) the time by which the said Act is going to be notified by the Government and the amount of compensation for planting trees and other activities in case of the State of Madhya Pradesh likely to be released to Madhya Pradesh by the Union Government under CAMPA fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

(DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 [38 of 2016] was notified on 3rd August, 2016 and this Act came into effect from 30th September, 2018 vide Gazette notification dated 13th August, 2018. Section 4 of the Act provides for establishment of State fund in which compensatory levies are to be deposited by user agency, organizations/institutions for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purpose.

(b) The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018 has been notified in Government Gazette on 10th August, 2018. The Compensatory Afforestation Fund (Accounting Procedure) Rules, 2018 has been notified in Government Gazette on 20.11.2018.

(c) The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018 also came into force along with the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 with effect from 30th September, 2018. The rules are available on website egazettee.nic.in.

As on 31st March, 2018 the fund collected from various User Agencies in different State including Madhya Pradesh is given in the enclosed Statement.

These funds are used for Compensatory Afforestation and other allied activities to compensate the ecological loss in the State.

The funds released to Madhya Pradesh State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) for compensatory afforestation and allied activities from Compensatory Afforestation Fund by Adhoc CAMPA till 27th November, 2018 is Rs 11,302947,000 out of about Rs 63,536702,548 deposited in Madhya Pradesh Compensatory Afforestation Fund along with interest accrued.

Statement

State/UT wise the total principal amount and interest accrued as on 31.03.2018

State/UT	Principal Amount (in Rs.)	Interest accrued (in Rs.)	Total (Col.2 + Col.3) (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	25,433,446,089	11,250,513,416	36,683,959,506
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	205,751,138	211,905,698	417,656,836
Arunachal Pradesh	15,949,981,138	8,572,408,153	24,522,389,291

1	2	3	4
Assam	5,454,373,830	2,122,175,544	7,576,549,374
Bihar	4,952,975,591	2,170,774,900	7,123,750,491
Chandigarh	127,343,766	62,609,870	189,953,636
Chhattisgarh	48,667,975,387	24,213,690,761	72,881,666,148
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	123,202,109	76,223,733	199,425,842
Daman and Diu	7,728,100	5,003,658	12,731,758
Delhi	1,917,248,540	559,202,331	2,476,450,871
Goa	1,606,447,423	2,401,467,798	4,007,915,221
Gujarat	13,836,643,856	6,278,789,020	20,115,432,876
Haryana	11,341,721,296	4,979,937,516	16,321,658,812
Himachal Pradesh	18,873,738,045	8,236,078,154	27,109,816,200
Jammu and Kashmir	11,617,828,688	3,928,292,502	15,546,121,190
Jharkhand	34,804,782,722	17,131,068,709	51,935,851,431
Karnataka	12,807,036,051	7,014,476,264	19,821,512,315
Kerala	662,991,463	466,127,566	1,129,119,029
Madhya Pradesh	43,596,144,447	19,940,261,101	63,536,702,548
Maharashtra	31,456,338,079	18,838,615,870	50,294,953,949
Manipur	2,985,007,114	1,203,640,123	4,188,647,237
Meghalaya	1,149,847,370	785,255,019	1,935,102,390
Mizoram	890,703,977	316,745,562	1,207,449,539
Odisha	65,937,827,518	31,314,093,178	97,251,920,695
Punjab	9,254,593,507	4,461,183,669	13,715,777,176
Rajasthan	18,204,221,647	8,153,775,998	26,357,997,645
Sikkim	3,018,518,098	1,440,859,035	4,459,377,1-33
Tamil Nadu	949,637,047	531,145,233	1,480,782,280
Telangana	14,453,742,486	7,098,187,537	21,551,930,023
Tripura	1,806,495,120	769,927,005	2,576,422,125
Uttar Pradesh	17,153,241,690	8,418,519,645	25,571,761,335
Uttarakhand	24,573,182,159	13,438,542,844	38,011,725,003
West Bengal	1,753,504,007	1,019,789,759	2,773,293,766
Total	445,574,516,499	217,411,287,170	662,985,803,669

[English]

Use of Unused/Barron Lands for Renewable Power Generation

4085. DR. RATNA DE (NAG):
SHRI HARIOM PANDEY:
SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to amend environment act for enabling the unused/ barron lands to be used for renewable power generation like wind and solar power especially in and around Delhi National Capital Region (NCR);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by his Ministry on proposal received from a US based solar giant Alset Power to develop barron and unused land to develop wind/solar park?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No Madam.

(c) The Ministry has not received any such proposal.

Defaulting Businessmen Fleeing Abroad

4086. SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the businessmen who took loans from Government banks could not repay the loan amount within limited period during the last three years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of defaulting businessmen/economic offenders who migrated to foreign countries/fled the country to escape prosecution during the last five years and the current year;

(c) the number of such offenders/ defaulters who have been arrested and brought to the country for trial/ conviction during the said period;

(d) whether the Government has taken any action against such offenders/ defaulters, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to prevent fleeing of criminal/ economic offenders from the country to escape trial?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Reserve Bank of India has apprised that the required information in this regard is not available with it.

(b) to (e) In respect of the number of defaulting businessmen / economic offenders who migrated to foreign countries / fled the country to escape prosecution during the last five years and current year, the Directorate of Enforcement (ED) has intimated the number as 27. With regard to action taken against such offenders/defaulters, ED has apprised that applications under the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 have been filed against seven persons out of these 27 persons, applications have been sent to Interpol to issue Red Corner Notices (RCNs) against 20 persons out of which RCNs have been issued against eight persons, and extradition requests have been sent for six individuals to the countries concerned. ED has also apprised that on 10.12.2018, the Westminster Magistrates' Court in London has recommended extradition of Shri Vijay Mallya from the United Kingdom to India. ED has further, informed that the number of offenders/defaulters as aforesaid is nil.

Besides aforementioned actions, steps taken to prevent fleeing of economic offenders from the country to escape trial include the enactment of the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018, which provides for attachment of property of a fugitive economic offender, confiscation of his property, and disentitling him from defending any civil claim. Further, Government has advised Public Sector Banks to obtain a certified copy of the passport of the promoters/directors and other authorised signatories of companies availing of loan facilities of more than Rs. 50 crore.

[Translation]

Foreign Debt

4087. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to pay foreign debt during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total foreign debt of the World Bank and Asian Development Bank that is to be paid by the Government as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) The Government repays the principal component of its foreign debt according to the terms and conditions agreed with lending/donor agencies. In the current financial year foreign debt amounting to Rs.22,631.0 crore (rounded off to zero decimal places) has been repaid up to 02.01.2019.

(c) As on 30.11.2018, debt outstanding (rounded off to zero decimal places) to World Bank and Asian Development Bank is as follows:

World Bank: Rs. 2,30,123 crore

Asian Development Bank: Rs. 87,757 crore

[English]

Generation of Waste

4088. SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total quantum of waste generated per year since the last five years in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of waste collected and treated out of total quantity of waste generated in a year;

(c) whether the Government has introduced any state-of-the-art technological innovation in order to productively treat waste collected in the country;

(d) if so, the details of such innovation thereof; and

(e) whether the Government conducts any awareness events in order to educate the citizens on hazards associated with different types of wastes and effective management of the same and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) According to Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), 52.9 Million Tonne per Annum (MTPA) of solid waste is generated in the country, out of which 46% is processed. The State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement. As per estimates by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), 8 MTPA of Bio-medical waste (BMW) is generated in the country, out of which 97% is treated. Further, 7.17 MTPA

of hazardous waste is generated, out of which 91% is recycled or treated and 25,940 tons of plastic waste is generated.

(c) and (d) The Government had comprehensively revised and notified the waste management rules in 2016 on hazardous waste, E-waste, solid waste, plastic waste, construction & demolition waste and bio-medical waste. The rules emphasize on recycle and recovery and provide for technological options for management of such wastes. The recycler/ operator/ generator may opt for any recycling/ resource recovery or technological options, after due evaluation by concerned authorities viz. State Pollution Control Boards/Committees, Central Pollution Control Board, Local Bodies.

The CPCB in its guidelines for collection, segregation & disposal of plastic waste has prescribed for technology solutions including utilization of plastic waste in road construction, co-processing in Cement Kilns, conversion of plastic waste into liquid RDF (Oil) and disposal of plastic waste through Plasma Pyrolysis Technology.

Similarly, the BMW Management Rules, 2016 prescribes incineration, plasma pyrolysis, autoclave/ microwave/hydroclave, combination of sterilization & shredding, dry heat sterilization as treatment technologies for category-specific disposal of bio-medical waste.

The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) is undertaking research and development projects for e-waste recycling/recovery and has set up following demonstration/ pilot projects:

- Demonstration plant at Bangalore on "Environmentally Sound Methods for Recovery of Metals from Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs) - Phase I" operated by Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology (C-MET), Hyderabad and E-Parisara, Bengaluru.
- Pilot plant at National Metallurgical Laboratory (NML), Jamshedpur involving physical separation and chemical leaching methods for recycling/recovery of electronic waste;
- Demonstration plant at Central Institute of Plastics Engineering & Technology (CIPET), Bhubaneswar on converting plastics from e-waste to virgin master batch for use in value added products. The process is capable of converting about 76% of waste plastic into master batch.

(e) The Government of India hosted the World Environment Day (WED) on June 05, 2018. The theme of WED 2018 was 'Beat Plastic Pollution'. Various awareness activities including beach and river clean-ups, exhibitions and school programmes were organized during the event. Further, under the scheme of "Creation of Management Structure for Hazardous Substances", the Ministry provides financial assistance under for organizing awareness programs and capacity building activities for all waste management rules. Till date, 20 Capacity-building programmes and regional consultations have been conducted on waste management rules.

Statement

State/UT-wise details on Solid Waste generation and processing (till November, 2018)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Total Waste Generation (in Million Tons per Annum)	Total Waste Processing (in percentage, %)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,330,160	29%
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36,500	52%
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	66,065	20%
4.	Assam	413,910	35%
5.	Bihar	828,915	43%
6.	Chandigarh UT	172,280	85%
7.	Chhattisgarh	601,885	84%
8.	Daman and Diu	11,680	65%
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12,775	0%
10.	NCT of Delhi	3,832,500	55%
11.	Goa	94,900	65%
1,2.	Gujarat	3,702,925	57%
13.	Haryana	1,647,610	17%
14.	Himachal Pradesh	124,830	40%
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	501,510	8%

1	2	3	4
16.	Jharkhand	849,335	42%
17.	Karnataka	3,650,000	32%
18.	Kerala	227,760	60%
19.	Madhya Pradesh	2,344,760	65%
20.	Maharashtra	8,238,050	44%
21.	Manipur	64,240	50%
22.	Meghalaya	97,820	58%
23.	Mizoram	73,365	4%
24.	Nagaland	124,830	52%
25.	Odisha	992,800	12%
26.	Puduchery UT	127,750	10%
27.	Punjab	1,496,500	33%
28.	Rajasthan	2,372,500	55%
29.	Sikkim	32,485	66%
30.	Tamil Nadu	5,601,655	55%
31.	Telangana	2,690,415	73%
32.	Tripura	153,300	45%
33.	Uttar Pradesh	6,132,000	57%
34.	Uttarakhand	513,190	38%
35.	West Bengal	2,810,500	5%
Total/ Average		52,971,720	46.03%

[*Translation*]

Conservation of Forest

4089. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE:
SHRIMATI SAVITRI THAKUR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a constant decline is being registered in the number of forests in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the data in this regard;

(c) whether any special scheme is being brought for making up the declining density of forests and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any public awareness drive is being run to make the general public more aware in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take steps regarding suitable programmes for proper development and conservation of forests in the country as well as for development of forest based industries and also for the development of the persons employed in such industries, if so, the details as on date, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. As per the latest India State of Forest Report i.e. ISFR-2017 published by Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, a subordinate organization under the Ministry, the total forest and tree cover in the country is 8,02,088 square kilometers (forest cover 708273 square kilometer, tree cover 93815 square kilometer) which is 24.39% of the geographical area of the country. There is an increase of 8021 square kilometer (forest cover 6778 square kilometer, tree cover 1243 square kilometer) of total forest and tree cover compared to that of ISFR-2015.

(c) To further increase the forest cover in the country, afforestation programmes are being taken up under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP) and Green India Mission (GIM) being implemented by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Afforestation activities are also taken up under various programmes/funding sources such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) and Compensatory Afforestation Fund.

National Mission for a Green India (GIM) is one of the eight Missions outlined under the National Action Plan on Climate Change. It aims at protecting, restoring and enhancing India's forest cover and responding to Climate Change. GIM activities were started in the Financial Year 2015-16. This scheme is being implemented by State Governments through the State Forest Development Agencies, Gram Panchayat/Gram Sabha and the various Committees set up at village level. National Afforestation Programme (NAP) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for afforestation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas through people's participation in the country.

(d) The Ministry recognizes the fact that publicity and awareness program for general public is important for conservation of forests in the country. Many forestry schemes of Central and State Government have an inbuilt component of publicity and awareness generation. Every State Government has a separate publicity and extension wing to carry out awareness campaigns to educate people regarding conservation of forests. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change also has a Central Sector Scheme namely Environment Education, Awareness and Training (EEAT). The scheme aims to promote environmental awareness amongst school and college level students across the county.

(e) Development and conservation of forests is primarily the responsibility of the State/UTs Government. Forests are managed according to the working plan approved by the Ministry.

Government of India has taken the following steps for growth and progress of Forest Based Industries:-

- (i) Ministry of Agriculture had formulated the National Agroforestry Policy 2014 with the objectives inter-alia to meet the raw material requirements of wood based industries and reduce import of wood and wood products to save foreign exchange.
- (ii) Ministry has issued suggestive guidelines for felling and transit regulation for tree species grown on non-forest private land with an aim to create conducive environment, which encourages the individuals to adopt farm/agro/homestead forestry.
- (iii) The Ministry has issued Wood Based Industries (Establishment and Regulation) Guidelines, 2016 and these guidelines were subsequent amended in 2017 to decentralize the regulatory processes concerning the wood based industries for the development of the sector in the country.

The Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute (IPIRTI), Bangalore institute under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change conduct training in connection with forest product utilization for plywood industry and trade and allied industries. It is also imparting technical education and/or training at undergraduate, postgraduate, and/or any other level in technology of agro and forests products, adhesives and laminates, and/or synthetic finishing, manufacturing machinery. Indian Council of Forestry Research and

Education (ICFRE), Dehradun is also conducting training for skill development. In order to train youth in environment, forest and wildlife sectors and enable them to be gainfully employed/ self-employed, MoEF&CC has launched a Green Skill Development Programme (GSDP) in June, 2017 on a pilot basis.

The programme is now being scaled up to an all India level. More than 30 skilling programmes are being conducted during 2018-19, covering diverse fields such as pollution monitoring (air/ water/ soil), Sewage Treatment Plants (STP/Effluent Treatments Plants (ETP) /Common and Combined Effluent Treatment Plants operation (CETP), waste management, forest management, water budgeting & auditing, conservation of river dolphins, wildlife management, para taxonomy, including PBRs, mangroves conservation, bamboo management and livelihood generation.

[English]

SEBI Recommendations for Listing on Overseas Stock Exchanges

4090. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a report by a committee constituted by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has made recommendations allowing Indian companies to directly list on overseas stock exchanges, without first listing in India;

(b) if so, the benefits or advantages for the Indian investors therefrom;

(c) whether the Government has accepted the recommendation in-principle;

(d) whether the recommendations further suggested a prohibition of entities incorporated in certain jurisdictions from investing in the shares of these companies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons pertaining to the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Committee has cited that companies incorporated in India can benefit from overseas listing, inter alia, by way of access to broader investor base, better valuation, increased analyst coverage, increased brand awareness and visibility, etc. The said benefits which

may accrue to the Indian companies would, in turn, benefit the Indian investors/ shareholders of such companies.

(c) The Committee submitted its report to SEBI on December 04, 2018. SEBI has forwarded the Report to Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Department of Revenue and the Reserve Bank of India for examining and taking forward the issues in the Committee Report that come under their respective purview.

(d) and (e) The Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), inter-alia, provides for framework governing purchase by a person resident outside India of equity shares issued by an Indian company listed in India. Further, Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) Regulations, 2017, inter-alia, provides restrictions / conditions such as prohibited activities, entry routes, sectoral caps and related conditions, as may be existing from time to time. The framework also prohibits entities incorporated in certain countries from investing in India, except under the Government route.

The Committee has recommended extension of said framework with similar restrictions / conditions for purchase by a person resident outside India of equity shares of a company incorporated in India listed on a foreign stock exchange.

Upgradation of ATMs

4091. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new guidelines issued by the RBI on Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) hardware and software upgradation has any impact on the ATM industry, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether such changes will result in increase in the service charges collected from the users, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that due to defective ATM many consumers are often unable to withdraw their deposited money from ATMs and they are facing difficulties, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any shortage of technical employees to repair ATMs and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to ensure smooth functioning of ATMs and to protect the interests of consumers/depositors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (e) As apprised by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs), while they have initiated necessary steps to comply with the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on various control and risk mitigation measures, they do not have any plan to shut down their ATMs.

PSBs have also informed that there is no proposal to increase the service charges from users for ATMs.

It has also been apprised that maintenance and updation of ATMs is continuous process with maintenance being looked after by the service provider/vendor. Whenever required, ATMs are repaired by them as per the Service Level Agreement (SLA).

With a view to protect the interest of the customers in case of unauthorized electronic banking transactions, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) vide its circular dated 06.07.2017 on "Customer Protection - Limiting Liability of Customers in Unauthorised Banking Transactions" has stipulated as follows:

1. Customers' liability is limited to zero in case of deficiency on the part of the bank or third party breach where deficiency lies neither with the bank nor with the customer but elsewhere in the system, provided they notify the bank within three working days of receiving the communication from the bank regarding the unauthorised transaction.
2. In such cases, the banks are to credit the amount involved in such transaction to the customer's account within ten working days from the date of such notification.

As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s circular on 'Control Measures for ATMs - Timeline for Compliance' dated 21.6.2018, banks are advised to initiate immediate action to implement the control measures for ATMs, including upgradation of software in a time bound manner and to closely monitor the compliance.

The Government has also instructed the banks to comply with the timelines prescribed by the RBI for upgradation of software for ATMs and to closely monitor the progress.

Digitisation and Publication of Textbooks

4092. SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has successfully implemented the scheme for Acquisition, Cataloguing, Digitization and Publication of Textbooks and Manuscripts;

(b) if so, the number of manuscripts that have been digitized and translated till date;

(c) the number of languages in which the translations are being done;

(d) the number of languages in which the texts are still to be translated; and

(e) the details of the portal or web based system through which the general public can access these texts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The following autonomous Research Councils under the Ministry of AYUSH has successfully implemented the scheme for Acquisition, Cataloguing, Digitization and Publication of Textbooks and Manuscripts:-

(a) Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS)

(b) Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS)

(c) Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM)

(b) to (d) The requisite information is as under:-

Name of the Council	Number of manuscripts digitized and translated till date	Number of languages in which translated	Number of languages in which the texts are still to be translated
CCRAS	5152	02	The manuscripts are translated as per recommendations of Scientific Advisory Group for Literary Research
CCRS	1419	09	06
CCRUM	114 (includes 58 volumes of 25 books)	06	03

(e) The list of the books published based on the manuscripts can be accessed on the website of CCRAS i.e. www.ccras.nic.in and AYUSH Research Portal at www.ayushportal.nic.in. A link for "Catalogue and Status of Ayurvedic Manuscripts" has also been provided on AYUSH Research Portal. In respect of CCRS & CCRUM, these texts can be accessed at the library & information centre of the respective Council.

Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act

4093. SHRI NINONG ERING:
SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rules under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 (CAF) are yet to be formulated, if so, the details and the present status thereof along with time by which the said rules are likely to be notified;

(b) the details of consultations which have taken place in the last one year on formulation of the said Rules;

(c) whether there has been any engagement with civil society organizations in this regard, if so, the details thereof and the details of annual plan of operations prepared by the States;

(d) whether gram sabhas in areas covered by Forest Rights Act (FRA) and Provisions of the Panchayats (Extention to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA) have been included in the formulation of these annual plans, if so, the details of consent taken from gram sabhas and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether gram sabhas will be able to monitor the use of funds and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the total amount spent on afforestation drives of various States during each of the last three years, States/ UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 [38 of 2016] was notified on 3rd August, 2016 and this Act came into effect with effect from 30th September, 2018 vide Gazette notification dated 13th August, 2018.

The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018 was prepared in consultation with various stakeholders and State Governments and notified on 10th August, 2018.

Compensatory Afforestation Fund (Accounting Procedure) Rules, 2018 as approved by the Ministry of Finance was notified in Gazette dated on 20th November, 2018.

(b) and (c) In last one year 5 consultations were made with various stakeholders including observation of various Civil Societies on the formulations of the Rules and the recommendations were incorporated in the Rules as agreed upon in the meeting and approved by the Government. The Annual Plan of Operation is prepared as per the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority guideline, 2009 and approved by the steering Committee of the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority. Funds are spent on Compensatory Afforestation and other allied activities as per Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority guideline.

(d) and (e) The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018 provides that only those activities provided in the Annual Plan of Operation approved by the State Authority in the State will be carried out by the Forest Department from State Fund. It further provides that the Annual Plan of Operation should be prepared in consultation with the 'Gram Sabha' having jurisdiction over the forest and non-forest land under consideration. This is in consonance with the provisions of the Rule 4(1)(f) of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2007 which empowers the Gram Sabha to monitor and control the committee constituted under clause 4(1)(e) which shall prepare a conservation and management plan for community forest resources in order to sustainably and equitably manage such community forest resources for the benefit of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers and integrate such conservation and management plan with the micro plans or working plans or management plans of the forest department with such modifications as may be considered necessary by the committee. The consultation of Gram Sabha was prescribed in the Rule in order to integrate such conservation and management plan prepared by the Gram Sabha with the Annual Plan of Operation prepared as per the Working Plan Code by the Forest Department and approved by the State Authority for Compensatory Afforestation and other improvement and eco-restoration activities for implementation in the State.

(f) The fund released by Adhoc Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority to

various state Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority for undertaking Compensatory Afforestation and allied activities and

permissible under the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority guidelines 2009 in the last 3 years is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State/ Union Territory wise release of fund in last three years including year 2018-19

State/UT	FY-15-16 Release	FY-16-17 Release	FY-17-18 Release	FY-18-19
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	850,000,000	890,000,000	970,000,000	1,044,700,000.00
Andaman Nicobar	10,000,000			
Arunachal Pradesh	620,000,000	1,500,000,000		950,000,000
Assam	300,000,000	700,000,000	458,400,000	
Bihar	341,400,000	330,000,000	393,100,000	376,190,000
Chandigarh	21,179,000	10,000,000	11,300,000	12,700,000
Chhattisgarh	2,390,000,000	2,800,000,000		
Delhi	39,100,000	40,000,000		
Gujarat	330,000,000	990,000,000	270,000,000	2,726,600,000
Haryana	640,000,000	180,000,000	800,000,000	1,442,000,000
Himachal Pradesh	769,800,000	1,320,000,000	1,200,000,000	1,325,200,000
Jammu and Kashmir	310,000,000	1,020,000,000	690,000,000	
Jharkhand	1,410,000,000	1,490,000,000	2,340,000,000	2,862,500,000
Karnataka	600,000,000	875,200,000	860,000,000	1,014,000,000
Kerala			80,000,000	146,100,000
Madhya Pradesh	2,130,000,000	1,400,000,000	2,000,000,000	2,687,600,000
Maharashtra	1,550,000,000	2,050,000,000	1,990,000,000	2,250,000,000
Manipur	250,000,000	150,000,000	295,000,000	248,500,000
Meghalaya	165,600,000		70,000,000	
Mizoram	100,000,000	77,300,000	68,500,000	
Odisha	3,220,000,000	4,260,000,000	14,940,400,000	5,540,000,000
Punjab	490,000,000	660,000,000	640,000,000	792,000,000
Rajasthan	480,000,000	1,410,600,000	1,790,000,000	1,692,400,000
Sikkim	110,000,000	90,000,000		
Tamil Nadu	22,000,000	90,000,000	126,800,000	

1	2	3	4	5
Telangana	760,000,000	1,182,180,000	1,270,000,000	2,373,800,000
Tripura	110,000,000	120,000,000	7,100,000	2,309,000,000
Uttar Pradesh	1,770,000,000	1,320,000,000	1,230,000,000	1,506,000,000
Uttarakhand	1,640,000,000	1,707,100,000	960,000,000	3,030,000,000
West Bengal		210,000,000		212,200,000
Total	21,129,079,000	26,472,380,000	33,702,200,000	34,999,890,000

Medical Devices

4094. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is the fourth largest medical devices market in Asia and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is fact that there are no specific rules or a law that allows the Government to direct a medical device company to give compensation to a victim after the device has been found faulty;

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

(d) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes. As informed by Department of Pharmaceuticals, a task force was constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Pharmaceuticals and as per the report of the task force published in 2015, India is the 4th largest manufacturer of medical device in Asia. This report is available on the website of Department of Pharmaceuticals and they have not conducted any further study.

(b) to (d) Medical Device are regulated under Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940 and Medical Devices Rules 2017. Import, sale and manufacture of notified Medical devices are regulated as drugs under the provisions of the said Act & Rules. However, there is no specific provision in the said Act and Rules for compensation to a victim after the

devices has been found faulty.

Drugs Technical Advisory Board (DTAB) in 81st meeting held on 29th November, 2018, has deliberated the issue for inclusion of provisions for compensation in case of injury or death due to any medical device found unsafe, malfunctioning etc., in Medical Devices Rules, 2017. The Board has decided on constitution of a Sub-Committee.

Schemes to Ease MSME Funding

4095. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total loans granted by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) and Industrial Investment Bank of India (IIBI) during the last four years;

(b) whether the Government is aware a large number of small and medium scale industries are on the verge of closure due to cash crunch, if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the same;

(c) whether the Government plans to bring out any scheme/has taken major initiative to ease availability of funds to this sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such scheme initiative are likely to be implemented; and

(e) if not, the other corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The amount of direct loans extended by Small Industries Development

Bank of India (SIDBI) during the last 4 years is as under:

Financial Year	Amount sanctioned (in Rs. crore)
2015	2,833.40
2016	3,517.68
2017	3,530.33
2018	2,274.31

Industrial Investment Bank of India (IIBI) is under Members' Voluntary Winding Up under the provisions of Companies Act since 06.09.2012. Hence, no loan has been sanctioned by it since then.

(b) to (e) Government have received representations from time to time regarding transient impact on cash flows of small entities during the transition phase to increased formalisation through registration under Goods and Services Tax (GST) etc. To support these entities during this phase, Government and Reserve Bank of India have taken several measures which inter-alia include extension of time period from 90 days to 180 days past due criterion to all Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) including those not registered under GST as a standard asset subject to certain conditions, sanction of additional working capital limits to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), permitting one-time restructuring of existing loans to MSMEs that are in default but 'standard' as on 1st January 2019 without an asset classification downgrade etc. These are in addition to previous support measures which, inter alia, include advice to all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to achieve a 20% y-o-y growth in credit to MSEs, allocation of 60% of the MSEs advances to the micro enterprise accounts, a 10% annual growth in number of micro enterprise accounts, adoption of one cluster, operationalising at least one specialised MSME Branch in every district, simplified computation of working capital of MSE units to make it minimum 20% of the projected annual turnover of the unit for borrowal limits upto Rs.5 crore, setting up of Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS) to solve the problem of delayed payment of MSMEs etc.

Government have also recently launched a support and outreach programme for MSMEs on 2nd November, 2018. The programme inter-alia, includes, initiatives for MSMEs on access to credit, access to market, technology upgradation, ease of doing business, social security for MSME sector employees.

Menstrual Hygiene for Adolescent Girls Schemes

4096. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:
SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing any scheme for promotion of menstrual hygiene among adolescent girls primarily in rural areas and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a large number of girls in the country drop out of school on reaching puberty, due to the unavailability of quality sanitary napkins;

(c) if so, the details in this regard;

(d) the steps taken towards creating awareness on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM); and

(e) the measures taken to spread awareness about use of alternative, affordable, healthier and environment friendly menstrual hygiene products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) To address the need of menstrual hygiene among adolescent girls residing primarily in rural areas, Government of India is supporting the Menstrual Hygiene Scheme, under which, funds are provided to States/UTs through National Health Mission for decentralized procurement of sanitary napkins packs for provision primarily to rural adolescent girls at subsidized rates as per proposals received from the States and UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans.

This scheme encompasses the following:

- Increasing awareness among adolescent girls on Menstrual Hygiene
- Improving access to and use of high quality sanitary napkins by adolescent girls in rural areas.
- Ensuring safe disposal of Sanitary Napkins in an environmentally friendly manner.
- Provision of funds to ASHAs to hold monthly meeting with adolescents to discuss issues related to menstrual hygiene.

(b) and (c) There is no National level Survey data available on this.

(d) A range of IEC material has been developed around Menstrual hygiene Scheme, using a 360 degree approach to create awareness among adolescent girls about safe & hygienic menstrual health practices which includes audio, video and reading materials for adolescent girls and job-aids for ASHAs and other field level functionaries for communicating with adolescent girls.

ASHAs across the country are trained and play a significant role in promotion of use and distribution of the sanitary napkins.

(e) Department of Health Research, under the Ministry of Health, is involved in assessment of all newer, alternative, environment friendly menstrual hygiene products to look into their safety and acceptability features.

[*Translation*]

Complaints Against Hospitals in CCI

4097. SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Competition Commission of India (CCI) has received complaints of unnecessary fees being charged by the super speciality hospitals in Delhi and National Capital Region;

(b) if so, the action taken so far by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government is receiving such complaints on a regular basis;

(d) if so, the number of such complaints received during the last four years; and

(e) the details of the action taken so far by the Government on these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) The Competition Commission of India (CCI) had received two regular complaints filed u/s 19 (1) (a) of the Competition Act, 2002 (the 'Act') and one Miscellaneous Complaint alleging contravention of the provisions of the Act, inter-alia, against Super Speciality Hospitals in Delhi and National Capital Region for charging unnecessary charges on treatment. In one case (No.20/2014), the CCI found that there was no contravention of the provisions of the Act and closed the case under section 26(2) of the Act at prima-facie stage vide their Order dated

14.03.2017. In another Case (No. 77/2015), the Commission, vide Order dated 31.08.2018, has referred the matter to Director General, CCI for a detailed investigation. In addition to the aforesaid two regular complaints, one General Complaint (No.7650) has also been received on 12.09.2018 alleging, inter-alia, that the hospitals in general and Mata Chanan Devi Hospital, New Delhi in particular are charging exorbitant prices for the treatment which is otherwise available at cheaper rates. CCI is taking action as per law. This is a continuous process.

GST

4098. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of sittings related to laws, rules, rates, compensation and taxation limit under Goods and Services Tax (GST) held so far along with the number of decisions taken/notifications issued so far for this purpose;

(b) the details of number of amendments made by the Government for which representations have been received from the State Governments or traders associations to change them and the time by which the Government is likely to consider the said proposals; and

(c) the number of commodities and products in case of which service tax has been reduced or increased by GST Council so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The GST Council has met 31 times so far. Till the 30th GST Council Meeting, a total of 918 decisions have been taken and 294 notifications have been issued by the Central Government. In the 31st GST Council Meeting held on 22nd December, 2018, a total of 29 decisions were taken which have been implemented through the issuance of the requisite notifications and Circulars.

(b) Based on the representations received from various stake holders, including trade and industry, certain amendments were recommended by the GST Council. Consequently, the Central Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2018, the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2018, the Goods and

Services Tax (Compensation to States) Amendment Act, 2018 and the Integrated Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2018 received the assent of the Hon'ble President of India on 29.08.2018. The GST Council in its 31st meeting held on 22nd December, 2018 decided that

the said amendment Acts would be brought into force with effect from 1st February, 2019.

(c) The details of rationalization of GST rates on services are as under:

Sl. No.	GST Council Meeting	Gist of Rate Changes of Services	Date of Implementation (by way of Notification)
1	20th Meeting dated 5th August, 2017	GST rate was reduced on total 10 group of services	22-08-2017
2	21st Meeting dated 9th September, 2017	GST rate was reduced on total 4 group of services	21-09-2017 and 22-09-2017
3	22nd Meeting, dated 6th October, 2018	GST rate was reduced on total 21 group of services	13-10-2017
4	23rd Meeting, dated 10th November, 2018	GST rate was reduced on total 3 group of services	14-11-2017
5	25th Meeting, dated 18th January, 2018	GST rate was reduced on total 34 group of services	25-01-2018
6	28th Meeting, dated 21st July, 2018	GST rate was reduced on total 16 group of services	27-07-2018
7	31st Meeting dated 22nd December, 2018	GST rate was reduced on total 8 group of services	01-01-2019

Domestic Violence Act, 2005

4099. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provisions of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 are not being enforced effectively in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken by the Government to ensure proper enforcement of the said Act;

(c) whether there is an urgent need to appoint more Protection Officers and to make their details public to ensure enforcement of the court's orders and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has issued directions to take necessary action in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of cases of domestic violence registered/reported during the last four years along with the action taken by the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (d)) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 which came into effect in October 2006 aims to provide protection and support to victims of domestic violence. The Act obligates the protection officer to provide immediate protection through police and other relief to aggrieved women through service providers. As informed by the State Governments/UT Administration, all State Governments have appointed Protection Officers. Recently, all State Governments/UT Administration have been requested to allocate separate budget for smooth functioning of Protection Officers (PO), providing support to survivors, training capacity building of Police, Judiciary, Medical Officer, service providers and for creating mass awareness around the Act. The Ministry has also requested to provide Form IV in local languages so that aggrieved women understand their rights in a simplified manner.

All the State Governments/UT Administrations are responsible for implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. However, the Government of India emphasised upon the need to impart training to First Class Judicial Magistrates/Metropolitan Magistrates to deal with cases under Domestic violence Act through National/State Judicial Academies.

(e) As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total number of 426 cases in 2014, 461 cases in 2015 and 437 cases in 2016 were registered under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

*[English]***Animal Welfare NGOs**

4100. SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and details of Delhi based animal welfare NGOs/Societies/Trusts/Voluntary Organisations (VOs) along with foreign donations received by them, since 2010, year-wise, along with the details of pending Income Tax (IT) inquiries / complaints against them;

(b) the details of such NGOs/ Societies/ Trusts/ VOs that have registered for and been granted exemption from IT on domestic and foreign donations since 2010;

(c) whether many societies/NGOs/Trusts/VOs enjoy IT exemption despite concealment and failure to file statutory annual returns with the Registrar of Societies since year 2008, if so, the reasons thereof and the details of defaulters;

(d) whether the Income Tax (IT) Department proposes to verify such defaulting NGOs and initiate penal action, if so, the details thereof and the proposed steps IT Department contemplates in tax evasion by some animal welfare societies/ Trusts by unfair means and practices like non filing of returns before Registrar of Societies including audit/scrutiny of such societies in case of complaints, if so the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether charitable societies receiving foreign aid and exempted from IT are permitted by relevant regulations to simultaneously operate commercial/paid services alongside charitable operations to earn huge profits at highly exorbitant rates violating the social/charitable mandate of these trusts and yet claim IT exemption, if so, the details of such societies in charitable and commercial operations concurrently and the IT Department audit/inspection of their accounts based on the complaints made if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The details of animal welfare organisations recognised by the Animal welfare Board of India. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in Delhi is given in the enclosed Statement. The details of such entities registered u/s 12AA for income-tax exemption and pending Income Tax inquiries/complaints if any have been indicated against the name of such entity. Information relating to foreign contribution received by an FCRA registered NGO is available in the public domain at www.fcraonline.nic.in

(c) Grant of income tax exemption to a charitable trust is governed by the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961. The primary condition for grant of exemption to a trust or institution under section 11 of the Act is that the income derived from property held under trust should be applied for charitable purposes in India. 'Charitable purpose' is defined in section 2(15) of the Act.

(d) Wherever instances of violation of provisions under the Act by any charitable trust/institution come to notice, it is dealt with appropriately in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

(e) Section 2(15) of the Act provides that the advancement of any other object of general public utility shall not be a charitable purpose, if it involves the carrying on of any activity in the nature of trade, commerce or business, or any activity of rendering any service in relation to any trade, commerce or business, for a cess or fee or any other consideration, irrespective of the nature of use or application, or retention, of the income from such activity, unless,-

(i) such activity is undertaken in the course of actual carrying out of such advancement of any other object of general public utility; and

(ii) the aggregate receipts from such activity or activities, during the previous year, do not exceed twenty percent of the total receipts, of the trust or institution undertaking such activity or activities, for the previous year.

Statement*Animal Welfare Organisation in Delhi*

Sl.No.	Name of the animal welfare Organisations recognised by Animal Welfare Board of India in Delhi	Address	Pending Income Tax (IT) inquiries/ Complaints	Whether registered u/s 12AA of the Act
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Wildlife SOS	D-20, Defence Colony, New Delhi-110024	Nil	Yes
2.	Vegetarian Society of Delhi	Ahmisa Bhavan, F-125, Lado Sarai, New Delhi-110030	Nil	Yes
3.	Sonadi Charitable Trust	J 1910 Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi-110019	Nil	Yes
4.	Surabhi Shodh Sansthan (Shri Krishnan Go-Shala)	A-17 Raghuvr Bhavan, Kewal Park, Ajadpur, New Delhi-110033	Nil	Yes
5.	Stray Care	D-44 Sujan Singh Park, New Delhi-110003	Nil	Yes
6.	Shrimad Dayanand Vedarsh Mahavidyala Nyas	119 Gautam Nagar, New Delhi-110049	No complaint has been received, however Scrutiny proceedings u / s 143(3). of the IT Act, 1961 for A.Y.- 2016-17 is pending	Yes
7.	Society for Animal Welfare Orgtanisation	H.No. 413, Sector-9, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110022	Nil	Yes
8.	Stray Relief & Animal Welfare (STRAW)	D-2303, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-110070	Nil	Yes
9.	Vets Beyond Borders India Charitable Trust	C/o Rajesh Lal & Co., Flat No.5 & 6, II Floor, Ajit Arcade, Kailash Colony, Lala Lajpatrai Marg, New Delhi-110048	Nil	No data available
10.	Delhi Panjrapole Society	372 Khrai Baoli, New Delhi-110006	Nil	Yes
11.	Pets Welfare Club of India	5/39 Old Rajinder Nagar. New Delhi-	NA	Yes
12.	Indian Vety Association	C/o Dr. V.K. Kashyap, 143 A Sarai Kale Khan Po. Hazarath Nizamuddin, New Delhi-110013	NA	No data available

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Delhi SPCA	Old Boulevard Road, Lala Harden Sahai	NA	No data available
14.	Bal Jagrati Association Redg.	ID/20, Sangam Vihar, New Delhi-110062	NA	No data available
15.	Centre for Wildlife Rehabilitation & Conservation	A 220, New Friends Colony, New Delhi-110065	NA	No data available
16.	Manav Gau Sadan	Off: 975 Street, Jagiyan, Near Jawahar chowk, Najatgarh, New Delhi-110043	NA	No data available
17.	Efforts & Effects	L-92 / 10A, First Floor, Lalji Shopp. Complex, Munirka Market, New Delhi-110067	Nil	Yes
18.	Akhil Bharat Krishi Goseva Sangh	Flat No. 103 Block B, 1-2. Ansal Bhavan	Nil	Yes
19.	Kindness to Animals & Respect for Environment	M-39 Main Market, Greater Kailash I, New Delhi-110048	Nil	Yes
20.	Nav Jeeva Daya Mandal	1443 Jail Chhipian, Maliwara, Naisarak, New Delhi-110006	NA	No data available
21.	Raghuvir Pashu Sewa Sansthan	D-48, Gali No., 12, Jagatpuri Vistar, Delhi-110093	Nil	Yes
22.	Ruth Cowell Foundation (PFA GOSADAN)	Bawana, 4-R.D.C.M. Building, 16 Bharakhamba Road, New Delhi -110001	Nil	Yes
23.	The Friendicoes- SECA	271 & 273 Under Defence Colony, Jangpura side, Flyover Market, New Delhi-110024	Nil	Yes
24.	Foundation For Sustainable Development	B-30, Anoop Nagar, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi-110059	NA	No data available
25.	Jeevashram Foundation	Village Rajekari, New Delhi-110038	Nil	Yes
26.	Love 4 Cow Trust	A 12 SFS Cat-I, East of Kailash, PKT-B, New Delhi-110065	Nil	Yes
27.	JBF (India) Trust	466, GF, DDA MIG Flats, Sijree Awas, Sector 18 B, Dwarka, New Delhi-110078	Nil	Yes
28.	Jeevan Jyoti Animal Welfare Society	H.No. 65, Pocket a, Sector-II, Rohini, Delhi-110085	Nil	Yes
29.	Maharishi Dayanand Gausamvardhan Kendra	Village Ghazipur, Near Central warehouse, Delhi-110096	Nil	Yes
30.	Krishna Ashram	D-3A, Rita Villa, Satbari, New Delhi-110030	Nil	Yes
31.	Dabar Hare Krishna Gaushala	H.No. 199, VPO, Surera, New Delhi-110043	Nil	Yes
32.	Deendayal Research Institute	7E Swami Ramtirth Nagar, rani Jhansi Road, Jhandewalan, New Delhi-110005	No return filed as per E-filing portal	Yes

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Cure and Care Animal Help Foundation	WZ 1090, Basaidarapur, (Lane Opp Balinagar Sanatandharam Mandir), New Delhi-110015	Nil	Yes
34.	Bharatiya Govans Rakshan Samvardhan Parishad (Gopal Gosadan Harewali)	Gopal Gosadan Harewali, 38 Rani Jhansi Road, P.B.No.5711, New Delhi-110055	No return filed as per E-fihng portal	Yes
35.	Bharatiya Cattle Resource Development Foundation	Ahmisa Bhawan, F-125, Lado Sarai, New Delhi-110030	Nil	Yes
36.	Bharat Gosevak Samaj	3 Sadarthana Road, New Delhi-110006	Nil	Yes
37.	Circle of Animal Lovers	C-58, Indira Enclave, Neb, Sarai, New Delhi	No return filed as per E-filing portal	Yes
38.	Brooke Hospital For Animals (India)	F-86, Preet Vihar, New Delhi-110092	Nil	Yes
39.	Samrakshan Charitable Trust	Flat No. 103 Block B, 1-2, Ansal Bhavan, Dr. Mukherji Nagar, New Delhi-110009	Nil	Yes
40.	Shri Vijayanand Surishwar Jain Sewa Trust	Jain Sewa Trust, H48 Navin Shahdara, Delhi-32	Nil	Yes
41.	Sarvjan Sewa	528, Platinum Heights, Sector-18 B, Block-B, Dwarka, New Delhi-110075	Nil	Yes
42.	Sanjay Gandhi Animal Care Centre	Nr. Shivaji College, Raja Garden, New Delhi-110027	NA	No data available
43.	Pet Animal Welfare Society	C9/7 Masudpur Market, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-70	Nil	Yes
44.	People For Animals	BA/1A-Ashoka Vihar, New Delhi-110052	Nil	Yes
45.	Animal India Trust	Jal Vihar, Lajpat Nagar-I, Near Jal Vihar Bus Terminal, New Delhi-110024	Nil	Yes
46.	Acharya Sushil Gausadan	C-599 Defence Colony, Chetna Marg, New Delhi-110024	Nil	Yes
47.	Ahimsa International	53 Rishat Vihar Extension, New Delhi-110006	Nil	Yes
48.	Animal Rights International	Ahimsa Bhavan, F125 Lado Sarai, New Delhi-110030	Nil	Yes
49.	Helping Hand Trust	G-7 Satyam Plaza, L.S.C, Pocket-B & E, Dilshad Garden, Delhi-110095	Nil	Yes
50.	Guruver Vidya Sagar Jeev Raksha Kendra	1202/2B 1st Floor, New Delhi-110006	Nil	Yes
51.	Maharishi Vishvamitra Voouraksha Parishad Nyas	Sankat Mochan Ashram, Sector-6. R.K.Puram, New Delhi-110022	Nil	Yes

National Family Health Survey (NFHS)/Annual Health Survey

4101. SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHR RAJEEV SATAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Family Health Survey (NFHS)/Annual Health Surveys conducted in rural and urban areas of the country and the major findings in these surveys State/UT-wise;

(b) whether a number of States/UTs were not covered by some of these surveys and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has restructured the format of National Family Health Survey/Annual Health Survey;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure compilation of true and objective data in order to help the Government in making its future policies and programmes; and

(f) the corrective steps taken by the Government to improve Healthcare in rural and urban areas of the country, State/UT wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Four rounds of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) were conducted in the country during 1992-93 (NFHS 1), 1998-99 (NFHS 2), 2005-06 (NFHS-3) and 2015-16 (NFHS-4) under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, with the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency. The Three rounds (2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13) of Annual Health Survey (AHS) was

carried out through the Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India in 284 districts of States namely Assam and Empowerment Action Group (EAG) States (Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand) have been completed.

The major findings of NFHS-4 and AHS are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

The detailed findings of these surveys are available at link <http://rchiips.org/NFHS/index.shtml>.

The survey results including the Clinical Anthropometric and Biological (CAB) component are now available on the website (<http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011-common/AHSurvey.html>) of ORGI.

(b) In NFHS-1 Sikkim and the Kashmir region of Jammu and Kashmir have not been covered primarily due to the local law and order situation. Further, Union Territories except Delhi were also not covered in NFHS 1 to NFHS 3, as the total population of these areas taken together are less than one percent of India's population.

As per the mandate, Annual Health Surveys (AHS) was conducted only in BAG states and Assam.

(c) and (d) Govt. has restructured NFHS from 2015-16 whereas its coverage has widened to provide estimates at district level. This has been termed as benchmark for the future NFHS surveys. Along with the coverage, the content of different rounds of NFHS has been increasing as per the new requirements of various ministries.

(e) District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS) with varying periodicity and Annual Health Survey in 8 EAG States and Assam were subsumed to an integrated NFHS with a periodicity of three years. The Ministry launched National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-4 as an integrated survey with the aim to provide estimates of key family welfare and health indicators at the National, State and District levels.

(f) The corrective steps taken by the Government to improve Healthcare in rural and urban areas of the country, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I*Some of the major findings from National Family Health Survey (NFHS)*

State/union territory	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)				Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)			
	NFHS-1	NFHS-2	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-1	NFHS-2	NFHS-3	NFHS-4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
India	3.39	2.85	2.68	2.18	78.5	67.6	57.0	40.7
Andhra Pradesh	2.59	2.25	1.79	1.83	70.4	65.8	53.5	34.9
Assam	3.53	2.31	2.42	2.21	88.7	69.5	66.1	47.6
Bihar	4.00	3.70	4.00	3.41	89.2	72.9	61.7	48.1
Chhattisgarh	-	-	2.62	2.23	-	-	70.8	54.0
Gujarat	2.99	2.72	2.42	2.03	68.7	62.6	49.7	34.2
Haryana	3.99	2.88	2.69	2.05	73.3	56.8	41.7	32.8
Jharkhand	-	-	3.31	2.55	-	-	68.7	43.5
Karnataka	2.85	2.13	2.07	1.80	65.4	51.5	43.2	26.9
Kerala	2.00	1.96	1.93	1.56	23.8	16.3	15.3	5.6
Madhya Pradesh	3.90	3.43	3.12	2.32	85.2	86.1	69.5	51.2
Maharashtra	2.86	2.52	2.11	1.87	50.5	43.7	37.5	23.7
Odisha	2.92	2.46	2.37	2.05	112.1	81.0	64.7	39.6
Punjab	2.92	2.21	1.99	1.62	53.7	57.1	41.7	29.2
Rajasthan	3.63	3.78	3.21	2.40	72.6	80.4	65.3	41.3
Tamil Nadu	2.48	2.19	1.80	1.70	67.7	48.2	30.4	20.2
Telangana	-	-	-	1.78	-	-	-	27.7
Uttar Pradesh	4.82	4.06	3.82	2.74	99.9	86.7	72.7	63.5
West Bengal	2.92	2.29	2.27	1.77	75.3	48.7	48.0	27.5
Arunachal Pradesh	4.25	2.52	3.03	2.10	40.0	63.1	60.7	22.9
Delhi	3.02	2.40	2.13	1.78	65.4	46.8	39.8	31.2
Goa	1.90	1.77	1.79	1.66	31.9	36.7	15.3	12.9
Himachal Pradesh	2.97	2.14	1.94	1.88	55.8	34.4	36.1	34.3
Jammu and Kashmir#	3.13	2.71	2.38	2.01	45.4	65.0	44.7	32.4
Manipur	2.76	3.04	2.83	2.61	42.4	37.0	29.7	21.7
Meghalaya	3.73	4.57	3.80	3.04	64.2	89.0	44.6	29.9
Mizoram	2.30	2.89	2.86	2.27	14.6	37.0	34.1	40.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nagaland	3.26	3.77	3.74	2.74	17.2	42.1	38.3	29.5
Sikkim	-	2.75	2.02	1.17	-	43.9	33.7	29.5
Tripura	2.67	1.87	2.22	1.68	75.8	44.2	51.5	26.7
Uttarakhand	-	-	2.55	2.07	-	-	41.9	39.7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	1.44	-	-	-	9.8
Chandigarh	-	-	-	1.57	-	-	-	38.3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	2.32	-	-	-	33.0
Daman and Diu	-	-	-	1.68	-	-	-	34.4
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	1.82	-	-	-	26.9
Puducherry	-	-	-	1.70	-	-	-	15.7

Data in respect of J & K for NFHS-1 corresponds to Jammu region of J & K

Source - NFHS Reports/Factsheets

Some of the major findings from National Family Health Survey (NFHS)

State/union territory	Current use of contraceptive method - Any modern method(%)				Percentage delivered in health facility			
	NFHS-1	NFHS-2	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-1	NFHS-2	NFHS-3	NFHS-4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
India	36.3	42.8	48.5	47.7	25.5	33.6	38.7	78.9
Andhra Pradesh	46.5	58.9	67.0	69.4	32.8	49.8	64.4	91.5
Assam	19.8	26.6	27.0	37.0	11.1	17.6	22.4	70.6
Bihar	21.6	22.4	28.9	23.2	12.1	14.6	19.9	63.8
Chhattisgarh	-	-	49.1	54.5	-	-	14.3	70.2
Gujarat	46.9	53.3	56.5	43.1	35.6	46.3	52.7	88.7
Haryana	44.3	53.2	58.3	59.4	16.7	22.4	35.7	80.4
Jharkhand	-	-	31.1	37.4	-	-	18.3	61.9
Karnataka	47.3	56.5	62.5	51.3	37.5	51.1	64.7	94.3
Kerala	54.4	56.1	57.9	50.3	87.8	93.0	99.3	99.9
Madhya Pradesh	35.5	42.6	52.8	49.5	15.9	20.1	26.2	80.8
Maharashtra	52.5	59.9	64.9	62.5	43.9	52.6	64.6	90.3
Odisha	34.6	40.3	44.7	45.4	14.1	22.6	35.6	85.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Punjab	51.3	53.8	56.1	66.3	24.8	37.5	51.3	90.5
Rajasthan	30.9	38.1	44.4	53.5	11.6	21.5	29.6	84.0
Tamil Nadu	45.2	50.3	60.0	52.6	63.4	79.3	87.8	98.9
Telangana	-	-	-	56.9	-	-	-	91.5
Uttar Pradesh	18.5	22.0	29.3	31.7	11.2	15.5	20.6	67.8
West Bengal	37.3	47.3	49.9	57.0	31.5	40.1	42.0	75.2
Arunachal Pradesh	19.3	32.8	37.3	26.6	19.9	31.2	28.5	52.3
Delhi	54.6	56.3	56.5	48.6	44.3	59.1	58.9	84.4
Goa	37.9	35.9	37.2	24.8	86.8	90.8	92.3	96.9
Himachal Pradesh	54.4	60.8	71.0	52.0	16.0	28.9	43.0	76.4
Jammu and Kashmir#	39.7	41.7	44.9	46.0	21.9	35.6	50.2	85.6
Manipur	24.1	25.9	23.6	12.7	23.0	34.5	45.9	69.1
Meghalaya	15.1	15.5	18.5	21.9	29.6	17.3	29.0	51.3
Mizoram	52.9	57.1	59.6	35.2	48.9	57.7	59.8	80.1
Nagaland	13.0	24.2	22.5	21.2	6.0	12.1	11.6	32.8
Sikkim	-	41.4	48.7	45.9	-	31.5	47.2	94.7
Tripura	28.6	43.5	44.9	42.8	30.7	45.2	46.9	79.9
Uttarakhand	-	-	55.5	49.3	-	-	32.6	68.6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	48.0	-	-	-	96.4
Chandigarh	-	-	-	58.2	-	-	-	91.6
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	37.9	-	-	-	88.0
Daman and Diu	-	-	-	31.6	-	-	-	90.1
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	15.7	-	-	-	99.3
Puducherry	-	-	-	61.2	-	-	-	99.9

Data in respect of J & K for NFHS-1 corresponds to Jammu region of J & K

Source- NFHS Reports/Factsheets

Some of the major findings from National Family Health Survey (NFHS)

State/union territory	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (%)			
	NFHS-1	NFHS-2	NFHS-3	NFHS-4
1	2	3	4	5
India	35.4	42.0	43.5	62.0
Andhra Pradesh*	45.0	58.7	46.0	65.2

1	2	3	4	5
Assam	19.4	17.0	31.4	47.1
Bihar	10.7	11.0	32.8	61.7
Chhattisgarh	-	-	48.7	76.4
Gujarat	49.8	53.0	45.2	50.4
Haryana	53.5	62.7	65.3	62.2
Jharkhand	-	-	34.2	61.9
Karnataka	52.2	60.0	55.0	62.6
Kerala	54.4	79.7	75.3	82.1
Madhya Pradesh	29.2	22.4	40.3	53.6
Maharashtra	64.1	78.4	58.8	56.2
Odisha	36.1	43.7	51.8	78.6
Punjab	61.9	72.1	60.1	89.0
Rajasthan	21.1	17.3	26.5	54.8
Tamil Nadu	64.9	88.8	80.9	69.7
Telangana	-	-	67.5	
Uttar Pradesh	19.8	21.2	23.0	51.1
West Bengal	34.2	43.8	64.3	84.4
Arunachal Pradesh	22.5	20.5	28.4	38.2
Delhi	57.8	69.8	63.2	68.8
Goa	74.9	82.6	78.6	88.4
Himachal Pradesh	62.9	83.4	74.2	69.5
Jammu and Kashmir#	65.7	56.7	66.7	75.1
Manipur	29.1	42.3	46.8	65.8
Meghalaya	9.7	14.3	32.9	61.4
Mizoram	56.4	59.6	46.5	50.7
Nagaland	3.8	14.1	21.0	35.4
Sikkim	-	47.4	69.6	83.0
Tripura	19.0	40.7	49.7	54.5
Uttarakhand	-	-	60.0	57.6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	73.2
Chandigarh	-	-	-	(79.5)
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	43.2
Daman and Diu	-	-	-	66.3
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	89.0
Puducherry	-	-	-	91.2

Data in respect of J & K for NFHS-1 corresponds to Jammu region of J & K

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Source- NFHS Reports/Factsheets

Some of the major findings from National Family Health Survey (NFHS)

State/union territory	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age-percentage below -2SD2) (%)				Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height — percentage below -2SD2) (%)				Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight for age— percentage below -2SD2) (%)			
	NFHS-1	NFHS-2	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-1	NFHS-2	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-1	NFHS-2	NFHS-3	NFHS-4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
India	52	45.5	48.0	38.4	17.5	15.5	19.8	21.0	53.4	47	42.5	35.7
Andhra Pradesh	-	38.6	42.7	31.4	-	9.1	12.2	17.2	49.1	37.7	32.5	31.9
Assam	52.2	50.2	46.5	36.4	10.8	13.3	13.7	17.0	50.4	36	36.4	29.8
Bihar	60.9	53.7	55.6	48.3	21.8	21.0	27.1	20.8	62.6	54.4	55.9	43.9
Chhattisgarh	-	-	52.9	37.6	-	-	19.5	23.1	-	-	47.1	37.7
Gujarat	48.2	43.6	51.7	38.5	18.9	16.2	18.7	26.4	50.1	45.1	44.6	39.3
Haryana	46.7	50.0	45.7	34.0	5.9	5.3	19.1	21.2	37.9	34.6	39.6	29.4
Jharkhand	-	-	49.8	45.3	-	-	32.3	29.0	-	-	56.5	47.8
Karnataka	47.6	36.6	43.7	36.2	17.4	20.0	17.6	26.1	54.3	43.9	37.6	35.2
Kerala	27.4	21.9	24.5	19.7	11.6	11.1	15.9	15.7	28.5	26.9	22.9	16.1
Madhya Pradesh	-	51.0	50.0	42.0	-	19.8	35.0	25.8	57.4	55.1	60.0	42.8
Maharashtra	48.5	39.9	46.3	34.4	20.2	21.2	16.5	25.6	54.2	49.6	37.0	36.0
Odisha	48.2	44.0	45.0	34.1	21.3	24.3	19.5	20.4	53.3	54.4	40.7	34.4
Punjab	40.0	39.2	36.7	25.7	19.9	7.1	9.2	15.6	45.9	28.7	24.9	21.6
Rajasthan	43.1	52.0	43.7	39.1	19.5	11.7	20.4	23.0	41.6	50.6	39.9	36.7
Tamil Nadu	-	29.4	30.9	27.1	-	19.9	22.2	19.7	48.2	36.7	29.8	23.8
Telangana	-	-	-	28.0	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	28.3
Uttar Pradesh	59.5	55.5	56.8	46.2	16.1	11.1	14.8	17.9	59	51.7	42.4	39.5
West Bengal	U	41.5	44.6	32.5	-	13.6	16.9	20.3	56.8	48.7	38.7	31.5

Arunachal Pradesh	53.9	26.5	43.3	29.3	11.2	7.9	15.3	17.3	39.7	24.3	32.5	19.5
Delhi	43.2	36.8	42.2	31.9	11.9	12.5	15.4	15.9	41.6	34.7	26.1	27.0
Goa 32.5	18.1	25.6	20.1	15.3	13.1	14.1	21.9	35	28.6	25.0	23.8	
Himachal Pradesh	-	41.3	38.6	26.3	-	16.9	19.3	13.7	47	43.6	36.5	21.2
Jammu and Kashmir#	40.8	38.8	35.0	27.4	14.8	11.8	14.8	12.1	44.5	34.5	25.6	16.6
Manipur	33.6	31.3	35.6	28.9	8.8	8.2	9.0	6.8	30.1	27.5	22.1	13.8
Meghalaya	50.8	44.9	55.1	43.8	18.9	13.3	30.7	15.3	45.5	37.9	48.8	28.9
Mizoram	41.3	34.6	39.8	28.1	2.2	10.2	9.0	6.1	28.1	27.7	19.9	12.0
Nagaland	32.4	33.0	38.8	28.6	12.7	10.4	13.3	11.2	28.7	24.1	25.2	16.7
Sikkim	-	31.7	38.3	29.6	-	4.8	9.7	14.2	-	20.6	19.7	14.2
Tripura	46.0	40.4	35.7	24.3	17.5	13.1	24.6	16.8	48.8	42.6	39.6	24.1
Uttarakhand	-	-	44.4	33.5	-	-	18.8	19.5	-	-	38.0	26.6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	23.3	-	-	-	18.9	-	-	-	21.5
Chandigarh	-	-	-	28.7	-	-	-	10.9	-	-	-	24.5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	41.7	-	-	-	27.6	-	-	-	38.8
Daman and Diu	-	-	-	23.4	-	-	-	24.1	-	-	-	26.7
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	26.8	-	-	-	13.7	-	-	-	23.6
Puducherry	-	-	23.7	-	-	-	23.6	-	-	-	22.0	

Data in respect of J & K for NFHS-1 corresponds to Jammu region of J & K

² Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the International Reference Population median

Source- NFHS Reports/Factsheets

Statement-II

Some of the major findings from Annual Health Survey (AHS)

State	IMR			TFR			Institutional delivery (%)			Children aged 12-23 months Fully Immunized (%)			Any Modern Method (%)			Nutritional status- below 5 years (CAB Survey 2014)		
	AHS-2010-11	AHS-2011-12	AHS-2012-13	AHS-2010-11	AHS-2011-12	AHS-2012-13	AHS-2010-11	AHS-2011-12	AHS-2012-13	AHS-2010-11	AHS-2011-12	AHS-2012-13	AHS-2010-11	AHS-2011-12	AHS-2012-13	Stunting (Height-for-Age)% [Below-2SD]	Was-ting (Weight-for-Height)% [Below-2SD]	Under weight (Weight-for-Age)% [Below-2SD]
Assam	60	57	55	2.6	2.4	2.4	57.7	60.8	65.9	59.0	61.4	64.4	35.7	37.9	38.1	37.4	20.2	30.8
Bihar	55	52	48	3.7	3.6	3.5	47.7	51.9	55.4	64.5	65.6	69.9	33.9	38.2	36.5	52.0	19.2	40.3
Chhattisgarh	53	50	46	2.9	2.8	2.7	34.9	40.4	39.5	74.1	74.1	74.9	49.5	55.4	57.2	34.7	32.4	39.4
Jharkhand	41	38	36	3.1	2.9	2.7	37.6	41.2	46.2	63.7	69.1	69.9	38.0	43.9	43.7	50.5	21.3	45.7
Madhya Pradesh	67	65	62	3.1	3.1	3.0	76.1	79.7	82.6	54.9	59.7	66.4	57.0	59.3	59.4	51.5	17.3	40.6
Odisha	62	59	56	2.3	2.3	2.2	71.3	77.7	80.8	55.0	62.3	68.8	44.0	46.8	46.3	41.5	20.2	38.9
Rajasthan	60	57	55	3.2	3.1	2.9	70.2	74.4	78.0	70.8	69.2	74.2	58.8	59.4	62.4	44.0	22.5	36.6
Uttar Pradesh	71	70	68	3.6	3.4	3.3	45.6	51.7	56.7	45.3	48.1	52.7	31.8	37.3	37.6	62.0	15.9	44.9
Uttarakhand	43	41	40	2.3	2.1	2.1	50.5	54.6	58.3	75.4	77.9	79.6	55.4	54.1	54.3	40.2	14.7	28.0

Source- AHS Factsheets

Statement-III

Following are different programme and schemes undertaken to improve Healthcare in rural and urban areas of the country, State/UT-wise:

The National Health Mission (NHM) envisages achievement of universal access to equitable, affordable & quality health care services that are accountable and responsive to people's needs. NHM encompasses its two Sub-Missions, the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM). The main programmatic components include Health System Strengthening in rural and urban areas, Reproductive-Maternal- Neonatal-Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A), and Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases.

Under the NHM, technical and financial support is provided to States / UTs for strengthening their healthcare systems including support for engagement or in-sourcing of health manpower on contractual basis, provision of free drugs, diagnostics, ambulances, Mobile Medical Units etc., based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope.

This includes support for provision of a host of free services including for maternal health, child health, adolescent health, family planning, universal immunisation programme, and for major diseases such as Tuberculosis, HIV/ AIDS, vector borne diseases such as Malaria, Dengue and Kala Azar, Leprosy etc. Other major initiatives for which states are being supported include Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK), implementation of NHM Free Drugs and Free Diagnostics Service Initiatives, Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme, Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan, Mother's Absolute Affection (MAA) Programme, free patient emergency transport and implementation of National Quality Assurance Framework. The Government has also rolled out universal screening for women and men aged 30 years and above for common Non-Communicable diseases-Hypertension, Diabetes, and Cancer of the breast, cervix and oral.

Some more programme /Scheme for targeting improvement of nutritional status are as under:

- Provision of Vitamin A supplementation (VAS) for under-five children, Village Health and

Nutrition Days and Mother and Child Protection Card for addressing the nutrition concerns in children, pregnant women and lactating mothers,

- National Iron Plus Initiative for supplementation and treatment of anaemia in children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women,
- National Deworming Day to administer Albendazole tablets to all the: children in the age group of 1 -19 years & pregnant women,
- Intensified Diarrhea Control Fortnight (IDCF) annually to control childhood diarrhea,
- Incentive to Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) works for nutrition related activities under National Health Mission (NHM).
- Promotion for intake of iodized salt and monitoring salt quality,
- Provision of Iron and Folic acid supplementation to pregnant/anaemic women,
- Calcium Supplementation to pregnant women.
- Insecticidal nets for prevention of malaria in Malaria endemic regions,
- Booklets to school children in all States/UTs containing, inter alia, useful information on the importance & intake of balanced nutrition
- The National Food Security ACT, 2013 aims to provide for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity.
- Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has formulated Standards for Fortification of five items (Wheat Flour, Rice, Milk, Oil and Salt) of food with Micronutrients:
- Other schemes under different Ministries of Government of India, targeting improvement of nutritional status are as under:-
 - (i) Integrated Child Development Services Schemes (ICDS) for preschool children, Pregnant & lactating women.
 - (ii) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls [RGSEAG - (SABLA).
 - (iii) Maternity Benefit Scheme.

- (iv) National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid-Day Meal Programme) provides hot cooked meals to school children upto Standard VIII.
- (v) Improving the purchasing power of the people through various income generating schemes including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.
- (vi) National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc.

Mother and Child Tracking System

4102. DR. HEENA V1JAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS) being implemented by the Government under the National Rural Health Mission in the country;

(b) whether rural areas in the country are still uncovered in the MCTS and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the Government proposes to implement this system in all of the rural areas;

(d) the funds allocated and utilized under MCTS during each of the last three years and the current year and the achievement made as a result thereof, State/ UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to facilitate timely delivery of antenatal and postnatal care services to all the pregnant women and immunization to all the children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) RCH portal, an upgraded version of MCTS

portal has been rolled out in 33 State/UTs of the country and remaining 3 States (Viz; Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Chhattisgarh) have their own State-based application, whose data is being pulled on the MCTS/ RCH application. A total of 15.61 crore pregnant women and 13.38 crore children have been registered in MCTS / RCH portal as on 28 Dec'2018.

(b) and (c) All rural areas in the country are covered in Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS)/ Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) portal.

(d) Funds allocated and utilized under MCTS during last three financial years including the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of State/UTs are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) Following steps have been taken by the Government to facilitate timely delivery of antenatal and postnatal care services to all the pregnant women and immunization to all the children:

- I. MCTS/RCH portal has the provision to generate work plan which assists ANMs in service delivery planning and effectively tracking the beneficiaries for service delivery.
- II. MoHFW introduced the tablet based application called AMMOn-Line (ANMOL) for RCH application that enables ANMs to directly enter the data in RCH application. It reduces the burden of ANMs from filling in multiple registers and keeping a track of services to be provided to the beneficiaries on real time basis. It acts as a job aid and provides various videos and audios on subjects like high risk pregnancy, immunization and family planning.
- III. Beneficiaries registered under MCTS/RCH application have been called on phone from the State and Central call Centres to ensure the services delivered to them in-time. Various IEC activities are being carried out to create awareness on the services being delivered to them.
- IV. Government has launched Mission Indradhanush to reach the target of 90% full immunization coverage through covering unvaccinated and partially vaccinated children and pregnant women in pockets of low immunization coverage in hard-to-reach areas.

Statement-I

Funds allocated and utilized under MOTS during last three financial years including the current year are as follows:

Funds	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (upto 31st Dec 2018)
Allocated (Rs. in Lakhs)	21133.62	24038.07	22402.66	31324.24
Utilized (Rs. in Lakhs)	13579.02	12400.99	20786.95	Not Available

Statement-II

State wise funds (Rs. in Lakhs) allocated and utilize under MCTS during: 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 & 2018-19#

Sl. No.	State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		Total Amount Utilized except FY:2018-19
		MCTS	Total Amount Utilized	MCTS	Total Amount Utilized	MCTS	Total Amount Utilized	MCTS	Total Amount Approved	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	77.87	60.93	76.96	67.90	40.66	5.77	10.00	205.49	134.60
2	Assam	1073.36	419.70	890.59	498.36	1723.91	478.24	1319.00	5006.86	1396.29
3	Bihar	1304.51	1243.15	1694.52	1292.93	1801.67	1345.44	3962.00	8762.70	3881.53
4	Chandigarh	20.62	0.00	45.38	23.92	21.22	11.26	10.00	97.22	35.18
5	Chhattisgarh	263.43	213.28	372.31	249.92	268.90	228.56	876.00	1780.64	691.76
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21.16	15.25	20.93	18.33	27.43	16.97	18.00	87.52	50.55
7	Daman and Diu	3.28	1.88	3.36	2.20	3.73	1.33	8.13	18.50	5.41
8	Delhi	829.04	83.37	843.90	95.78	266.48	137.43	0.60	1940.02	316.58
9	Goa	55.37	49.60	56.95	48.26	53.49	49.52	97.00	262.81	147.38
10	Gujarat	903.50	575.21	742.87	629.93	857.73	685.38	257.60	2761.70	1890.53
11	Haryana	1154.23	808.45	1015.33	789.55	987.65	927.09	872.86	4030.07	2525.09
12	Himachal Pradesh	287.81	273.56	371.56	217.58	324.61	255.19	327.00	1310.98	746.33
13	Jammu and Kashmir	432.99	344.08	744.31	309.49	349.95	280.19	1003.00	2530.25	933.76
14	Jharkhand	276.13	128.24	270.10	142.02	470.72	220.59	1356.72	2373.67	490.84
15	Karnataka	504.77	307.63	398.42	302.22	2234.21	1141.96	1349.00	4486.40	1751.81
16	Kerala	99.71	29.93	27.00	18.38	21.52	50.02	99.74	247.97	98.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17	Lakshadweep	2.78	0.49	0.56	1.53	0.50	0.32	7.62	11.46	2.34
18	Madhya Pradesh	970.46	789.30	896.21	672.27	1210.00	700.27	1149.00	4225.67	2161.84
19	Maharashtra	3830.22	243.45	3094.37	214.60	844.53	462.89	371.73	8140.85	920.94
20	Manipur	90.17	42.25	94.21	60.64	86.82	93.31	128.05	399.25	196.19
21	Meghalaya	160.42	143.07	386.78	118.37	256.88	147.32	142.51	946.59	408.76
22	Mizoram	157.48	86.47	102.42	40.63	52.84	41.62	42.00	354.74	168.72
23	Nagaland	84.48	76.99	97.81	47.03	54.33	75.73	78.00	314.62	199.76
24	Odisha	919.96	741.00	1189.14	782.16	674.58	1511.26	1615.17	4398.85	3034.42
25	Puducherry	17.06	13.94	12.84	12.34	9.49	6.68	56.30	95.69	32.96
26	Punjab	485.31	476.29	482.79	513.09	180.75	426.19	960.20	2109.05	1415.57
27	Rajasthan	666.16	211.84	814.23	73.14	94.96	453.89	2623.09	4198.44	738.87
28	Sikkim	36.27	47.54	62.27	32.83	9.93	28.38	111.00	219.47	108.75
29	Tamil Nadu	1023.10	769.54	1102.14	1029.07	1321.28	889.43	489.25	3935.77	2688.04
30	Tripura	286.61	201.30	279.10	246.14	76.59	231.58	287.41	929.71	679.02
31	Uttar Pradesh	3274.14	2359.80	1967.60	1672.99	3325.06	4956.43	7934.82	16501.62	8989.22
32	Uttarakhand	254.28	181.26	288.48	221.20	51.78	66.16	485.17	1079.71	468.62
33	West Bengal	557.80	309.36	464.15	223.68	110.65	399.67	238.84	1371.44	932.71
34	Telangana	427.14	85.99	884.39	53.04	133.22	1683.43	359.00	1803.75	1822.46
35	Andhra Pradesh	476.88	2130.67	4162.41	1654.50	4162.41	2729.43	2539.43	11341.13	6514.60
36	Arunachal Pradesh	105.12	197.35	127.06	138.80	292.19	196.69	139.00	663.37	532.84
All India Total		21133.62	13662.16	24083.45	12514.82	22402.67	20935.64	31324.24	98943.98	47112.62

Note:

1. Expenditure includes expenditure against Central Release, State share & unspent balances at the beginning of the year. It is updated upto 31-03-2018, hence provisional.
 2. The Above Figures are as per FMR (Financial Management Record) reported by State/UTs.
 3. To provide flexibility to State/UTs, the funds are released under various flexible pools on lump-sum basis so that the State/UTs can utilise these funds from those flexible pools under various activities as per their felt need & context, Therefore the State can utilize more funds if needed under any particular activity.
- # Amount Indicated in rupees Lakhs.

Storage Facilities for Vaccines

4103. SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI
KUNDARIYA:
SHRI BHOLA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of lack of

storage facility of vaccines in the rural and backward areas
of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to extend
financial and technical support to the States/UTs for proper
storage of vaccines in the rural areas, particularly those
with inadequate supply of electricity;

(c) if so, the details thereof during each of the last
three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to encourage use of solar powered refrigerators and vaccine coolers to store vaccines in the rural areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) There is no shortage of storage space for vaccines all over the country including in rural and backward areas.

(b) Government of India provides all the required cold chain equipment for storing vaccines viz. Ice lined Refrigerators (ILRs), Deep Freezers (DFs), Walk-in-coolers (WIC), Walk-in Freezers (WIF), Solar refrigerators free of

cost to all states/UTs as per their requirement.

ILRs storing vaccines have adequate hold over time (22 hours) on at least 8 hours of intermittent electricity supply in 24 hours.

Moreover, ministry has provided more than 400 solar refrigerators to store vaccines where the power supply is erratic.

(c) Details are enclosed at Statement-I.

(d) Ministry has provided solar refrigerators to store vaccines to states/UTs at the locations where there is inadequate power supply.

(e) Details are enclosed at Statement-II.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State	Supplied in 2015-16		Supplied in 2016-17				Supplied in 2017-18				Supplied in 2018-19			
		ILR	DF	IL	R	DF	WIC	WIF	ILR	DF	WIC	WIF	ILR	DF	WIC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0		5	5			7	5						
2	Andhra Pradesh	20	8	60	120			1 1129	1045	1	1				
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0		5	5			86	48						
4	Assam	0		30	50	1		330	295		1				
5	Bihar	135	65	11 0	100	2		599	143	3	2		15		
6	Chandigarh	16	11	5	5			43	58						
7	Chhattisgarh	10	15	50	50	1		162	219			30	30		
8	Dadra and Nagar	0		10	10			10	10						
9	Daman and Diu	0		10	10			11	10						
10	Delhi	36	14	45	20			198	153			75	68		
11	Goa	0		10	10			14	10						
12	Gujarat	20	10	10	100	1	1	874	570	1	1				
				4											
13	Haryana	9	3	60	45	1		295	114	5	1				
14	Himachal Pradesh	30	22	50	20			247	248						
15	Jammu and Kashmir	40	32	80	80			342	306						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
16	Jharkhand	45	25	65	45	1	1	333	209						
17	Karnataka	55	35	85	60			1140	1093	1	1				
18	Kerala	55	35	71	60			865	859			66	61		
19	Lakshadweep	0		3	1			14	10						
20	Madhya Pradesh	145	70	120	90	2	1	494	333		1		60		
21	Maharashtra	0		140	80	2	0	941	855						
22	Manipur	0		5	5			43	38						
23	Meghalaya	0		5	4			43	38	21	2				
24	Mizoram	0		5	5	1		43	38						
25	Nagaland	0		5	2			62	65						
26	Odisha	70	45	110	70	1	1	504	447						
27	Puducherry	12	4	5	5			21	23						
28	Punjab	56	14	40	20			352	380		1				
29	Rajasthan	41	8	80	35			551	285						
30	Sikkim	0		2	2			52	48						
31	Tamil Nadu	67	35	85	70	1		893	803	1	1				
32	Telangana	16	8	85	50			513	475	1	1				
33	Tripura	0		5	5			71	57						
34	Uttar Pradesh	92	19	130	80	2		1140	570	1	2				
35	Uttarakhand	30	27	40	50		1	282	260						
36	West Bengal	0	0	130	100			546	447	2					
Total		1000	505	1850	1469	16		613250	10567	14	14	192	236	0	0

Note:

Note: ILR- Ice lined Refrigerator, DF- Deep Freezer, WIC- Walk-in-cooler, WIF- Walk-in Freezer

Statement-II

		1	2
State	Quantity (in nos)		
1	2		
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	Assam	41
Andhra Pradesh	0	Bihar	10
Arunachal Pradesh	49	Chandigarh	0
		Chhattisgarh	36
		Dadara & Nagar Haveli	0

1	2
Daman and Diu	0
Delhi	0
Goa	0
Gujarat	1
Haryana	0
Himachal Pradesh	4
Jammu and Kashmir	18
Jharkhand	22
Karnataka	2
Kerala	0
Lakshadweep	0
Madhya Pradesh	34
Maharashtra	16
Manipur	30
Meghalaya	19
Mizoram	10
Nagaland	22
Odisha	17
Puducherry	0
Punjab	0
Rajasthan	19
Sikkim	9
Tamil Nadu	0
Telangana	0
Tripura	2
Uttar Pradesh	19
Uttarakhand	17
West Bengal	0
Total	404

National Awards to Anganwadi Workers

4104. DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJI BHAI
KUNDARIYA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated a scheme for awarding Anganwadi workers at National and State Level under the Centrally Sponsored Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, if so, the details thereof and the criteria fixed by the Government in this regard;

(b) the details of the awards given to the Anganwadi workers during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has provided financial assistance to the States/UTs for such awards and if so, the details thereof during the said period;

(d) whether the Government has taken steps to improve the living standards of Anganwadi workers in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to improve the working condition of the Anganwadi workers/helpers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Madam. Government of India has formulated a scheme for awarding Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) at National Level and State Level in the year 2000-2001 under Anganwadi Services of Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme.

The award at the National Level comprises of Rs. 50,000/- each and a citation and the award at the State level carries a cash award of RS. 10,000/- and a citation. National level Awardees are selected by a National Level Selection Committee presided over by the Minister-in-charge of Ministry of Women and Child Development on the basis of nominations received from the States/UTs. The State Level Awardees are selected by State Level Selection Committee under the Chairpersonship of Secretary-in-charge of Women and Child Development. The State Level Award is given to Anganwadi Workers based on the performance in the respective year and subsequently, National Level Award is given out of

nomination of State Awardees. The award is conferred to the Anganwadi Worker in the subsequent year. The criteria evolved for selection of awardees includes overall assessment of the performance of Anganwadi Workers on Education under the Anganwadi Services of Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, contribution of the Anganwadi Workers towards convergence with other Departments/other improving the coverage and quality of services to eligible children and Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW & LM), regular reporting for Monthly Progress Report and Annual Reports, enrolment of children in Supplementary Nutrition Programme and Pre-school Education under the ICDS Scheme, contribution of the Anganwadi Workers towards community participation, cleanliness & hygiene, innovations and experience.

(b) The details of the awards given to the Anganwadi Workers during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are given at the enclosed Statement. The award to the year 2017-18 has been finalized for conferring to the selected AWWs.

(c) The expenditure incurred by the State/UTs towards State level awards is borne by concerned States/UTs out of the funds released by the Central Government for implementation of Anganwadi Services of Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme along with their State/UT share.

(d) and (e) The Anganwadi Services (under Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme) envisages the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) & Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) as "honorary workers" from the local community who come forward to render their services, on part time basis, in the area of child care and development. Under the Anganwadi Services, the Government of India enhanced the honorarium with effect from 01.10.2018 for Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) engaged in main-Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) from Rs.3,000/- p.m. to Rs.4,500/- p.m. The honorarium of AWWs engaged in Mini-AWCs has further been enhanced from Rs. 2,250/- p.m. to Rs. 3,500/- p.m. The honorarium of Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) has been enhanced from the existing Rs. 1,500/- per month to Rs. 2,250/- p.m. They are also eligible for performance linked incentive of Rs. 250/- p.m.

Anganwadi Workers are also provided incentive of Rs.500/- p.m. for using ICDS-CAS under POSHAN Abhiyaan. Apart from these, additional amount of honoraria are also paid by most of the State Governments / UT Administrations from their own resources. In addition, the following benefits are also extended to the AWWs/AWHs:

Uniform: A set of two uniform (Saree/Suit @Rs.400/- per saree per annum)

Leave: The Anganwadi Services under Umbrella ICDS Scheme provides 20 days annual leave to AWWs/AWHs. In addition, they are allowed paid absence on maternity for a period of 180 days for a maximum of two occasions with less than two surviving children and 45 days paid absence on abortion/miscarriage on one occasion.

Female Critical Illness: Female critical illness benefits to AWWs/AWHs is Rs. 20,000/- (only on diagnosis of invasive cancers (malignant tumour) manifest in organs, viz., breast, cervix, corpus uteri, ovaries, fallopian tubes, vaginal/vulva).

Promotion: Reservation of 50% of vacant posts of Supervisors for Anganwadi Workers in recruitment and also 25% of Anganwadi Workers from Anganwadi Helpers in promotion after completion of 10 years of experience.

Scholarship: A free add-on scholarship benefits is available for the children of AWWs and AWHs. Scholarship of Rs. 300/- per quarter for students of 9th to 12th Standard (including ITI courses) is available but it is limited to two children per family.

Insurance cover: Insurance cover under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) of Rs. 2.00 lakh and covers life risk, death due to any reason and under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) Rs. 2.00 lakh for accidental death & permanent full disability; and Rs.1.00 lakh for partial but permanent disability these schemes applicable for those AWWs/AWHs who join Anganwadi services on or before 01.06.2017.

Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana (AKBY) is applicable to those AWWs/AWHs whose age group of 51-59 years as on 01.06.2017 (closed group) so long as they are engaged.

Statement

State-wise National Level Awards to Anganwadi Workers during Years 2014-15 to 2016-17

Sl. No.	State	Number of Awardees		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
3	Assam	2	2	2
4	Andaman and Nicobar	1	1	1
5	Bihar	2	2	2
6	Chhattisgarh	1	1	1
7	Goa	1	1	1
8	Gujarat	2	2	2
9	Haryana	1	1	1
10	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1
11	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	1
12	Jharkhand	1	1	1
13	Karnataka	2	2	2
14	Kerala	2	2	2
15	Madhya Pradesh	2	2	2
16	Maharashtra	1-	3	3
17	Manipur	1	NA	1
18	Meghalaya	1	1	1
19	Mizoram	1	1	1
20	Nagaland	1	1	1
21	Odisha	2	2	
22	Punjab	1	1	1
23	Rajasthan	2	2	
24	Sikkim	1	1	1
25	Tamil Nadu	2	2	
26	Telangana	1	1	1
27	Tripura	1	1	1
28	Uttar Pradesh	4	4	
29	Uttarakhand	1	1	1
30	West Bengal	2	2	
31	Chandigarh	1	1	1
32	Delhi	1	NA	1
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	NA	1
34	Daman and Diu	1	1	1
35	Lakshadweep	1	1	1
36	Puducherry	1	1	1
Total		49	48	51

**Research and Development
of Medicine**

4105. KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH
CHANDEL:

DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is far behind in research and development of medicine and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether India needs to increase the pace of research in regenerative medicine to come up to the global level, especially in the area of clinical trials and regulatory requirement and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any plan of action in this regard with fixed targets and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the funds allocated for the purpose during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the extent to which the Government has achieved the target and goals so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) No. India is at par with global developments in the field of research and development of medicine.

(b) to (e) Yes. Regenerative Medicine/Stem Cell Research is such a fast growing field with possible solutions to many disease conditions. Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has updated set of document in 2017, containing guidance for scientists & clinicians to address the ethical, social and scientific issues, in this innovative technology, in harmonization with existing rules/regulations and Acts.

The Central Drug Control and Standard Organisation (CDSCO), M/o H & FW has published draft rules vide GSR 334 dated 04.04.2018 for inclusion of Stem Cell and Cell based Products in the definition of new drug under Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.

There is no earmarked funding for regenerative medicine or Stem Cell Research. However, ICMR has

spent Rs. 6.5 crores on research activities in this subject area, during the past three years.

[Translation]

Loans to States

4106. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:
SHIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL):

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the loans/advances given by the Union Government to the State Governments during the last three years including the outstanding loan against the States, State-wise;

(b) the details of the amount of interest paid by the State Governments including Delhi on the said loan, State/UT/year-wise; and

(c) whether the loan of any State has been written off and if so, details thereof, State/UI-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) The State-wise details of the loans/advances given by the Union Government during the last three years and the outstanding loan against the State, are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Total interest received by the Union Government from all State Governments/Union Territories (including Delhi) as per Union Government Finance Accounts during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) No loans/advances given by Union Government to the State Government has been written off in last three years.

Statement-I

Loans and advances given by the Union Government to States during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18

Name of the State	Loans Advanced during 2015-2016	Loans Advanced during 2016-2017	Loans Advanced during 2017-2018 (Provisional)	Total Loans outstanding as on 31.03.2018 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	685.17	814.25	946.79	16169.35
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	178.58
Assam	50.49	57.36	71.00	1366.28
Bihar	822.97	1511.59	1393.65	10207.92
Chhattisgarh	145.03	381.29	464.31	2348.42
Goa	111.56	91.87	78.33	1213.62
Gujarat	252.56	191.07	89.83	5956.63
Haryana	97.24	129.59	141.01	2111.00
Himachal Pradesh	59.31	101.30	81.89	1074.81
Jammu and Kashmir	17.21	24.70	31.60	1087.88
Jharkhand	150.91	234.29	231.61	2234.05
Karnataka	1271.02	1917.93	1943.29	14573.40
Kerala	531.35	852.14	444.76	7479.52

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	1326.12	1266.67	1916.81	14743.51
Maharashtra	575.97	634.80	167.82	7095.95
Manipur	0.00	16.04	8.96	333.17
Meghalaya	2.28	4.28	6.67	170.58
Mizoram	3.80	6.84	7.87	267.45
Nagaland	0.14	0.26	0.33	154.18
Odisha	739.43	902.98	848.35	7595.87
Punjab	265.33	654.94	460.31	4015.25
Rajasthan	1749.12	3455.35	1556.90	12047.30
Sikkim	3.09	3.34	2.71	117.04
Telangana	1367.37	956.12	636.68	1423.93
Tamil Nadu	920.88	1859.74	2740.81	16112.03
Tripura	5.93	3.61	1.27	235.37
Uttar Pradesh	593.86	1031.08	1103.16	12834.07
Uttarakhand	97.01	146.23	114.36	727.33
West Bengal	658.95	518.93	2025.09	14047.50
Total	12504.10	17768.59	17516.17	157921.99

Source: Additional disclosure (Fresh Loans & Advances made during the year) to Statement No. 15 of Union Govt. Finance Accounts.

Statement-II

Interest received by Union Government from State Governments and UT Governments during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18

States/UTs	Interest received during 2015-2016	Interest received during 2016-2017	Interest received during 2017-2018 (Provisional)
Interest from State Governments	7818.02	7565.19	7315.88
Interest from UT Governments	37.43	43.17	41.84
Total	7855.45	7608.36	7357.72

Source: Statement No. 15 of Union Govt. Finance Accounts.

[English]

Juvenile Homes

4107. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL):
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of children who have been placed in juvenile homes in each State during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the number of juvenile homes functioning in the country along with the financial assistance provided to such homes by the Government during the said period;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the working of juvenile homes in the country and if so, the details along with the outcome thereof;

(d) whether most of the juvenile homes lack the required reform facilities that help delinquent children revert to normal life;

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such homes across the country that are equipped with the required reform facilities; and

(f) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure adequate facilities/infrastructure to the children living in juvenile homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The number of children placed in observation homes and number of homes functioning in the country are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of fund released to the State Govt. during F.Y., 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and current year 2018-19 (as on 31.12.2018) under Child Protection Services-a scheme is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) to (f) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 stipulates the security net for vulnerable children by way of statutory service delivery structures along with Institutional and non-Institutional care. The JJ Act, 2015 provides minimum benchmark for facilities to be provided to children in Child Care Institution. The Ministry has been pursuing with all the States/UTs to regularly monitor all the Child Care Institutions (CCIs) as mandated under the Section 41 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) and the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016 framed thereunder, to ensure best interest of children. Under Section 8 (3) (f) of the JJ Act, Juvenile Justice Board has to conduct at least one inspection visit every month of residential facilities for children in conflict with law and recommend action for improvement in quality of services to the District Child

Protection Unit and the State Government. The primary execution of the JJ Act is the responsibility of States/UTs. All the State/UT Governments have been asked to close the CCIs who have declined to register under the JJ Act, 2015 and to rehabilitate the children in registered Institutions.

Statement-I

The number of children placed in observation homes and number of homes functioning in the country

Sl. No.	State/UT	Observation/ Special/ Observation cum Special Home	Number of Children
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	16	287
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	7
3	Assam	5	48
4	Bihar	13	777
5	Chhattisgarh	13	303
6	Goa	0	0
7	Gujarat	7	91
8	Haryana	4	195
9	Himachal Pradesh	2	47
10	Jammu and Kashmir	8	444
11	Jharkhand	11	427
12	Karnataka	17	81
13	Kerala	11	28
14	Madhya Pradesh	22	528
15	Maharashtra	53	1704
16	Manipur	5	80
17	Meghalaya	3	47
18	Mizoram	10	218
19	Nagaland	13	25
20	Odisha	4	298

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
21	Punjab	6	152	29	Telangana	11	330
22	Rajasthan	34	522	30	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0
23	Sikkim	3	78	31	Chandigarh	1	17
24	Tamil Nadu	10	252	32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
25	Tripura	4	7	33	Daman and Diu	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	43	2093	34	Lakshadweep	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	11	65	35	NCT of Delhi	5	264
28	West Bengal	14	1530	36	Puducherry	4	107
						364	11052

Statement-II

The details of fund released and utilized by State Govts./UT Administrations during the financial year 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and current year under CPS

Year-wise details of grants released under Child Protection Services [CPS] as on 31.12.2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	238.58	110.74	1469.88	1870.01
2	Arunachal Pradesh	571.68	52.29	643.71	37.63
3	Assam	597.90	413.64	2932.68	654.26
4	Bihar	2687.89	2787.92	541.56	908.92
5	Chhattisgarh	3955.55	527.77	3181.97	1042.64
6	Goa	235.25	36.83	728.53	16.03
7	Gujarat	2328.90	769.95	590.11	1527.97
8	Haryana	496.44	0.00	1858.22	512.62
9	Himachal Pradesh	604.04	2345.48	1835.01	881.47
10	Jammu and Kashmir	113.35	43.12	807.48	2106.94
11	Jharkhand	369.88	840.11	1714.57	478.56
12	Karnataka	1845.24	3720.80	3272.45	2595.22
13	Kerala	944.39	260.50	1849.45	1184.11
14	Madhya Pradesh	1116.03	2503.88	3262.77	1762.75
15	Maharashtra	3138.75	2272.33	608.15	808.90

1	2	3	4	5	6
16	Manipur	3082.18	241.34	1886.33	1825.26
17	Meghalaya	1469.55	2060.33	1846.60	900.80
18	Mizoram	2079.44	1949.55	1917.51	1361.38
19	Nagaland	2257.65	1350.37	1457.45	1163.92
20	Odisha	3309.07	1089.22	2599.30	4352.44
21	Punjab	820.81	581.67	143.24	825.27
22	Rajasthan	3258.92	0.00	4752.30	1082.16
23	Sikkim	562.00	601.18	662.76	66.25
24	Tamil Nadu	825.04	13039.37	2013.12	1858.05
25	Telangana	354.88	195.64	894.82	731.96
26	Tripura	710.63	676.04	446.81	649.65
27	Uttar Pradesh	2884.18	3207.19	1830.67	7834.39
28	Uttarakhand	66.88	15.54	907.57	153.80
29	West Bengal	508.67	6763.87	5073.56	1470.42
30	Andaman and Nicobar Island	36.03	36.88	31.66	27.70
31	Chandigarh	357.82	245.44	194.32	0.00
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	58.66	177.59	24.82	11.24
33	Daman and Diu	82.82	126.42	21.89	18.42
34	Delhi	1363.40	978.64	354.33	542.02
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
36	Puducherry	559.60	826.33	114.35	234.65
Total		43892.10	50847.97	52469.95	41497.81

[Translation]

**Projects Financed by Foreign
Financial Institutions**

4108. SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of ongoing projects that are being financed by World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Asian Development Bank, Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank and New Development Bank and other foreign financial institutes;

(b) the details of cost involved in these projects during the said period, project, State/UT-wise including Bihar;

(c) the details of proposals pending before these institutions; and

(d) the current status of ongoing projects financed by these agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (d) IMF does not fund any development project. State/UT-wise

details including loan amount, utilization, etc. of ongoing projects financed by the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank, New Development Bank and other foreign financial institutions are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The proposals received from State Governments/UTs for external assistance are first screened by a Screening Committee in Department of Economic Affairs and are subsequently posed to one or more of the multilateral agencies

depending upon the nature of the project, funding mandate/preferences of the multilateral agencies and project size. Once the proposal is posed to a particular multilateral agency, the decision to fund or otherwise is taken by that concerned agency. The loan approval/sanction is then issued by the concerned funding agency. As on date, 94 proposals stand posed to these institutions for loan assistance. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-II. All the ongoing projects are active and are in various stages of physical and financial implementation.

Statement-I

Projects financed by the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and other Foreign Financial Institutions

(LC in Millions & Rs. in Crores)

Project details	Agreement Date	Loan Amount	Term. Disb. Date		Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6
HP (Himachal Pradesh)					
ADB	Asian Development Bank				
2461-IND	10/11/2008	USD 141.98	31/03/2018	LC	141.98
Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Development Investment Program (HPCEDIP)				INR	741.46
2687-IND	17/01/2011	USD 208.00	30/09/2018	LC	182.85
Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Development Investment Program - Project-3				INR	1,040.51
2794-IND	15/12/2011	USD 113.00	31/12/2018	LC	87.36
Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Transmission Investment Pgm. Pj. I				INR	598.74
2914-IND	19/11/2012	USD 257.00	22/10/2018	LC	55.96
Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Development Investment Program-Proj-4				INR	342.69
3001-IND	29/09/2014	USD 110.00	31/12/2019	LC	51.76
Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Transmission Investment Program-Proj-2				INR	383.90
3733-IND	16/11/2018	USD 105.00	29/09/2021	LC	0.00
Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Transmission Invest Prog Proj-3				INR	0.00
3573-IND	28/03/2018	USD 80.00	30/06/2023	LC	0.81
Himachal Pradesh Skills Development Project				INR	9.50
AS (Assam)					
ADB	Asian Development Bank				
2677-IND	17/01/2011	USD 66.90	31/03/2018	LC	63.12
Assam Power Sector Enhancement Investment Prog. Project-2				INR	385.95
2800-IND	27/02/2012	USD 33.30	05/03/2018	LC	29.96
Assam Power Sector Enhancement Investment Program (MFF) - Project-3				INR	182.37
3140-IND	20/02/2015	USD 50.00	30/06/2019	LC	36.24

1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam Power Sector Investment Program (Project-1)				INR	242.10
3200-IND	20/02/2015	USD 50.20	30/06/2019	LC	27.21
Assam Power Sector Enhancement Investment Program-Project 4				INR	181.16
3327-IND	07/11/2016	USD 48.00	31/12/2019	LC	11.45
Assam Power Sector investment Program Project-2				INR	78.93
2806-IND	09/03/2012	USD 51.00	30/06/2018	LC	21.64
Assam Urban Infrastructure Investment Prog. Project-1				INR	146.38
2684-IND	10/05/2011	USD 48.50	31/07/2018	LC	42.01
Assam Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Invest. Prog.				INR	261.56
BI (Bihar)					
ADB Asian Development Bank					
2681-IND	15/06/2011	USD 132.20	31/12/2018	LC	92.75
Bihar Power System Improvement Project					
2861-IND	25/03/2013	USD 57.00	31/12/2021	LC	16.22
Bihar Urban Development Investment Program-project 1					
3612-IND	23/02/2018	USD 84.00	31/12/2021	LC	9.65
Bihar Urban Development Investment Program Tranche 2					
2663-IND	22/12/2010	USD 247.64	30/06/2018	LC	246.27
Bihar State Highway II Project					
		INR	1,537.78		
2894-IND	12/08/2013	USD 300.00	30/09/2019	LC	142.22
Bihar State Highway II Project (Additional Financing)INR					
			919.74		
3396-IND	15/11/2016	USD 500.00	30/06/2021	LC	4825
Bihar New Ganga Bridge Project					
				INR	436.36
MP (Madhya Pradesh)					
ADB Asian Development Bank					
2764-IND	17/08/2011	USD 177.00	28/02/2020	LC	139.15
Madhya Pradesh Energy Efficiency Imp. Invest. Prog. Project.					
2830-IND	27/02/2012	USD 180.00	28/02/2020	LC	134.52
M.P. Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment Program (MFF)Project-2					
3066-IND	17/02/2014	USD 335.00	30/06/2020	LC	192.93
MP Power Transmission and Distribution System Imp. Project					
3189-IND	20/02/2015	USD 310	0031/10/2018	LC	279.55
Madhya Pradesh District Connectivity Sector Project					
3437-IND	22/03/2017	USD 350.00	0031/03/2021	LC	92.73

1	2	3	4	5	6
Madhya Pradesh District Roads II Sector Project				INR	695.06
3710-IND	03/10/2018	USD 150.0030	06/2024	LC	0.00
Madhya Pradesh Skills Development Project				INR	0.00
3528-IND	19/06/2017	USD 275.0031	12/2022	LC	28.50
Madhya Pradesh Urban Services Improvement Project				INR	236.46
GU (Gujarat)					
ADB	Asian Development Bank				
2778-IND	27/02/2012	USD 68.0031	12/2017	LC	65.62
Gujarat Solar Power Corporation Ltd.				INR	412.17
RJ (Rajasthan)					
ADB	Asian Development Bank				
3052-IND	12/09/2014	USD 54.5931	12/2018	LC	49.20
Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program - Project 1				INR	326.45
8275-IND	12/09/2014	USD 77 4131	12/2018	LC	68.66
Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program - Project 1				INR	454.83
3534-IND	03/07/2017	USD 220.0030	09/2022	LC	109.00
Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program-Project 1				INR	741.86
2506-IND	18/02/2009	USD 122.0030	06/2017	LC	117.26
Rajasthan Urban Sector Dev. Invest. Program-Proj-2				INR	639.56
2725-IND	17/03/2011	USD 55.0030	06/2017	LC	52.60
Rajasthan Urban Sector Dev Investment Program. Proj.3				INR	311.45
3062-IND	29/05/2014	USD 176.0031	03/2020	LC	73.88
Jaipur Metro Rail Line 1 - Phase B Project				INR	514.25
3182-IND	11/09/2015	USD 250.0030	06/2020	LC	125.00
Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program				INR	829.92
3183-IND	11/09/2015	USD 250.0030	06/2020	LC	53.40
Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Project				INR	380.29
PU (Punjab)					
ADB	Asian Development Bank				
3187-IND	28/11/2014	USD 200.0031	12/2018	LC	200.00
Punjab Development Finance Program				INR	1,374.09
WB(West Bengal)					
ADB	Asian Development Bank				
3563-IND	24/10/2017	USD 300.00	30/09/2019	LC	150.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Second West Bengal Development Finance Program			INR	965.64
3053-IND	03/03/2014	USD 100.00	30/06/2019	LC	55.19
	Kolkata Environment Improvement Investment ProgramProject-1			INR	374.72
3413-IND	21/11/2016	USD 200.00	30/04/2022	LC	45.76
	Kolkata Environmental Improvement Investment Program Project-2			INR	324.66
3689-IND	03/10/2018	USD 100.00	31/08/2023	LC	0.00
	Kolkata Environmental Improvement Investment Program - Tranche-3			INR	0.00
3696-IND	03/10/2018	USD 240.00	30/06/2024	LC	15.00
	West Bengal Drinking Water Sector Improvement Project			INR	108.02
	CN (Central Govt.)				
	ADB Asian Development Bank				
3257-IND	28/07/2015	USD 300.00	30/09/2019	LC	235.00
	Supporting National Urban Health Mission			INR	1,595.65
2770-IND	09/07/2012	USD 74.80	30/06/2019	LC	43.24
	North Eastern State Roads Invest. Program-Project 1			INR	285.59
3073-IND	17/02/2014	USD 125.20	31/03/2020	LC	52.03
	North Eastern State Roads Investment Program - Project 2			INR	349.61
2793-1ND	09/07/2012	USD 150.00	30/06/2018	LC	150.00
	Railway Sector Investment Program-Tranche-1			INR	953.19
3108-IND	17/02/2014	USD 120.00	30/06/2019	LC	100.37
	Railway Sector Investment Program(Project 2)			INR	671.61
3623-IND	16/03/2018	USD 120.00	30/06/2021	LC	14.33
	Railway Sector Investment Program-Project 3			INR	123.93
3065-IND	11/02/2014	USD 228.89	30/09/2018	LC	215.72
	Rural Connectivity Investment Program (Project 2)			INR	1,417.76
3306-IND	06/11/2015	USD 254.92	31/12/2019	LC	200.92
	Rural Connectivity Investment Program Project-3			INR	1,338.70
3611-IND	30/01/2018	USD 250.00	30/06/2021	LC	25.03
	Second Rural Connectivity Investment Program - Project 1			INR	217.88
2881-IND	02/04/2013	USD 231.00	30/06/2018	LC	225.34
	Rural Connectivity Investment Program (Proj-1)			INR	1,431.92
2528-IND	04/08/2009	USD 25.54	22/06/2019	LC	24.20
	National Eastern Region Capital Cities Dev. Investment Prog.- Project 1			INR	139.53
2834-IND	19/11/2012	USD 60.00	22/06/2019	LC	43.71

1	2	3	4	5	6
North Eastern Region Capital Cities Dev. Investment Prog project-2				INR	284.94
3337-IND	28/01/2016	USD 80.00	22/06/2019	LC	24.43
North Eastern Region Capital Cities Development Investment Prog Tranche 3				INR	165.12
SK(Sikkim)					
ADB	Asian Development Bank				
2578-IND	04/10/2010	USD 12.00	15/03/2019	LC	10.40
South Asia Tourism Infrastructure Development Project - India Portion				INR	67.39
MS(Multistates)					
ADB	Asian Development Bank				
2676-IND	20/07/2011	USD 43.42	30/09/2018	LC	42.16
Infrastructure Development Investment Program for Tourism - Project 1 reg.				INR	271.46
2833-IND	02/04/2012	USD 35.54	30/06/2018	LC	30.86
Infrastructure Development Investment Program for Tourism-Project 2.				INR	203.64
3223-IND	28/09/2015	USD 123.51	30/06/2020	LC	34.04
Infrastructure Development Investment Program for Tourism _ Project 3 reg.				INR	238.43
2679-IND	17/08/2011	USD 47.37	30/06/2018	LC	34.74
Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Investment Program Proj.1'1				INR	234.58
3118-IND	26/03/2015	USD 300.00	30/06/2022	LC	136.48
SASEC Road Connectivity Investment Program (Tranche-1)				INR	927.46
AP (Andhra Pradesh)					
ADB	Asian Development Bank				
3424-IND	23/02/2017	USD 125.00	31/12/2019	LC	62.50
Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program				INR	398.27
3430-IND	23/02/2017	USD 245.00	30/06/2023	LC	48.27
Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Programme-Project-1				INR	370.08
KN(Karnataka)					
ADB	Asian Development Bank				
3549-IND	26/10/2017	USD 65.50	28/09/2020	LC	10.02
Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Investment Program - Project				INR	91.15
2705-IND	20/07/2011	USD 265.00	31/10/2018	LC	246.17
karnataka State Highway Improvement Project				INR	1,609.88
3148-IND	30/12/2014	USD 75.00	30/09/2019	LC	38.45
Karnataka Integrated Urban Water Management Investment Program-Project-1				INR	258.76
3726-IND	27/11/2018	USD 75.00	15/09/2023	LC	0.00

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Karnataka Integrated Urban Water Management Investment Program-Project-2				INR	0.00
3172-IND	07/05/2015	USD 31.00	31/03/2019	LC	16.14
Karnataka Integrated & Sustainable Water Resources Mgt Inves.Pgm. Prj 1				INR	107.04
JH (Jharkhand)					
ADB Asian Development Bank					
2594-IND	16/07/2010	USD 165.91	31/05/2018	LC	165.91
Jharkhand State Roads Project				INR	970.97
3276-IND	03/06/2016	USD 155.00	30/06/2020	LC	52.02
Second Jharkhand State Road project				INR	349.03
CG(Chhattisgarh)					
ADB Asian Development Bank					
2981-IND	26/02/2014	USD 270.00	31/03/2019	LC	199.24
Chhattisgarh State Road Sector Project				INR	1,479.40
UR(Uttarakhand)					
ADB Asian Development Bank					
3040-IND	24/12/2013	USD 135.00	31/12/2018	LC	124.87
Uttarakhand State Road Investment Program Proj-3				INR	813.46
3055-IND	05/02/2014	USD 168.34	27/10/2018	LC	168.34
Uttarakhand Emergency Assistance Project				INR	1,109.33
2410-IND	23/10/2008	USD 56.79	16/07/2018	LC	56.79
Uttarakhand Urban Sector Development Investment Program (Project-1)				INR	322.88
2797-IND	31/01/2013	USD 50.20	09/08/2018	LC	50.20
Uttarakhand Urban Sector Development Investment Program (Project-2)				INR	324.62
UP(Uttar Pradesh)					
ADB Asian Development Bank					
3386-IND	27/06/2017	USD 300.00	30/09/2021	LC	21.12
Uttar Pradesh Major District Roads Improvement Project				INR	162.77
OT (Others)					
ADB Asian Development Bank					
NEWLOAN	01/01/1900	USD 0.00	01/01/1900	LC	0.00
Provision For New Link Loan				INR	0.00
KR(Kerala)					
ADB Asian Development Bank					
3188-IND	27/11/2014	USD 100.00	30/06/2019	LC	82.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Supporting Kerala Addl. Skill Acquisition Program in Post Basic Education				INR	543.61
ME(Meghaiaya)					
ADB	Asian Development Bank				
3033-IND	23/01/2014	USD 100.00	31/03/2020	LC	38.13
Supporting Human Capital Development in Meghaiaya				INR	307.84
JK (Jammu and Kashmir)					
ADB	Asian Development Bank				
2925-IND	16/05/2013	USD 95.00	08/02/2018	LC	78.30
Jammu and Kashmir Urban Sector Dev. Investment Perogram Project-2				INR	508.00
3132-IND	30/12/2014	USD 60.00	08/02/2018	LC	45.08
Jammu and Kashmir Urban Sector Development Investment Program-Project-3				INR	295.03
TN (Tamil Nadu)					
ADB	Asian Development Bank				
3718-IND	16/11/2018	USD 169.00	31/12/2023	LC	0.00
Tamil Nadu Urban Flagship Investment Program- Project-1				INR	0.00
3394-IND	14/07/2016	USD 100.00	30/06/2021	LC	37.99
Climate Adaptation in Vennar Subbasin in Cauvery Delta Project				INR	266.74
OR(Odisha)					
ADB	Asian Development Bank				
3265-IND	07/06/2016	USD 71.00	17/09/2018	LC	51.76
Odisha Integrated Irrigated Agri. & Water Mang. Invest. Prog.-Project 2				INR	390.18
AP (Andhra Pradesh)					
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank				
0009-1-IND	22/06/2017	USD 30/06/2022	160.00	LC	12.20
Andhra Pradesh 24x7 - Power for All Project				INR	110.07
GU (Gujarat)					
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank				
0025-1-IND	04/08/2017	USD 329.00	31/12/2019	LC	86.93
Gujarat Rural Roads Project				INR	1,107.15
MP (Madhya Pradesh)					
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank				
L0020A	24/06/2018	USD 140.00	15/03/2023	LC	0.35
Madhya Pradesh Rural Connectivity Project				INR	165.51

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CN (Central Govt)					
EIB	European Investment Bank				
EIBGLN0001	30/03/2016	EUR 200.00	30/03/2019	LC	200.00
Lucknow Metro Rail Project				INR	1,492.13
EIBGLN0002	31/03/2017	EUR 250.00	30/03/2019	LC	0.00
Lucknow Metro Rail Project Finance Contract B				INR	798.55
CN(Central Govt)					
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development				
8776-IN	16/10/2017	USD 82.50	30/11/2022	LC	0.28
National Agricultural Higher Education Project (NAHEP)				INR	1.86
8065-IN	14/06/2011	USD 801.00	31/12/2019	LC	44.97
National Ganga River Basin Project				INR	310.86
8631-IN	28/11/2016	USD 470.00	31/03/2023	LC	90.92
North Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project				INR	606.91
8839-IN	07/05/2018	USD 200.00	30/08/2022	LC	9.41
National Nutrition Mission (Additional financing for the ISSNIP)				INR	68.44
7980-IN	22/12/2010	USD 30.00	30/06/2018	LC	24.01
NHAI Technical Assistance Project				INR	151.63
8301-IN	01/07/2014	USD 500.00	30/06/2019	LC	227.12
National Highways Interconnectivity Improvement Project				INR	1,503.80
8066-IN	27/10/2011	USD 800.00	31/12/2018	LC	41388
Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor-I Project				INR	2,720.94
8752-IN	02/02/2018	USD 375.00	31/12/2023	LC	53.25
Capacity Augmentation of the National Waterway-1 (Jal Marg Vikas) Project				INR	360.66
8864-IN	31/05/2018	USD 500.00	15/12/2020	LC	37.51
Additional Financing for PMGSY Rural Roads Projects				INR	254.06
8751-IN	24/04/2013	USD 125.00	30/06/2023	LC	0.50
Innovate in India for Inclusiveness Project				INR	3.46
8769-IN	13/12/2017	USD 250.00	31/03/2023	LC	0.63
Skill india Mission Operation (SI MO)				INR	4.00
8330-IN	10/11/2014	USD 200 00	30/06/2020	LC	37.99
Technology Centre Systems Programme				INR	255.44
8725-IN	18/04/2017	USD 175.00	31/03/2025	LC	5.25

1	2	3	4	5	6
National Hydrology Project				INR	34.85
8559-IN	30/03/2016	USD 1,500.00	31/01/2021	LC	153.04
Swachh Bharat Mission Support Operation				INR	997.70
MP(Madhya Pradesh)					
NDB	New Development Bank				
16IN02	30/03/2017	USD 350 00	30/03/2021	LC	110.75
Development and Upgradation of Major District Roads - Madhya Pradesh				INR	760.70
17IN02	20/08/2018	USD 470.00	20/08/2022	LC	0.00
Madhya Pradesh Multi Village Rural Water Supply Project				INR	0.00
RJ(Rajasthan)					
NDB	New Development Bank				
17IN01	13/02/2018	USD 100.00	13/08/2023	LC	28.64
Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project for the Desert Areas				INR	203.66
AS (Assam)					
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development				
8780-IN	30/10/2017	USD 200.00	30/09/2024	LC	2.05
Assam Agribusiness and Rural Transformation Project				INR	13.81
8765-1N	27/06/2017	USD 35.00	25/09/2022	LC	2.32
Assam State Public Finance Institutional Reforms(ASPIRe) Project				INR	15.73
8136-IN	05/11/2012	USD 320.00	30/09/2019	LC	183.76
Assam State Roads Project				INR	1,200.04
P4830-IN	10/01/2017	USD 2.40	05/02/2019	LC	0.45
Assam Inland Water Transport Project (AIWTP)				INR	3.06
8754-IN	05/06/2017	USD 39.20	30/06/2022	LC	0.87
Assam Citizen-Centric Service Delivery Project				INR	3.15
TN (Tamil Nadu)					
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development				
8797-IN	26/12/2017	USD 318.00	02/06/2025	LC	22.76
Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization Project				INR	156.78
8499-IN	28/05/2015	USD 300.00	30/06/2021	LC	116.99
Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project-II				INR	773.58
8795-IN	30/01/2018	USD 100.00	130/11/2023	LC	0.47
Tamil Nadu Rural Transformation Project				INR	3.17
8488-IN	03/06/2015 I	USD 400.00	31/03/2022	LC	149.63

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil Nadu Sustainable Urban Development Project				INR	1,117.31
MH (Maharashtra)					
IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development					
8829-IN	06/04/2018	USD 420.00	30/06/2024	LC	1.54
Maharashtra Project on Climate Resilient Agriculture				INR	10.43
MS (Multistates)					
jBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development					
7687-IN	17/12/2009	USD 104.14	29/03/2019	LC	104.14
Coal Fired Generation Rehabilitation Project				INR	659.42
7792-IN	22/01/2010 I	USD 239.00	31/12/2018	LC	176.57
Andhra and Telangana Road Sector Project				INR	1,021.07
7818-IN	05/02/2010	USD 88.82	30/09/2018	LC	88.82
Sustainable Urban Transport Project				INR	547.72
4749-IN	19/01/2006	USD 91.56	31/12/2018	LC	91.56
India: Hydrology Project-Phase II				INR	470.13
7897-IN	14/08/2010	USD 450.60	28/11/2018	LC	395.08
Water Sector Improvement Project				INR	2,431.99
7943-IN	21/12/2011	USD 139.65	30/06/2020	LC	55.51
Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project				INR	464.61
RJ (Rajasthan)					
IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development					
8869-IN	28/08/2018	USD 250.00	30/09/2019	LC	0.63
Second Programmatic Electricity Distribution Reform Development Policy Loan				INR	4.54
8855-IN	29/05/2018	USD 21.70	31/03/2024	LC	1.85
Strengthening Public Financial Management in Rajasthan				INR	13.05
ME (Meghalaya)					
IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development					
8828-IN	16/04/2018	USD 48.00	30/06/2023	LC	0.17
Meghalaya Community-Led Landscapes Management Project				INR	1.18
HP(Himachal Pradesh)					
IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development					
P4930-IN	04/04/2018	USD 2.23	28/02/2019	LC	0.14
Himachal Pradesh Forests for Prosperity Project (Preparation Advance)				INR	1.00
8753-IN	31/05/2017	USD 36.00	30/09/2022	LC	12.29

1	2	3	4	5	6
Himachal Pradesh Public Financial Management Capacity Building Program				INR	84.28
P4900-IN	12/12/2017	USD 3.00	21/07/2019	LC	0.00
PPA for Second Himachal Pradesh State Roads Project				INR	0.00
HA (Haryana)					
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development				
7748-IN	17/08/2009	USD 260.21	31/12/2017	LC	260.21
Haryana Power System Improvement Project				INR	1,430.08
AP (Andhra Pradesh)					
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development				
8755-IN	22/06/2017	USD 240.00	30/06/2022	LC	%23.82
Andhra Pradesh 24x7 - Power for All Project				INR	164.59
7816-IN	22/01/2010	USD 300.00	31/12/2018	LC	185.86
Andhra Pradesh and Telangana Municipal Development Project				INR	1,157.03
UP (Uttar Pradesh)					
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development				
8811-IN	28/12/2017	USD 40.00	30/12/2022	LC	2.36
Uttar Pradesh Pro-Poor Tourism Development Project				INR	16.03
KN (Karnataka)					
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development				
8022-IN	30/05/2011	USD 350.00	28/12/2018	LC	280.99
Second Karnataka State Highway Imporvement Project				INR	1,786.92
8601-IN	24/05/2016	USD 100.00	30/11/2022	LC	1.78
Karnataka Urban Water Supply Modernization Project				INR	11.62
KR (Kerala)					
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development				
8254-IN	19/06/2013	USD 216.00	30/04/2019	LC	102.66
Second Kerala State Trasport Project -II				INR	671.26
GU (Gujarat)					
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development				
8313-IN	12/02/2014	USD 175.00	31/01/2019	LC	74.17
Second Gujarat State Highway Project				INR	482.08
WB(West Bengal)					
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development				
8723-IN	22/03/2017	USD 210.00	31/12/2022	LC	103.79

1	2	3	4	5	6
W.B.Support to Institutional Strengthening of the Gram Panchayats PR PH-II				INR	679.49
8090-IN	21/12/2011	USD 30.00	20/12/2019	LC	1.23
West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor irrigation Project				INR	6.67
JH(Jharkhand)					
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development				
8757-IN	28/07/2017	USD 100.00	30/06/2023	LC	3.11
Jharkhand Opportunities for Harnessing Rural Growth Project				INR	21.11
MP(Madhya Pradesh)					
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development				
8833-IN	24/04/2018	USD 210.00	15/03/2023	LC	34.79
Madhya Pradesh Rural Connectivity Project				INR	247.52
8746-IN	12/06/2017	USD 116.20	31/12/2022	LC	7.97
Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Project				INR	52.09
UR(Uttarakhand)					
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development				
8877-IN	18/09/2018	USD 74.00	30/06/2023	LC	0.00
Uttarakhand Workforce Development Project				INR	0.00
8805-IN	22/01/2018	USD 120.00	31/12/2023	LC	0.30
Uttarakhand Water Supply Program for Peri-Urban Areas				INR	1.95
OR (Odisha)					
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development				
8782-IN	07/11/2017	USD 119.00	30/11/2022	LC	18.51
Odisha Higher Education Program for Excellence and Equity				INR	127.35
PU (Punjab)					
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development				
8487-IN	11/05/2015	USD 248.00	31/03/2021	LC	116.36
Punjab Rural Water and Sanitation Sector Improvement Project				INR	767.64
CN (Central Govt)					
IDA	International Development Association				
5524-IN	14/01/2016	USD 178.50	31/03/2022	LC	0.23
Neeranchal National Watershed Project				INR	1.51
5074-IN	13/04/2012	XDR 155.87	29/11/2019	LC	121.73
National Dairy Support Project				INR	1,129.15
4755-IN	22/07/2010	XDR 14.91	30/09/2018	LC	14.91

1	2	3	4	5	6
				INR	130.49
Opacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management Project					
4765-IN	22/07/2010	XDR 146.90	29/12/2018	LC	102.34
Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project				INR	910.31
4943-IN	14/06/2011	XDR 1.95	30/09/2018	LC	1.95
Biodiversity Conservation & Rural Livelihoods Improvement Project				INR	15.92
4955-IN	14/06/2011	XDR 123.02	31/12/2019	LC	119.13
National Ganga River Basin project				INR	1,079.40
5150-IN	05/11/2012	XDR 66.30	30/08/2022	LC	59.74
ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project				INR	549.56
5236-IN	18/06/2013	XDR 168.40	31/12/2019	LC	88.48
National AIDS Control Support Project				INR	852.80
5376-IN	30/05/2014	XDR 65.00	31/03/2018	LC	65.00
Accelerating Universal Access to Early and Effective Tuberculosis Care Proj				INR	593.99
4772-IN	14/01/2011	XDR 164.10	31/12/2018	LC	124.59
National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project				INR	1,134.71
5283-IN	14/08/2013	XDR 66.10	31/12/2018	LC	66.10
Low Income Housing Finance Project				INR	609.07
5693-IN	11/08/2015	USD 308.40	15/03/2021	LC	84.58
National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project-II				INR	569.49
5413-IN	11/08/2015	XDR 67.30	31/12/2018	LC	45.43
Additional Financing for the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project				INR	416.93
4978-IN	18/07/2011	XDR 334.00	30/06/2018	LC	334.00
National Rural Livelihoods Project				INR	3,039.75
5035-IN	20/01/2012	XDR 80.80	15/03/2019	LC	59.00
North East Rural Livelihood Project				INR	547.69
5738-IN	30/12/2015	USD 50.00	30/06/2021	LC	12.13
Nai Manzil - Education and Skills Training for Minorities Project				INR	82.54
5965-IN	19/12/2017	USD 125.00	30/11/2022	LC	30.00
Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement Operation				INR	219.13
5874-IN	01/02/2017	USD 201.50	30/09/2020	LC	16.33
Technical Education Quality Improvement Project - III				INR	111.99
4319-IN	02/11/2007	XDR 185.10	30/09/2018	LC	164.54

1	2	3	4	5	6
Vocational Training Improvement Project				INR	1,287.52
5447-IN	29/05/2014	XDR 106.60	28/02/2018	LC	106.60
Third Elementary Education Project				INR	959.55
4997-IN	08/12/2011	XDR 27.36	31/12/2018	LC	12.15
Capacity Building for Urban Development Project				INR	140.65
5345-IN	07/02/2014	XDR 325.10	31/03/2020	LC	70.80
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project for Low Income States				INR	652.07
BI (Bihar)					
IDA International Development Association					
5696-IN	20/01/2016	USD 250.00	31/03/2023	LC	54.55
Bihar Kosi Basin Development Project				INR	364.12
5867-IN	08/07/2016	USD 290.00	31/10/2022	LC	82.39
Bihar Transformative Development Project - JEEVIKA II				INR	547.95
5938-IN	29/05/2017	USD 235.00	31/12/2022	LC	49.72
Bihar Rural Roads Project				INR	329.39
5349-IN	28/05/2014	XDR 54.70	31/03/2020	LC	18.18
Bihar Integrated Social Protection Strengthening Project				INR	173.35
5160-IN	27/06/2013	XDR 55.70	30/06/2019	LC	11.73
Bihar Panchayat Strengthening Project				INR	108.88
5578-IN	07/08/2015	USD 250.00	30/06/2020	LC	104.92
Enhancing Teacher Effectiveness in Bihar Operation				INR	719.06
4802-IN	12/01/2011	XDR 116.40	31/12/2018	LC	86.42
Bihar - Kosi Flood Recovery Project				INR	764.70
HP (Himachal Pradesh)					
IDA International Development Association					
5838-IN	21/06/2016	USD 135.00	30/06/2023	LC	4.46
Himachal Pradesh Horticulture Development Project				INR	30.42
UP (Uttar Pradesh)					
IDA International Development Association					
4640-IN	20/07/2009	XDR 127.30	29/12/2018	LC	118.85
Uttar Pradesh Sodic Lands Reclamation-III Project				INR	1,034.10
5033-IN	21/03/2012	XDR 95.90	30/03/2019	LC	73.18
Uttar Pradesh Health Systems Strengthening Project				INR	672.63
5298-IN	24/10/2013	XDR 239.40	31/10/2020	LC	96.39

1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttar Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring project phase-II				INR	886.82
MH (Maharashtra)					
IDA	International Development Association				
4809-IN	02/11/2010	XDR 65.90	31/10/2018	LC	53.41
Maharashtra Agricultural Competitiveness Project				INR	478.70
5375-IN	30/05/2014	XDR 107.20	31/03/2020	LC	22.10
Maharashtra Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program				INR	204.65
RJ (Rajasthan)					
IDA	International Development Association				
5085-1N	13/04/2012	XDR 70.30	30/04/2019	LC	20.46
Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project				INR	192.08
4859-IN	24/05/2011	XDR 80.70	15/10/2018	LC	75.54
Rajasthan Rural Livelihoods Project				INR	677.10
5310-IN	02/01/2014	XDR 105.60	31/12/2018	LC	78.82
Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project				INR	712.55
JK (Jammu and Kashmir)					
IDA	International Development Association				
5695-IN	21/01/2016	USD 250.00	30/06/2020	LC	5.15
Jhelum and Tawi Flood Recovery Project				INR	35.48
NA (Nagaland)					
IDA	International Development Association				
5927-IN	16/01/2017	USD 48.00	31/03/2023	LC	3.52
Nagaland Health Project				INR	23.67
UR (Uttarakhand)					
IDA	International Development Association				
5948-IN	23/03/2017	USD 100.00	30/09/2023	LC	0.76
Uttarakhand Health Systems Development Project				INR	5.30
5313-IN	09/01/2014	XDR 163.00	30/06/2019	LC	139.41
Uttarkhand Disaster Recovery Project				INR	1,290.84
5369-IN	30/05/2014	XDR 78.80	30/09/2021	LC	32.89
Uttarkhand Decentralised Watershed Development Project Phase-II-GRAMYA II				INR	305.70
4232-IN	16/10/2006	XDR 80.65	31/12/2018	LC	80.65
Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply & San. Proj				INR	630.30
MZ (Mizoram)					
IDA	International Development Association				

1	2	3	4	5	6
5425-IN	28/08/2014	XDR 69.20	31/10/2020	LC	28.30
Regional Transport Connectivity Project Mizoram State Roads II KR (Kerala)				INR	263.27
IDA	International Development Association				
4872-IN	04/07/2011	XDR 113.78	29/12/2017	LC	113.78
Kerala Local Government and Service Delivery Project				INR	1,005.94
5027-IN	15/02/2012	XDR 98.00	31/12/2018	LC	84.03
Second Kerala Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project				INR	772.37
AP (Andhra Pradesh)					
IDA	International Development Association				
5694-IN	16/07/2015	USD 250.00	30/09/2020	LC	47.89
Andhra Pradesh Disaster Recovery Project				INR	339.64
5576-IN	16/11/2015	USD 75.00	30/06/2020	LC	32.92
Andhra Pradesh Rural Inclusive Growth Project				INR	219.19
MS (Multistates)					
IDA	International Development Association				
5279-IN	11/11/2013	XDR 156.40	31/03/2020	LC	86.91
Tamil Nadu & Puducherry Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project				INR	808.71
4787-IN	21/12/2011	XDR 93.02	29/06/2020	LC	93.02
Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project				INR	844.85
4653-IN	22/01/2010	XDR 77.22	31/05/2018	LC	77.22
Andhra Pradesh Rural and Telangana Water Supply and Sanitation Project				INR	685.24
OR (Odisha)					
IDA	International Development Association				
5378-IN	11/07/2014	XDR 99.40	31/03/2019	LC	50.39
Odisha Disaster Recovery Project				INR	473.88
TS (Telangana)					
IDA	International Development Association				
5573-IN	27/01/2016	USD 75.00	30/06/2020	LC	2.20
Telangana Rural Inclusive Growth Project				INR	14.56
MP (Madhya Pradesh)					
IDA	International Development Association				
5703-IN	01/03/2016	USD 300.00	31/08/2021	LC	56.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
682(MP)-IN	12/10/2006	XDR 9.15	31/03/2018	LC	9.14
Tejaswini Rural Women Empowerment Programme (MP)				INR	75.45
682MP-A-IN	26/06/2014	XDR 9.74	30/09/2018	LC	6.06
Addl. Financing to Tejaswini Rural Women Empowerment Programme				INR	55.55
UR(Uttarakhand)					
IFAD	IFAD				
1-856-IN	01/02/2012	XDR 56.70	30/09/2021	LC	35.95
Integrated Livelihood Support Project				INR	336.76
RJ (Rajasthan)					
IFAD	IFAD				
0748-IN	17/10/2008	XDR 18.46	31/12/2018	LC	17.88
Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan				INR	155.77
JH (Jharkhand)					
IFAD	IFAD				
0879-IN	04/10/2013	XDR 33.50	31/12/2021	LC	11.60
Jharkhand Triba Empowerment & Livelihood ect				INR	107.44
OR (Odisha)					
IFAD	IFAD				
2000000695	18/03/2016	XDR 36.40	31/03/2024	LC	3.61
Odisha Particularly Vul. Tribal Gp. Emp. and Lively. Imp. Prog. (OPELIP)				INR	34.00
TN (Tamil Nadu)					
IFAD	IFAD				
2000001433	30/03/2016	XDR 15.70	31/03/2019	LC	3.89
Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihoods Prog.for Coastal communities of T N				INR	37.10
691-IN	01/11/2007	XDR 10.40	31/03/2019	LC	9.14
Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihood Prog.for Coastal communities of Tamil N				INR	83.85
ME (Meghalaya)					
IFAD	IFAD				
648-IN	09/12/2014	XDR 32.40	30/06/2023	LC	1.95
Meghalaya Livelihood and Access to Markets Project(Megha-Lamp)				INR	17.70

Data as on 02.01.2019

Abbreviations:- LC - Loan Currency, USD -United States Dollar, EUR- Euro, XDR - Special Drawing Rights.

Statement-II*Proposals stand posed for Loan Assistance*

Sl. No.	Name of Project
1	2
World Bank	
1.	UP Core Road Network Development Project
2.	Rajasthan State Highways Development Program II
3.	Amaravati Sustainable Infrastructure and Institutional Development Project
4.	Innovation in Solar Power and Hybrid Technologies
5.	Uttarakhand Disaster Recovery Project - AF
6.	Agriculture Risk Resilience and Insurance Access Program
7.	Tamil Nadu Health System Reform Program
8.	Chhattisgarh Public Financial Management and Accountability Project
9.	Uttarakhand Public Financial Management Strengthening Project
10.	Shimla Water Supply and Sewerage Service Delivery Reform Program
11.	Program Towards Elimination of Tuberculosis Project
12.	Uttar Pradesh Health Systems Strengthening Project - AF
13.	Andhra Pradesh Health Systems Strengthening Project
14.	AF for Shared Infrastructure for Solar Parks
15.	Resilient Kerala Program
16.	Assam Inland Water Transport Project
17.	West Bengal Major Irrigation and Flood Management Project
18.	Himachal Pradesh State Roads Transformation ProWam
19.	Odisha Integrated Irrigation Project for Climate ResrHent Agriculture
20.	West Bengal Transport and Logistics Improvement Project

1	2
21.	Strengthening Teaching-Learning and Results for States
22.	Food Processing and Value Addition Pilot Program
23.	Enhancing Coastal and Ocean Resource Efficiency Project
24.	State of Maharashtra's Agribusiness and Rural Transformation Project
25.	Kerala Urban Service Delivery Project
26.	West Bengal Accelerated Agriculture Transformation Project
27.	National Ganga River Basin Project 2
28.	Green National Highways Corridor Project
29.	Tamil Nadu Housing and Habitat Development Project
30.	Prepare:Program to Establish Pilots for Access through Renewable Energy
31.	Meghalaya Integrated Transport Project
32.	Mumbai Urban Transport Project 3
33.	Chhattisgarh Inclusive Rural and Accelerated Agriculture Growth Project
34.	24 x 7 Surface Water Supply Projects for Amritsar and Ludhiana Cities
35.	Climate Resilient Rain-fed Agriculture in Himachal Pradesh
Asian Development Bank	
36.	Delhi Water Supply Improvement Investment Program
37.	Uttarakhand State Highways Investment Project
38.	Madhya Pradesh Urban Services Improvement Investment Program (Additional Amount)
39.	Rajasthan Urban Sector Project
40.	SASEC Road Transport Corridor Project
41.	Construction of Rain Water Harvesting Structure and Construction of Small Ponds/Jalkunds in Meghalaya

1	2
42.	Bihar Irrigation
43.	Sikkim Major District Roads (MFF)
44.	Gujarat Irrigation (Saurashtra Narmada Avtaran Irrigation Yojna)
45.	Indore Metro Rail Project - Phase I
46.	Madhya Pradesh Road Development IV
47.	Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Project
48.	Jammu and Kashmir Urban (MFF)
49.	Tamil Nadu Industrial Connectivity Project
50.	Chhattisgarh Road Sector Project
51.	Jharkhand Urban Infrastructure Investment Program (MFF)
52.	Nyari Zone Water Supply Project (Gujarat)
53.	Kerala Urban Water Supply Improvement Project (MFF)
54.	Chennai Kanyakumari Industrial Corridor Project for Power Sector (MFF)
55.	Uttarakhand Urban Sector Development Infrastructure Project (MFF)
56.	Andhra Pradesh Water Supply Project
57.	Uttarakhand Transmission Strengthening and Distribution Improvement Program
58.	Vaishali Ramp to Shatabdi Nagar Ramp Section of Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut Regional Rapid Transit System
59.	Shatabdi Nagar Ramp to Modipuram Section of Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut Regional Rapid Transit System Corridor
60.	EESL Project II
61.	24x7 Surface Water Supply Project in Patiala
62.	Horticulture value chain infrastructure and promotion of climate resilient technologies for development of sub-tropical Horticulture in Himachal Pradesh.

1	2
63.	Remodelling/Renovation of Old Rural Water Supply Schemes of Himachal Pradesh
64.	Uttar Pradesh Power Sector Improvement Project
65.	Chennai Metro Rail Project - Phase 2, Corridor 4 (MFF)
66.	NCRTC Project
67.	Himachal Pradesh Tourism Project (MFF)
68.	Smart City Projects in Agartala City
69.	Bihar Rural Water Supply Project
70.	Doubling Farmer's Income through Water Conservation in Himachal Pradesh
71.	Maharashtra Rural Roads Project
72.	Maharashtra HVDS and other power distribution strengthening project
73.	Maharashtra State Roads Improvement Project
74.	Punjab Urban Infrastructure Investment Program
75.	Integrated Mushroom Development in Himachal Pradesh
76.	Enhancing Interstate Transmission system for Assam Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank
77.	Bangalore Metro Rail Project Line R6 (Co-financed with EB3)
78.	Andhra Pradesh rural Road connectivity to unconnected habitations of 250+population (Project-1)
79.	Andhra Pradesh Urban Water Supply and Septage management Improvement Project
80.	Development of a Satellite Port of JNPT at Vadhavan, dahanutaluka District Palghar, Maharashtra (To be co-finance with ADB)
81.	Amravati sustainable Capital city Development Project (To be co-financed with WB)
82.	Mumbai Urban Transport Project Phase 3

1	2
83.	West Bengal Major Irrigation and Flood Management Project New Development Bank
84.	Madhya Pradesh Bridges Project
85.	Bihar Rural Roads Project
86.	Madhya Pradesh multi village water supply project
87.	Madhya Pradesh Major District Roads II Project
88.	Mumbai Metro Line 2B Project
89.	Himachal Pradesh Water project
90.	Assam Bridges Project
91.	Indore Metro Line 3
92.	Andhra Pradesh Rural Connectivity (Roads and Bridges) European Investment Bank
93.	Bhopal Metro Rail Project
94.	Pune Metro Rail Project

[English]

New Gold Policy

4109. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to announce a new gold policy to institutionalize and bring in more transparency in trade, if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof;

(b) whether the Government is also considering to form a Gold Board with representation of all the interested parties including Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Commerce, Directorate General of Foreign Trade and members of the industry to draft the policy framework

for launching spot gold exchange, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a major hurdle for launch of spot gold exchange and finding the appropriate regulator as it currently falls in the ambit of both RBI and the SEBI, if so, the steps taken by the Government to sort out the hurdles;

(d) the time by when the final decision is likely to be taken; and

(e) the extent to which the industry will benefit from the reforms initiated by the Government to bring in transparency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (e) In Union Budget 2018-19, it has been announced that "the Government will formulate a comprehensive Gold Policy to develop gold as an asset class. The Government will also establish a system of consumer friendly and trade efficient system of regulated gold exchanges in the country."

Illegal Accounts/Transactions by Companies

4110. SHRI RAJESH PANDEY:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of frauds and illegal accounts/ transactions by companies and corporate houses have come to the cognizance of the Government during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. The Ministry has ordered investigation against such companies where they are allegedly involved in fraudulent activities including through illegal accounts/ transactions. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Details of companies against which investigation has been ordered-*

2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Action taken
1	2	3
1	Oscar Builders Private Limited	Prosecution filed against company and its Directors u/s 447 of the Companies Act, 2013.
2	Pluto Estates Private Limited	Prosecution filed against company and its Directors u/s 447 of the Companies Act, 2013.
3	Damask Estates Private Limited	Prosecution filed u/s 447 of the Companies Act, 2013.
4	Sai Prasad Properties Limited	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
5	Saradha Housing Pvt. Ltd.	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
6	Ambujaatripuri Infra (India) Ltd. +7	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
7	Kingfisher Airlines Ltd.	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
8	Grand VyapaarPvt. Ltd. +5	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
9	Msquare Prudent MultitradePvt. Ltd. +10	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
10	Goldmine Food Products Ltd. +7	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
11	SamruddhaJeevan Foods Ltd.	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
12	Sai Prasad Foods Ltd.	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
13	Utkarsha Plotters and Multi Agro Solutions India Ltd.	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
14	PGF Ltd. PAFL Ltd.	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
15	AMB Buildprop Private Limited +5	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
16	JeevanSuraksha Trading & Financials Ltd. +5 (part of earlier investigation)	Shailraj Hotels Pvt. Ltd. Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
17	Rank Mercantile Private Ltd.	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
18	Parul Polymers Private Limited	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
19	Helios & Matheson Information Technology Ltd.	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
20	Chakra Infrastructure Ltd. +7 (part of investigation at Sl.No.15)	AarzoAgritech Private Limited +104 Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
21	MPS Greenery Developers Ltd. +7	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.

1	2	3
22	Sunair Hotels Limited	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
23	Jagat Agro Commodities Pvt. Ltd.	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
24	PromotechInfratech Ltd.	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
25	ABC CotspinPvt. Ltd.	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
2016-17		
1	Totem Infrastructure Limited	The concerned Regional Directors has recommended for investigation by SFIO
2	Heera Retail (Hyderabad) Limited	Investigation has been ordered through SFIO
3	Heera Developers (Hyderabad) Private Limited	Investigation has been ordered through SFIO
4	Heera Ice Drop Limited	Investigation has been ordered through SFIO
5	HeeraFoodex Private Limited	Investigation has been ordered through SFIO
6	Century Communication Limited	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO
7	Narangs International Hotels Pvt. Ltd.	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO
8	Bush Foods Overseas Pvt. Ltd.	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO
9	Maitri Suvarnasiddhi Pvt. Ltd.	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO
10	Bhushan Steel Limited	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO
11	Singhal Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO
12	Church of South India Trust Association	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO
13	Winsome Diamonds & Jewellery Limited	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO
14	First Leasing Company of India Ltd. (In Liqn)	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO
15	Alps BPO Services Limited (In Liqn)	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO
16	Micro Technologies (India) Limited (in Liqn)	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO
17	Birla Power Solutions Ltd (in Liqn)	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO
18	IFCI Ltd	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO
19	Coastal Projects Limited	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO
20	Goldmine Animal Husbandry Pvt. Ltd	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO
21	National Spot Exchange Limited (+39)	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO
22	Ketan Parekh Group of Companies	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO
23	PrayagInfotech Hi-Rise Ltd.	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO
24	Ultra Motors India Private Limited	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO
25	Okara Agro Industries Limited and other group of Companies	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO

1	2	3
26	Cartesian Computers Ltd.	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO
27	Parul Polymers Private Limited	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO
28	Ablaze Info Solutions Pvt. Ltd	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO
29	URO Enclave India Ltd. (UROEIL)	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO
30	GetitInfoservices Private Limited (In Liqn.)	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO
2017-18		
1	GKB Hi-Tech Lenses Private Limited	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO
2	M/s Archer Power Systems Private Limited.	SFIO is investigating the matter
3	M/s. V.V Iron & Steel Company Private Limited	Investigation has been completed and action has also been taken
4	M/s UFXBID2BUY India Private Limited	Investigation has been completed and action has also been taken
5	Dreamline Manpower Solutions Private Limited (Existing name is Nityank Infrapower & Multiventures Private Limited)	Investigations has been conducted
6	Royaloak Steels Private Limited	Investigations has been conducted
7	Sujala Pipes Limited	Investigations has been conducted
8	Prajasakti Printers and Publishers Private Limited	Investigations has been conducted
9	Resource Metals & Mineral Traders Private Limited	Investigations has been conducted
10	Andromeda Energy Technologies Private Limited	Investigations has been conducted
11	NSP BVSr KP Road Projects Private Limited	Investigations has been conducted
12	Pushpalspat Private Limited	Investigations has been conducted
13	Vigneshwara Developers Private Limited. +17	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
14	Safe and Secure online marketing Pvt. Ltd.	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
15	Webwork Trade Links Private Limited and its 04 group companies	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
16	Greenraay International Ltd. and its 03 group Companies	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
17	Waris Finance International Ltd. (Presently known as Waris Industries Ltd.) and its 21 group companies	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
18	Welfare Buildings and Estates Private Limited.	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
19	Assotech Ltd. (in Liqn).	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
20	Kingfisher Training and Services Ltd.	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
21	Dreamline Manpower Solutions Private Ltd. + 17 cases	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
22	Mangalam Homes (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.

1	2	3
23	Suraj Motors Pvt. Ltd.	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
24	Scriptacom BPO Systems (P) Ltd	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
25	Micro Leasing and Funding Ltd.	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
26	D S Kulkarni Developers Ltd.	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
27	Religare Enterprises Limited	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
28	Fortis Healthcare Limited	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
29	RadashirJewelry Company Private Limited	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
30	Rotomac Global Private Limited	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
31	United India Insurance company Ltd.	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
32	Heera Gold Exim Limited	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
33	Kohinoor Diamonds Private Limited	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
2018-19 (Current Year)		
1	Unity Infra Projects Limited	Prosecution filed against company and its Directors u/s 447 of the Companies Act, 2013.
2	Zen Shaving Limited	Prosecution filed against company and its Directors u/s 447 of the Companies Act, 2013.
3	Birla Pacific Medspa Limited	Prosecution filed against company and its Directors u/s 447 of the Companies Act, 2013.
4	M/s Star Agro Marine Exports Private Limited	Company is under investigation.
5	Usha Martin Telematics Limited	Prosecution filed u/s 447 of Companies Act 2013
6	Usha Mutual Benefit Society Limited	Prosecution filed u/s 58A of Companies Act, 1956; 447 of Companies Act 2013; 403 & 418 of IPC
7	Woodland Retails Pvt. Ltd.	Prosecution filed u/s 129 r/w 447 & 448 of Companies Act 2013
8	RTC Properties India Limited	Filing of prosecution u/s 447 of Companies Act, 2013 r/w Ss. 35, 58A, 60, 67, 68, 69, 75, 80, 97, 149, 211, 628 of Companies Act, 1956 and Ss. 403, 418 IPC is under process.
9	AnantnathVincom Pvt. Ltd.	Filing of prosecution u/s 447 of Companies Act, 2013 is under process.
10	Nava Diganta Capital Services Limited	Prosecution u/s 447 has been filed against the directors of these two companies during the year 2018 in terms of the Ministry's order dated 19/09/2018.

1	2	3
11	Nava Diganta Agro Industries Limited	Prosecution u/s 447 has been filed against the directors of these two companies during the year 2018 in terms of the Ministry's order dated 19/09/2018.
12	Sterling Biotech Limited	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
13	Royal Twinkle Star Club Private Limited	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
14	Ruchi Soya Industries Limited	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
15	Zynergy Solar Projects and Services Ltd. (ZSPSPL)	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
16	Church of South India Trust Association (CSITA)	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
17	Kanishka Gold Group (+17)	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
18	Premia Projects Ltd (PPL)	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
19	Moongipa Investments Ltd.	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
20	Rockland Hospital Ltd	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
21	Dishnet Wireless Ltd	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
22	Adarsh Buildestate Ltd and entities associated with it (+124 including 05 LLPs)	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
23	Kolkata Weir Industries Ltd (+15 group companies)	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
24	Diamond Power Infrastructure Ltd (+14 group companies)	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
25	Cosmic Structure Limited (In liqdn)	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
26	SRS Limited and its group companies	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
27	Educomp Solution Ltd	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
28	Auro Gold Jewellery Pvt Ltd	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
29	Parekh Aluminex Ltd	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
30	Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Limited	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
31	Sahara Q Shop Unique Products Range Limited	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
32	Wheels Mobility Solutions Limited (In Prov. Liqn.)	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.
33	Delhi and District Cricket Association (DDCA)	Ministry has ordered Investigation by SFIO.

Mental Disorder

4111. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:
SHRI OM BIRLA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of patients suffering from common mental disorder has increased in the country during each of the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study to ascertain the cause of increase of patients suffering from such disease in the country and if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(c) the number of Centres of Excellence in the field of mental health that have opened in the country during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has provided adequate funds for establishment of such centres across the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the other steps being taken by the Government to create awareness and keep a check on rise of such patients and ensure adequate medical facilities in the country?

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 National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore in 12 States of the country, the prevalence of mental disorders including common mental disorders, severe mental disorders, and alcohol and substance use disorders (excluding tobacco use disorder) in adults over the age of 18 years is about 10.6%. The major findings of the survey are as under:

- The prevalence of mental morbidity is high in urban metropolitan areas.
- Mental disorders are closely linked to both causation and consequences of several non-communicable disorders (NCD).
- Nearly 1 in 40 and 1 in 20 persons suffer from past and current depression, respectively.
- Neurosis and stress related disorders affect 3.5%

of the population and was reported to be higher among females (nearly twice as much in males).

- Data indicate that 0.9 % of the survey population were at high risk of suicide.
- Nearly 50% of persons with major depressive disorders reported difficulties in carrying out their daily activities.

The State/UT-wise information regarding the number of people suffering from common mental disorders in the country is not maintained centrally.

(c) and (d) With a view to increase the number of qualified mental health professionals in the country, the Government, under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP), is implementing manpower development schemes for establishment of Centres of Excellence and strengthening/ establishment of Post Graduate (PG) Departments in mental health specialties. Till date, financial support has been provided for establishment of 25 Centres of Excellence and strengthening/ establishment of 47 Post Graduate (PG) Departments in mental health specialties in the country. The State/UT-wise list of Institutions supported for establishment as Centres of Excellence during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

To address the burden of mental disorders, the Government of India is supporting implementation of the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) under NMHP in 117 districts of the country for detection, management and treatment of mental disorders/illness with the major components of counselling in schools and colleges, work place stress management, life skills training, suicide prevention services and ISC activities for generation of awareness and removal of stigma associated with Mental Illness.

Statement

State/UT wise list of 14 Centres of Excellence supported for establishment under NMHP during the last three years

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Institute	Central Share released
1	2	3	4
1.	Telangana	Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal	Rs. 12 Cr
2.	Punjab	Institute of Mental Health, Amritsar	Rs. 4.75 cr

1	2	3	4
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior Mansik Arogyashala, Gwalior	Rs. 3.25 cr
4.		MGM Medical College, Indore	Rs. 6 Cr
5.	Goa	Institute of Psychiatry and Human Behaviour, Bambolim	Rs. 4.76 cr
6.	Karnataka	Dharwad Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences	Rs. 5 cr
7.	Delhi	Dr. RML Hospital, Delhi	Rs. 2.93 cr
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Govt. Medical College, Kangra, Tanda	Rs. 6 cr
9.	Rajasthan	S.P. Medical College, Bikaner	Rs. 5 cr
10.		SMS Medical College, Jaipur	Rs. 6 cr
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Hospital for Mental Care, Vishakhapatnam	Rs. 10 cr
12.	West Bengal	Department of Psychiatry, Calcutta Medical College	Rs. 6 cr
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Institute of Medial Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	Rs. 8 Cr
14.		King George Medical University, Lucknow	Rs. 5 Cr
Total			Rs. 84.69 Cr

Directorate General of Valuation

4112. SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines/norms to monitor the under/over valued export/import issued by the Directorate General of Valuation in the country;

(b) whether the cases of violation of the said guidelines/norms have come to the notice of the Government in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UT and Company-wise along with the action taken by the Government in such cases so far;

(d) whether the Government has estimated the revenue loss on account of such under/overvalued export/import across the country during the said period, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the manner in which such loss is likely to be recovered from the violators; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The Directorate General of Valuation conducts studies on various commodities and issues advisories to guide assessment officers in verifying valuation of goods. The number of Alerts/Valuation Guidelines is as below:

Financial year	No. of alerts/valuation guidelines issued
2015-16	13
2016-17	14
2017-18	13
2018-19 (upto Dec.2018)	07

(b) to (e) Information is being collected and will be submitted shortly.

Adolescent Health

4113. KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has hosted the Partners Forum 2018 recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to achieve the aims and objectives of the event;

(c) the total number of participants from different countries who have participated in the event;

(d) the issues discussed during the event along with the amount allocated and utilized;

(e) whether the Government has taken any steps towards maternal, child and Adolescent health in the country during the last three years and the current year; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to accelerate efforts to reduce child and maternal mortality, improve adolescent, child, newborn and maternal health?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The Partners Forum 2018 was hosted by the Government of India from 12th to 13th December 2018 at Vigyan Bhawan in New Delhi.

The theme of the Partners Forum 2018 was "Power of Partnership" to bring different constituencies together for cross-sectoral action for women's, children's and adolescents' health.

The steps taken to achieve the objectives of the Partners Forum 2018 were:

- Ministerial Conclave was organized during the Partners Forum 2018 with Health Ministers and Head of country delegations for reaffirmations of commitments by countries for accelerating momentum for women, children and adolescent health agenda.
- The 12 success case studies from different countries were disseminated during the Partners Forum 2018 on various themes. From India, Intensified Mission Indradhanush was one of the 12 case studies presented during the event.
- India adaptations of Global Health Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health; and Guidelines on Midwifery services in India were released during the event.
- Partners Forum Communique was released with commitments from different constituencies to

work together on issues related to women, children and adolescent health.

- Government of India organized "Market Place" during the event for showcasing innovations and best practices from State governments on the theme of Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health.

The Partners Forum 2018 was attended by over 1500 participants with 600 participants from different countries. The participants included Health Ministers from various countries, partner organizations, Civil Society organizations, Academics, State representatives and Youth representatives.

(d) The issues discussed during the event were on following topics:

- Political Leadership with focus on women's political leadership, financing, high quality healthcare, young people, Violence Against Women, Universal Health Coverage.
- Multi-sectoral collaboration for Early Childhood Development, Adolescent Health, Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights, Empowerment, Humanitarian & Fragile setting, Quality, Equity and Dignity.
- Discussion on Financial Accountability, Social accountability, Private sector accountability, Parliamentarians' Role, and Accountability in humanitarian setting.
- Sessions on People centered Partnerships, Harnessing Partnerships, Partnership for Maternal and Child Health in challenging contexts, Sustainable financing and Digital innovations for Women, Children and Adolescent Health.

The Partners' Forum was co-organized by the Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health and the Government of India. The Government of India contributed Rs. 2.5 crres for hosting the event.

(e) and (f) Health being a State subject. Government of India provides financial and technical assistance to States/ UTs based on the proposals in their Annual Programme Implementation Plans (APIP) under National Health Mission (NHM). Various initiatives under National Health Mission (NHM) to improve maternal, child and adolescent health in the country during last 3 years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Steps being taken to improve Maternal and Child Health:-*

- Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a demand promotion and conditional cash transfer scheme to encourage institutional deliveries.
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) aims to eliminate out-of-pocket expenses for G pregnant women and for treatment of sick neonates.
- Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) to provide fixed-day assured comprehensive and quality antenatal care universally to all pregnant women on 9th of every month.

LaQshya- Labor room Quality improvement Initiative for improving quality of care around birth and ensure respectful maternity care.

- Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings are being established at high caseload facilities to improve quality of care.
- Maternal Death Surveillance and Response (MDSR) at facilities and in community to take corrective action for averting maternal deaths.
- Operationalization of Comprehensive Abortion Care Services and services for Reproductive Tract Infections and Sexually Transmitted Infections (RTI/STI) at health facilities.
- Capacity building of MBBS doctors in Anaesthesia (LSAS) and Obstetric Care including C-section (EmOC) skills and establishment of Skill Labs to enhance quality of training. » Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS) and Mother and Child Tracking Facilitation Centre (MCTFC) to monitor timely and quality ANC services, JSY benefit, Immunization etc.
- Dissemination of Operational guidelines for Universal screening of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus, screening for hypothyroidism for high risk pregnancy, calcium supplementation and de-worming during pregnancy.
- Under Anemia Mukta Bharat (Intensified National Iron Plus Initiative), iron and folic acid supplementation is provided across life stages

for pregnant and lactating women, children and adolescent girls.

- Establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small babies.
- Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) and Home Based Care of Young Children (HBYC) by ASHAs to improve child rearing practices.
- Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding and appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding ' (IYCF) practices are being promoted in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development. Mass media campaigns and capacity building of health care providers under Mothers' Absolute Affection (MAA) programme for improving breastfeeding practices.
- Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is being supported to provide vaccination to children against various life threatening diseases.
- Government has launched Mission Indradhanush to reach the target of 90% Full Immunization Coverage through covering unvaccinated and partially vaccinated children and pregnant women in pockets of low immunization coverage in hard-to-reach areas.
- Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for screening and early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays and early intervention services all children in the 0-18 years age group.
- Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) at public health facilities to manage children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted with medical complications.
- National Deworming Days (NDDs) are being organised in the country to de-worm children aged 1-19 years using platforms such as AWCs and Schools by administering Albendazole tablets.

- Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight (IDCF) is being observed across the country since 2014 for childhood diarrhoea control by promotion of ORS and zinc for treatment of childhood diarrhoea and creating community awareness on personal and community hygiene practices.
- IEC/BCC activities with focus on ANC, institutional delivery, nutrition, immunization etc.

Steps being taken to improve to improve Adolescent Health:-

The Government is implementing Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakaram (RKSK) under NHM to improve health of adolescents in the country. Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakaram includes following interventions:

- Weekly Iron and Folic acid Supplementation (WIFS) programme to provide weekly Iron and Folic Acid tablets to in-school boys and girls and out-of-school girls and biannual anti-helminthic Albendazole tablets for prevention of iron and folic acid deficiency anaemia covering government, government aided and municipal schools and Anganwadi centres.
- School Health Program under Ayushman Bharat to strengthen health promotion and disease prevention interventions for school children.
- Scheme for Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene for rural adolescent girls to increase awareness and hygienic practices among adolescent girls related to Menstrual Hygiene.
- Peer educators in the community are conducting participatory sessions on adolescent health issues.
- Adolescent Health Day (AHD) is being organized in community for reaching out to adolescents and their parents/ care givers and community leaders.
- Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics (AFHCs) at Government health facilities with Medical Officers, ANMs and Counselors trained in Adolescent Friendly Health Services for adequate and appropriate care to adolescents.

[*Translation*]

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

4114. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL:
SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:
KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:
SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY:
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features and objectives of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme along with the names of districts identified under the scheme;

(b) the details of targets set, achievements/progress made under the scheme so far, State/UT-wise particularly in Telangana, Assam and Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the total funds allocated/ earmarked, released and utilised under the scheme since its inception;

(d) the details of funds utilised/spent in advertising the scheme during the last five years and the current year;

(e) whether the scheme has failed due to lack of policy implementation, ineffective monitoring mechanisms and diversion of funds and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the further measures taken by the Government for covering more districts in the country under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme (BBBP), launched on 22nd January, 2015, addresses the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and related issues of women empowerment and aims to change mindsets to value girl child. It is a triministerial effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare and Human Resource Development. The key elements of the scheme include nation-wide awareness and advocacy campaign and multi- sectoral action. Multi-sectoral action includes effective enforcement of Pre Conception & Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act, Pre-Natal/ Post Natal care of mother, improve enrolment of girls in schools, community engagement/ training/ awareness generation etc. Since 2018-19, all 640 districts (as per census 2011) of the country have been covered under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme. Out of 640 districts, 405 districts are

covered through Multi-sectoral intervention, Media & Advocacy and 235 districts covered through alert Media & Advocacy outreach. A list of 640 districts selected under the BBBP Scheme is enclosed as the given Statement.

(b) BBBP aims to address the issues of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and enabling Girl Child education. Towards this purpose, multi-sectoral interventions are carried out in selected BBBP districts. Apart from this, an awareness campaign is carried out for . creating awareness and visibility about the criticality of the issue of declining CSR in the country. To improve declining Child Sex Ratio in the country and to change the mindset is a long-term challenge. CSR is calculated on decadal basis by Registrar General of India through census. This Ministry has not

made any impact assessment of the scheme, however as per the latest available reports of Health Management Information System (HMIS), data of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for 161 districts selected under BBBP during 2014-15 and 2015-16 indicate that for the time period between April-March, 2015-16 & 2016- 17, an improving trend in Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) is visible in 104 districts, 119 districts have reported progress in first trimester registration against the reported Anti Natal Care registrations and 146 districts have reported improvement in institutional deliveries.

(c) and (d) The details of expenditure of funds allocated/earmarked, released, utilized, spent in advertising under the scheme since its inception and the current year are as under:

(Amount in Crore)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Funds Allocated	Funds Released to States/ Districts	Funds released for the Media activities
1	2014-15	50	13.37	18.91
2	2015-16	75	39.08	24.54
3	2016-17	43	2.9	29.79
4	2017-18	200	33.2	135.71
5	2018-19*	280	70.63	155.71

*as on 31.12.2018

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Since, 2018-19, all 640 districts (as per census 2011) of the country have been covered under Beti Bachao

Beti Padhao Scheme (BBBP). Out of 640 districts, 405 districts are covered through Multi-sectoral intervention, Media & Advocacy and 235 districts covered through alert Media & Advocacy outreach.

Statement

(A) Name of districts selected for Multi - sectoral intervention under BBBP in 1st Phase during 2015-16.

Sl. No.	Name of State /UT	Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
1	2	3	4	5
	India		927	918
1	Andaman and Nicobar	Nicobars	937	945
2	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	951	918
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	874	889
4	Assam	Kamrup Metropolitan	943	946

1	2	3	4	5
5	Bihar	Vaishali	937	904
6	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	845	880
7	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	964	947
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	979	926
9	Daman and Diu	Daman	907	897
10	Goa	North Goa	938	939
11	Gujarat	Surat	859	835
12		Mahesana	801	842
13		Gandhinagar	816	847
14		Ahmadabad	835	857
15		Rajkot	854	862
16	Haryana	Mahendragarh	818	775
17		Jhajjar	801	782
18		Rewari	811	787
19		Sonipat	788	798
20		Ambala	782	810
21		Kurukshetra	771	818
22		Rohtak	799	820
23		Karnal	809	824
24		Yamunanagar	806	826
25		Kaithal	791	828
26		Bhiwani	841	832
27		Panipat	809	837
28	Himachal Pradesh	Una	837	875
29	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	819	795
30		Pulwama	1046	829
31		Kathua	847	831
32		Badgam	963	832
33		Anantnag	977	841
34	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	951	916
35	Karnataka	Bijapur	928	931

1	2	3	4	5
36	Kerala	Thrissur	958	950
37	Lakshadweep .	Lakshadweep	959	911
38	Madhya Pradesh	Morena	837	829
39		Gwalior	853	840
40		Bhind	832	843
41		Datia	874	856
42	Maharashtra	Bid	894	807
43		Jalgaon	880	842
44		Ahmadnagar	884	852
45		Buldana	908	855 .
46		Aurangabad	890	858
47		Washim	918	863
48		Kolhapur	839	863
49		Osmanabad .	894	867
50		Sangli	851	867
51		Jalna	903	870
52	Manipur	Senapati	962	893
53	Meghalaya	Ribhoi	972	953
54	Mizoram	Saiha	950	932
55	Nagaland	Longleng	964	885
56	NCT of Delhi	South West	846	845
57		North West	857	865
58		East	865	% 871
59		West	859	872
60		North	886	873
61	Odisha	Nayagarh	904	855
62	Puducherry	Yanam	964	921
63	Punjab	Tarn Taran	784	820
64		Gurdaspur	789	821
65		Amritsar	792	826
66		Muktsar	811	831

1	2	3	4	5
67		Mansa	782	836
68		Patiala	776	837
69		Sangrur	784	840
70		Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	785	841
71		Fatehgarh Sahib	766	842
72		Bamala	792	843
73		Firozpur	822	847
74	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunun	863	837
75		Sikar	885	848
76		Karauli	873	852
77		Ganganagar	850	854
78		Dhaulpur	860	857
79		Jaipur	899	861
80		Dausa	906	865
81		Alwar	887	865
82		Bharatpur	879	869
83		Sawai Madhopur	902	871
84	Sikkim	North District	995	929
85	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	957	896
86	Telengana	Hyderabad	943	914
87	Tripura	South Tripura	961	951
88	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	850	841
89		Gautam Buddha Nagar	854	843
90		Ghaziabad	854	850
91		Meerut	857	852
92		Bulandshahr	867	854
93		Agra	866	861
94		Muzaffarnagar	859	863
95		Mahamaya Nagar	886	865
96		Jhansi	886	866
97		Mathura	872	870

1	2	3	4	5
98	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	902	816
99		Champawat	934	873
100	West Bengal	Kolkata	927	933

(B) Name of districts selected for Multi - sectoral intervention under BBBP in 2nd Phase during 2016-17.

Sl. No.	Name of State / UT	Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA		927	918
1	Gujarat	Anand	849	884
2		Amreli	892	886
3		Patan	865	890
4		Bhavnagar	881	891
5	Haryana	Gurgaon	807	830
6		Jind	818	838
7		Faridabad	847	843
8		Hisar	832	851
9		Fatehabad	828	854
10		Sirsa	817	862
11		Panchkula	829	863
12		Palwal	854	866
13	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	836	876
14		Hamirpur	850	887
15	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	798	779
16		Baramula	961	863
17		Ganderbal	1014	863
18		Rajouri	905	865
19		Srinagar	983	865
20		Shupiyan	1011	878
21		Kupwara	1021	879
22		Kulgam	1003	885

1	2	3	4	5
23		Udhampur	912	886
24		Bandipore	967	892
25	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	926	885
26		Tikamgarh	916	892
27	Maharashtra	Hingoli	927	882
28		Solapur	895	883
29		Pune	902	883
30		Parbhani	923	884
31		Nashik	920	890
32		Latur	918	889
33	NCT of Delhi	North East	875	880
34		South	888	885
35	Punjab	Faridkot	812	851
36		Bathinda	785	854
37		Ludhiana	817	860
38		Moga	818	860
39		Rupnagar	799	863
40		Hoshiarpur	812	865
41		Kapurthala	785	871
42		Jalandhar	806	874
43		Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	808	885
44	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	869	874
45		Hanumangarh	872	878
46		Jodhpur	920	891
47		Tonk	927	892
48	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	895	875
49		Aligarh	886	877
50		Etah	880	879
51		Firozabad	887	881
52		Jalaun	889	881
53		Bijnor	905	883

1	2	3	4	5
54		Mainpuri	892	884
55		Hamirpur	904	886
56		Saharanpur	872	887
57		Farrukhabad	897	889
58		Mahoba.	900	892
59	Uttarakhand	Hardwar	862	877
60		Dehradun	894	889
61		Chamoli	935	889

(C) *Name of districts selected for Multi - sectoral intervention under BBBP in 3rd Phase during 2018-19.*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA		927	918
1	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	958	927
2		Chittoor	955	931
3		Prakasam	955	932
4		Krishna	963	935
5		Kurnool	958	938
6		Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	954	939
7		Guntur	959	945
8	Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang	950	941
9		Upper Siang	1010	946
10		Lower Dibang Valley	955	948
11		Kurung Kumey	1049	983
12		East Kameng	1035	1001
13	Bihar	Patna	923	909
14		Muzaffarpur	928	915
15		Bhojpur	940	918
16		Begusarai	946	919
17		Lakhisarai	951	920

1	2	3	4	5
18		Samastipur	938	923
19		Saran	949	926
20		Khagaria	932	926
21		Rohtas	951	931
22		Nalanda	942	931
23		Purba Champaran	937	933
24		Madhubani	939	936
25		Bhagalpur	966	938
26		Sheikhpura	955	940
27		Banka	965	943
28		Nawada	978	945
29	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	1000	978
30	Daman and Diu	Diu	960	929
31	Gujarat	Surendranagar	886	896
32		Kheda	876	896
33		Vadodara	886	897
34		Banas Kantha	907	898
35		Porbandar	898	903
36		Sabar Kantha	879	903
37		Jamnagar	898	904
38		Junagadh	903	907
39		Kachchh	922	921
40		Valsad	933	925
41		Panch Mahals	935	932
42		Narmada	945	941
43		Dohad	967	948
44	Haryana	Mewat	894	906
45	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	900	899
46		Bilaspur	882	900
47		Mandi	918	916

1	2	3	4	5
48		Shimla	929	925
49		Sirmaur	934	928
50	Jammu and Kashmir	Punch	959	893
51		Reasi	952	919
52		Kishtwar	977	924
53		Ramban	968	925
54		Doda	959	933
55		Leh(Ladakh)	955	946
56	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	972	933
57		Giridih	977	942
58		Bokaro	950	923
59		Kodarma	976	949
60		Ramgarh	953	927
61		Ranchi	960	938
62		Purbi Singhbhum	941	923
63		Palamu	963	945
64		Saraikela-Kharsawan	954	943
65		Deoghar	973	950
66		Jamtara	977	954
67	Karnataka	Bagalkot	940	935
68		Haveri	957	946
69		Gadag	952	947
70		Dakshina Kannada	952	947
71	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	907	893
72		Sheopur	929	897
73		Chhatarpur	917	900
74		Indore	908	901
75		Satna	931	910
76		Guna	930	910
77		Narsimhapur	917	911
78		Sehore	927	912

1	2	3	4	5
79		Sidhi	952	914
80		Panna	932	914
81		Dewas	930	918
82		Hoshangabad	927	919
83		Rajgarh	938	920
84		Shajapur	936	920
85		Bhopal	925	920
86		Ashoknagar	932	921
87		Singrauli	955	923
88		Jabalpur	931	923
89		Burhanpur	934	924
90		Sagar	931	925
91		Vidisha	943	926 '
92		Mandsaur	946	927
93		Neemuch	931	927
94		Dhar	944	928
95		Damoh	935	928
96		Ujjain	938	930
97		East Nimar	946	932
98		Raisen	936	932
99		West Nimar	962	938
100		Ratlam	956	939
101		Katni	952	939
102		Jhabua	967	943
103		Umaria	959	943
104		Barwani	970	948
105		Anuppur	977	950
106		Seoni	977	953
107	Maharashtra	Satara	878	895
108		Dhule	907	898
109		Nanded	929	910

1	2	3	4	5
110		Akola	933	912
111		Mumbai Suburban	923	913
112		Mumbai City	922	914
113		Wardha	928	919
114		Sindhudurg	944	922
115		Yavatmal	933	922
116		Thane	931	924
117		Nagpur	942	931
118		Raigarh	939	935
119		Amravati	941	935
120		Ratnagiri	952	936
121		Nandurbar	961	944
122	Manipur	Tamenglong	936	917
123		Chandel	962	921
124		Ukhrul	946	923
125		Bishnupur	952	933
126		Thoubal	967	935
127		Imphal East	963	943
128		Churachandpur	968	948
129	Mizoram	Serchhip	974	949
130	Nagaland	Mon	973	912
131		Phek	926	913
132		Tuensang	968	933
133		Peren	968	935
134		Mokokchung	989	949
135		Wokha	985	956
136	NCT of Delhi	New Delhi	898	894
137		Central	903	905
138	Odisha	Dhenkanal	925	877
139		Anugul	937	889
140		Ganjam	939	908

1	2	3	4	5
141		Cuttack	939	914
142		Khordha	926	916
143		Debagarh	956	927
144		Sundargarh	970	946
145		Sambalpur	959	940
146		Kendrapara	940	926
147		Jajapur	937	926
148		Jharsuguda	949	943
149		Bhadrak	943	942
150		Baleshwar	944	943
151		Kalahandi	984	957
152	Rajasthan	Bundi	912	894
153		Jalor	921	895
154		Sirohi	918	897
155		Nagaur	915	897
156		Pali	925	899
157		Kota	912	899
158		Ajmer	922	901
159		Churu	906	902
160		Rajsamand	936	903
161		Barmer	919	904
162		Bikaner	920	908
163		Jhalawar	934	912
164		Chittaurgarh	926	912
165		Baran	919	912
166		Dungarpur	955	922
167		Banswara	962	934
168		Udaipur	947	924
169		Bhilwara	949	928
170		Pratapgarh	953	933
171	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	949	897

1	2	3	4	5
172		Dharmapuri	826	913
173		Namakkal	889	914
174		Salem	851	916
175		Perambalur	937	913
176		Viluppuram	961	941
177		Tiruvannamalai	948	930
178		Thiruvallur	957	946
179		Tiruchirappalli	955	947
180		Chennai	972	950
181	Telenagana	Warangal	955	923
182		Nalgonda	952	923
183		Mahbubnagar	952	925
184		Rangareddy	959	933
185		Adilabad	962	934
186		Karimnagar	962	935
187		Nizamabad	959	948
188	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	869	873
189		Varanasi	919	885
190		Allahabad	917	893
191		Kanshiram Nagar	905	893
192		Auraiya	894	896
193		[KanpurDehat	892	897
194		Kannauj	912	898
195		Budaun	890	899
196		Hardoi	914	899
197		Ballia	942	900
198		Mirzapur	928	902
199		Banda	917	902
200		Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	916	902
201		Shahjahanpur	895	903
202		Jyotiba Phule Nagar	911	903

1	2	3	4	5
203		Bareilly	906	903
204		Chitrakoot	928	907
205		Fatehpur	927	907
206		Ghazipur	934	908
207		Gorakhpur	934	909
208		Chandauli	937	911
209		Pilibhit	941	912
210		Lucknow	915	915
211		Moradabad	912	916
212		Lalitpur	931	916
213		Pratapgarh	936	917
214		Jaunpur	930	918
215		Azamgarh	949	919
216		Unnao	923	920
217		Kheri	943	921
218		Sultanpur	941	922
219		Kaushambi	946	923
220		Sonbhadra	957	925
221		Deoria	948	925
222		Gonda	952	926
223		Mau	946	926
224		Rae Bareli	941	926
225		Shrawasti	944	928
226		Kushinagar	955	929
227		Basti	938	929
228		Sitapur	936	930
229		Mahrajganj	958	931
230		Faizabad	945	931
231		Ambedkar Nagar	942	932
232		Bara Banki	941	932
233		Bahraich	965	935

1	2	3	4	5
234		Siddharthnagar	964	935
235	Uttarakhand	Tehri Garhwal	927	897
236		Udham Singh Nagar	913	899
237		Nainital	911	902
238		Bageshwar	931	904
239		Garhwal	930	904
240		Rudraprayag	953	905
241		Uttarkashi	942	916
242		Almora	932	922
243	West Bengal	Koch Bihar	964	948
244		Bankura	953	949

(D) Name of districts selected for Media Advocacy and Outreach under BBBP in 3rd Phase during 2018-19.

Sl. No.	Name of State /UT	Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA		927	918
1	Andaman and Nicobar	South Andaman	949	969
2		North & Middle Andaman	977	974
3	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	967	954
4		Vizianagaram	980	960
5		Visakhapatnam	976	961
6		West Godavari	970	964
7		East Godavari	978	968
8	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap	941	961
9		Lower Subansiri	972	966
10		Lohit	933	966
11		Upper Subansiri	985	970
12		West Kameng	955	973
13		Papum Pare	978	977
14		Changlang	954	979

1	2	3	4	5
15		Tawang	948	986
16		East Siang	958	988
17		Anjaw	932	991
18	Assam	Dhemaji	970	950
19		Cachar	961	954
20		Kokrajhar	955	954
21		Hailakandi	927	954
22		Morigaon	966	956
23		Karbi Anglong	974	959
24		Lakhimpur	967	959
25		Sivasagar	968	960
26		Tinsukia	958	960
27		Barpeta	961	961
28		Dibrugarh	962	962
29		Goalpara	974	963
30		Golaghat	963	963
31		Nagaon	975	964
32		Jorhat	967	964
33		Sonitpur	974	966
34		Baksa	961	966
35		Dima Hasao	955	967
36		Nalbari	961	967
37		Kamrup	963	967
38		Chirang	958	968
39		Dhubri	964	968
40		Darrang	977	969
41		Bongaigaon	972	969
42		Karimganj	965	969
43		Udalguri	975	973
44	Bihar	Jehanabad	915	922

1	2	3	4	5
45		Munger	914	922
46		Sheohar	916	929
47		Madhepura	927	930
48		Sitamarhi	924	930
49		Darbhanga	915	931
50		Saharsa	912	933
51		Buxar	925	934
52		Siwan	934	940
53		Arwal	920	940
54		Kaimur (Bhabua)	940	942
55		Aurangabad	943	944
56		Supaul	925	944
57		Pashchim Champaran	953	953
58		Purnia	967	954
59		Gopaiganj	964	954
60		Jamui	963	956
61		Araria	963	957
62		Gaya	968	960
63		Katihar	966	961
64		Kishanganj	947	971
65	Chhattisgarh	Janjgir-Champa	966	950
66		Bilaspur	965	961
67		Surguja	977	962
68		Durg	966	963
69		Korba	978	966
70		Koriya	970	968
71		Raipur	965	968
72		Mahasamund	979	971
73		Dhamtari	976	973
74		Uttar Bastar Kanker	975	978
75		Jashpur	975	980

1	2	3	4	5
76		Kabeerdham	970	983
77		Rajnandgaon	984	986
78		Narayanpur	999	989
79		Bastar	1009	994
80		Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	1023	1005
81	Goa	South Goa	937	946
82	Gujarat	Bharuch	918	920
83		Navsari	915	923
84		Tapi	951	953
85		The Dangs	974	964
86	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	955	953
87		Kullu	960	962
88		Kinnaur	979	963
89		Lahul & Spiti	961	1033
90	Jammu and Kashmir	Kargil	980	977
91	Jharkhand	Godda	978	960
92		Sahibganj	975	960
93		Garhwa	962	960
94		Gumla	975	963
95		Khunti	966	964
96		Dumka	975	966
97		Chatra	976	967
98		Latehar	976	968
99		Simdega	978	969
100		Lohardaga	945	970
101		Pakur	964	975
102		Pashchimi Singhbhum	978	983
103	Karnataka	Belgaum	921	934
104		Mandya	934	939
105		Bidar	941	942
106		ulbarga	931	943

1	2	3	4	5
107		Dharwad	943	944
108		Bangalore	943	944
109		Chitradurga	946	947
110		Davanagere	946	948
111		Raichur	964	950
112		Bangalore Rural	939	950
113		Yadgir	952	951
114		Chamarajanagar	964	953
115		Chikkaballapura	952	953
116		Uttara Kannada	946	955
117		Koppal	953	958
118		Udupi	958	958
119		Tumkur	949	959
120		Bellary	947	960
121		Shimoga	956	960
122		Mysore	962	961
123		Kolar	965	962
124		Ramanagara	945	962
125		Chikmagalur	959	969
126		Hassan	958	973
127		Kodagu	977	978
128	Kerala	Alappuzha	956	951
129		Ernakulam	954	961
130		Kasaragod	959	961
131		Idukki	969	964
132		Kottayam	962	964
133		Thiruvananthapuram	962	964
134		Wayanad	959	965
135		Malappuram	960	965
136		Palakkad	963	967
137		Kozhikode	959	969
138		Kannur	962	971

1	2	3	4	5
139		Kollam	960	973
140		Pathanamthitta	967	976
141	Madhya Pradesh	Harda	925	928
142		Shahdol	969	950
143		Chhindwara	958	956
144		Betul	969	957
145		Balaghat	968	967
146		Dindori	989	970
147		Mandla	981	970
148		Alirajpur	982	978
149	Maharashtra	Bhandara	956	950
150		Chandrapur	939	953
151		Gondiya	958	956
152		Gadchiroli	966	961
153	Manipur	Imphal West	943	949
154	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	972	964
155		West Khasi Hills	975	967
156		South Garo Hills	971	974
157		Jaintia Hills	995	976
158		West Garo Hills	959	976
159		East Garo Hills	972	980
160		Lunglei	962	963
161	Mizoram	Lawngtlai	947	967
162		Champhai	974	971
163		Mamit	937	979
164		Aizawl	973	979
165		Kolasib	973	980
166	Nagaland	Zunheboto	944	948
167		Kiphire	936	948
168		Dimapur	970	966
169		Kohima	967	985
170	Odisha	Jagatsinghapur	926	929

1	2	3	4	5
171		Puri	931	932
172		Subarnapur	967	952
173		Balangir	967	955
174		Bargarh	957	957
175		Mayurbhanj	956	960
176		Kandhamal	970	962
177		Rayagada	981	965
178		Kendujhar	962	967
179		Gajapati	964	967
180		Baudh	966	978
181		Koraput	983	979
182		Nuapada	969	981
183		Malkangiri	982	992
184		Nabarangapur	999	998
185	Puducherry	Karaikal	979	969
186		Puducherry	967	970
187		Mahe	910	978
188	Sikkim	South District	969	953
189		East District	950	960
190		West District	966	964
191	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	905	926
192		Madurai	926	932
193		Dindigul	930	934
194		Theni	891	934
195		Karur	930	939
196		Vellore	943	944
197		Tiruppur	954	952
198		Erode	935	953
199		Virudhunagar	958	955
200		Coimbatore	968	956
201		Thanjavur	959	957
202		Thiruvarur	970	958

1	2	3	4	5
203		Nagapattinam	963	959
204		Kancheepuram	961	959
205		Sivaganga	952	960
206		Pudukkottai	955	960
207		Tirunelveli	957	960
208		Ramanathapuram	964	961
209		Thoothukkudi	953	963
210		Kanniyakumari	968	964
211		The Nilgiris	979	985
212	Telengana	Medak	964	952
213		Khammam	971	958
214	Tripura	West Tripura	967	952
215		Dhalai	965	968
216		North Tripura	970	969
217	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	922	924
218		Sant Kabir Nagar	941	942
219		Balrampur	961	950
220	West Bengal	Purba Medinipur	942	946
221		Maldah	964	950
222		Barddhaman	957	951
223		Hugli	951	952
224		Uttar Dinajpur	965	953
225		Puruliya	964	953
226		Darjiling	962	953
227		Jalpaiguri	969	955
228		North Twenty Four Parganas	957	956
229		Dakshin Dinajpur	966	957
230		Birbhum	964	959
231		Nadia	972	960
232		Haora	956	962
233		South Twenty Four Parganas	964	963
234		Paschim Medinipur	959	963
235		Murshidabad	972	968[English]

[English]

Forest Rights Act

4115. SHRI OM BIRLA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether objections and concerns have been raised by Civil Society Organisations and Public representatives on violation of Forest Rights Act (FRA) in formulation of Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF) Rules, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether his ministry has addressed the objections and concerns on FRA while notifying CAF Rules, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the CAF Act has come into force after notification of CAF Rules on 10 August, 2018;

(d) if so, the status of constitution of Central and State Authorities under the CAF Act, along with the composition and notification date of such authorities State-wise; and

(e) the status of annual plan of operations and fund disbursements under CAF Act State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018, was prepared in consultation with various stakeholders and State Governments and after considering the opinion and views of various stakeholders including that of Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA). The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018 was published on 10th August 2018. In last one year 5 consultations were made with various stakeholders including observation of various Civil Societies on the formulations of the Rules and the recommendations were incorporated in the Rules as agreed upon in the meeting and approved by the Government.

(b) Ministry has suitably addressed the concerns raised by Ministry of Tribal Affairs on tribal rights, as protected under Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, while framing the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018. It is informed that the Ministry is very sensitive to the rights of tribal and traditional forest dwellers enshrined in Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. These rights have been protected by the Ministry while dealing matters of forest management. No proposal is considered for

diversion of forest land under section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 without the certificate of compliance of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers, (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 by the District Collector of the State Government. Further no effort has been made by the Ministry to undermine the authority of the Gram Sabha by equating with the other institutions like Village Forest Management Committee which are created for management of forest by associating local community. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) had also raised concerns regarding the definition of Gram Sabha in draft Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018 which was considered as limited in scope and instead it was decided that the Gram Sabha should be defined as per the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. Accordingly the Notified Rule did not define 'Gram Sabha' and 'Gram Sabha' has the same meaning as defined in Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

(c) The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 has come into force from 30th September, 2018 vide Gazette notification dated 13th August, 2018.

(d) The Central and State Authorities are notified vide Gazette notification dated 14th September, 2018. The notification is available on website egazette.nic.in.

(e) The Funds are released to State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority against the Annual Plan of Operation approved by the Steering Committee of the State Government. The funds released to States/Union Territories are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The total release to State/UT CAMP As against their Annual Plan of Operation during the period from 2009-10 to 27.11.2018

State/UT	Total Release (in Rs.)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	10,51,17,15,000
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5,76,87,000
Arunachal Pradesh	7,12,51,84,000
Assam	1,96,72,58,100

1	2
Bihar	1,85,97,14,000
Chandigarh	6,12,22,000
Chhattisgarh	12,93,24,40,000
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	32,18,000
Delhi	18,17,49,105
Goa	45,46,65,000
Gujarat	6,37,49,32,000
Haryana	4,19,15,50,000
Himachal Pradesh	8,03,61,89,400
Jammu and Kashmir	2,77,78,35,000
Jharkhand	14,39,37,39,300
Karnataka	6,29,18,33,000
Kerala	30,26,58,000
Madhya Pradesh	11,30,29,47,000
Maharashtra	13,45,68,65,000
Manipur	1,13,08,69,000
Meghalaya	23,72,64,000
Mizoram	37,67,52,000
Odisha	36,30,02,25,050
Punjab	4,21,66,63,878
Rajasthan	7,89,78,17,000
Sikkim	79,23,49,000
Tamil Nadu	30,08,29,000
Telangana	5,93,59,80,000
Tripura	2,74,51,36,300
Uttar Pradesh	7,40,43,85,400
Uttarakhand	11,56,38,90,000
West Bengal	58,63,53,000
Total	1,81,77,19,14,533

Standard Operating Procedure for ATMs

4116. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently issued new Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for cash refilling of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this comes in view of rising incidents of attacks on cash vans, cash vaults, ATM frauds and other internal frauds leading to increased sense of insecurity;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government is planning for a new rigid framework/guidelines for ATM security and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (e) As per Reserve Bank of India's advisory dated 6.4.2018 on "Cash Management activities of the banks-Standards for engaging the Service Provider and its sub-contractor", the cash held with the service providers and their sub-contractors continue to remain property of the banks and they are liable for all associated risks. Accordingly, banks are required to put in place appropriate Business Continuity Plan, approved by their respective boards to deal with any related contingencies.

As a part of this process, RBI has also stipulated standards for engaging the Service Provider and its sub-contractors, in terms of minimum net worth requirement and physical/security infrastructure.

Further, to mitigate risks involved in open cash replenishment/ top-up, RBI vide its circular dated April 12, 2018 has advised the banks to consider using lockable cassette in their ATMs, which shall be swapped at the time of cash replenishment. This is to be implemented in a phased manner covering at least one third ATMs operated by the banks every year, so that all ATMs achieve cassette swap by March 31, 2021.

[Translation]

CGHS Dispensaries

4117. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) Dispensaries/ Wellness centres

functioning/ proposed to be set up in the country, State/ UT-wise details thereof including Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the details of criteria adopted for setting up new CGHS dispensaries/ Wellness centres in the country;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to amend the criteria to set up new such dispensaries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The number of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) Dispensaries/Wellness Centres functioning and proposed to be set up in the country are

given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

The norms for establishment of new Wellness Centre under CGHS are as under:-

(i) In an existing CGHS City:- For opening of a new CGHS Wellness Centre in an existing CGHS City, there has to be a minimum of 2000 Card holders (serving employees of Central Government and Central Civil Pensioners).

(ii) Extension of CGHS to a new City: - For extension of CGHS to a new City, there has to be a minimum of 6000 Card holders.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal.

Statement-I

Functioning CGHS Wellness Centres State/UT-wise

Sl. No.	State/UT	City	Allopa- thic	Ayur- vedic	Home- opathic	Unani	Sidha	Yoga
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Assam	Guwahati	5	0	1	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	1	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bihar	Patna	5	1	1	0	0	0
4	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	1	0	0	0	0	0
5	Delhi	Delhi	86	12	13	5	1	4
6	Ooa	Panaji	1	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	8	1	1	0	0	0
		Gandhinagar	1	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	Faridabad*	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Gurgaon*	2	1	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	1	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	2	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	Ranchi	3	0	0	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	Bengaluru	10	2	1	1	0	0
13	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	3	1	1	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	2	0	0	0	0	0
		Jabalpur	5	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Indore	1	0	0	0	0	0
15	Maharashtra	Mumbai	26	2	3	0	0	0
		Nagpur	11	2	1	0	0	0
		Pune	9	1	2	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	Imphal	1	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	Shillong	2	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mtzoram	Aizawl	1	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	Kohima	1	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	Bhuvaneshwar	3	1	0	0	0	0
21	Puducherry	Puducherry	1	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	Jaipur	7	1	1	0	0	0
23	Sikkim	Gangtok	1	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	14	1	1	0	2	0
25	Telangana	Hyderabad	13	2	2	2	0	0
26	Tripura	Agartala	1	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	3	0	0	0	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	7	1	1	0	0	0
		Ghaziabad*	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Greater Noida*	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Indirapuram*	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Kanpur	9	1	2	0	0	0
		Lucknow	9	1	1	1	0	0
		Noida*	2	0	0	0	0	0
		Meerut	6	1	1	0	0	0
		Sahibabad*	1	0	0	0	0	0
29	West Bengal	Kolkata	18	1	2	1	0	0
30	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total			288	33	10	3	4	

* Under Administrative control of CGHS, Delhi

Statement-II*CGHS Wellness Centres Proposed to be Opened*

Sl. No.	State/UT	City
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat Varanasi
2.	Haryana	Faridabad
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur
4.	Punjab	Jalandhar
5.	Kerala	Kochi
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
8.	Delhi	Dwarka Sector-23 Mayur Vihar Phase-2 Patparganj

Details of Postal Dispensaries Merged with CGHS

Sl. No.	State/UT	City
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur Nellore Rajahmundry Vijayawada Visakhapatnam
2.	Assam	Silchar Dibrugarh
3.	Bihar	Darbhanga Gaya Muzzafarpur Chhapra
4.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
5.	Gujarat	Vadodara
6.	Haryana	Ambala

1	2	3
7.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad
8.	Odisha	Berhampur Cuttack
9.	Punjab	Amritsar Jalandhar
10.	Rajasthan	Ajmer Jodhpur Kota
11.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli Tirunelveli
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Moradabad Saharanpur Varanasi Gorakhpur Aligarh Bareilly
13.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri Siliguri

*[English]***ATM Operators**

4118. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Confederation of ATM industry claims there is a risk that large number of ATMs in on-urban location may be shut down on account of new regulation introduced by RBI and frequent updation of ATMs to accept and release new currency notes, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether ATM operators are suffering huge loss due to frequent updation, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether ATMs are easiest way of cash flow in the country serving the very purpose of paperless transactions, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has gone through the problems faced by ATMs operators and suggestions made by the industry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and steps taken or being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (e) As apprised by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs), while they do not have any plan to shut down their ATMs, they have also initiated necessary steps to comply with the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on various control and risk mitigation measures for ATMs.

As informed by Indian Banks' Association (IBA), banks incur cost of every recalibration. However, data on cost of recalibration is not centrally maintained.

ATM is one of the modes of Alternate Delivery Channels through which customers can withdraw money from his/ her bank account, using debit/ credit card, even after close of business hours of banks. However, apart from ATMs, banking services are also provided through Business Correspondents through their micro-ATMs. Also, there are other various digital modes for paperless banking transactions like mobile banking, e-banking etc.

Environmental Risks with Renewable Energy Projects

4120. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified any environmental risk regarding renewable energy projects especially wind mills;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been conducted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) A study titled "Development Impact and Sustainable Governance aspects of Renewable Energy Projects" commissioned by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has observed that:-

(i) The environment and social impacts of the wind and solar farms are negligible and the renewable projects don't have long term irreversible impact on the local environment;

(ii) Renewable energy projects have significant positive social impacts; and

(iii) Sufficient environmental and social governance mechanism is in place, and no new changes are required in the legal framework or the governance structure to mitigate or manage the environmental and social impacts from renewable energy.

Online Child Grooming

4121. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether online grooming of children to build an emotional connection with a child to gain her/his trust for sexual or trafficking purposes has been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether an UNICEF report highlighted the inefficacy of Indian laws to protect children from online abuse including grooming; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (d) No such study report has come to the notice of the Ministry of Women and Child Development to establish the same. However, in the wake of such purported instances through media recently impacting young children, Ministry took up the matter with Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology at the level of Minister and Secretary to take necessary interventions to curb the menace and to ensure the safety and security of children. In order to equip children in negotiating the online world with adequate safety, Ministry of Human Resource Development was requested to issue necessary directions to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) for incorporating suitable content pertaining to cyber safety in the school curriculum of children and advise State Governments to do the same through their School Boards.

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, contains effective provisions to curb the menace of child abuse. The Act provides mandatory reporting, child friendly provisions of recording of statement and evidence and speedy trial of the cases. There are adequate legal penal provisions including POCSO Act, 2012 for the sexual offences against the children, as per the gravity of offences.

Treatment of Skin Disorders under CGHS

4122. SHRI L.R. SHIVARAME GOWDA:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether no private hospitals are empanelled under CGHS for the treatment of dermatological/skin diseases/ disorders;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to rope in some private hospitals for treatment of skin disorders under CGHS, if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor;

(d) the details of treatment/ investigations which are not listed for treatment in private hospitals empanelled under CGHS and procedure for availing such treatment/ investigations; and

(e) the details of admissible and non-admissible items in CGHS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) CGHS empanels private General Hospitals, Eye Care Centres, exclusive Cancer Hospitals and Dental Clinics. The private General hospitals are empanelled for all facilities available in the hospital and CGF1S does not empanel Speciality wise like Dermatology.

CGHS beneficiary can consult Dermatologist in empanelled hospitals having Dermatology Speciality after referral from CGHS Wellness Centre.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There is no such list of non-listed treatment procedure/investigations; which are not available in CGHS empanelled hospitals/diagnostic centres, under CGHS.

The listed treatment procedure/investigations along with its rates are available on CGHS website and any treatment procedure/investigation not included in such lists

are considered unlisted for treatment/investigations in CGHS empanelled hospitals/diagnostic centres. Approval of Competent Authority i.e. from the Ministry/Department in case of serving employees and through Additional Director, CGHS in case of pensioner CGHS beneficiaries is required.

(e) Following are the admissible items included under 'CGHS package rate' for empanelled hospitals:-

(i) Registration Charges, (ii) Admission Charges, (iii) Accommodation charges including patient diet, (iv) Operation Charges, (v) Injection charges, (vi) Dressing charges, (vii) Doctor/consultant visit charges, (viii) 1CU/ ICCU charges, (ix) Monitoring charges, (x) Transfusion charges, (xi) Anesthesia charges, (xii) Operation theatre charges, (xiii) Procedural charges/surgeon's fee, (xiv) cost of surgical disposables and all sundries used during hospitalization, (xv) cost of medicines, (xvi) Related routine and essential investigations, (xvii) Physiotherapy charges etc., (xviii) Nursing care and charges for its services.

In addition to the above mentioned items, some patients may require additional facilities/provisions, which are admissible with proper justification in deserving cases. Therefore, it is not possible to give a comprehensive list of items, which are not admissible. However, the following items are not admissible for reimbursement:-

- Toiletries
- Sanitary napkins
- Talcum powder
- Mouth fresheners

Green Skill Development Programme

4123. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any record regarding the courses offered and the present number of trainees under the Green Skill Development Programme (GSDP), course-wise and State-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is offering any course on the conservation of wetlands and if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, whether the Government will consider to introduce a course on the conservation of wetlands; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government to make courses under GSDP more attractive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Under the ongoing Environmental Information System (ENVIS) Scheme of the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, the Green Skill Development Programme (GSDP) was launched in June 2017, on a pilot basis, to skill youth in environment, forest and wildlife sectors and enabling them to be gainfully employed or self-employed. The Pilot offered a Basic Course and an Advanced Course of 3 months' duration each, to skill the youth as Biodiversity Conservationists and Para-taxonomists, respectively. 94 Trainees successfully completed the Basic Course qualifying as skilled Biodiversity Conservationists and the

Advanced Course was completed by 154 candidates. The State-wise details of number of trainees enrolled under the ongoing skilling courses and courses which have been completed during 2018-19 are given at the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) to (e) A module on Wetlands Conservation is already included under the Course on Para-taxonomy (including Peoples Bio-diversity Register). The Courses offered under the GSDP focus mainly (more than 50 %) on the practical component of skilling. To provide exposure to the trainees, field visits are also organized. Further, the courses are being offered free of cost to the trainees and a certificate is issued on the successful completion of the Course by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change bearing the logo of the Ministry and the Skill India logo of the Ministry of the Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

Statement-I

State-wise list of number of trainees enrolled under ongoing courses under GSDP

Sl. No.	State	Discipline	No. of Trainees
1	2	3	4
1	Chhattisgarh	Effluent Treatment Plant/Sewage Treatment Plant/Common Effluent Treatment Plant(ETP/STP/CETP) Operation and Maintenance	25
2	Delhi	Waste Management (Solid Waste, Biomedical Waste, Plastic Waste, E-Waste, Construction & Demolition Waste)	15
3	Gujarat	Para-Taxonomy including People's Biodiversity Register(PBR)	19
4	Himachal Pradesh	Para-Taxonomy including PBR	11
5	Kerala	Value addition and Marketing of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) (Plant Origin): Bamboo Crafts	17
		Forest Entomology & Pest Control	9
		Propagation & Management of Bamboo	6
6	Madhya Pradesh	Plant Tissue Culture Techniques and its Applications	15
7	Manipur	Para-Taxonomy including PBR	40
8	Odisha	Para-Taxonomy including PBR	30
		NatureConservation &Livelihood: Ecotourism	20
9	Tamil Nadu	Traditional Painting among Kuruba Tribe	50
		Para-Taxonomy including PBR	17
		Traditional Pottery & Terracotta crafts for Kota tribal women	50

1	2	3	4
		Waste Management (Solid Waste, Biomedical Waste, Plastic Waste, E-Waste, Construction & Demolition Waste)	20
10	Uttarakhand	Bamboo Crafts	23
11	Uttar Pradesh	Greenbelt Development for Industries	11
		VRIKSH - Timber Legality assessment program	20
Total			398

Statement-II

State-wise list of Number of Trainees having successfully completed the courses under the GSDP

Sl. No.	State	Discipline	No. of Trainees
1	2	3	4
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) / Medicinal Plants	15
2	Assam	Wild Bee Keeping and Processing	26
3	Bihar	Water Budgeting & Auditing	24
		Pollution Monitors - Air and Water	19
		River Dolphin Conservation	22
		Sustain and Enhance Technical Knowledge in Solar Energy Systems	30
4	Chandigarh	Sustain and Enhance Technical Knowledge in Solar Energy Systems	19
5	Delhi	City Environment Surveyor	16
		Wildlife Management using Geospatial Techniques	10
6	Gujarat	Cleaner Production Assessment	20
		Effluent Treatment Plant/Sewage Treatment Plant/Common Effluent Treatment Plant(ETP/STP/CETP) Operation andMaintenance	15
		Community based conservation of Mangroves Ecosystem	50
		Laboratory Assistant for Eco-friendly Food testing Laboratory	15
		Laboratory Technicians/ Technical Assistants for electrical testing for environmental criteria	15
7	Jharkhand	Propagation & Managment of Bamboo	10
		Lac & Tassar Cultivation	12
		Pollution Monitors - Air and Water	21
8	Karnataka	Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Green GDP	22
		NTFP Products / Medicinal Plants	16

1	2	3	4
		Propagation & Management of Bamboo	16
		Pollution Monitors - Air and Water	13
9	Kerala	Management of Small Botanical Gardens	16
		Plant Tissue Culture Techniques and its Applications	9
		Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Green GDP	14
		Waste Management (Solid Waste, Biomedical Waste, Plastic Waste, E-Waste, Construction and Demolition Waste)	16
10	Maharashtra	Bird Identification and basic ornithology	9
		Bird Migration and Migration study techniques	18
		Value addition and Marketing of NTFPs (Plant Origin): Bamboo Crafts	25
		Emission Inventory	24
		Pollution Monitors - Air and Water	22
		Community based conservation of Mangroves Ecosystem	9
11	Meghalaya	Environmental Laws	13
		Pollution Monitors - Air and Water	13
		Waste Management (Solid Waste, Biomedical Waste, Plastic Waste, E-Waste, Construction and Demolition Waste)	12
		Plant Tissue Culture Techniques and its Applications	10
12	Mizoram	Pollution Monitors - Air and Water	18
13	Nagaland	Pollution Monitors - Air and Water	10
14	Odisha	Environment Impact Assessment	20
15	Puducherry	Pollution Monitors - Air and Water	19
16	Rajasthan	Management of Small Botanical Gardens	15
		NTFP Products / Medicinal Plants	20
		Plantation Techniques and Utilization of Renewable Energy in Arid Zone	20
		Para-Taxonomy including People's Biodiversity Register(PBR)	7
17	Sikkim	NatureConservation &Livelihood: Ecotourism	20
18	Tamil Nadu	Community based conservation of Mangroves Ecosystem	17
		Lantana Furniture and Crafts	11
		Waste Management (Solid Waste, Biomedical Waste, Plastic Waste, E-Waste, Construction and Demolition Waste)	52
		Para-Taxonomy including People's Biodiversity Register (PBR)	15
		Quality Planting Material Producer	14
		Plant Tissue Culture Techniques and its Applications	10

1	2	3	4
		Bird Identification and Basic Ornithology	11
19	Telangana	People's Biodiversity Register (PBR)	20
		Para-Taxonomy including PBR	20
		Plant Tissue Culture Techniques and its Applications	15
		Pollution Monitors - Air and Water	21
		Water Budgeting & Auditing	24
		Sustain and Enhance Technical Knowledge in Solar Energy Systems	30
20	Tripura	Pollution Monitors - Air and Water	12
		Waste Management (Solid Waste, Biomedical Waste, Plastic Waste, E-Waste, Construction and Demolition Waste)	9
21	Uttarakhand	Management of Small Botanical Gardens	14
		Pollution Monitors - Air and Water	10
		Forestry Acts and Policy	13
		Nature Conservation & Livelihood: River based - Ganga Prahari	26
		Nature Conservation & Livelihood: Nature Interpretation	26
		Plant Tissue Culture Techniques and its Applications	10
22	Uttar Pradesh	Soil Pollution	14
23	West Bengal	Plant Tissue Culture Techniques and its Applications	14
		Waste Management (Solid Waste, Biomedical Waste, Plastic Waste, E-Waste, Construction and Demolition Waste)	21
Total			1194

POCSO Act

4124. SHRIMATI RITA TARAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to amend the existing "Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act" to cover sexual abuse of boys to make it gender neutral for justice to male child victims of sexual assault and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether her Ministry has also proposed amendments in the said Act to enhance the punishment prescribed in cases of sexual assault against young boys and sent the same to the Ministry of Law and Justice for its clearance and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Law Ministry in this regard;

(c) the time by which these amendments are likely to be made in the POCSO; and

(d) whether the Government is contemplating to make special provisions to fund the activities of Child Protection Committees at block and Gram Panchayat levels and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The existing "Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act" covers sexual abuse of boys also as it is a gender neutral Act.

(b) The Ministry of Law and Justice has vetted the proposal for enhancement of the punishment in cases of sexual assault against children. The proposed

amendments will be applicable to all children in India except Jammu and Kashmir where POCSO Act, 2012 is not applicable.

(c) No specific time limit can be given, as it is the prerogative of Parliament.

(d) There is already provision of Child Protection Committees at block and Gram Panchayat levels under the scheme of Child Protection Services.

Kishori Cards

4125. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of aims, objectives and salient features of Kishori Cards;

(b) whether the Government is implementing any scheme for the adolescent girls to provide nutrition support of 600 calories, 18-20 grams of protein and micronutrients at Rs 9.5 per beneficiary per day for 300 days in a year to out of school adolescent girls (11-14 years), if so, the detail thereof, city/district-wise including Satna;

(c) whether the non-nutrition component of the scheme has a built in factor to motivate out of school girls to go back to formal schooling or skill training and if so, the details thereof, district-wise including Satna;

(d) whether the Kishori Cards for all adolescent girls have been maintained at the Anganwadi Center (AWCs) and if so, the details thereof, district-wise including Satna; and

(e) the details of complaints regarding functioning of these cards received by the Government as on date along with the action taken thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Kishori Health Cards for Adolescent girls are maintained at the Anganwadi Centre (AWC) under Scheme for Adolescent Girls to record the information about the weight, height, Body Mass Index (BMI), along with the services under the scheme i.e. nutrition provision, Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation, deworming, referral services and immunization etc. The details of achievements/success made under the scheme are marked on Kishori Card and the card also carries important milestones of Adolescent Girls life including mainstreaming to school etc.

(b) Yes, Madam, the Government is implementing, Scheme for Adolescent Girls, a Centrally-sponsored scheme, to provide nutrition support of 600 calories, 18-20 grams of protein and micronutrients @ Rs. 9.5 per beneficiary per day for 300 days in a year to out of school adolescent girls (11-14 years). The Scheme is implemented in all the districts across the country including Satna.

(c) Yes, Madam, the non-nutrition component of the scheme has an built-in factor to motivate out of school girls to go back to formal schooling or skill training and is implemented across all the districts of the country including Satna.

(d) Yes, Madam, Kishori cards are maintained at the Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) under the scheme being implemented in all the districts across the country including Satna.

(f) As of now, no complaints regarding functioning of these cards have been received in the Ministry.

Special Courts under POCSO Act

4126. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government has proposed the constitution of special courts to take cognizance of cases under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total number of cases registered so far under the said Act;

(c) whether the government has also set target for early disposal of such cases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (d) A provision already exists under section 28 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 to designate special court for each district for speedy trial to try the offences. as per national crime records bureau, a total number of 34,449, 34,505 and 36,022 cases registered under sexual abuse/protection of children from sexual offences act, 2012 in 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively for crime against children the details of cases registered, decided/pending during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement. There is already, a time limit prescribed under pocso act, 2012 for speedy disposal of cases.

Statement

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases ChargeSheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), Persons Convicted (PCV) under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 r/w related sections of IPC (Total) for Crimes against Children during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014						2015						2016					
		CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	932	601	29	1163	792	29	1054	772	78	1233	980	85	830	795	51	855	862	52
2	Arunachal Pradesh	56	51	1	57	62	1	54	38	0	63	48	0	59	39	0	58	42	0
3	Assam	506	223	8	489	223	8	819	453	15	802	453	15	821	511	43	824	512	43
4	Bihar	191	188	17	228	231	22	187	142	22	187	161	24	233	157	23	292	199	24
5	Chhattisgarh	1684	1608	191	1804	1812	263	1656	1606	524	2085	2047	562	1570	1576	354	1778	1773	378
6	Goa	107	76	3	116	96	3	79	98	13	79	107	15	75	56	13	82	60	13
7	Gujarat	613	527	5	779	705	5	1609	1317	8	1886	1801	8	1408	1302	5	1677	1691	6
8	Haryana	707	631	103	826	794	119	988	800	137	1041	1035	149	1020	844	94	1125	1035	130
9	Himachal Pradesh	209	167	25	246	221	33	206	198	27	264	280	37	205	177	25	255	234	31
10	Jammu and Kashmir	45	33	1	46	44	1	30	29	1	49	45	1	25	25	1	30	30	1
11	Jharkhand	112	102	13	136	116	15	182	136	28	175	144	28	348	222	17	363	244	17
12	Karnataka	1380	1073	27	1538	1282	29	1526	1266	32	1800	1516	32	1565	1323	55	1641	1451	58
13	Kerala	1392	1136	48	1483	1356	51	1486	1265	83	1505	1460	100	1848	1717	47	2671	2490	53
14	Madhya Pradesh	4995	4888	721	5888	5862	848	4624	4612	791	5634	5675	944	4717	4591	641	5678	5642	792
15	Maharashtra	3926	3342	112	4623	4187	129	4816	3791	195	5589	4711	219	4815	4291	250	5092	4983	279
16	Manipur	50	14	0	34	8	0	43	32	1	23	29	1	43	39	1	28	23	1
17	Meghalaya	118	126	7	122	131	7	167	112	2	153	135	2	151	116	28	153	126	28
18	Mizoram	165	127	37	140	101	38	169	189	101	171	190	102	167	148	54	174	153	54

19	Nagaland	17	6	2	15	6	1	15	13	4	16	16	4	27	25	6	27	27	9
20	Odisha	1126	909	14	1193	1129	16	1372	1202	39	1324	1282	40	1928	1566	38	1721	1661	48
21	Punjab	652	493	114	763	604	121	666	506	169	769	677	207	596	401	94	659	441	98
22	Rajasthan	1327	1020	133	1228	1217	152	1311	994	130	1210	1225	167	1479	1196	151	1479	1478	168
23	Sikkim	70	56	19	66	56	3	55	50	16	55	52	16	92	75	9	100	84	9
24	Tamil Nadu	1065	769	73	1158	893	65	1544	1268	133	1869	1530	143	1583	1249	199	1866	1480	214
25	Telangana	924	657	35	1332	1061	35	1394	1092	39	1343	1225	42	1158	1023	25	1625	1354	32
26	Tripura	245	174	9	228	206	11	133	136	12	141	173	14	156	129	24	165	133	25
27	Uttar Pradesh	8009	6847	302	12753	10565	410	4541	4342	874	7469	6715	1241	4954	4245	714	8452	6554	1003
28	Uttarakhand	189	161	16	186	188	20	168	131	79	207	194	85	218	158	38	238	193	45
29	West Bengal	1291	815	22	1062	967	22	1504	1816	21	1928	1858	22	2132	1494	48	1209	1303	48
	Total State(s)	32103	26820	2087	39702	34915	2457	32398	28406	3574	39070	35764	4305	34223	29490	3048	40317	36258	3659
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29	22	4	34	27	4	39	37	0	38	37	0	49	35	1	51	38	0
31	Chandigarh	49	47	21	54	62	22	62	59	15	72	71	22	51	41	19	61	55	19
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	0	3	3	0	15	11	0	13	11	0	11	13	2	14	16	2
33	Daman and Diu	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	4	0	8	7	0	10	6	0	11	8	0
34	Delhi UT	2240	1480	162	1917	1621	202	1936	1563	218	1847	1757	238	1620	1258	156	1692	1443	179
35	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	5	0	4	5	0
36	Puducherry	24	20	0	18	21	0	49	33	2	41	36	2	53	43	0	46	49^	0
	Total UT(S)	2346	1573	188	2030	1738	229	2107	1707	235	2020	1919	262	1799	1401	178	1879	1614	200
	Total (All India)	34449	28393	2275	41732	36653	2686	34505	30113	3809	41090	37683	4567	36022	30891	3226	42196	37872	3859

Source: Crime in India

Communicable Diseases

4128. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the percentage of deaths due to non-communicable diseases and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is taking steps at the primary healthcare level to deal with this challenge and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether utilisation of funds by States for the purpose of battling non-communicable diseases is fully sufficient; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (d) According to World Health Organisation(WHO) country profile for India, 2018, 63% deaths are estimated due to Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD). As per WHO Country Profile 2014, NCDs were estimated to account for 53% of total deaths.

Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for interventions up to District level under the National Health Mission (NHM). NPCDCS has a focus on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their referral to higher facilities for appropriate management of non-communicable diseases.

For early diagnosis, population level initiative for prevention, control, screening and management of common Non-Communicable Diseases (diabetes, hypertension and cancer viz. oral, breast and cervical cancer) has been rolled out in over 200 districts of the country under NHM. Under this initiative, services of frontline health workers and Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) are being used for risk profiling and screening of population.

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.

Further, Government has launched various programmes such as National Tobacco Control Programme, National Mental Health Programme, Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme, with a view to prevent and control common NCDs.

Services for prevention and control of NCDs are also included under Health and Wellness Centres under Ayushman Bharat, Comprehensive Primary Health Care.

Under National Health Mission, the fund required for implementation of NPCDCS and other NCD related interventions is made available to the respective States/UTs as per their annual Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) submitted to the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. Thus, the funds are released to the respective States as per their requirement. State-wise release of funds under NCD Flexipool of NHM during past three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

*State-wise releases of funds under NCD Flexi Pool
2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 & 2018-19*

(Rs.in Lakh)

State/UT		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
Bihar		2234	1804	4726
Chhattisgarh		847	1485	3469
Jharkhand		1057	1511	0
Madhya Pradesh		2682	3540	5048
Odisha		1619	1955	1785
Rajasthan		2704	2678	6378
Uttar Pradesh		5439	7181	15132
Himachal Pradesh		478	324	644
Jammu and Kashmir		816	1459	2357
Uttarakhand		662	890	186
Andhra Pradesh		1478	3082	3645
Telangana		941	1123	2012
Goa		23	0	0
Gujarat		2098	2132	4754

1	2	3	4	5
Haryana		493	380	1388
Karnataka		1429	2134	8284
Kerala		518	693	1211
Maharashtra		2754	3768	6208
Punjab		671	835	1726
Tamil Nadu		1716.00	2145	5461
West Bengal		1303	2485	2303
Chandigarh		69	46	109
Delhi		223	564	1289
Puducherry		29	39	125
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		55	121	108
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		63	82	89
Daman and Diu		35	39	19
Lakshadweep		7	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh		570	841	1606
Assam		3578	5533	6046
Manipur		308	250	675
Meghalaya		246	531	779
Mizoram		142	214	1297
Nagaland		263	183	637
Sikkim		95	158	115
Tripura		255	266	821
Grand-Total		37900	50471	90432

Nutritional Support to TB Patients

4129. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the direct benefit transfer scheme for nutritional support to Tuberculosis (TB) patients under Nikshay Poshan Yojana has recorded slow progress in the last eight months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that of the 18 lakh registered TB patients across the country, only 4.69 lakh, barely 26 per cent of the beneficiary pool have received cash transfer-so far;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MOHFW) has launched the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme for nutritional support to tuberculosis patients as Nikshay Poshan Yojana (NPY) from 01.04.2018.

As on 1st January 2019, out of 20.94 lakhs eligible beneficiaries, 8.78 lakh (42%) beneficiaries have received the benefit under the scheme.

The Government has taken various measures to expedite the progress under the schemes such as:

- The Ministry has provided detailed guidance to the State/Union Territories (UTs) on how DBT is to be operationalized. State/UTs have been given different payment options as per their convenience for either making payment directly through Public Financial Management System (PFMS) or through the Nikshay PFMS interface.
- Flexibility of providing the benefit through existing bank account of a blood relative has also been given. State have also been advised to facilitate opening of zero balance accounts for TB patients, if necessary, under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) and Indian Postal Bank.
- The Ministry is regularly monitoring the implementation of this scheme and promptly addressing the challenges identified by the State/UTs.

QNet Scam

4130. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance about the scam of QNet and collecting money from public and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any complaint in this regard has been received and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government is likely to investigate the modus operandi of QNet and take action against them and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) 12 complaints were received by Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) against the scam of QNet during the period 2013-14 to 2018-19 (till 30.11.2018) and these were forwarded to the respective Registrar of Companies for necessary action.

List of these complaints is enclosed as the given Statement.

(c) The Ministry had ordered investigation into the affairs of Goldquest International Pvt. Ltd and Questnet Enterprises India Pvt. Ltd. (now known as QNet) and assigned the same to SFIO on 28.07.2010. The investigation / was completed and report submitted to Ministry on 05.03.2012. On the basis of instructions issued by the Ministry, SFIO has filed prosecution against the companies and its directors and these are pending at various stages in respective courts. The matter is subjudice.

Statement

Complaints received by SHO against scam of QNet

Sl. No.	Date of Receipt	Date of Complaint / Date of Letter	Reference. No	Name of the Complaint Against	Name of Complainant
	116/11/2018	12/11/2018	46888/2018/ 6777	Qnet Ltd	Shri S. Mahesh Kanna
	216/07/2018	13/07/2018	43159/2018/ 4045	Qnet Ltd	Shri S Mahesh Kanna
	307/06/2018	04/06/2018	42067/2018/ 2921	Qnet Ltd	Shri S Mahesh Kanna, Advocate
	401/02/2018	25/01/2018	39176(3)/ 2018	Qnet Ltd	Shri S Mahesh Kanna
	523/10/2017	17/10/2017	36981 A/2017/ 1827	Qnet Ltd	Shri Mahesh Kanna, Adv
	611/08/2017	08/08/2017	35541/2017/ 1509	Qnet Ltd	Shri PJS Mehta, National Consumer Awareness Group (Regd)
	720/07/2017		35054/2017/ 1417	Qnet Ltd	Shri S Mahesh Kanna
	827/03/2017	27/03/2017	32211 A/2017/ 906	Qnet Ltd, Questnet, Goldquest	CA B Chinnappa (Chinnappa and Associates)
	923/05/2016	19/05/2016	24859/2016/ 556	Qnet, Questnet, Goldquest,. Vihaan Direct Selling India Pvt Ltd	Shri Atul Gupta, Assistant Professor
10	13/05/2013	08-05-2013	2241/751	Qnet Limited	Shri Brijesh M. Singh
11	14/11/2014	10/11/2014	E-11582/2014/ 1450	Qnet GroupShri Sameer Arya (CWS, IBV, MCL)Shri Kartik Bhargava	Shri Subhajit Karmakar (CWS, IBV)
12	21/11/2014	17/11/2014	E-11738/2014/ 1478	Q 1 Group of Companies Qnet Ltd Transview Enterprises India Pvt Ltd Vihaan Direct Selling (India) Pvt LtdManamala Travel and Tourism Services Pvt Ltd Goldquest International Private Limited Questnet Enterprises India Private Limited Vanamala Hotels Traveks and Tourism Pvt LtdPallava Hotels and Travels Pvt Ltd	Shri Amit A Naiksatam Sr AD (Senior Inspector of Police)

*[Translation]***Cutting of Trees**

4133. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite having strict provisions for cutting of trees, the environmental problem still remains unsolved;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to implement any special scheme for promoting afforestation in private sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Pollution level depends on various factor such as vehicular emission, industrial emissions, dusts due to construction of buildings and infrastructure, burning of agricultural waste etc. which are regulated under Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986. Trees help in reduction of pollution and act as carbon sink and sequestration of carbon dioxide is done by trees in the cities. The Indian Forest Act, 1927 regulates management of forests and trees in the States. Various State Governments have enacted special Acts also for protection of tree in the state to v check pollution and provide greenery.

(c) and (d) In order to increase the forest cover in the country, afforestation programmes have been taken up under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP), Green India Mission (GIM), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) which from 2015-16 has been amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component of the "Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)" and under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA). Local people are involved in afforestation activities by the State Forest Departments.

*[English]***Violation of Weather Insurance Policy**

4134. SHRI HARIOM SINGH RATHORE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) has imposed penalty on ICICI Lombard for any weather insurance policy violation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) In respect of weather insurance policy, no penalty was imposed by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) on ICICI Lombard General Insurance Co. Ltd.

Achievement of Health Schemes

4135. DR. P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the details of the health schemes launched by the Government since 2015 till date under the Ministry. Year-wise along with the targets set and achievements made under gach of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): The details of major health schemes launched by Government since 2015 till date with the targets set and achievements made under each of these schemes are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement**1. National Health Mission (NHM)**

The details of health schemes are as under:

A. Free Diagnostic Initiative (FDI)

The objective of the program is to ensure access to free diagnostic services to reduce Out Of Pocket (OOP) expenditure on healthcare. Under the National Health Mission (NHM), Operational Guidelines for the NHM Free Diagnostics Services Initiative were developed and disseminated among States/UTs on 2nd July, 2015 with a mandate to provide free diagnostics to all the citizens of the country thereby reducing OOP expenses and providing access to medical services. Diagnostic services are to be provided either by in house arrangement in PPP. 3 models

of PPP suggested are - (i) Hub and spoke model for lab diagnostics (ii) Tele-radiology and (iii) CT scan services in District Hospital.

Lab investigations has been rolled out in 31 States/UTs. CT scan services have been rolled out in 24 States/UTs and Tele-radiology has been rolled out in 10 States.

Ministry has pursued with all the States/UTs to provide essential diagnostics free of cost in public health facilities and send proposals through Program Implementation Plan for funding under NHM.

Funds approved to States/UTs for 2016-17, 2017-18 and for 2018-19 as on 01.12.2018 are Rs. 649.30 crore, Rs. 761.18 crore and Rs. 1218.31 crore, respectively.

B. Biomedical Equipment Management & Maintenance Program (BMMP)

Under BMMP, support is being provided to State Governments to outsource medical equipment maintenance comprehensively for all its machinery across all the facilities. BMMP has been implemented in total 28 States (22 States in PPP and 6 States in in-house mode).

The implementation of BMMP has helped in providing assured quality diagnostics services in public health facilities, thereby reducing cost of care and improving the quality of care for poor patients. The programme is helping facilities in providing uninterrupted delivery of health care diagnostics, preventive, promotive, surgical and rehabilitation services.

C. Kayakalp

Kayakalp was launched in May, 2015 as a National Initiative to give Awards to those public health facilities that demonstrate high levels of cleanliness, hygiene and infection control & focus on promoting cleanliness in public spaces. The objective is also to create and share sustainable practices related to improved cleanliness in public health facilities.

- Approval of Rs.36.66 crore for Kayakalp has been given in 2015-16, Rs. 107.99 crore in 2016-17, Rs. 133.22 crore in 2017-18 and Rs. 225.66 crore in 2018-19.
- From over 30,000 facilities assessed under Kayakalp Programme in 2017-18, 2885 facilities had received Kayakalp awards including Commendation awards, which include 271 District Hospitals (DHs), 748 Sub-Division

Hospitals (SDIs/Community Health Centres (CHCs), 1724 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and 142 Urban Health facilities. Out of which, 48 Districts Hospitals have been adjudged as winners & runners up, 35 CHCs/SDHs and around 529 PHCs/UPHCs have been adjudged as winners.

D. Health and Wellness Centres

- Health & Wellness Centres as a part of Ayushman Bharat seeks to undertake interventions to holistically address health (covering prevention, promotion and ambulatory care) at primary level for comprehensive Primary health Care with a continuum of care approach.
- In order to expand access to Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC), Sub Health Centres (SHCs) and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) will be strengthened as Health and Wellness Centres (H&WCs). The H&WCs are expected to provide preventive, promotive, rehabilitative and curative care for an expanded range of services encompassing reproductive and child health services, communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases, palliative care and elderly care, oral health, ENT care, and basic emergency care.
- Under Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres, 1,50,000 Health and Wellness Centres need to be operationalized by 2022. The Health and Wellness Centres would be operationalized in phases as under:
 - FY 2018-19= 15,000
 - FY 2019-20 = 25,000 (Cumulative 40,000)
 - FY 2020-21 =30,000 (Cumulative 70,000)
 - FY 2021-2022 = 40,000 (Cumulative 1,10,000)
 - Till 31st December 2022 = 40,000 (Cumulative 1,50,000)
- In the current year against target of 15000 Health and Wellness centres by March, 2019, approval has been accorded to States/UTs for over 21000 Health & Wellness Centres till date. As reported by the States/ UTs, 4503 Health & Wellness

Centres have been operationalized till 15th December, 2018.

E. Swachh Swasth Sarvatra (SSS)

Swachh Swasth Sarvatra, a joint initiative of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS), was launched on 29th December 2016. Under SSS:-

- One CHC in each of the Open Defecation Free (ODF) blocks to receive additional funding of Rs 10 lakhs under NHM to facilitate the CHC to achieve Kayakalp certification with a minimum score of 70 in Kayakalp assessment and improve its Kayakalp score. Where there is no CHC in that block, the CHC catering to the population of the ODF block may be taken up.
- MDWS to enable Gram Panchayats where Kayakalp awarded PHCs are located to become ODF. Further MDWS to build capacity through training in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) to nominees from such CHCs and PHCs.
- A list of 498 Kayakalp award winning PHCs for FY 2017-2018 mapped with their respective Gram Panchayat, Blocks and District as desired by MDWS shared with MDWS.
 - Extension of SSS in collaboration with Ministry of Urban development (MoUD) is being rolled out to Urban areas. Guidelines being issued shortly.
 - List of 2074 ODF declared blocks shared by MDWS shared with States/UTs to enable them to map CHCs in or nearest to the ODF declared block and propose same in PIP 2018-19. Based on the proposals submitted by States/UTs, RoPs for FY 2018-19 are

being issued. List of CHCs mapped with these 2074 ODF blocks would be shared with MDWS.

- Till date approvals of Rs 49.67 crore accorded to States under SSS for 853 CHCs in 21 States, however further list of 773 CHCs as communicated by State based on approvals for FY 2018-19 is communicated to MDWS.

2. Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)

- Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) has been launched in 2016 to provide fixed-day assured, comprehensive and quality antenatal care universally to all pregnant women on the 9th of every month.
- While antenatal care is routinely provided to pregnant women, special Ante Natal Care (ANC) services are provided by Obstetrics and Gynecology (OBGY) Specialists/ Radiologist/ Physicians at government health facilities under PMSMA.
- As part of the campaign, a minimum package of antenatal care services are provided to pregnant women in their 2nd/3rd trimesters at Government health facilities (PHCs/CHCs, DHs/urban health facilities etc.) in both urban and rural areas.
- Using the principles of a single window system, a minimum package of investigations and medicines such as Iron & Folic Acid (IFA) and Calcium -supplements etc. are being provided to all pregnant women attending the PMSMA clinics.
- One of the critical components of the Abhiyan is identification and follow-up of high risk pregnancies and red slickers are added on to the Mother and Child Protection cards of women with high risk pregnancies.

Year wise and achievement under the scheme-

No.	Indicator	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(Till Nov.)
1	ANC checkups	4743954	7157098	4630172
2	Total Number of high risk pregnancies identified	276676	342394	207336
3	Total Number of Volunteer Registered	3555	1343	421

3. Senior Citizens Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS) and Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)

Since 2015 till date, two health schemes have been launched:

- A. Senior Citizens Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS)

SCHIS as top up over existing Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) scheme has been implemented from 01.04.2016 for senior citizens aged 60 years and above. SCHIS provides enhanced coverage of Rs. 30,000 per senior citizen in the family enrolled under RSBY. SCHIS covers all the senior citizens of families enrolled under RSBY.

Around 18 lakh families having senior citizen(s) were

covered under SCHIS till 23.09.2018.

- B. Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)

The Government has launched Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) on 23.09.2018. This scheme provides coverage upto Rs. 5 lakh per family per year from secondary and tertiary care hospitalisation to over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (approx. 50 crore families) under PMJAY. This scheme covers 10.74 crore poor and vulnerable families based on deprivation and occupational criteria as per Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) data.

After the launch of PMJAY, RSBY and SCHIS got subsumed in it. State-wise achievements in respect of PMJAY are as under:

Status of PMJAY

Status as on 04.12.2018

State	Beneficiary families covered (in lakhs)*	Hospitals Empanelled + In Process	E-Cards Issued	Beneficiaries Admitted in Hospital	Amount Authorized for Admissions
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar	0.78	6	1,271	1	2,987
Arunachal Pradesh	2.80	0	29	0	0
Assam	27.02	200	3	2,501	4,80,09,957
Bihar	108.95	1,043	39,931	2,232	1,91,94,357
Chandigarh	0.71	17	5,491	50	7,78,929
Chhattisgarh	41.46	1,574	1,28,375	72,498	46,45,90,417
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.40	5	76,199	537	15,14,013
Daman and Diu	2.40	5	19,060	92	3,97,827
Goa	0.37	4	585	2,817	9,48,46,523
Gujarat	44.85	2,341	1,01,874	93,338	1,26,33,85,905
Haryana	15.51	536	1,73,927	1,732	2,44,13,587
Himachal Pradesh	4.80	210	25,266	1,464	1,45,81,117
Jammu and Kashmir	6.13	159	2,31,968	0	0
Jharkhand	57.00	747	1,75,743	12,642	13,17,71,071
Karnataka	103.00	958	0	46,135	77,12,20,302

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kerala	34.84	10	0	75,721	42,86,57,692
Lakshadweep	0.01	1	8	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	118.00	261	2,17,740	8,706	8,08,57,003
Maharashtra	83.63	1,131	11,254	33,253	78,69,18,229
Manipur	2.77	16	8,859	391	58,32,392
Meghalaya	8.37	163	0	0	0
Mizoram	1.95	110	20,902	1,460	1,01,73,115
Nagaland	2.50	65	5,038	64	5,72,110
NHA empanelled hospitals		26	0	271	94,98,496
Pudueherry	1.04	8	6	0	0
Punjab	42.00	210	0	0	0
Sikkim	0.40	7	438	6	1,00,751
Tamil Nadu	157.00	1,837	0	63,911	1:50,98,42,014
Tripura	4.90	67	28,741	542	29,58,515
Uttar Pradesh	118.04	1,887	1,46,795	7,007	7,09,86,394
Uttarakhand	19.68	185	11,465	370	36,89,328
West Bengal	112.00	1,348	0	12,037	10,92,08,203
Overall	1,126	15,137	14,30,968	4,39,778	5,85,40,01,234

* Includes PM-JAY extension to State funded categories of beneficiaries.

4. Strengthening of Food Testing System in the Country including provision of Mobile Food Testing Labs (SoFTeL)

To upgrade Food Testing Laboratories in India, a Central Sector Scheme "Strengthening of Food Testing System in the Country including provision of Mobile Food Testing Labs (SoFTeL)" with a total outlay of Rs. 481.95 Crore is being implemented during 2016-17 to 2018-19. The scheme focuses on all aspects of food testing system including strengthening of State food labs and referral labs, capacity building of food analysts and other technical personnel engaged in the analysis of food and creation of mobile food labs across all States/UTs.

The targets of the said scheme:

- to establish at least one of the Food testing Laboratories in each State/UT and two labs in larger States. A total of 45 State labs are

proposed to be strengthened.

- to provide the financial support to the States food testing labs for procurement of major equipment facilities and other related head.
- to establish of 62 Food Safety on Wheels (the mobile lab - one in every 20 districts, with at least one Mobile lab in each State/UT).
- to ensure that all the State Food testing laboratories attain the NABL accreditation and bring them at par with best of the laboratories in the country
- to cover 500 schools/colleges across the country for establishing basic facilities with a grant of Rs. 3.00 lakh each and another 1000 schools/colleges to establish facilities for food testing with a grant of Rs. 1.00 lakh each over a period of three years.

Achievements as on 21.12.2018 under this scheme are:-

- So far, a total of 31 State Food Safety Laboratories of 25 States/UTs have been taken up for upgradation including setting up 11 microbiology laboratories in 10 States/UTs have been taken for upgradation and a grant of Rs. 128.45 Crore has been sanctioned/released.
- A Grant of Rs. 13.715 Crore has been released for strengthening of 7 Referral Food Testing Laboratories (for procurement of one/two high end equipment).
- 40 Food Safety Wheels (FSWs) have been sanctioned to 29 States/UTs out of which 33 FSWs has been delivered to 27 States/UTs.
- A number of capacity building programmes have been conducted in which state officials were also invited. Details of participation of state officials are given below:-
 - (a) 4 National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) Awareness Programmes - 142 participants
 - (b) 16 Good Food Laboratory Practices (GFLP)- 265 participants
 - (c) 12 specialized programmes - 28 participants

172 Food Testing Laboratories (NABL accredited)

have been recognised and notified under section 43(1) of FSS Act, 2006.

5. Drugs Regulation

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) had approved the proposal for strengthening the drug regulatory system in the country, both under the Central and the State Governments. The share of the Centre and the States in case of State component will be in the ratio of 60:40 for all States except Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Seven North-Eastern States for which the ratio will be 90:10. The Scheme was to be implemented during the three financial years viz. 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18; however, the competent authority has approved its continuation for further two years, viz. 2018-19 and 2019-20.

Accordingly, proposals were asked for from the States. Out of the 36 States/UTs, the following 24 States/UTs have submitted proposals for release of funds along with the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) duly signed by the respective States/UTs. These are: (i) Karnataka (ii) Delhi, (iii) Goa, (iv) Jharkhand, (v) Odisha, (vi) Gujarat, (vii) Kerala, (viii) Andhra Pradesh, (ix) Telangana, (x) Punjab, (xi) Jammu and Kashmir, (xii) Bihar, (xiii) Madhya Pradesh, (xiv) Uttarakhand, (xv) Tripura, (xvi) Mizoram, (xvii) Sikkim, (xviii) Arunachal Pradesh, (xix) Himachal Pradesh, (xx) Meghalaya (xxi) Maharashtra, (xxii) Tamil Nadu (xxiii) Haryana (xxiv) Nagaland.

Rs.29.01 crore, Rs.52.35 crore and Rs.206 crore have been allocated during the years 2016-17; 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively for the Scheme. Year-wise details of funds released under the scheme are:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	Name of States/UT	Year 2016-17 Fund sanctioned/ released	Year 2017-18 Fund sanctioned/ released	Year 2018-19 Fund sanctioned/ released
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.01	--	18.77
2	Sikkim	02.00	--	--
3	Meghalaya	02.00	--	--
4	Mizoram	06.00	--	--
5	Tripura	06.00	--	--
6	Arunachal Pradesh	06.00	--	--

1	2	3	4	5
7	Himachal Pradesh	--	15.00	--
8	Jammu and Kashmir	--	13.00	--
9	Gujarat	--	06.00	13.55
10	Odisha	--	05.00	1.9695
11	Punjab	--	03.00	--
12	Delhi	04.00	--	
13	Karnataka	--	03.35	--
14	Jharkhand	--	03.00	--
15	Bihar	--	--	20.00
16	Madhya Pradesh	--	--	15.03
17	Haryana	--	--	10.00
18	Maharashtra	--	--	25.00
19	Goa	--	2.43	
20	Uttarakhand	--	--	5.00
21	Tamil Nadu	--	--	12.00
22	Telangana	--	--	8.00
23	Kerala	--	--	9.00
24	Nagaland	--	--	2.6256
Total		29.01	52.35	143.3451

6. Family Planning Schemes

- Mission Parivar Vikas (MPV) was launched in 2016 for increasing access to contraceptives and family planning services in 146 high fertility districts of seven high focus States with Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 3 and above.
- Three new Contraceptives viz, Injectable contraceptive (under Antara Program), Centchroman and Progesterone Only Pills (POP) were added to the existing basket of choices in 2016.
- A Family Planning Logistic Management Information Systems (FP-LMIS) was launched in

2017 to strengthen family planning supply chain management system.

- The packaging for Condoms, Oral Contraceptive Pills (OCPs) and Emergency Contraceptive Pills (ECPs) were revamped in 2016 so as to increase the demand for these commodities.
- A dedicated 360 degree media campaign on Family planning was developed in 2016 and 2017 for improving demand generation and awareness.
- The COT (Clinical Outreach Team) Scheme was designed in 20: 7 to meet the Family Planning needs in the far flung and underserved areas.

Achievements under Family Planning

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (up to December, 2018)
Intra Uterine Contraceptive: Device (IUCD)	5,540,743	5,971,293	5,874,525	3,593,923
Post Partum Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device (PPIUCD)	1,065,433	1,690,155	2,090,250	1,408,374
Total Sterilization	4,069,670	3,930,459	3,568,409	1,600,936
Injectable contraceptive MPA	-	-	145,812	489,634
Centchrortan (Chhaya)	-	484,498	959,433:	348,643

Growth of LIC

4136. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has realised a profit of Rs.25,646.62 crore by way of sale of equity in the stock market during the fiscal ended March, 2018 and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether this is a rise of over 32 per cent from Rs. 19,302 crore in the previous financial year and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), it has realised a profit of Rs.20,269.47 crore and Rs.26,147.52 crore in the financial years 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively. This is an increase of 29 per cent over the previous financial year (2016-17).

High Level Committee on the Status of Women

4137. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Level Committee on the Status of Women constituted in 2012 has submitted its report to the Ministry in 2015 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the said report has been tabled in the Parliament; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) The High Level Committee (HLC) on the Status of Women was set up in 2012 by the Ministry of Women & Child Development, to undertake a comprehensive study to understand the status of women since 1989. The HLC examined the overall status of women including, inter-alia, the socio-economic, health and nutritional, legal and political status, disaggregated by rural/urban, economic and social position and wherever possible by minority status. The Committee submitted its report to MWCD in June 2015 and the report is available at: <http://wcd.nic.in/documents/hlc-status-women>.

Credit to Exporters

4138. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India export growth have not shown any substantial growth for the last several years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry of Commerce and Industry have urged his Ministry to provide adequate credit to exporters as demanded by Indian Export Organisation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the matter is considered by his Ministry and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) India's exports growth during last few years is given below in Table-1:

Table-1

India's Exports Growth (Values in USD \$ billion)

Sl. No.	Year	Exports	Growth (%)
1	2013-2014	314.41	4.66
2	2014-2015	310.34	-1.29
3	2015-2016	262.29	-15.48
4	2016-2017	275.85	5.17
5	2017-2018	303.53	10.03
6	April-November 2017-18	194.94	
7	April-November 2018-19 (P)	217.09	11.36

Source: DGCI&S

(b) to (d) Federation of Indian Export Organisations has been requesting Government from time to time to provide adequate credit to exporters. Presently Government has been extending Interest Equalization Support to MSME exporters at 5 percent. In addition, export credit is already classified as Priority Sector Lending which ensures adequate availability of credit to exporters.

Shortage of Cancer Specialists

4139. SHRI SIRAJUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of cancer specialists and diagnostic/treatment facilities for effective management of cancer cases in the country;

(b) if so, the schemes/programmes being implemented by the Government for the prevention of cancer, State/UTs wise; and

(c) whether cancer survival rate in India is among the lowest in the world and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Cancer is being diagnosed and treated at various levels in the Government health care system. While doctors with D. M. (Medical Oncology), M.Ch (Surgical

Oncology) and M.D. (Radiation Oncology) treat Cancer patients in higher level tertiary care hospitals, Cancer is also being treated in hospitals by other Doctors such as General Surgeons, Gynecologists, ENT Surgeons etc., depending on the type and site of Cancer.

To increase the number of seats in Super speciality course in Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology, Anesthesiology and broad speciality course in Radiotherapy, the ratio of number of Post-Graduate (PG) teachers to the number of students to be admitted has been now increased to 1:3 for a Professor subject to a maximum of 6 PG seats per unit per academic year. Further the ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines. DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.

To support the States/UTs for interventions upto district level, the Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) under National Health Mission (NHM). The focus under the programme is on three common cancers (oral, breast and cervical).

In addition, population based prevention, control, screening and management for hypertension, diabetes and common cancers (oral, breast and cervical) is also being implemented in more than 200 districts under NHM.

The Government of India is implementing "Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer facilities" Scheme under NPCDCS to assist to establish/set up State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya SurakshaYojna (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and 2nd campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has also been approved. All these will enhance the capacity for prevention and treatment of cancer in the country.

A National Multisectoral Action Plan has been developed in consultation with 39 Departments of Union Government. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has launched Eat Right India movement to promote healthy diet. Print, electronic and social media are used to promote healthy living and to generate awareness on risk factors of NCDs.

Tobacco control is regulated through Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Acts (COTPA) and National Tobacco Control Programme is being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM).

(c) The cancer survival rate is generally believed to depend upon amongst others, stage at diagnosis, stage of initiation of treatment, type and site of cancer, correct and complete treatment. Cancer can be diagnosed and treated at various levels in the Health care system.

According to an article "Global surveillance of trends in cancer survival 2000-14 (CONCORD-3): published in LANCET, there are differences in survival rates across countries. The study estimates 5-year survival for breast cancer as 88.2% in Canada, 68.78% in Thailand, 76.5 % in Poland and 66.1% in India.

However, the coverage of population in the study is reported to vary from higher coverage in European Countries while it is reported to cover about 0.1% of population in India. The study has indicated various reasons for variations in survival rate of cancer. The study also impress upon the need of Population Based Cancer Registries (PBCRs) to evaluate both the impact of cancer prevention strategies and the effectiveness of health systems for all patients diagnosed with cancer.

[Translation]

Usage of Regional Languages in Banks

4140. SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken/propose any steps to direct the nationalised banks to use the regional language as their working language: and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India, vide master circular dated 1.7.2015 on customer service in banks, has inter alia issued following instructions to promote the regional languages in banking sector for the ease of understanding for common people:

(i) Displaying indicator boards at all the counters in English. Hindi as well as in the concerned regional language. Business posters at semi-urban and rural branches of banks should also be in the concerned regional languages.

- (ii) Providing customers with booklets consisting of all details of service and facilities available at the bank in Hindi, English and the concerned regional languages.
- (iii) Use of Hindi and regional languages in transacting business by banks with customers, including communications to customers.
- (iv) In order to ensure that banking facilities percolate to the vast sections of the population, banks should make available all printed material used by retail customers including account opening forms, pay-in-slips, passbooks etc., in trilingual form i.e.. English, Hindi and the concerned Regional Language.
- (v) All cheque forms should be printed in Hindi and English. The customer, may however, write cheques in Hindi, English or in the concerned regional language.

12.01 hrs.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices of Adjournment Motion from some members on various issues. The issues, though important, do not warrant interruption of business of the day. The matters can be raised on other day. I will give opportunity for this. I have, therefore, disallowed all the notices of the Adjournment Motion.

1202 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): Madam, I beg to lay on the table the following papers on behalf of Shrimati Maneka Sanjay Gandhi:-

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Social Welfare Board, New

Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10453/16/19]

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

1. A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Rishikesh, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
2. A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Rishikesh, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10454/16/19]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY AYUSH (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Post Graduate Teaching and Research in Ayurveda, Jamnagar, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute for Post Graduate Teaching and Research in Ayurveda, Jamnagar, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10455/16/19]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council of Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of

the Central Council of Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10456/16/19]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10457/16/19]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10458/16/19]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Siddha, Chennai, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Siddha, Chennai, for the year 2017-2018, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council for Research in Siddha, Chennai, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10459/16/19]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English version?)* of the Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of

the Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10460/16/19]

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

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited, Almora, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited, Almora, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10461/16/19]

(8) A copy of the Indian Central Council (Election) Amendment Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.714(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th July, 2018 under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No.G.S.R. 1020(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th October, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10462/16/19]

(9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 33 of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973:-

- (i) The Homoeopathy Central Council (Election) Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.713(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th July, 2018.
- (ii) The Homoeopathy (Post Graduate Degree Course) M.D.(Hom.) Amendment Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. 12-11/2010-CCH (Pt.II)(1) in Gazette of India dated 17th December, 2018.
- (iii) The Homoeopathy (Degree Course) Amendment Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. 12-13/2006-CCH(Pt.V) in Gazette of India dated 14th December, 2018.
- (iv) The Homoeopathy Central Council (Minimum

Standards Requirement of Homoeopathic Colleges and attached Hospitals) Amendment Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. 12-15/2012-CCH(Pt.) in Gazette of India dated 18th December, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10463/16/19]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the G. B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development, Almora, for the years 2015-2016 and 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the G. B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development, Almora, for the years 2015-2016 and 2016-2017.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10464/16/19]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the G. B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development, Almora, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the G. B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development, Almora, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10465/16/19]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10466/16/19]

- (5) A copy of Notification No. S.O.6147(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 13th December, 2018, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.394(E) dated 16th April, 1987 under Section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10467/16/19]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

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

1. Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Broadband Network Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
2. Annual Report of the Bharat Broadband Network Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10468/16/19]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Capital Region Planning Board, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Capital Region Planning Board, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10469/16/19]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Building Materials and Technology

Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10470/16/19]

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

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Maharashtra Metro Rail Limited, Nagpur, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Maharashtra Metro Rail Limited, Nagpur, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10471/16/19]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10472/16/19]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Bengaluru, for the year 2017-2018.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Bengaluru, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10473/16/19]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Lucknow Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 2017-2018.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Lucknow Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10474/16/19]

- (e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the NBCC (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the NBCC (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10475/16/19]
- (f) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10476/16/19]
- (g) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Kochi Metro Rail Limited, Kochi, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Kochi Metro Rail Limited, Kochi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10477/16/19]
- (h) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Metro-Link Express for Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad (Mega) Company Limited, Gandhinagar, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Metro-Link Express for Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad (Mega) Company Limited, Gandhinagar, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10478/16/19]
- (i) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Chennai Metro Rail Limited, Chennai, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Chennai Metro Rail Limited, Chennai, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10479/16/19]
- (4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10480/16/19]
- (5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-
- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Capital Region Transport Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Capital Region Transport Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10481/16/19]
- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Mumbai Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Mumbai Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10482/16/19]
- (6) A copy of the Land Pooling Regulations, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O.5384(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th October, 2018, under Section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10483/16/19]
- (7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 102 of the Metro Railways (Operation and Maintenance) Act, 2002:-
- (i) The Metro Railway (Carriage and Ticket) Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.837(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th September, 2018.
- (ii) The Bangalore Metro Railway (Carriage and Ticket) Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.838(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th September, 2018.

- (iii) The Chennai Metro Railway (Carriage and Ticket) Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.839(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th September, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10484/16/19]

- (8) A copy of the Notification No. S.O.1216(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 19th April, 2017 appointing the 1st day of May, 2017 as the date on which the provisions, mentioned therein, of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 shall come into force issued under sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10485/16/19]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:-
- (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Settlement Proceedings) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/48 in Gazette of India dated 30th November, 2018.
 - (ii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements)(Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/49 in Gazette of India dated 30th November, 2018.
 - (iii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds)(Third Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/50 in Gazette of India dated 6th December, 2018.
 - (iv) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Stock Brokers and Sub-Brokers)(Second Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/27 in Gazette of India dated 30th July, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10486/16/19]

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O.6142(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 12th December, 2018, regarding acceptance of resignation of Shri Shaktikanta Das as member of Fifteenth Finance Commission under Article 280 of the Constitution read with Section 6 and 8 of the Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10487/16/19]

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the following papers:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Annual Reports and Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Rural Banks for the year ended the 31 st March, 2018 together with Auditor's Report thereon:-

- (1) Allahabad UP Gramin Bank, Allahabad

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10488/16/19]

- (2) Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank, Warangal

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10489/16/19]

- (3) Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank, Kadapa

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10490/16/19]

- (4) Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank, Naharlagun

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10491/16/19]

- (5) Assam Gramin Vikash Bank, Guwahati

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10492/16/19]

- (6) Bangiya Gramin Vikash Bank, Berhampore

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10493/16/19]

- (7) Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank, Bharuch

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10494/16/19]

- (8) Baroda Rajasthan Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Ajmer

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10495/16/19]

- (9) Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank, Raebareli

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10496/16/19]

- (10) Bihar Gramin Bank, Begusarai

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10497/16/19]

- (11) Central Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank, Chhindwara
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10498/16/19]
- (12) Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank, Guntur
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10499/16/19]
- (13) Chhattisgarh Rajya Gramin Bank, Raipur
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10500/16/19]
- (14) Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank, Gandhinagar
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10501/16/19]
- (15) Ellaquai Dehati Bank, Srinagar
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10502/16/19]
- (16) Gramin Bank of Aryavart, Lucknow
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10503/16/19]
- (17) Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank, Mandi
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10504/16/19]
- (18) J&K Grameen Bank, Jammu
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10505/16/19]
- (19) Jharkhand Gramin Bank, Ranchi
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10506/16/19]
- (20) Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank, Dharwad
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10507/16/19]
- (21) Kashi Gomti Samyut Gramin Bank, Varanasi
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10508/16/19]
- (22) Kaveri Grammena Bank, Mysore
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10509/16/19]
- (23) Kerala Gramin Bank, Mallappuram
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10510/16/19]
- (24) Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank, Diphu
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10511/16/19]
- (25) Madhyanchal Gramin Bank, Sagar
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10512/16/19]
- (26) Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank, Patna
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10513/16/19]
- (27) Maharashtra Gramin Bank, Aurangabad
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10514/16/19]
- (28) Malwa Gramin Bank, Sangrur
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10515/16/19]
- (29) Manipur Rural Bank, Imphal
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10516/16/19]
- (30) Meghalaya Rural Bank, Shillong
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10517/16/19]
- (31) Mizoram Rural Bank, Aizawl
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10518/16/19]
- (32) Nagaland Rural Bank, Kohima
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10519/16/19]
- (33) Narmada Jhabua Gramin Bank, Indore
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10520/16/19]
- (34) Odisha Gramya Bank, Bhubaneswar
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10521/16/19]
- (35) Pallavan Grama Bank, Salem
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10522/16/19]
- (36) Pallavan Grama Bank, Virudhunagar
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10523/16/19]
- (37) Paschim Banga Gramin Bank, Howrah
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10524/16/19]
- (38) Pragathi Krishna Gramin Bank, Ballari
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10525/16/19]
- (39) Prathama Bank, Moradabad
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10526/16/19]
- (40) Pudukkottai Bharthiar Grama Bank, Puducherry
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10527/16/19]
- (41) Punjab Gramin Bank, Kapurthala
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10528/16/19]
- (42) Purvanchal Bank, Gorakhpur
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10529/16/19]

- (43) Rajasthan Marudhara Gramin Bank, Jodhpur
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10530/16/19]
- (44) Saptagiri Grameena Bank, Chittoor
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10531/16/19]
- (45) Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank, Rohtak
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10532/16/19]
- (46) Sarva U.P. Gramin Bank, Meerut
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10533/16/19]
- (47) Saurashtra Gramin Bank, Rajkot
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10534/16/19]
- (48) Sutlej Gramin Bank, Bathinda
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10535/16/19]
- (49) Telangana Grameena Bank, Hyderabad
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10536/16/19]
- (50) Tripura Gramin Bank, Agartala
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10537/16/19]
- (51) Utkal Grameen Bank, Bolangir
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10538/16/19]
- (52) Uttar Banga Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Cooch Behar
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10539/16/19]
- (53) Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank, Muzaffarpur
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10540/16/19]
- (54) Uttarakhand Gramin Bank, Dehradun
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10541/16/19]
- (55) Vananchal Gramin Bank, Dumka
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10542/16/19]
- (56) Vidharbha Konkan Gramin Bank, Nagpur
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10543/16/19]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1962:-
- (i) The Income-tax (14th Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1217(E) in Gazette of India dated 18th December, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) The Income-tax (13th Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. S.O.6054(E) in Gazette of India dated 18th December, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iii) S.O.6053(E) in Gazette of India dated 6th December, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum facilitating the conversion of Indian branch of foreign bank insert u/s 115JG specifying the conditions to be fulfilled by the conversion and also specifying modifications, exceptions, etc. in applicability of certain provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 to such conversion.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10544/16/19]
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-
- (i) G.S.R.533(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th June, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum assigning powers to customs officers for purposes of adjudging confiscation or penalty.
- (ii) G.S.R.622(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th July, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 12/97-Customs(N.T.), dated 2nd April, 1997.
- (iii) The Levy of Fees (Customs Documents) Amendment Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.3687(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th July, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iv) The Sea Cargo Manifest and Transhipment (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.716(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th July, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (v) The Courier Imports and Exports (Clearance) Amendment Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.736(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd August, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vi) The Courier Imports and Exports (Electronic Declaration and Processing) Amendment Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.737(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd August, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vii) G.S.R.735(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd August, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding appointment of Customs officers, mentioned therein, assigning powers to function as Commissioner of Customs (Appeals).

(viii) The Customs (Finalisation of Provisional Assessment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.779(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th August, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ix) G.S.R.791(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st August, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 82/2017-Customs(N.T.), dated 24th August, 2017.

(x) G.S.R.1085(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th November, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum assigning powers to Customs officers for adjudication of show cause notices.

(xi) The Sea Cargo Manifest and Transhipment (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1076(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th October, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10545/16/19]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 63 of the Competition Act, 2002:-

(i) S.O.6254(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st December, 2018, regarding amalgamation of Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank and Bihar Gramin Bank as Dakshin Bihar Gramin Bank.

(ii) S.O.6255(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st December, 2018, regarding amalgamation of Punjab Gramin Bank, Malwa Gramin Bank and Sutlej Gramin Bank as Punjab Gramin Bank.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10546/16/19]

(b) A copy of the Amalgamation of Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank with Bank of Baroda Scheme, 2019 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.2(E) in Gazette of India dated 2nd January, 2019 under sub-section (6) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Acts, 1970 & 1980.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10547/16/19]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Biologicals, Noida, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Biologicals, Noida, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10548/16/19]

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

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the HLL Biotech Limited, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2017-2018.

(ii) Annual Report of the HLL Biotech Limited, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10549/16/19]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the HLL Infra Tech Services Limited, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2017-2018.

(ii) Annual Report of the HLL Infra Tech Services Limited, Thiruvananthapuram, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10550/16/19]

(c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the HLL Medipark Limited, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2017-2018.

- (ii) Annual Report of the HLL Medipark Limited, Thiruvananthapuram, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10551/16/19]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the HLL Lifecare Limited, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2017-2018.

- (ii) Annual Report of the HLL Lifecare Limited, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10552/16/19]

- (e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Goa Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Pernem, for the year 2017-2018.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Goa Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Pernem, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10553/16/19]

- (f) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the HLL Mother and Child Care Hospitals Limited, Lucknow, for the year 2017-2018.

- (ii) Annual Report of the HLL Mother and Child Care Hospitals Limited, Lucknow, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10554/16/19]

- (g) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10555/16/19]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VINRENDRA KUMAR): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10556/16/19]

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10557/16/19]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre (University of Kashmir), Srinagar, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Population Research Centre (University of Kashmir), Srinagar, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10558/16/19]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10559/16/19]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bengaluru, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bengaluru, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10560/16/19]

12.03 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA
AND
BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA*

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

(i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2018 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd July, 2018, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd January, 2019, with the following amendment:-

Clause 1

1. That at page 1, line 4, for the word and figure "Act, 2018", the word and figure "Act, 2019" be substituted,
- (i) I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendment be communicated to this House.'
- (ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2018 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th July, 2018, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd January, 2019, with the following amendment:-

*Laid on the Table

Clause 1

1. That at page 1, line 3, for the word and figure "Act, 2018", the word and figure "Act, 2019" be substituted,
- I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendment be communicated to this House.'
2. Madam Speaker, I lay on the Table the National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2018 and the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2018, as passed by Lok Sabha and returned by Rajya Sabha with amendment.

12.03½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

59th Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Madam, on behalf of Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, I beg to present the Fifty-ninth report of the Business Advisory Committee.

12.04 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED
CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

(i) 28th and 29th Reports

[English]

DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI (Ahmedabad): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (2018-19):-

- (1) Twenty-eighth Report on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-seventh Report (Fifteenth Lok

Sabha) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the subject 'Implementation of schemes for Beedi workers with particular reference to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes' pertaining to the Ministry of Labour & Employment.

- (2) Twenty-ninth Report on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the subject 'Representation of SCs/STs in Services and Redressal of their grievances and credit facilities being provided by IDBI Bank to SCs/STs' pertaining to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services).

(ii) Statement

DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: I beg to lay on the Table the Final Action Taken Statement (Hindi and English versions) of the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of the Twenty-first Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes regarding Action Taken by the Government on the Eleventh Report (16th Lok Sabha) on 'Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)' pertaining to the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications).

12.05 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

(i) 42nd and 43rd Reports

[English]

DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU (Visakhapatnam): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Energy (2018-19):-

- (1) Forty-second Report on 'Stressed/Non-Performing Assets in Gas based Power Plants' pertaining to the Ministry of Power.
- (2) Forty-third Report on 'Hydro Power' pertaining to the Ministry of Power.

(ii) Statements

DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU: I beg to lay on the Table the following statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Energy (2018-19):-

- (1) Twenty-ninth Report (Sixteen Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Energy on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Twenty-sixth Report (Sixteen Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Power for the year 2017-18.
- (2) Forty-first Report (Sixteen Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Energy on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Thirty-eighth Report (Sixteen Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Power for the year 2018-19.

12.05 ½ hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

[English]

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 22nd Report of the Standing Committee on Urban Development on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 22nd Report of the Standing Committee on Urban Development on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

12.06 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY THE MEMBER

Re: Revoking suspension of Members of AIADMK and TDP

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, 'Zero Hour' - Dr. M. Thambiduraiji. Do you want to say something?

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T.10561/16/19

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Yes, Madam. I want to say something.

[Translation]

SHRI NANDI YELLIAH (Nagar Kurnool): Madam, on the basis of ballot one gets permission to speak in the zero hour. Please grant me permission to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: What is the matter? Why are you speaking in this way?

SHRI NANDI YELLIAH: Madam, this is an important matter. I should be given permission to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: I said Dr. M. Thambidurai. I am asking Thambidurai ji, if he wants to say something.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: I want to raise an issue about what has happened yesterday and day before yesterday in this House with respect to AIADMK Members and TDP Members. You have enough rights to take action against them. I am not denying it. It is your privilege because you have to run the House properly. Any violation cannot be tolerated. The rules are also framed according to that. At the same time, sometimes, due to certain reasons, Members become agitated while expressing their views. They violate the rules; create problems; and come to the Well of the House. You know it very well. This has not happened just yesterday or day before yesterday. It has happened many times earlier also. Therefore, my request is this. Already you have punished them, 31 AIADMK Members and 8 other TDP Members. Only two days are left in this Session, Monday and Tuesday. They are already punished. For the last two days, they have not come. Today also, they have not come.

Therefore, as a custodian of the House, you please pardon them and also condone this thing. I humbly request you to allow them, at least, from Monday onwards to participate in the functioning of Lok Sabha provided they must not come to the Well and create problem. It is left to you. It is because only two days are left.

Therefore, it is my suggestion. Madam Speaker, you are a motherly figure. You know very well. You have also faced so many things. It is not a new thing faced by this House. Therefore, I am requesting you to revoke their suspension and allow them to come from Monday onwards

- all the AIADMK Members and Telugu Desam Members. That is my request, Madam.

HON. SPEAKER: I just cannot take any decision. It is because who will assure that they will not do something like that. It is not so that this has been witnessed by the House only. Entire country is witnessing this. This should not have happened. It is sending a very bad message not only about politicians but also about Members of Parliament who are representing lakhs of people. We will discuss it in my chamber. I think, it is better that all leaders should come together and discuss about it. I have no objection. As you have seen, with a heavy heart, I have taken that decision.

Definitely, all the leaders should come together and let them decide. I have nothing to do.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: That is why I am requesting. They must not violate on the condition. On the condition, they must not come to the Well. On the condition, you may allow. Only two days are left; that is why I am suggesting.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Madam, Deputy Speaker has submitted something and I would like to add that an all party meeting should be convened whatever is decided in the meeting. We authorise you to act accordingly but there should be no indiscipline in the House. This topic is under discussion before the whole of the country.

HON. SPEAKER: Understand one thing

[English]

I am ready

[Translation]

Even then I have said I am ready for that but there should not be any indiscipline. An ugly show.

[English]

I am sorry

[Translation]

I am sorry I should not use such words.

[English]

But, unbearable things were happening for the last so many days. Still, I am not saying 'No', Thambidurai ji. Let us come together. All the leaders should think about it. I definitely want some assurance because all other Members are suffering.

[Translation]

On this important topic many people have presented their views. You have seen, this matter was important for country financially.

Khargeji, what do you want to say?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Thambidurai ji, I am not saying 'No' for anything but we will definitely discuss it and take the decision, not exactly just now. I am requesting you; we will see to it.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: It is because, only we are expecting some response from the Government side on that.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: I have already responded.

HON. SPEAKER: The same thing he has said. We will think about it. We must have a meeting.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri K.C. Venugopal.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: On Sabarimala, I will allow two-three Members only. I am not saying 'No'.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha): Madam, actually, being a Member of Parliament from Kerala, it is very saddened to inform the House, through you, about the incident which happened in Kerala in the last two-three days. Two young women activists entered into the Sabarimala Temple day before yesterday, early morning escorted by Kerala Police.

HON. SPEAKER: Actually, the State Government has

to take action, not us.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: In entire Kerala, the minds of people - the devotees of Sabarimala - have become very much upset. There is a lot of apprehension among the people of Kerala especially among the believers of the Sabarimala Temple and religious people also. After that, a lot of incidents have happened. Yesterday, BJP had announced hartal. All the shops have been damaged. Hundreds of buildings have been damaged. All the media people have been injured. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Whom are you supporting?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Madam, my request is only this. We want peace in the State. We want a solution for that issue. Atrocities and violence are not the solution. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I will allow you also.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Therefore, the Government should come forward for a legislative intervention to overcome this situation; otherwise the Government is promoting violence in the State. Therefore, it is not good. We are appealing for a legislative intervention. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I will allow you also.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Respected Madam, the hon. Supreme Court has given a historical verdict. The words 'historical verdict' have come in the official website of the Congress Party itself. It is a historical verdict because the verdict is to protect the right of the citizens especially the rights of women to go to the temple. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please, do not do like this. I will allow your people also.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: According to our Constitution, each and every citizen has a right to go to the temple or to any other place. The Supreme Court has given that verdict and we are upholding that. Not only we, Uma Bharati, Dr. Subramanian Swamy, Maneka Gandhi and many other BJP persons and Congress persons have upheld this verdict.

HON. SPEAKER: Please do not take the names.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: So, the Government of Kerala has to protect and uphold the verdict. There is no other way for the Chief Minister of the Government of Kerala. What have they done? You see that 55 lakh women have formed a "Women's Wall" from Kasargod to Thiruvananthapuram. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: It is not a subject of discussion here.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI (New Delhi): This conversation and this narrative is coming from people who neither understand Hinduism nor do they know the practices of rituals. From Kamakhya to Chenguluru, the Goddesses is worshipped as rajaswala in the menstruating form. That is what Hinduism is. So, we have a space for everything and one such ritual in a small temple like Sabarimala has its own ritualistic practices. ...(Interruptions) We agree to the extent that rituals of a particular sect need to be kept in that form but I feel a certain kind of narrative is being set in this country where men are made to feel small and anti-feminist if they pass any order which is logically correct, though religion cannot be seen from any logical angle. Will the Supreme Court decide how the birth of Jesus took place? ...(Interruptions) Will the Supreme Court decide which body should be buried and which body should be burnt? The Supreme Court has to act in accordance with law and Article 25 says it all. A Government which is refusing to maintain law and order in that State is acting in a manner where it transports two women in an ambulance and surreptitiously takes them as a transgender. One person has died because of stone-peiting. The State Government is squarely responsible for their deaths. ...(Interruptions) Guruswamy, one among four of those worshippers, had committed suicide. You are actually doing things to provoke community. You are leading to a particular anarchical form. Ritualistic practices practised by certain religious groups need to be left alone and this is what tolerance is all about. This is not the question of civil right. ...(Interruptions)

I have a small example to cite. I treat God as my friend. If a friend of mine is observing fast and he is not speaking or he is not having food, will I go to his residence and say, 'No, I have come for a cup of coffee; please serve me; please give me food?' Now here is a form of God

which is celibate in nature. Should women impose themselves? It is about spiritually and physically training men. It is because for 41 days, they have to observe abstinence. Will the Court decide that 41 days of period should be reduced to 28 days or 30 days or 20 days? It is not the court's business. It is not court's business. ...(Interruptions) These are people, who, in the name of feminist rights, are actually transgressing. They are transgressing. They are not followers of Ayyappa. They are anti-religious people. They have a right to be anti-religious but they have no right to transgress. I may have personally any belief but I am not going to judge others for their belief. That is what the theory of Constitutional morality is.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Shivkumar Udasi, Shri G. M. Siddeshwara, Shri Nishikant Dubey, Shri Dushyant Singh and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shrimati Meenakashi Lekhi.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Rest of discussions of zero hour shall be taken later if time permits.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: What is it?

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Two people have already spoken on the issue of Kerala.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Sushmita, you first sit down.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You are not my director.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: We will start discussion on 193. After that, we will see as to when to take 'Zero Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Dharmendra Yadav.

12.19 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Issues relating to Rafale Deal - Contd.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV (Badaun): Hon. Speaker, you have given me permission to speak on behalf of Samajvadi Party. I express my thanks to you. and hon. Netaji and Hon. President of my party for this.

Madam Speaker, this is an important issue. Since 2002 after Kargil war, Indian Air Force has been demanding that rafale fighter aircrafts should be acquired.

In view of the demand being made by the Airforce since 2002, UPA Government decided to acquire 126 aircraft in 2007. But UPA Government could not implement this decision till 2014. This Government of UPA made a mistake somewhere as an agreement was not reached and this Government should have provided these aircrafts to the Airforce well in time. This agreement was reached in 2016 and the way some issues were raised it was unfortunate. Those who talked of transparent Government, and the honor of Armed Forces, those who boasted of 56 inch chest, they have bought aircrafts for 1600 crores of Rupees which were once available for Rs. 526 crores. This is not a small incident. The way the aircraft were purchased, although Rafale is a quality aircraft and it is the need of the Airforce it should be purchased but Congress party did not follow the procedure. H.A.L. was a public sector company and an offset contract with H.A.L. was to be done but NDA Government signed contract with private companies, so doubts were raised so these should be cleared.

I heard the reply of the Hon. Finance Minister. He said that since the aircraft which UPA wanted to purchase was not loaded and the aircrafts that NDA wanted to buy was loaded, the cost went up. After that Press release was issued. Everything was made public. Congress President also hold a Press conference. I would like to ask the Government about the difference between the agreement reached by the UPA Government and the Congress Government as the price escalation has gone up by three times. I want to know which new technology has been added to this aircraft? After that on behalf of the Government it was stated that the prices of the aircraft won't be made public.

Madam Speaker, according to my knowledge it is an

agreement meant for not making technology public but why should the prices not made public? The President of Russia has stated that if the Indian Government wants it can make the prices of aircraft public. There are many such questions. I think if these questions are not answered then this deal will remain to be under doubts. The Minister of Goa has given a public Statement this video has gone viral. This is not an ordinary statement. Regarding the then Defence Minister it has been stated that the file are in her bedroom.

HON. SPEAKER: This is not issue.

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: I would like to ask the Government whether the then Defence Minister was in France when the deal was announced. This deal signed by the passiy procedures. So many questions have been asked; whether they are regarding offset agreement or is a question that it should be fully equipped aircraft of Dessault Company in France and, the way it adopted for making an agreement with a private company. Govt. of Russia stated that Indian Government did not put a single option before them. I would like to submit that HAL is a bug P.S.U. company. This company is the pride of our country. But instead a private company is selected and H.A.L. is neglected.

Hon. Speaker, this is not just a question of defence deal, this is not just about the currency value, but there are various types of issues raised. It is a matter of serious concern that it is doungrading the morale of our soldiers. They are sacrificing their lives forces and Government is unable to decide about the agreement. Many defence deals have been made sometimes questions too have been raised regarding them. But I can say with pride that my hon. Leader 'Netaji' had in the role of Defence Minister had made a Sukhoi 30 deal. It is the pride of Indian Airforce. When this deal was signed, the leader of opposition Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee is had congratulated the Hon. leader. I would like to state such agreements should be made that nobody is able to object anything but congratulate like Sukhoi deal. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Please conclude. You have already taken more than five minutes.

Shri A.P. Jithender Reddy, please deliver your speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Hon. Speaker, I will make only one remark. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Please conclude your speech with one sentence only.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Hon. Speaker, I would just make one remark. On this day through you, I would like to make a single statement before the country that it is a matter of great pride for Samajvadis lie us that the then Defence Minister of India was received by the President of United Russia Shri Boris Yeltsin. This was the reputation of India. This was the credibility of the Defence Minister of India. This was the honour of India. But today where are we standing? Today this government including the Prime Minister was all under questions. This is your Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

Hon. Speaker, I demand JPC on this.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go in record except the speech of Shri A.P. Jithender Reddy.

...*(Interruptions)**

HON. SPEAKER: Shri A.P. Jithender Reddy, please deliver your speech.

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY (Mahabubnagar): Thank you, Madam Speaker. Let me express my absolute disappointment at the functioning of the House during this Winter Session. The ruckus created in this House is mere optics, diverting the attention of the people from the issues of urgent concerns. The people know that this is the election year and they also know that entertainment sells well with the media.

Madam, what the people need for us is to do our job. Members here have failed to realize their jobs. Our job is to help the farmers of our country, drive economic growth, generate employment for our youth, create policies to empower the weak and to protect our environment. What our job is not to do is audition for the opera.

People of Telangana have shown that development

work earns us their trust. They thrashed the two national parties and gave us a landslide electoral victory. This has purely been a result of our leader, Shri K. Chandrashekar Rao's commitment to its people.

Madam, I said that our job is to help farmers of this country. With the Rythu Bandhu scheme, we revived farming in Telangana. We provided over 58 lakh farmers with Rs.4000 an acre subsidy. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Jithender ji, we have started the Discussion under Rule 193.

SHRI A.P. JITHENDRA REDDY: Madam, I will come to that. I know what the general public in the country wants, what should be done for them and the country.

HON. SPEAKER: Being a leader of your party, you are allowed to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI A.P. JITHENDRA REDDY: Hon. Speaker, for seventy long years, Congress party and BJP are existing in our country. Both are selling scores with each other. They are not doing anything for the public. This issue is regarding Rafale deal. Everybody knows about it and understands that our country should be having defence mechanism. Our country requires combat aircraft. For this everyone is doing negotiations in the deal.

[English]

The Navy adjustment have been done, negotiations have been done is a matter of concern.

[Translation]

What does the common man want? What does youth want? What is the progress being made in this direction so we should have a discussion on it. I would like to tell you one thing we had get a landslide victory in Telangana. Our leader has focused on the poor. They have focused on the needs of the poor and the farmers.

[English]

We have provided poor farmers with 24 hour free and quality electricity. Telangana is the only State in the country which has managed to do so. Under Mission Bhagiratha we are currently providing tap water to 6000 villages in Telangana and soon provide tap water to every household in our State.

* Not recorded.

I said that our job is to drive economic growth. Telangana State with its investors friendly industrial policy, the Telangana State Industrial Project Approval and Self-Certification System (TS-iPASS) has succeeded in attracting investment worth Rs.20 billion, which is around Rs.1.35 crore.

[Translation]

Madam, you know that our State was formed only four and a half year back. We have been developing . We have become an example today.

[English]

We are an example in the country how we are growing. We are not getting unnecessarily diverted to other things. We are doing things for the benefit of the people. We are concentrating in developing infrastructure and setting up industries, which will provide job to the youth.

Then, I say that our job is to help the weak. Telangana leads with another successful example of the Aasara Pension started by the TRS party. Our major success is that we have rescued around 40 lakh elderly, disabled persons and people suffering from HIV-AIDS in Telangana.

We have also decided to increase the current pension from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,060 from the next financial year. Our residential schools for SC, ST, BC, OBC and economically backward students integrate them in the mainstream society.

HON. SPEAKER: Now, at least for one minute, you speak on the subject.

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: If we go to the issues of defence, there are issues of much-more urgent concern, like upgrading our ageing fleet of ships, aircraft, border security, lack of ammunition, expenditure on R&D and welfare of our veterans. These are all areas of concern on which also a constructive debate can take place.

If we narrow it down to HAL, then there is much to look into the institution than one single deal. The institution has been rendered lethargic over years and neither of these two parties has done anything to address the fundamental problems of HAL. Its productivity, research funding, recruitment and product quality require a deep questioning. There are a lot of things. I am a Member of the Standing Committee on Defence for the last ten years and when we go as a Committee, to all these institutions - BEL, HAL, BDL - they put up their grievances before us

and the way the PSUs are being neglected. They are also being asked to participate in the tender process but are not being given proper jobs.

The only thing that I would request the Defence Minister to also see is how much we are importing from other countries into this country. Almost 99 per cent of the items are being imported into this country and nothing is being manufactured here. Even after 70 years, a small pistol is not being manufactured in this country. So, we have to revive that. We have to see that things are produced here. We have to really see that these particular PSUs are properly seen into and given opportunities. Due to these PSUs, a lot of our Indian people will get jobs. What are we doing? We are buying these things in foreign currency. We are losing our foreign currency. A lot of these things have also to be discussed in this debate.

Madam Speaker, the Opposition is asking for a Joint Parliamentary Committee. I think that we should form a JPC, but what guarantee is there that the Ruling Party or the Congress will not disturb the House once the Report of the JPC comes. However, when it is a demand from all of them, I too suggest that a JPC should be constituted on this.

[Translation]

The facts should come out.

[English]

Let us have a discussion. After the JPC is constituted, we will see whether the Ruling Party and the Opposition Party are satisfied with that.

I think that the House should continue in a proper way, rather than the whole Session getting washed away in this ruckus.

Thank you.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav.

You have only three minutes to speak. I cannot help it. I do not have time. Your party has no time actually, but still I am giving you three minutes to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV (Banka): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, with your permission I have stood up to speak. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this issue.

[Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav]

Today discussion is going on in the House regarding the Rafale Fighter jet deal. The ruling party has been exposed before the nation. The country and the House want the answers of the five-six questions asked by the Congress President hon'ble Rahul Gandhiji. You are running away from answering those questions. If you do so then you are not going to stay, you will be out of power in 2019.

The 130 million people of this country want to know the truth, people will ask you, because there is no smoke without fire.

First of all, we demand that you do not deny the truth. We demand that you clearly accept the truth and request you to constitute JPC. Accept the truth. This is our demand in this House. Do not run away from it. Let the Committee be formed, the truth will come out. The House is supreme. The House is like mirror. In mirror if your face is black, the face will appear black. Why are you escaping from it? Therefore, we demand that you accept that the JPC Committee should be constituted. Do not try to escape. You are following the principle 'Asatyamev Jayate' and we are following the principle of 'Satyamev Jayate' ...*(Interruptions)*. We are standing with Gandhiji and you are standing with Godse Ji. We are standing with 'Tirangadhari' ...*(Interruptions)*

HON.SPEAKER: Where did Gandhiji and Godse come in discussions on Rafale? You are speaking anything. I am sorry.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON.SPEAKER: No, you please sit down now. You are speaking anything while speaking on Rafale, I am sorry.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: The country demands that the bare necessities of the common man food, cloth and house should be fulfilled ...*(Interruptions)* but here you are just talking about Rafale only. This country will not accept it. There is no employment in the country.

[English]

HON.SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except Shri Kharge's speech.

...*(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): Madam Speaker, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak my point of view. There are some issues which I would like to present before you.

HON.SPEAKER: Khargeji, in fact, your party does not have much time, I am still giving you time. So please be brief. You can speak. I am not denying. But be careful about time.

SHRI MALLIKARJUNA KHARGE: Madam, we have tried to discuss this matter after bringing the Adjournment Motion. Now I want you to be a little liberal. We have given you full cooperation.

I begin with couplets of Firaq Jalalpuri. When Sushma Swaraj ji was sitting here, the demand for JPC was also being made at that time. At that time she quoted this couplet. It seems Jaitley Sahib has left. This goes like this:

Tu idhar udhar ki na baat kar,

Ye bata ki kafila kyon luta,

Mujhe rahjano se gila nahin,

Teri rahbari ka sawaal hai.

I would like to say that the Prime Minister should be present here and listen and answer it. Unless he listens and speak, this issue is not going to be resolved.

Therefore, first of all I would like to say this because Jaitleyji repeatedly mentioned the Supreme Court's judgments. I'm not going on its merits and demerits. But what points did the government presented before the Supreme Court on which its judgement came? But we had said earlier, the Congress in a press conference on November 15, 2018 said that the Supreme Court is not going to investigate such issues and will not solve the problem. ...*(Interruptions)* If this is to be solved, then it can be solved in the Parliament only by constituting J.P.C. ...*(Interruptions)*. We had said this in the press conference on November 15, 2018 before the judgement came. ...*(Interruptions)* The Supreme Court also cleared the matter in January's interview. ...*(Interruptions)* but they did not say what the Supreme Court finally said in its verdict. ...*(Interruptions)* I am saying this because we already knew that these things are not going to be solved there. ...*(Interruptions)* This problem can be solved only in this House. ...*(Interruptions)*

Secondly, the Supreme Court is not an Investigating Agency. ...*(Interruptions)* If you want, I can read the Judgment. ...*(Interruptions)* In para-12 of page-11 it is written

[English]

"It was also made clear that the issue of pricing or matters relating to the technical suitability of the equipment would not be gone into by the Court."

[Translation]

They said this on October 10, 2018. ...*(Interruptions)* this.....* is not. ...*(Interruptions)* Let me tell you as per Annexure -1 given on Page-12, because you need authentic information. ...*(Interruptions)* I am giving you the authentic information. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON.SPEAKER: I do not want personal information. Its authenticity should be according to the rules of the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, I am telling this according to the rules of the House only. ...*(Interruptions)* This is the copy of the Judgment, it is said in this

[English]

It was also made clear that the issue of pricing or matters relating to the technical suitability of the equipment will not go by the court.

[Translation]

The court has not given you a clean chit. ...*(Interruptions)* You are always saying about that certificate again and again. ...*(Interruptions)* This certificate is invalid. ...*(Interruptions)* The court has also said

[English]

Who, however, made it clear that, our views as above are preliminary from the standpoint of exercise of the jurisdiction under Article 32 of the Constitution of India which has been invoked in the present group of cases.

[Translation]

that means it does not have jurisdiction on these things ...*(Interruptions)* This is also told by them ...*(Interruptions)* Yet, you are speaking about this judgement. ...*(Interruptions)* He has told * so much before the Supreme Court ...*(Interruptions)*** or the lie

*Not recorded.

that was told here. ...*(Interruptions)** you are talking anything ...*(Interruptions)* You use so many words ...*(Interruptions)* Your party is a party of ... * ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON SPEAKER: It is a very bad habit.

[Translation]

Do not shout at all sitting there. Let him speak. When your turn comes, you may speak then.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam Speaker, they speak so much ... *, an example if this is here ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: It is not proper.

[Translation]

All of you please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam Speaker, It has been quoted before the Supreme Court as given on Page-25.

[English]

The material placed before us shows that the Government has not disclosed the pricing details other than the basic price of aircraft even to the Parliament on the ground that sensitivity of pricing details could affect the national security apart from breaching the agreement between the two countries. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Virendra ji, I am unable to understand your point. You give it in writing. Do not interfere. Virendra ji, when the member of your party will speak, then you say your point, but not like this. Virendra ji, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: The pricing details have, however, been shared with the Comptroller and Auditor General referred to as 'C&AG' and the Report of C&AG has been examined by the Public Accounts Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[Shri Mallikarjun Kharge]

[Translation]

Thir is outrightly ...*. When did the report of C.A.G. come? When was this put on your table? Whether this CAG Report was presented here without notice or without agenda? ...*(Interruptions)* Whether I have examined it without referring it to the Public Accounts Committee because it also have reflection on me. I examine it in the Public Accounts Committee. They have presented this affidavit before the Supreme Court, ...*, is the shameful act. ...*(Interruptions)* Are you preaching us, here you are saying that we are ...*. You are misguiding the people, but who is doing this? ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: They are not doing, so I can not give you time.

SHRI MALUKARJUN KHARGE: I am reading the judgment of the Supreme Court. I am reading that is written on page number 25. It has not come before Public Accounts Committee, we have not examined it, but why did they speak so in the Supreme Court.....*. Why? Who is responsible for this? After that... they say * speak. Instead of feeling sorry for doing wrong they are exulting in it. It was became their habit. That's why we want enquiry and also want JPC. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Kharge ji, please do not reply for the seated persons. Neither from here nor from there anyone will speak by seating.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam Speaker, Judgement is mentioned at page no. 14. ...*(Interruptions)* What you are talking about Augusta. You are having many scams.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Mallikarjun Kharge, nothing is going on record.

[Translation]

Why are you giving response.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Hon. Speaker, there is scam of one lakh, thirty thousand crore.

*Not recorded.

HON. SPEAKER: Khargeji, address to the chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Please control your Member. I will not allow it like this. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Not to speak by seating. I am talking for both, neither you nor they will speak by seating.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, they want to take clean chit on the basis of Court's judgment. But we had denied it intially. This can not be decided there. It should be decided here in the court of people. The Supreme Court has been guided about CAG. The Public Accounts Committee in which 16 to 17 Members which are from BJP. I am alone from the Lok Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)* They have problem in everything. They should try to understand that CAG was agree on pricing. Public Accounts Committee was also agree. Now what is our role? They have created such environment. I would like to tell that when Rahul Gandhi ji had conducted a Press conference, I was also there. They have put up correction application, when we raised this matter. Correction application, after the matter was raised. This....* is. This did not came before Public Accounts Committee and CAG and they have kept hidden the report of CAG. There are adverse remarks in it. They are not taking it out. That is lying in the finance department. They are teaching English Grammar to Supreme Court also. It is alright, Jaitley Sahab has studied in convent school. He is intelligent and a lawyer. We have studied in Municipality school. Naturally I have to study ten times not only once.

HON. SPEAKER: I am also seating here by studying in Municipality school.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Why are you comparing with them? ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Many pepole are seating here like us.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: The Government has informed the court that by mistake court made "has been" from word "is" due to which the meaning of matter has changed. We cannot even think that the BJP Government is teaching English to the court. Many such things have come before them. These people often say such things about us. Day before-yesterday Jaitley Sahab said

[English]

They take liberties from truth in a manner that is unprecedented.

[Translation]

I want to ask to Jaitley Sahab that the Government spoke too much in the court. ...*, that is also unprecedented.

Second, is the price rise. Rahulji said about it and also by many opposition leaders said that its cost was Rs.526 crore in 2012. ...*(Interruptions)* I am talking about December 2012.

HON. SPEAKER: Kharge ji, do not respond to the issues raised by seating. You have to speak only issue.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: O.K. Madam. The price was mentioned as Rs.526 crore for each Fighter Jet and in November, 2016 it was Rs. 670 crore. It was unstarred Question, they said repeatedly and it was also said by the Minister of Defence that price could not be mentioned. Because there is secrecy clause in agreement. In a reply for the Unstarred Question, no. 553 of Lok Sabha of 8 November, 2016 that it is Rs.1670 crore. These are not my figures.

[English]

It is as per Press Statement released by the Dassault Reliance Aerospace Limited on 16th February, 2017.

[Translation]

This is press release of Government. Second, on 17th November, 2017. The Minister of Defence said in a press conference.

[English]

I am not running away from giving you specific numbers. We will give you. I don't mind about the cost and the amount which is beinb paid, agreed to be paid because those are public money.

[Translation]

But did not told the price. But if you can tell the price in an Unstarred question then you can told enhanced price also. Why you are hiding it? Afterward by taking U turn said that it is inter Governance agreement, its cost can not be revealed due to secrecy clause was it not that time, when you told the price? Thirdly, Fighter Jets were sold to Qatar and Egypt in less price compare to us. Why cost was estimated in 1670 crore rupees because Modi Sahab

changed it in cabinet sub-committee which was its bench mark price initially.

[English]

"the PM increased Benchmark Price from 5.2 billion Euro to 8.2 billion Euro.:

[Translation]

These benchmark price increased by PM. Please reply it.

[English]

"Defence Ministry file clearly records the objection on the enhancement of Benchmark Price.

[Translation]

It is your file that the Ministry has objected to enhance this benchmark.

[English]

The fact was also cofirmed in November, 2018 by Shri Sudhansu Mohanty, Head of the Finance Department, Ministry of Defence, who spilled out the beans and indicated the Modi Government. Till date, the PM or the Defence Ministry did not contradicted the statement of Shri Mohanty.

[Translation]

It is said by the Secretary of the Finance Minister, we are not saying this. This is with you, first benchmark to be fixed first. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Now please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, I have started just now.

HON. SPEAKER: No-no, you have no time now.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Please cooperate with me.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Actually there was no time, still I allowed you.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, I have brought in front of you with so much of labour, ...*(Interruptions)* Please give me five minutes more ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please conclude. I am giving you five minutes. But after five minutes, I will not allow you to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: No one will be allowed to speak by seating.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam Speaker, earlier it was conditions for any purchasing that to take sovereign guarantee. It was responsibility of the Defence Ministry that performance Bank guarantee, after that Advance and Sovereign guarantee have to be taken.

[English]

PM Modi ji waived advance and performance bank guarantee and sovereign guarantee in this case. Why?

[Translation]

Please reply to this point that why you waived? Secondly

[English]

objection of the Defence Ministry file reads - "No advance and performance bank guarantee has been obtained from Dassault Aviation and the advance payments made prior to delivery are not secure.

[Translation]

It was said by them, then why you are supporting them so liberally? The difference of amount has been told by Reliance itself, I am not telling this mentioned in one of their advertisement that they have got one lakhs thirty one crore rupees contract. ...*(Interruptions)* When there is no faith on you, then the materials come to us, believe on that. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Do not waste your time by replying to their queries.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam Speaker, Dassault Reliance Aerospace. ...*(Interruptions)* They have told everything in detail in conference. That is

[English]

"Key offset partner with Dassault Aviation for 36 Rafale Aircraft worth Rs.30,000 crore; largest offset contract in India."

[Translation]

This was told by Reliance itself. What has been told further?

[English]

"A lifecycle opportunity estimated at Rs.1 lakh crore over the years"

[Translation]

That's why I am telling that there is scam of one crore thirty thousand in it. They are asking us that from where we have brought these figure. What is your Mathematics? Our Mathematics is that, the man who is with you and to whom you are paying more attention, who is double 'A'.

...*(Interruptions)* He always accompanies you and signs contract in flight itself ...*(Interruptions)* He has said this in the conference which was convened. Therefore, what I have said here is not wrong that they have got the contract worth Rs 1,30,000 crore. and this has not been wrongly quoted. These are his own words. He is an associate of that person on whom you have so much faith and love. ...*(Interruptions)*

1300 hrs.

HON.SPEAKER: Now, you please conclude your speech, your time of five minutes is over.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Even the Reliance Infrastructure has stated that on 23rd September, 2016

[English]

India and France signed a purchase agreement for supply of 36 fighter jets at a value of 7.87 billion or about Rs 60,000 crore. The contract includes a 50 per cent offset obligation to the tune of approximately Rs 30,000 crore which is the largest ever offset contract in the history of India.

[Translation]

This has been stated by DRAL and Jaitleyji is asking us from where we have got this information. There are 120

subsidiaries however here both are involved therein. Therefore, I want to say that it is a big scam and for this a Joint Parliamentary Committee should be constituted.

HON. SPEAKER: Shir P.K. Kunhalikutty, you please speak.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Further, I would like to say that.

HON. SPEAKER: No, now you have made your point. Shri P.K. Kunhalikutty, you please speak.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: I have to make my point.

HON. SPEAKER: You had asked for five minutes time but you have taken six minutes, you please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: No one will express his/her viewpoint while sitting.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam Speaker, you should also know this and let the entire country know this fact.

[English]

Objection on the Defence Ministry file reads, "No advance and performance guarantee has been obtained from Dassault Aviation and the advance payments made prior to the delivery are not secured.

On 9-12-2015, Law Ministry flagged the issue of no bank guarantee, sovereign guarantee by French Government and noted the concern that the deal involves huge payments from public exchequer without actually delivering a form of advance payment.

[Translation]

This objection has been raised by the Law Department and not by me.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: No, I am sorry. Shri Kunhalikutty, do you not want to speak?

[Translation]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: What kind of objection has been raised by the Ministry of Defence?

HON. SPEAKER: Now you please conclude your speech.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, you please listen to me. Hew the Department of Law, Ministry of Defence and the Committee have raised objection ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: You have to conclude now.

[Translation]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: The Defence Acquisition Committee has opposed this deal. Despite all these, Modiji has awarded such a big contract to a person of his choice, it's enquiry should be conducted through the Parliament.

[English]

Parliament is supreme. You are supreme.

[Translation]

Decision has to be taken in this House only. It's decision should not be taken outside this House.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: You are not concluding, I am sorry.

[Translation]

Now, you can't say anything.

[Translation]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: This is my last point.

HON. SPEAKER: This is not your last point.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: See, it was not our intention to buy 126 aircrafts only. During the tenure of NDA Government, Atalji initiated the process of acquiring 126 aircrafts and even the UPA also accepted it then why only 36 aircrafts are being purchased. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

At same price.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: This question has already been asked.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Therefore, as Rahul Gandhiji has said there is something fishy ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Kunhalikutty, if you do not want to speak, I will go to the otherside. You start your speech now.

[Translation]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Finally, I would like to say that.

HON. SPEAKER: This is not the way, you are not placing your viewpoint. Instead of five minutes, you have been given 10 minutes time, even then you have not placed your viewpoint. Khargeji, this is not the way, you are not placing your viewpoint. No. I am sorry. You please sit down after concluding your speech in two sentence. I will give you time if you conclude in two sentence. This is not the way. You have been given more time.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam.

HON. SPEAKER: This is not the way. You have asked for five minutes, I have given you more than 10 minutes.

[English]

Now, you have to conclude, then only I will allow you.

[Translation]

First you just tell me whether you are concluding your speech.

[English]

Are you concluding?

[Translation]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, I need some more time for this . I am concluding in 10 minutes ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: No, I will not give ten minutes. I am sorry.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, ok, atleast give me 10 seconds. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT,

MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): Madam Speaker, Khargeji is a very senior member, he has mentioned all the points and now he has nothing to mention and he is constantly repeating his points, I feel he should maintain the decorum of the House. The people of the entire country know that it is a deal of Rs 59,000 crore, offset price is 50%, ...*(Interruptions)* Please do not repeat it. ...*(Interruptions)* It would be good if you allow other members to express their viewpoint. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: The statement which I have read is related to double 'A' ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, Since you are annoyed with me, I would only say that JPC should be constituted and if the hon. Prime Ministers comes to House to discuss on it then I will say that he is not certainly involved in it. He is an honest and perune person . Will you give certificate? Finally, I would like to say that:-

"kahan par bolna hai aur kahan par bol jaate hai, jahan khamosh rehna hai, wahan mooh khol dete hai

banate firte hain rishte zamane bhar se aksar, yaani sab edhar udhar america aur pakistan,

magar jab ghar mei ho zaroorat toh rishte bhool jaate hai" ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Nowadays you are reciting good shayari.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Kunhalikuttyji, you have only two minutes.

SHRI P.K. KUNHALIKUTTY (Malappuram): Madam, starting from Rahulji all the members who spoke in this House have raised so many questions. But starting from the Finance Minister I do not think that there is reply to any one of that.

One question was why the Reliance is in a hurry which is a newly formed company, five-day old company and it has no experience, no land, no factory, no money, nothing, and the contract was given to that company. Why? This question was raised by Rahulji and now Khargeji but there is no answer to that. Actually, the answer

has to come from none other than the hon. Prime Minister himself because many of the questions are raised directly to him. He is keeping quiet. He is answering all issues in his one-and-a-half-hour interview. He has spoken starting from Mutalaq to all issues but there is not a single word about Rafale and he is not even present in the Parliament. He is not coming to the Parliament; participating in the discussion; answering. I do not know whether he will come or not. He is hiding. There is something fishy about it.

Madam, everybody who have spoken in this House said that the HAL has experience, it is a public sector company, it has enough money, etc. But when the contract was in final stage everything changed. Why is that? Why a company whose representative travelled with the hon. Prime Minister to France all of a sudden without any experience got the contract? That is the main question. So many doubts have been raised in the discussion. In the discussion, doubts have only increased.

So, on behalf of my Party, I also demand a JPC. A Parliamentary Scrutiny Committee can only prove the truth now. That is why, we also demand a JPC.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhagwant Mann. You have only one minute. There is shortage of time. You please speak.

SHRI BHAGWANT MANN (Sangrur): Hon. Speaker, Madam, thank you very much. The issue of Rafale deal is being discussed here. It is surprising that such things are happening right under the nose of that person who boasts in every rally that I neither take bribe nor allow anyone to take bribe. The price of Rafale aircraft was inflated from Rs 526 crore to Rs 1600 crore. Even if we assume that this scam is to the tune Rs 36,000 crore, it is the money of common people of our country. This is tax payers money. On the one hand, the farmers are committing suicide and on the other hand, the traders are still reeling under the effect of demonitization. The youth of the country are facing unemployment. Who- there is a headline on scam of 36000 crore rupees, the countrymen feel sad and ask themselves whether we had got freedom for such things. Such a huge scam of 36000 crore rupees has taken place and the common man does not know how many zeros are there to make such a huge amount. The Government should tell the nation who were the persons accompanying the Prime Minister when he visited France. Whether the Defence Minister and the Defence Secretary went to France along

with him. Only two persons are running this Government and they take all the decisions. Besides, one or two ministers, the people are not aware of the Cabinet Ministers. They even do not come for programmes on TV channels. Even if they come, it is their own TV channels and their own questions and answers but here in Parliament they have to reply. The entire House doubts that there can be no smoke without the fire. Hon. Prime Minister is in election mode, although he has been in election mode for the last four and a half years. He should come in the Parliament and give reply.

HON. SPEAKER: Thank You.

SHRI BHAGWANT MANN: They tweet on petty issues. Why is he not giving reply on this issue? Even I also demand for JPC. JPC should be constituted if we want to make the things clear. ...*(Interruptions)* Hon. Prime Minister should give its reply.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur): Thank you, Speaker. An important issue on which the Opposition sought a discussion and we, while remaining in the ruling party decided in the first meeting of BAC that on whichever issue, the opposition wants to hold a discussion, we are ready for that. On the very first day, it was decided to hold a discussion on Rafale issue. The Congress party took more than 20 days to prepare itself for this discussion. ...*(Interruptions)* They gave ticket to a leader who is not only confused but also corrupt, they could not find any honest person. Such a person was given the ticket who was not only confused but also corrupt and is also out on bail. He has never paid any tax in the country so far. ...*(Interruptions)* There is so much confusion that it takes time to understand. ...*(Interruptions)* Hon. Speaker, there is so much confusion and he stooped so low that a person whose family and party put a ban on the journalists of this country during emergency that they could not write freely, be it the functioning of Parliament, be it democracy, he is trying to put a gag on democracy ...*(Interruptions)* Such remarks were made about Senior editor Smita Prakashji of ANI upto one-and-a-half hours ...*(Interruptions)* I can understand your tale. You were associated with him for so long, still you did not get what you deserved ...*(Interruptions)* Now you will not get anything by raising hue and cry here ...*(Interruptions)* I can feel your pain ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, she is a Senior Editor in ANI, and is a woman journalist. In about 1.30 hours long interview, she asked the Prime Minister several questions related to the country and the world. However, the confused leader did

[Shri Anurag Singh Thakur]

not feel it good. Perhaps he had not seen an interview of a woman in the past in which it was asked as to what relation, she had with her mother-in-law. *...(Interruptions)* What did she eat in the meal? *...(Interruptions)* What was the daily routine? *...(Interruptions)* She was also asked as to how she liked the Samosa. *...(Interruptions)* Was that Samosa good? *...(Interruptions)* Perhaps, he has forgotten that interview. *...(Interruptions)* They wanted Smita Prakash ji, like other woman journalists, to ask questions like what kind of Saree she loved to wear or how was her relations with her mother-in law? *...(Interruptions)*

Madam, do they want that the journalist would have asked Modi ji about his relations with his mother. *...(Interruptions)* What did he eat in the breakfast? *...(Interruptions)* Was she supposed to ask such questions? *...(Interruptions)* She asked such questions which were in the interest of the country and which were related to the nation. *...(Interruptions)* I congratulate the Prime Minister that in that interview lasting for 30 hours, he replied to all the questions and also reiterated that the country was moving in the right direction. *...(Interruptions)*

Madam, that leader was so confused that he spoke for 20 minutes and in that time, he uttered * 20 times. *...(Interruptions)* and in the evening, he held a Press Conference *...(Interruptions)* He did the same thing in that conference which he has been doing for years. *...(Interruptions)* There also, he did one two ka four (make fool). *...(Interruptions)* He forgot to ask the third question. *...(Interruptions)*

Madam, he forgot to ask the third question. *...(Interruptions)* He has been doing one two ka four. *...(Interruptions)* Jaitley ji had said this. *...(Interruptions)* He had talked about Mr. Q. *...(Interruptions)* Still there is a vast difference from Q to V. *...(Interruptions)* R and S also come in between. *...(Interruptions)* today, which party and the family questions Rafael? *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, I have a request. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Kharge ji, I can feel your pain. *...(Interruptions)* I am not yielding. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Kharge ji, you have already spoken. Now, he is speaking. He allowed you to speak. The hon. Minister will reply.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Madam, his party has a history. After Independence, the first defence purchase was made by the then Prime Minister. He decided to purchase such Jeeps. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You have made your point. Please do not do like this. You sit down. You are the leader of your party.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: He decided to purchase Jeeps. *...(Interruptions)* Jeeps were ordered from England. *...(Interruptions)* How many Jeeps were ordered? Order for three thousand Jeeps was given to England. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Now, the Defence Minister will speak.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: That was the first scam, which was committed during their regime. *...(Interruptions)* After Independence, defence of the country was not important for them. Their party had done preparations for political funding through defence deals. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You continue to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Madam, during Congress regime, there was no defence deal without a 'deal' *...(Interruptions)* During their regime, no defence deal was decided without a 'deal' *...(Interruptions)* At that time, the middlemen used to take a decision and conclude the deal in their favour. *...(Interruptions)* Today, the deals are done in the interest of the nation, and Modi Government concludes every deal in the national interest. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You go on speaking.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)* Please come back. Where are you going? I have just started. *...(Interruptions)*

Hon. Speaker, whenever I speak, they move out. ...*(Interruptions)* However, through you, I will let the country know. ...*(Interruptions)*

Hon. Speaker, I could have understood their point had this scam been limited to the Jeep deal. For them, no defence deal was complete without a 'deal' and they used to see their interest in that deal. ...*(Interruptions)* There used to be political funding. ...*(Interruptions)*

Hon. Speaker, it did not stop with the jeep deal. After that, there is a long list of scams. ...*(Interruptions)* If we talk of Bofors deal. ...*(Interruptions)* It is necessary to know their history, be it Bofors, Submarine, Augusta Westland deals. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA (Guna): Hon. Speaker, Madam, my friend Shri Anurag has forgotten that this debate is being held on Rafael deal. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You please sit down. You should have this much of courage.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: This is not fair. Nothing is going on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: I have asked them to sit down, you also sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Hon. Speaker, Madam, we have not forgotten anything. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Why are you shouting when nothing is going on record?

...*(Interruptions)**

HON. SPEAKER: Kharge ji, please do not do like this. I had reprimanded them also and told them not to disturb you, and now you are doing the same.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: The Defence Minister is yet to reply. Her reply will come soon. Everybody has got a right. I am here to see what they are saying. If they say something wrong, I will look into it.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record if you speak like this.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: It is not fair if I do not allow him to speak and allow you all to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Hon. Speaker, here we are talking about the defence deals. ...*(Interruptions)* You can check my speech till now. I have spoken only on defence deals. ...*(Interruptions)* In the history of the country, the beginning of defence deal happened with Jeep scam during first government of the Congress. At that time, they left the country behind and kept the interest of their family and the party above everything. ...*(Interruptions)* When there was a war with China, the nation had to bear its consequences and they cannot deny this fact. ...*(Interruptions)*

Now, I am coming to the second point. Not only this, there is something more ahead. ...*(Interruptions)* Whether it is Submarine scam, Bofors scam, National Herald scam, Augusta Westland scam, 2G scam, Coal scam, etc., all these scams were used for their political funding. That is why they feel the pain. We feel the pain because the people whose names are revealed in Augusta Westland scam today rise in the House and question us. What could be more shameful for the nation than this? ...*(Interruptions)*

Besides, they amassed crores of rupees by selling the public property in National Herald case and did not file tax returns. They have to pay tax of crores of rupees to the nation. If they had paid this tax, they could have gathered the courage to rise here and question us. ...*(Interruptions)* First, you pay back the money of the country and only then raise questions here. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I want to say that they should question us when. ...*(Interruptions)* When they speak, their hands tremble. ...*(Interruptions)*

* Not recorded

[Shri Anurag Singh Thakur]

Hon. Speaker, I did not interfere during his speech.
...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Anurag ji, please conclude now.
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Hon'ble Speaker, I have ample time with us. I have to speak on many issues.
...(Interruptions)

Hon'ble Speaker, this point is very clear & straight forward. So, their pain is evident if we want to see.
...(Interruptions) If they would have paid the taxes of the country, if they would not have involved in scams and the fact is that the outcome of income assessment shows that it is not just a matter of tax-evasion, rather it is a matter of forgery and its not a trivial matter. ... (Interruptions) Congress should stop the game of corruption. ... (Interruptions)

Madam, therefore, I want to say that if it was Rafale L-1 in the year 2012 then why did your hands shiver in 2012? Why did your hands shiver? Why didn't you sign the agreement? Today, you are talking of 126 planes and you yourself could not procure even a single plane in ten years. On the other hand, our government has initiated the procurement of 36 planes. ... (Interruptions)

Even, if the verdict of Supreme Court has come them, I won't say that it is the victory of the army, the truth and the government and it's a slap on your face.
...(Interruptions) Furthermore, Supreme Court while delivering its judgement said in detail that

[English]

We have looked into the pricing, procedure and the offset clause.

Madam, not only this, but the Supreme Court also said that -

[English]

"After looking into all the three aspects, it was found that there is no commercial favourlism" This tells that the Narendra Modi ji's governmet has strenghtned the army also and took decision in the interest of the country. I congratulate Modi Government for this. ... (Interruptions)

Hon. Speaker, for them I would say that -

"Itna sach bolo ki hoton par tabassum no bujhe,

...* utna hi bolo

Ki jitna ke saamne thodi ijat bache"

Hon. Speaker, I would like to say about the statement given by their leadder, the Congress President that these two lines speak the truth ... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Madam, I have a Point of Order. Under Rule 380, it is clearly mentioned that if the Speaker is of the opinion that words have been used in debate which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified, the Speaker may, while exercising discretion, order tha such words be expunged from the proceedings of the House.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: You have pointed it out. I will look into it.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Madam, it must be expunged.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: This is not the case.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Let me finish. This issue is not related to the topic under discussion. You are using undignified and unparliamentary language and are making accusatory statements. That has to be expunged from the records. I would implore you.

HON. SPEAKER: That will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Firstly, I would look into that and then, I will decide about what to expunge and what not to expunge. If something seems derogatory then

*Not recorded.

[English]

I have to see it

[Translation]

This is the first thing.

Secondly, I would like to tell you that many members have spoken so much so may things while speaking on the subject and I can see your speech also. This is what happens.

[English]

I am sorry. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Many members do speak such things in course of their speech and then I have to remind them to talk as the subject.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I say so even when they speak I say that I will see when time will come. But I have always seen that whatever a member is speaking then other member keep disturbing him and this should not happen. I have also given full time to Kharge ji to speak.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Madam, please, at last you should spare.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Madam, please, at last you should spare. Please, at last you follow the rules regarding speaking while being seated.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Kharge ji, you are the leader. If you will start rising and interrupting,

[English]

Please do not do that.

[Translation]

When your turn to speak came, I gave you full time so, please, members of your party should also not do so airy now and then. You are also aware of the rules. You have risen but you get the chance to speak only when they yield.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: No one should speak while being seated.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Every one should behave responsibly.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Hon'ble Speaker, even after being in the House for 15 years if some doesn't know the rules then it is not my fault. ... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Talk about yourself.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: I am from other party. When they were in power and Narsimha Rao ji used to conduct investigation on Bofors and C.B.I. used to come then so much rules used to be created and I can understand their paid. ... (Interruptions) the way his dead body was not allowed to be taken to the Congress headquarter. ... (Interruptions) If you can go to such extent then who am I?

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Anuragji, talk on the subject. We don't have much time left, keep in mind that we have to complete this. Note that you have very less amount of time left. One more member has to speak after you, or else you will deprive him of his opportunity. Please, don't do so.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Hon'ble Speaker, these people who are challenging Narendra Modiji are, in fact, asking the sun to provide evidence to prove its radiance and penance. ... (Interruptions) Modiji doesn't need to give any proof. His political life clearly shows that what he has done.

Hon'ble Speaker, I would like to say two lines about him.

"Sapnon mein dekhi baat bolne ke aadi ho gaye,

...* ke paimanone par sabse bade fasadi ho gaye."

Therefore, you should first be sure whether it is 526 crore rupees, 540 crore rupees, 520 crore rupees or 700 crore rupees – please be confirm about a single figure. You look so confused. Please, don't confuse the whole country.

HON. SPEAKER: Anurag ji, please conclude.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Hon'ble Speaker, he answered all the things within two hours which were said in the house about President Macron and about different prices. My privilege Notice is pending even today and I want that you should be something about this.

Hon'ble Speaker, I also want to say that those who talk about Rafale they must know that our government has taken those steps which they couldn't take in ten years. If you would have taken those steps then we would not have required to buy the same. But, you kept searching for deal in the Defence Deal, therefore, you couldn't get anything.

Hon'ble Speaker, as far as the discussion on Augusta Westland is concerned then Kharge ji kept saying that there is nothing in Augusta Westland but the member sitting by his side was raising hands to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Either you sit on my place and carry forward the business,

[English]

I am ready.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Hon'ble Speaker, if there is nothing then why Christian Michel gives a ship to his advocate while going and asks how he should answer if there is any question on Mrs. * ji ...*(Interruptions)* If he says so if he talks about Italian lady, Mrs. *... if he talks about Italian lady's on, then who is the person being referred to in his talk? Why do their names keep coming in Defence deal? They think that we are also taking commission just like they were taking commission during their times. We don't do such kind of things. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now you conclude. This should be your last point..

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Speaker Madam, the Supreme Court has said in detail in his judgement and I am quoting it -

[English]

"There is no occasion to really doubt the process of decision making, pricing and selection of offset partners."

[Translation]

Furthermore, Supreme Court also said that

[English]

our country cannot offered to be unprepared and under prepared.

[Translation]

If everything would have been within their capacity then the army of our country. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You conclude.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Hon'ble Speaker, I am going to end my speech within a minute. If it would have been within their capacity then the army of our country could never have had any plane and the army could not have fought. Hon'ble Speaker, I just want to say that which were the forces who kept this deal pending since 2012 and did not allow the procurement of planes.

In 2013 Antony ji had said very clearly that those people who received commission in Augusta Westland deal will not be spared. The whole country and its citizens know what was happening in their party in 2012-13. At last, I would like to end my speech by saying two lines -

"Jaaki rahi bhavna jaisi,

Prabhu murat dekhi tin taisi."

To some people the moon seems to be shining while to some other people the moon is tainted. Madam, everyone has a different view. Today, the army is happy, the government is happy and citizens of our country are also happy. The judgement has shown to everyone that what is right and what is wrong. Congress is deeply annoyed because the army of the country has become strong. We have taken the decision in the interest of the country. I would congratulate Narendra Modi ji and would end my speech by saying two lines —

"Jiske haathon desh Luta

Vah pariwar Humen naagwaar hai

Jo matribhoomi ka apmaan kare

Vah Yuvraj nakaara hai."

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA (Anandpur Sahib): Madam Speaker, I would like to raise two-three points in the discussion on Rafale planes under the Rule 193 held yesterday. I understand that our country is run on

the basis of a system. And, whenever a rule or regulation is broken or not followed, the matter goes to Hon'ble Courts. We all accept the verdicts of courts. It has been seen in the matter of Rafale that the judgement given by the Supreme Court, which is the highest Court in the country, is being interpreted by the opposition in their own way. The opposition feels that their interpretation of the Supreme Court's judgement is right, while the government's interpretation of the same judgement is followed. If the Supreme Court judgement is accepted to be right, then I feel that there was no need of any discussion on this matter and there was also no need of JPC. I am also astonished that there are two parties in this deal - one is France and another is India. And, if one party is not having any objection then why is the second party raising objections from it also.

Someone presented the example regarding the price of Rafale and I found that quite apt. He said that if there is an empty sack, then it will cost Hundred rupees and if the same sacks are filled with wheat then it costs 2000/- rupees and again if the same is filled with rice then it will cost 4,000/- rupees and finally, if the sack is filled with pulses then it will cost 6,000/- rupees. It has been repeatedly said by the government that Rafale is not just a plane rather it is a plane equipped with weapons and it is due to these weapons that the cost of Rafale planes have escalated. Now, the opposition is silent on this. I have found these things in the concerns expressed by the opposition. The biggest concern expressed by the member who initiated this discussion is that why this deal was done with France only? One of my friends from the press was saying that if this deal would have been done with Italy, the opposition probably would not have raised any objections. It is natural that when a person is in trouble then he feels insecure. I feel that if this deal would have been with Italy then probably they would not have asked for any discussion.

The matter of Commission has been raised repeatedly. The whole country is watching. Our friends from the Congress are concerned about the fact that how can the Modi Government make a deal worth thousand crore rupees without any commission, while, on the other hand we used to take commission even in a deal worth five rupees.

The third concern which he has expressed is about patriotism. The whole country knows that what their patriotism is all about. Two days back, the accused in 1984 massacre were put behind the bars by the Delhi High

Court. Their witnesses went to next Hon'ble Prime Minister. There they became emotional and started weeping. Madam, there is one Jagdish Kaur. ...(*Interruptions*) Bittu ji, just listen for a minute. ...(*Interruptions*) You are not ready to listen the truth....(*Interruptions*) Madam, ask them to take their seat. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: You keep on speaking. It is their habit to do so and I can't do anything about it.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA: I would like to...* their patriotism. For them, patriotism means only money. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: You complete your point.

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA: For them patriotism means money. Humanity and country is not patriotism for them and, patriotism is also not about patriots for them. The lady who deposed as a witness told that her father was a freedom fighter and her husband was a major who had fought on the borders. He was killed in the army cant. I want to know where was their patriotism at that time? They talk about Rafale and the Army. The army which is meant to safeguard the borders of our country was used by them to demolish the Akal Takht. They fired cannons through the artillery and the sacred water of the pond in our Harmandir Sahib was mixed with the blood of unarmed sikhs. This is their patriotism.

I want to say that the present discussion initiated by the opposition under the Rule 193 is completely wrong. They should either accept the judgement of the Supreme Court or revolt against the system of the country. Both things can not happen simultaneously. It is not appropriate that they partly accept the judgement of the courts and partly reject that as being wrong. As far as affidavit is concerned, I would say that it is also wrong. If anyone wants to connect them he can do so.

I am also a member of PAC. I had also said and Kharge ji knows that it did not come in PAC, but very next day the government filed an affidavit for correction and then the matter came to an end. Today there are a number of issues of farmers and farmer's suicide. We could have a discussion on those issues. The opposition is wasting the time of the House by organising discussion of such matters. Thank you.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Madam Speaker, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the ongoing discussion under Rule

[Shri Kaushalendra Kumar]

193 on the Rafale deal. The government has executed a deal with the Dassault company of France for 36 Rafale Planes for Indian Air Force in a very transparent manner. It has been told that its first lot will be received by September, 2019. Just now, Kharge Sahab was telling something. For the last ten years, they did not implement any measure. Modi's government has been making efforts since it came into power to finalise their deal in a short span of time. And, our government has been successful in this and now Rafale is about to come to our country. The opposition is repeatedly raising questions about this deal and is alleging a scam in it. I would like to say about Hon'ble Supreme Court. You people should say that the members from the Congress party no longer has any trust in the Supreme Court when the Supreme Court has already said that no rule was violated in this deal and there is no evidence or proof of any such violation. Even then the opposition is constantly trying to defame the government for political gains. The statement of the officer of the Air Force has also come. He has also justified their deal as being just for the security of the country. The question is only of offset contract. The French Government and the Dassault has made it quite clear that there was no pressure of the Indian Government in this deal. HAL has also given the statement that it was not agreed to the Rafale, but many person from the HAL have now become their agents and saying that why this deal was not given to the HAL. The chairman of HAL has made it clear that they were not capable for such a deal. Now thing is a good opportunity that a private company has got a change and it will save country's money. But still, the opposition is constantly creating rucuss. I would certainly like to request the government that it should take a guarantee from the Dassault and Indian Offset Partner for the responsibility and time bound supply of all the Rafale planes to Indian Air Force and nothing can be better than this. As far of cost is concerned, the government has already made it very clear that the previous cost was only a basic cost and the final deal includes such planes which will be fully equipped with all technical and defence equipments. So, it is natural that their cost will rise.

Madam, the Rafale deal between the Indian Government and the French Government is worth 58 thousand crore rupees and the Air Force is going to get 36 ultra-modern Rafale planes. India can not get better opportunity than this. The officers of the Air Force are also happy. I would like to say to the Congress Party that they should give us a chance to bring Rafale in our country and

they should not create any obstructions in this process. With this, I would like to conclude. Thank you very much.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Nishikant Dubey. Keep the time limit in mind.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Madam Speaker, I would keep the time limit in mind. Congress Party was demanding a discussion on Rafale when the discussion of Rafale started on 11th. Few discussions had already taken place even before that when the leader of the Congress Party rose to speak, it seemed as if the country would get to know something very important because for the last six-seven months the Congress Party was harping on the Rafale only. They did not have any other job. They are neither concerned with the farmers, nor with unemployed, the Dalits. They were solely concerned with the Rafale. I went to the core of this and tried to find out that if, finally, the Rafale deal is concerned and if there is a corruption in Rafale deal which will lead to its cancellation then who in this world will benefit from this. Coincidentally, recently the Defence Minister has issued an RFQ.

There are 6-7 companies parallel to Rafale. To purchase fourth generation, four and a half generation, fifth generation, five and a half generation aircrafts like Rafale there are Airbus with Euro fighter, SAB Gripen of Sweden, FA-18 Super Hornet of US Boeing, Lockheed Martin F-16 of US and MIG-35 of Russia besides Dassault Aviation. The Government has decided to purchase 36 Rafale instead of 126 because if all 126 aircrafts are purchased from one company, in future in case of any problem in its parts etc. it will create problem. The company like Lehman Brothers has shut down so any company can shut down. If we acquire aircrafts from separate companies of two squadrons that will be beneficial for our country. But the people of Congress do not understand this. ...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to tell that why Congress is in tension over Rafale. I found a document. There is a company named IOS and its ownerr is Sanjay Bhandari. ...*(Interruptions)* I say S.B. instead of A.A. Hon. Speaker, I am speaking on Rafale please ask Congress persons to sit down. That company had signed an agreement with Rafale in 2012 for offset clause. Two companies had signed on that agreement. The Reliance company of Shri Mukesh Ambaniji and the IOS, whose owner is Shri Sanjay Bhandari have signed on that agreement. Who is this Sanjay Bhandari? The income tax raid was done at his residence, flat no-12, Breston Square, London. Sumit Chadha is P.S. of Sanjay Bhandari.

...* who is national son-in-law, I ...* will not take name, I will say national son-in-law ...*(Interruptions)* he sends an email to the national son-in-law. I am not taking name. A person from Firozabad who got married in a big family. A person from Firozabad like we say Italian lady. In that mail it is mentioned that the money is required for flat which belongs to R.V. for renovation. R.V. asked him to look into it. I would like to ask Congress party, through you, that does this Benami property belong to R.V. and what is the relation between R.V. and the Congress Party? ...*(Interruptions)* Please listen Khargeji. A deal was finalised of Rs. 4000 crore with pilates company. Pilates company is related to IOS. A company of IOS is located in Dubai and it is related to R.V. The Congress party should tell all these things. I would like to tell that 10 lakh pounds have been provided to pilates. ...*(Interruptions)* Please listen Scindia ji. The Congress party did deal with Pilates of Rs. 4000 crore and IOS has given 2.5% commission to Pilates. This was celebrated in Zurich and IOS provided ticket and bear the expenditure of hotel of R.V. and national so-in-law there ...*(Interruptions)* I can place on record photographs of celebrations there. Also I can authenticate those documents, I do not have any fear. There is an account in UBS Bank, USA. The account no is 52105058250. Whose account is this. In whose account money is being deposited. Who is owner and director of this company?

I am talking about Rafale. The Congress party is unhappy over Rafale because they are not getting commission which they have decided. ...*(Interruptions)* Who are agents of the companies, which I have mentioned. ...*(Interruptions)* All directions lead to Congress Party and Gandhi family. ...*(Interruptions)* There is one person named Sudhir Chaudhary. ...*(Interruptions)* Who is Sudhir Chaudhary. A case was registered against him. ...*(Interruptions)* He is relative of the Chief Minister of Madhay Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)* Why the only relatives of Congress persons are involved in Defence deals finalised in the country. ...*(Interruptions)* One person, Abhishek Verma was sentenced to imprisonment. He belongs to the Congress party and state of Shri Scindia's ...*(Interruptions)* He is son of Shri Srikant Verma of the State of Shri Scindia ...*(Interruptions)* Was he not involved in defence deal? Is Sudhir Choudhary not related to. ...*(Interruptions)** Please listen what you did. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRADITAY M. SCINDIA: Speaker Madam also belongs to Madhya Pradesh like me.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Please do not worry. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Only the speech of Nishikant Dubeyji will be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: I would like to tell the CBI had registered a case in 2006-07 in Barak Missile scandal. After that they tried to save those persons. If Euro fighter is acquired in place of Rafale than its agent is Sudhir Chaudhary. One more person is there named Suresh Moolchandani. I would not like to take name of one member of Rajya Sabha and treasurer of the party ...*(Interruptions)* He is agent of Grapevine. Suresh Moolchandani was related to the treasurer also. ...*(Interruptions)* The Congress party is not tense over Rafale deal but is tense over defence dealers and commission. ...*(Interruptions)* The Congress party does not worry about security of the country. ...*(Interruptions)* Please listen to my, they raised the issue of jeep scandal. ...*(Interruptions)*

Hon. Speaker, I would like to tell that Claude Auchinleck was the first commander-in-chief which Lord Mountbatten. He said that we would have appointed Commandar-in-Chief. Nehruji in his first speech said we commander-in-chief. ...*(Interruptions)* I have no time otherwise, I would have quoted the whole speech. I just want to say that the Congress Party has always compromised security of the country. ...*(Interruptions)* They felt that their seat would also be in trouble like Lord Indra's seat. ...*(Interruptions)*

It is not the contribution of the Congress Party that army is not controlling this country. Hon. Speaker, we are Hindus and I am Brahmin. Somebody performs Puja and another person do not perform puja, but both are Hindus. Visiting a temple or not visiting a temple or performing marriage in temple or at home, do not make a difference. They are Hindus. I am talking about religion. Some wears "Sacred thread Sanskar" without doing "Sacred threads Sanskar". Hon. Speaker, you are also Brahmin. We accept those persons as Brahmins who wear 'sacred thread Sanskar' without doing 'Sacred thread Sanskar' ...*(Interruptions)*

Hon. Speaker, I would like to tell how much compromise they have made for the security of the country. I am telling about Shri K.M. Cariappa.

*Not recorded.

[Shri Nishikant Dubey]

[English]

In 1952 General Cariappa's office seeking the early scheduling and he wanted to resign,

[Translation]

He was not allowed to perform. Similarly, Krishna Menon and Thimayya's face off happened which resulted in China war. I am telling how the Congress has compromised security of the country. Today, also they are trying to attack the Government over Rafale and compromise with the security of the country. After Thimayya face off, we lost in 1962. Shri Y.B. Chavan took the office. P.C. Lal and Sam Manekshaw, who were great warriors of Army, were suspended by the Congress Party.

Shri Y.B. Chavan revoked their suspension. After that he became chief of Army. Similarly, there are cases of Sunderji and Rodrigues. The persons who supported the Army, they shifted them, because Gandhi family felt that they were threat to them. Shri Y.B. Chavan was shifted from Defence Minister's post. Shri Sharad Pawar sorted out the case of Shri Rodrigues, he also shifted from here as Chief Minister. The Party does not have any issue. It has raised issue of Rafale to protect Sanjay Bhandari, Sudhir Choduary, Sundermal Chandya. ...*(Interruptions)* There is no scam during the tenure of BJP Government and life of the Hon. Prime Minister is untainted. ...*(Interruptions)*

I call upon the Congress Party to ponder over the saying in 18th Chapter of Gita in which Shri Krishna has said that:

"Sarvdharmn Paritajay Mamekam Sharnam Vraj

Aham tawa Sarvopapebheyo Mokshiyashyami ma shucha."

If the Congress Party has to wash its sins and the corruptions it did since 1947, has to be eliminated, it should be merged with BJP under the leadership of Modiji only than they will get salutation. With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): Madam Speaker, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this important debate.

Madam, after hearing my learned friend Shri Nishikant Dubey, it is well-established in the House that

this Rafale Deal is a fit case for having a Joint Parliamentary Committee probe. While speaking, Shri Nishikant Dubey referred to so many names. He also referred to Shri Sanjay Bhandari. I would like to know from the hon. Member and from the Treasury Benches as to what is the relation between Sanjay Bhandari and Sidharth Nath Singh, who is a prominent BJP leader in the country also?

Madam, since allegations against the Congress Party have been made by the responsible Treasury Benches, why do they not set up a Joint Parliamentary Committee, which will have a majority of Members from the Treasury Benches, to have a thorough probe in the matter?

Madam, this is the biggest political as well financial scam, which the country has ever seen in the political history of Independent India. This is violating all the procedures, conventions, precedents and also the mandatory Defence Procurement Procedure.

Madam, why do we oppose and seek a Joint Parliament Committee? Firstly, it is lacking transparency, probity and public accountability. Secondly, it is violating the mandatory provisions of the Defence Procurement Procedure. Thirdly, it is promoting the financial interest of a particular company, which is a crony capitalist firm. Fourthly and very importantly, it is depriving the legitimate interest of a Public Sector Undertaking, HAL to have the Transfer of Technology in favour of a domestic Public Sector company.

So, these are the reasons due to which we are seeking a Joint Parliamentary Committee probe.

HON. SPEAKER: Please conclude, now.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: I know, Madam, there is a paucity of time. So, after making two to three points, I am just concluding.

Number one, in regard to the announcement of the Prime Minister on 10th April, 2015, I would like to ask a specific question to the hon. Defence Minister. How can the Prime Minister make an arbitrary announcement to purchase 36 aircrafts when an RFP for 126 aircrafts is pending, and that was at the final stage? The Work Share Agreement between the HAL and this French company was already in the final stage.

Number two, whether any authority of the Indian Air Force or of Defence demanded to reduce the number of Rafale Jet Aircrafts from 126 to 36. If so, can they show a single piece of evidence to prove that the Indian Air

Force or the Defence Personnel have demanded that the number of aircrafts has to be reduced from 126 to 36?

Number three, if the Indian Air Force is in urgent need of the aircraft, why do they not agree for immediate purchase of 18 aircrafts in fly-away condition, which had already been agreed to in the previous RFP by Dassault Aviation?

Madam, I am not going into the pricing issue. But there is one very important point on which I am seeking an answer. It is about the Indo-French Joint Statement made on 10th April, 2015. I would like to quote the last sentence of the Indo-French Agreement. It says: "...that the aircraft and associated systems and weapons would be delivered on the same configuration as had been tested and approved by Indian Air Force, and with a longer maintenance responsibility by France."

14.00 hrs.

If it is in the same configuration, aircraft, associate systems and weapons, if that be the case, why is there a hike in price? Where is the question of a hike in price?

As far as the selection of Indian offset partner is concerned, para 4(i) of the DPP is very specific that Indian enterprises and institutions and establishments engaged in manufacture of eligible products or provision of eligible services are referred to as the Indian offset partner. I would like to know whether he is an eligible product or service or a product manufacturer. No, nothing is there.

Madam, as far as the sovereign guarantee is concerned, the Ministry of Law and Justice has insisted that there should be a sovereign guarantee because it is an inter-governmental agreement. That is one of the mandatory provisions required as per the law. But, unfortunately, instead of having a sovereign guarantee, the Government has approved a 'letter of comfort' from the Prime Minister of France. How can a 'letter of comfort' be equal to a sovereign guarantee when it is an inter-governmental agreement?

Finally, the last point which I would like to make is this. The hon. Finance Minister as well as all the Members from the Treasury Benches were arguing on the basis of the Supreme Court Judgment. The Supreme Court has never gone into the details or in depth regarding the pricing. Unfortunately, the Court is totally misled by the Government. I would like to know from the Government whether you have given any Report in respect of Comptroller and Auditor General of India. It is being heard

from outside. It is being said that a preliminary report or an interim report has already been submitted to the Supreme Court of India which prompted the Supreme Court to come to a conclusion. It said that the C&AG Report has already been submitted; it has gone to PAC; and the Parliament is also aware so it is in the public domain. I would like to seek a clarification about it. I have moved a Privilege Motion against the Government, especially, the Finance Minister and the Defence Minister. That is also pending.

Madam, this is a best and a fit case for having a Joint Parliamentary Committee probe is what we are demanding.

Thank you very much, Madam.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Thank you, Madam, for providing me this opportunity to give a detailed reply as all the Members have raised very important issues.

Before I start, let me thank all the Members by their names for having participated in this debate - Shri Rahul Gandhi, Prof. Saugata Roy, Shri Kalikesh N. Singh Deo, Shri Arvind Sawant, Shri Jayadev Galla, Shri Mohammad Salim, Shri Dhananjay Mahadik, Shri Dharmendra Yadav, Jithender Reddy garu, Jai Prakash Narayar. Yadavji, Shri Mallikarjun Khargeji, Kunhalikuttyji, Bhagwant Mannji, Anurag Singh Thakur, of course, from our Party, F.em Singh Chandumajraji, Kaushalendra Kumarji, Shri Nishikant Dubey and also Shri N.K. Premachandran. Thanks to all the Members who have taken keen interest in a very important topic. ...*(Interruptions)* I have not even begun. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: What should I do, they are used to behave like this.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Khargeji, I do not understand this. What is this happening?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, let the Prime Minister come and reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Would you like to interrupt proceedings. Khargeji, you were saying as to why the Defence Minister is not speaking. You please tell.

[English]

Do you not want to hear the Defence Minister? She has every right.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: You like to interrupt like this, do it.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: This is not the question.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: The subject of the discussion under Rule 193 is related to the reply of the Hon. Minister, she has to give reply.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: All of you please take your seats. Anuragji take your seat. Hon. Minister may speak now.

[English]

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Madam, I will speak. It just shows how the facts are frightening the Congress Party. I am standing here today to give point-by-point answer to the questions raised not just by the Congress in the Opposition but by every Member of this House who has shown interest in the topic and I want to reply to them with facts. If facts are going to frighten the Congress Party and they do not want me to answer, I am sorry. It is very disappointing that senior Members from the Party in the Opposition, much before I can even start, do not want to hear my reply. It is very disheartening. ... (Interruptions)

This country will have to understand that Defence purchases are of national security related and, therefore, are very very important. National security is important, whether they are in power or we are in power or any other party is in the ruling in this country. We can discuss issues; we can raise questions on issues, but we cannot run away from the facts. We cannot run away from getting the required answers on which frankly, in Parliament, questions have

been raised. So, thank you very much, Madam. I am going to seek your indulgence so that I can give the reply point-by-point.

Let us understand how our neighbourhood is. ... (Interruptions) Environment around India is very very volatile and we have had wars both on the western frontier and on the northern borders. It is important for us to understand, therefore, that in India, all of us would want, whoever is in Government would want, to have peace in our neighbourhood. We will do everything to keep peace. But it cannot be at the cost of the operational readiness of our Armed Forces. It cannot be at the cost of making our Armed Forces feel that enough is not being given to them to fight. We have had enough number of wars in this neighbourhood and, therefore, we should recognise that timely getting of equipment for our Armed Forces should be the priority for any Government. Skirmishes or military standoffs keep happening. All of us recognise that these two borders are always highly sensitive and it is important for us to purchase in time the required ammunition or the platforms which are required. In that context, I would want to say, first of all, remembering Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee who, in his period, started the motion for the 126 MM RCA; it was in his period in 2001 post-Kargil war that we thought that it was important that we should start doing something to give the Air Force enough power, air power. Of course, it was Vajpayee ji who said, and I quote his words: "We can change our friends, but not our neighbours." Let us remember that. Our neighbourhood being what it is, but we cannot really sit back and watch, nor can we change the neighbourhood. If that is the case, is it not our duty as Government, as anybody who is in Government, to recognise the sense of urgency with which we have to deal?

I would want to give you the picture of how we stand precarious sometimes in decision-making and it is requirement for the leadership to take that call. How was our neighbourhood developing in the last 10 years? Our adversaries inducted more than 400 aircraft between 2010 and 2015. Fourth generation fighter aircraft like J-10, J-11, J-16, Su-27, Su-30 were all being added to the Chinese arsenal. Even fifth generation stealth fighters were being added.

If that is about China, what about Pakistan? They increased their total number of aircraft by more than double. They had bought in F-16s and also, they added 43 JF-17 class Chinese aircraft to their Force. Now, if this what China and Pakistan were doing, what were we doing in

India? In 2002, we had 42 squadrons. In 2007, this came down to 36 squadrons. Further, by the time it was 2G15, it was reduced to 33 squadrons. Our neighbours are increasing their capacity, but we, who should have supplied the Air Force with enough power, the motion having commenced in 2001 under Atal Bihari Vajpayee, were moving at a snail's pace and we did not have even by 2014 what was moved by Atal Bihari Vajpayee. A deadlock situation was created and we were left with no additional aircraft and we are constantly being reminded. There was a deal. We got this much money. Where were those 126 aircraft? Have they got it? What price did they pay? What is this Rs. 526 crore that they are constantly talking about? I will come to that.

In 2001, the NDA gave in-principle approval for the procurement of 126 MMRCA and the user requirements were also issued, which is called the Services Qualitative Requirements (SQRs) about which manya Shri Rahul Gandhi Ji referred to. These SQRs were issued in 2006. The deal reached a deadlock in 2014. From 2006 when the SQRs were issued and in 2014, you left the Government without anything bought. Coming to the sense of urgency and of neighbourhood, I am being reminded that we do not need to talk about the neighbourhood. All of us know about it. Oh, all of us knew about it. Did you do something about it? Did you get the aircraft? In 2006, the SQRs were released. I will go even further. In 2014, the reasons for the deadlock even then were not clear. What was the deal? They were negotiating for 18 aircraft to be bought in a flyaway condition and the rest were not yet to be produced with, let us say, the HAL.

The sense of urgency made you to think that you should get 18 aircraft in flyaway condition. The national security is important. I would have presumed that is the reason that they went for 18 aircraft in flyaway condition and the rest were not yet to be produced in India over an 11-year period in their agreement. I want to know if they considered national security and the sense of urgency which again Shri Rahul Gandhi reminded us. When the SQRs were issued, there was a sense of urgency which was also mentioned. Till today, you have not bought any aircraft. It was very emotionally charged. The hon. Member was asking a very legitimate question. I agree with it. You could not look in 18 aircraft in flyaway condition. By the time it was 2014. After 2006, you went away without even getting the 18 aircraft in flyaway condition. I want to know this. Why was there not an agreement? Was there not a deal? You did not buy any aircraft. And today you get up to say, 'what is the sense of urgency that you have

appreciated to get the aircraft?' ...*(Interruptions)* I am coming point by point. ...*(Interruptions)* Let them have the patience to hear it.

The question I want to ask here is this. ...*(Interruptions)* Yes, I am answering that... *(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: She has just now started.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: She has just started. Please take your seats. What is happening?

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: No, this is not proper.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. Only the Minister's statement will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

HON. SPEAKER: Yes, you go ahead.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Madam, there is a minimum period required for the production of any complex platform. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I cannot help it.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: The assumption that these fighters are available off the shelf is really mistaken. None of this is available off the shelf. ...*(Interruptions)* The IGA was signed on 23rd September, 2016.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: I would like to tell you that all have discussed it for long.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: No, you will have to listen to the Defence Minister.

[Translation]

Let her complete. Interrupting her again and again is not good.

*Not recorded.

[Hon. Speaker]

[English]

She is telling you everything.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: No, you will have to listen to her.

[Translation]

Everytime somebody misleads. When I am saying something, than talking to me in this manner is not good.

[English]

Nothing will go on record like this.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: The IGA, the Inter-Governmental Agreement, was signed on 23rd September, 2016. The first aircraft will be delivered in three years from that date and the last aircraft will come in 2022. ...(Interruptions) The first aircraft will be delivered in three years from 2016, that is, in 2019. This year, in September, you will have the first aircraft and the 36th aircraft will be here in 2022. Even in the 126 MM RCA proposal, the first aircraft was to be delivered in three years from the date of signing of the contract. Even in the MMRCA proposal, that was the condition. In the IGA, considering the necessity of an early procurement, the process of negotiation was completed in 14 months' time. The process of negotiation did not run for 10 years. We finished it in 14 months. The delivery of the 36th aircraft has been advanced by five months. It has been advanced by five months as compared to the MMRCA proposal.

Now if this is the way the facts are frightening them, let me tell you there are more facts which can frighten them even more. They have to have the patience to hear us now. ...(Interruptions)

Madam, then, here I would want to ask one question, which I am sure, is going to make them shout even more but I would like to request them to hear the facts. The then RM said to the media, "Where is the money?" The then RM said to the media on 6th February, 2014, "We cannot buy. Where is the money?" He said it outside of Parliament. ...(Interruptions) One minute, please.

Madam, the then Raksha Mantri outside of this Parliament premises said, "Where is the money?"

...(Interruptions) I want to ask, "Which money?"
...(Interruptions) It is probably the deal money. I want to ask it because the Raksha Mantri or the Mantralaya prepares a detailed schedule even as the Contract Negotiating Committee goes about negotiating finer details as to how the payment should be made once the agreement is signed.

Let us assume that the agreement is signed today and I use the word 't-0' for it. If this agreement is signed today, we use this expression as Time Zero (T-0) which starts from now. The planning in the Ministry is done in such a way that at T-0, that is, when you sign the agreement, you have to pay 15 per cent in advance. Then, six months from T-0, you have to pay something. ...(Interruptions) T-0 plus eight months, you have to do another payment. ...(Interruptions)

So, the point that I want to make here is that the timeline for the payment, quantum of payment and percentage of the total cost of the payment for the aircraft separately for the weapon system is all well prepared and kept in the Ministry. ...(Interruptions) You cannot come at that time and say it... (Interruptions)

Madam, interestingly, we were also repeatedly told and reminded that they were about to complete the deal. The company CEO said that 95 per cent of the deal was through but they could not do the remaining five per cent. All that is reminded to us saying that they were almost on the verge of completing the agreement. It means that they also knew the payment schedule. They also would have made a provision in the Ministry for it. Then, in February 2014, how did the Raksha Mantri come out to say, "Where is the money?" Which money is he talking about? ...(Interruptions) So, they did not intend buying the aircraft till something was done. ...(Interruptions)

Madam, let me tell you here one thing. ...(Interruptions) There is a difference between defence dealings and dealing in defence. ...(Interruptions) We do not do defence dealings. We deal with defence with national security as a priority. ...(Interruptions)

Now, I again go back to the process and procedure in 2011. If everything was complete and they were going to finalize the deal in 126 MMRCA ...(Interruptions) This is 126 MMRCA story that I am telling you, which finally did not get into an agreement stage, was a kind of a non-deal. In 2011, the commercial bid for 126 MMRCA which started in 2001, that is, 10 years later, was opened and Dassault Aviation became the L-1. In fact, let me tell you that the

* Not recorded.

then Raksha Mantri directed the independent monitors to examine this issue as to how L-1 emerged like this. He asked an independent set of monitors to check it up.

While stating the reasons for appointing independent monitors, he said, "In the context of the letter received and issues raised related to the L-1 vendor, let there be an independent monitor who will go into this to check if everything was alright." After that, look at the fate. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

I am telling that when plane will be delivered. No plane was delivered during their tenure. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: When will it delivered during your tenure. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: It will be delivered in September. Please wait for sometime. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Madam, the independent monitor, who was appointed by the Raksha Mantri, then cleared the process. ...*(Interruptions)* The independent monitor, who was appointed by the RM to look into how the L-1 was emerging like that, cleared the process. The independent monitor cleared it. Then, in June 2012, even after the independent monitor cleared the process, they did not buy it. Why? There was a reason. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I read this for you. Even after the independent monitor cleared it, he said, and I quote here:

"The commercial negotiation by the Contract Negotiating Committee,

CNC, may proceed to complete its deliberations...."

That is exactly the point of former Raksha Mantri which the current Finance Minister yesterday elaborated. I am giving you the exact matter there. He said that while on the one hand, you cleared it, on the other, you said 'come for review'. FM did say about this. I want to give that quote before you.

"The commercial negotiation by the Contract Negotiating Committee

may proceed to complete its deliberations with L-1 vendor and

finalise its report.

After the CNC report has been finalised, the entire issue of approach and methodology adopted by the CNC to determine the L-1 vendor may be re-examined by the MoD (Finance) and MoD to ascertain that it is reasonable, appropriate and as per laid down procedure."

At what stage is he saying it? After the L-1 is opened. Is this the way a bidding contract happens? ...*(Interruptions)* This is a matter of national security. In this, forgetting the importance of having to buy it in time, this is the kind of khilwad which was going on because something did not suit them. ...*(Interruptions)* You just have a commercial bid anywhere. After the bid is opened, will there be any interference? They are now talking of interference from the PMO. This is interference because somebody did not receive something somewhere! This is the interference. ...*(Interruptions)* You stopped the deal forgetting that the Air Force was suffering. So, we should be clear. When you did not get it, the deal did not suit you. The deal did not give you the money. ...*(Interruptions)*

When I raise these questions, I raise them because the Congress Party now should stand up not to ask questions but to reply to each one of what I am asking them. Who was it who did not settle with you so that you could not conclude this deal? The national interest was thrown away. The national security was not cared for. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I allege, even as I am answering each one of the questions raised by them. ...*(Interruptions)* You are not even hearing because you are scared of facts. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I charge and I allege, as I elaborate these things, that they did not even intend buying. They kept the motion going, but they did not intend buying. The national security was at risk. It did not matter to them.

Their treasury's security was important.

Now, I come to the next point. ...*(Interruptions)* For every 'AA', there is an 'RV'. Let us not forget that for every 'AA', there is an 'RV'. ...*(Interruptions)* I am sorry I forgot that for every 'AA', there is not just an 'RV', but there is a 'Q' also. So, abbreviations may be easy to entertain the House. Abbreviations could be easy for convenience and joke. But it is a double-edged sword and it can come back. ...*(Interruptions)* 'RV' is not daamad of the Prime Minister. He is the daamad of the country. 'Q' was somebody on whose lap none of us grew. All right? 'CT' is somebody on whose lap somebody else grew.

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

There were clearly two unresolved issues when this deal was deadlocked. There were two unresolved issues. One is, the Dassault Aviation could not tie up with the HAL to produce the 108 aircraft. ...*(Interruptions)* Listen to the facts. These 108 aircraft were to be manufactured with the transfer of technology and the HAL was to be producing them. They could not come to an agreement. They may say that we have deserted the HAL. But they did not conclude it and there was no agreement signed with the HAL. There was no agreement of Dassault with the HAL. Therefore, they need not constantly shed crocodile tears for the HAL. I would like to tell them there was no agreement signed. What were the two issues which were unresolved? One was, when Dassault wanted the 108 aircraft to be produced in the HAL, during the negotiations we were told that 2.7 times higher man-hours were required by the HAL for producing the same Rafale which if it were to be produced in France would have been less expensive because in India if you were to produce it, it requires 2.7 times more man-hour. That was one issue. I am talking about the 126 aircraft which they could not conclude. ...*(Interruptions)* It was a non-deal. Secondly, Dassault also did not stand guarantee for the 108 aircraft which were to be produced by the HAL because (i) they needed more man hours and (ii) Dassault did not want to stand guarantee for those Rafale aircraft which will be produced by the HAL in India. It means, at the end of the day, India would be buying 108 Rafale aircraft produced in the HAL without a guarantee. Mind you the consumer who is the Indian Air Force will be buying it without a guarantee being issued by the Original Equipment Manufacturer. Therefore, rightly this issue remained unresolved. Therefore, the deal with the HAL, about which you are shedding crocodile tears, particularly the Congress Party, could not be struck. They could not settle the matter. But today, standing opposite the Chowk in Bengaluru HAL Unit, they shed crocodile tears. I want to ask, much before I move to specific questions, as to why they could not sort it out. There is an HAL Unit in Amethi. Led by a senior Member of Parliament, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge, whom all of us respect, Shri Rahul Gandhi, Member of Parliament, goes to Bengaluru, stands at the Chowk opposite the HAL to say, "Rafale is your right."

Along with him, Rahul Gandhiji goes to HAL in Bengaluru, stands up at the chowk opposite HAL and says - square or circular whatever - stands there to say, "Rafale is your right. You should have produced it." Very well. You made that statement.

But I want to say that Shri Mallikarjun Khargeji is also the Member of the Standing Committee which looked into various issues relating to, Defence production. Madam, I am reading from the Standing Committee's Report. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I am quoting from the Standing Committee Report. The Committee are disappointed to note that even after almost three decades - not 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 - the ADA was not able to develop indigenous aircraft as per requirement of the IAF to combat potential and serviceability and opined that not fulfilling of requirements of the users, had rendered investment of both time and money in the project so far infructuous. ...*(Interruptions)* The Standing Committee quoted the reports. That is one thing. HAL produces the Tejas. ...*(Interruptions)*

Second, HAL ka mamla is not new to the then Government. In 2013, the same Standing Committee says, "for HAL, because they were not able to scale up faster, the number of waivers, the Government at that time chose to give waivers for the non-performance of HAL rather than looking at the improvement of the performance of HAL."

Madam, if you are really worried about the DPSU which is a public sector undertaking under the Ministry of Defence, you will do everything that it takes to make that up and ready for meeting all challenges.

But in 2013, the then Government, instead of doing anything to improve the HAL ka haalat, has only given them waivers ...*(Interruptions)* and how many waivers, not one, not two. ADA obtained from them altogether 53 temporary waivers and concessions ...*(Interruptions)* which means, you were accommodating everything, the weaknesses, the problems and the challenges of HAL. You will address none of them. But you will go and give them waivers and cry crocodile tears when the Government is ours. ...*(Interruptions)*

You did not do anything at that time. I will give you one more example. It is a list which the Standing Committee has given about the number of extensions that UPA Government has given to HAL. Rather than improving their capacity, rather than investing in them, rather than improving their performance, they go about giving them waivers. ...*(Interruptions)*. This is recorded. You have given this. It is recorded in the Standing Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*. If you really are caring about HAL, you will improve them, you will invest in them, you will try to talk to experts to make it better. ...*(Interruptions)*

You did not do any of that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha): Madam, you constitute the JPC today. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Madam, now, I want to tell you that if HAL ...*(Interruptions)* I am repeating this allegation. ...*(Interruptions)* If you really wanted to do something for the HAL during 2005 and 2014, then you have not done a thing. ...*(Interruptions)* I will give you the list of things that we have done. ...*(Interruptions)*

Presently, following procurement orders are in the pipeline for the HAL. ...*(Interruptions)* There are 83 LCA Tejas Fighters order worth Rs. 50,000 crore; 15 Combat Helicopters order worth Rs. 3,000 crore; 200 more helicopter orders worth Rs. 20,000 crore; 19 Dornier Transport Aircraft worth Rs. 3,400 crore; helicopters worth Rs. 15,000 crore; and Aero engines worth Rs. 8,400 crore. ...*(Interruptions)* All of them put together, the total comes to Rs. 1 lakh crore, which we have given for the HAL. ...*(Interruptions)* Who goes and sheds crocodile tears? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Madam, she is totally misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Madam, further, you talk about the HAL's capacity. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, more facts are frightening them. ...*(Interruptions)* HAL's capacity for Tejas production has been doubled from eight aircraft to 16 aircraft per year. ...*(Interruptions)* It was producing only eight, and all those who shed crocodile tears for HAL did not do anything to scale it up. ...*(Interruptions)* We have now increased it from eight to 16. ...*(Interruptions)* They have also further placed orders for 40 Tejas Fighter Planes with HAL, and between 2006 and 2010 for the 40 planes that they placed order for, only eleven have been supplied till now and they did not bother about it. ...*(Interruptions)* No one asked the HAL: "Have you got a problem? Can we solve it for you? I gave you order for 40 and how come you are only giving me eight? Can we do something?". No, they did not do any of it.

Till they left in 2014, no aircraft were supplied. If you are really worried about the HAL, then what did you do to improve its capacity? What did you invest in them? Nothing, and that is why I repeat that there is an HAL in Amethi. Has the hon. Member gone there; visited and seen; and asked them what is the challenge? No, it is not so. You go and shed crocodile tears in Bengaluru. ...*(Interruptions)* So, the real truth behind what is really the concern is coming out. ...*(Interruptions)* I repeat that you did not intend

buying them. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I will come to the next point. ...*(Interruptions)* Repeatedly, we are being told that we were planning to get 126 — 18 in flyaway condition and the rest were going to be made in India. ...*(Interruptions)* They did not do buying of 18 flyaway nor did they agree to make in India. They finished because something did not suit them. ...*(Interruptions)* Now, they are saying: "Who gave the Prime Minister the authority to reduce 126 to 36?". ...*(Interruptions)* Let them understand that they also were planning to buy only 18, which is one squadron worth in flyaway condition and the rest was to be manufactured. ...*(Interruptions)*

Now, what we are telling you is that instead of one squadron, which is comprising 18, in that count, we will get two squadrons, which is 36 in flyaway condition. ...*(Interruptions)* Now, you are misleading the country by saying that: "Modi ji reduced 126 to 36." ...*(Interruptions)* No, Madam. ...*(Interruptions)* Your 18 has been increased to 36. ...*(Interruptions)*

That is coming this year in flyaway condition. ...*(Interruptions)*. If only the former Raksha Mantri sits and gives a clear picture of how these decisions are made. Madam, 126 doesn't come down to 36! Compare with your 18 flyaway, which you were planning to buy but you never bought; with our 36, which are coming in September 2019. ...*(Interruptions)*

Then, about two squadrons, whenever emergency purchase has to be made in this country, it is very clearly stated that IAF advises the Government, whether it is for our Government or any other earlier Government. Emergency purchases normally are always two squadrons. Now, I will just for the record give you all the previous examples of how two squadrons were purchased. ...*(Interruptions)*. Scindia ji, please sit down, listen to some facts, don't get excited. There are more facts coming. ...*(Interruptions)*.

In 1982, when Pakistan was buying F16s, rightly the Indian Government then decided to buy two squadrons of MiG MF from the erstwhile Soviet Union. This is one example of two squadrons being bought. In 1985, again because of the emergency which was developing in the neighbourhood, two squadrons of Mirage 2000 were acquired from France.

In 1987 again, two squadrons were bought from Soviet Union again of MiG 29. So, buying two squadrons or 36 aircraft is not because somebody chose to do it, Indian Air Force normally advises the Government,

[Shri K.C. Venugopal]

whichever Government is in power. If there is an emergency purchase, it has to be two because that is the number with which they can adjust. Therefore, this time, instead of 18, which they were thinking in terms of getting flyaway, we bought on the advise of the Air Force, 36 flyaway. Who reduced it to two? This is how it comes down to. Earlier also, a lot of times, two squadrons equivalent had been bought. *...(Interruptions)* Who reduced it to two is your question? *...(Interruptions)* Please listen. Madam, 18 flyaway has been enhanced to 36 flyaway, and for the rest, which they could not buy, we have issued the RFI.

Now, the other question I would like to ask is this. Again, about HAL, 'Make in India', they are shedding tears. Where you have bought 18, one squadron, we have enhanced it to 36, two squadrons. Eighteen has been increased to 36. *...(Interruptions)* But I ask this question. *...(Interruptions)* Madam, this kind of running commentary is unnecessary. Running commentary is telling me clearly that they are not interested in the facts.

HON. SPEAKER: You keep going on, do not listen to all these things.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I will give you another example and a question, Madam. They are worried about HAL, they are shedding crocodile tears.

My question is: Today, you are now severely under the heat because Christian Michel has come to India, he is going to speak a lot on Augusta Westland. What is Augusta Westland giving you? Helicopters, right? Why could you not give that helicopter order to HAL? Why did you go to Augusta Westland? It is just because HAL would not give you anything. HAL will give you helicopters, it would not give you anything else. You have to get Michel today to say what else was given in Augusta Westland. HAL would not give you anything else. *...(Interruptions)* This entire campaign has been based on falsehood and totally irresponsible allegations.

I ask a few questions now. The Congress is lying repeatedly and I want to say, "they are speaking far from truth" because I remember the unparliamentary words used against the hon. Prime Minister and in that, you also brought into the picture a former Head of a Government somewhere else. I want to ask a question here. Madam, we were told by a Congress spokesperson - I am not naming anybody - that we shall not be talking on Rafale

because it is an internal matter. I would like to give you an exact quote on it. Madam, on 9th March, before hon. Member Shri Rahul Gandhi ji met the French President Macron, the Congress spokesperson told the media and I quote here: "The Congress will not discuss India's defence deals with a foreign Head of State. This is an internal matter and this discussion the Government has to do with France and not us". The same words were uttered by the Congress spokesperson. Here, I am giving you a quote which was said on 20th July in Parliament. Shri Rahul Gandhi ji said, "I asked the French President about this Secrecy Pact but he denied the existence of any such pact. He even told me that he has no issues in making the cost public". Who is truthful? Is the Congress spokesperson truthful who said that the Congress President will not meet and talk about this whereas now, he himself in July said, "I spoke to him", he also said, "I have no difficulty". So, one of them is misleading this country and if this is true, I want proof for it. If this is the statement of the Congress President on the floor of the House that the former President of France said about the Secrecy Pact, if the conversation happened, let me have a verified and an authenticated copy on the table of the House. Let there be an authenticated copy on the floor of the House. You cannot say one thing on the floor of the House and have your spokesperson say something else.

Therefore, I want to say, Congress is building this whole thing on falsehoods, untruths and also misleading the entire country. *...(Interruptions)* I want to say now that you say one thing in the Parliament, your leaders say another outside and you are misleading this country both in the House and outside. *...(Interruptions)* Any conversation that you have had with any leader outside, give me an authenticated copy here. Otherwise, you cannot be quoting their names. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Rahul Gandhi, I have got your letter. It is a practice that the Minister completes

[Translation]

please take your seat, you are not their spokesperson.

[English]

After the Minister completes her speech, you will get a right to seek one clarification.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Madam, can I continue please?

Madam, I want to now say, Congress party...

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI (Amethi): Madam, I have the right to respond. HON. SPEAKER: Rahulji had given me a request that he wants to ask one clarificatory question.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I am not asking you. You please sit down. I am saying something.

Rahulji you have asked me to have one clarificatory question or something. You will get it. If she is not yielding, you cannot speak. I cannot allow this.

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Madam, she has named me. Madam, yesterday you said I cannot name. Today she is naming me and you are not doing anything.

HON. SPEAKER: She can name a person in the House and you will get a chance.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. You do not understand what I say. Rahulji please take your seat. Please try to understand my point.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Let my complete. All of you please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: I know. I am saying something to him.

Rahulji, I know she has taken your name. You are present here. That is

why she can because you can have some clarification.

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Madam, she has named me.

HON. SPEAKER: She can take your name. It is in the rules. You will get the chance for clarification. At that time you can say something. Not now. I will allow you. But in between if she is not yielding, ...

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You can say something after her speech is over.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Madam, clarification is a separate issue, this is a separate issue.

HON. SPEAKER: I will give you some time when she has taken your name. "If she is yielding, definitely you will get time.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): Hon. Speaker, it cannot be an issue of discussion that Rahulji will speak or not ... (Interruptions) who will speak, it will be decided as per rules. ... (Interruptions) The Defence Minister who is also a woman is replying ... (Interruptions) They are interrupting her again and again, this is not the way. ... (Interruptions) They are speaking for the last one month*. They should have patience to listen. They are speaking...* ... (Interruptions) They are not listening. ... (Interruptions) Are they thinking of boycotting ... (Interruptions) They should listen to the Hon. Minister first, than they can speak clarifications, ... (Interruptions) This is not the way.

HON. SPEAKER: I am asking them to take their seats.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I am telling Rahulji that

[English]

he will have a chance.

[Translation]

He can seek clarification on his turn.

[English]

Let her complete her speech and you get time. I will give you time.

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Out of respect for the Chair, I am happy to defer my comment towards the end of Madam's speech. But then I would like to: (1) ask for the clarification, and also (2) respond to this accusation.

HON. SPEAKER: You will get some two minutes, not more than that. Not a long speech, but you will get time.

...(Interruptions)

* Not recorded.

15.00 hrs.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: I am telling you, when your name will be called you seek clarification.

[English]

you can also clarify. You can also ask clarification. But that does not mean

[Translation]

Do not give long speech, take care of that also.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Ranjeetaji, please take your seat. All your leaders are capable. Do not you consider Rahulji as capable leader, and you want to speak. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN (Supaul): Why are they thinking that female Defence Minister is not strong. I am talking about them. Why are they seeking mercy for a female. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Madam, this entire campaign has been built on falsehood and is misleadin^Jhe nation with untruth. Every time we come up to give a response they are not even hearing. ...(Interruptions) They are not even hearing the facts. I have already pointed out as to how this thing was being said outside and another thing was being said inside. ...(Interruptions)

I will give you another example of how everybody is called a ...(Interruptions) One senior Congress leader who is also a Member of this House called the Air Force Chief a ... You call the Prime Minister a ... you call the Raksha Mantri a ... * and the senior leader also charges the Air Chief as ... * Is there a limit?

Now, they have only stopped short of calling the Supreme Court that they have done everything wrong. ...(Interruptions) I want to now ask the question. Are they so irresponsible? I hope, irresponsible is a word you will accept in the Parliament. Are they so irresponsible that they even go to Pakistan asking for help? ...(Interruptions) One of the very senior Members of the Congress Party who is not here, I am not naming him, everybody will

know, went to Pakistan to say remove them, help us to remove Modi Government. He has gone and spoken to Pakistan. ...(Interruptions)

Another leader speaks about how this Government has not really been helpful to them. Now, you are asking for the weapon details and the other details of the aircraft in the Parliament that we are buying. I repeat, the weaponry air package details are definitely covered under the Secrecy Act. I repeat it. Therefore, I also ask the Congress how many times before have they not invoked the secrecy clause and said, "Sorry, in the national interest we will not say this." So, what is new about that?

We have given, I repeat, I have been reminded periodically that you have said, "You will disclose the price." Yes, the basic aircraft price has already been disclosed. We stand by that. But to ask the price of weaponry, to ask the price of the air package, avionics and everything else is certainly covered under the Secrecy Act. ...(Interruptions)

Madam, before going to the next part, let me know if they are really serious about getting the details, if they are serious about getting the facts on this, I want to tell you that when we were replying, when the former Raksha Mantri (Finance Minister) was replying, what was happening in this House? ...(Interruptions) I would want to remind you Madam, with a great deal of disappointment and grief that you wanted the debate on Rafale, we wanted to come and participate in it. You had the former Raksha Mantri speak and we were going with the debate. What was the scene here, Madam? Not just what was happening in the well but also of other things which I would draw your attention to. We are serious about this debate in the interest of the national security.

People were taking photographs of one another sitting in the Opposition desks. People were passing papers to say, "Make aircraft arrow and throw it at the Finance Minister." ...(Interruptions) This was happening, Madam. If you were really serious about getting the reply which the former Raksha Mantri and present Finance Minister was giving, why was it happening there? When this was happening, sarcastically I have been told, "Are you hiding behind those AIADMK Members?" But today when I respond to his legitimate quotation, people want to give clarification. ...(Interruptions) Today they are left without even the fig leaf of those Members here to hide for all the falsehood that they have been putting against the Government, for all the untruths that they have said against the Government. ...(Interruptions) They don't even have

the fig leaf of these Members in the Well who can give them that hiding cover. You stand up to say, "Where is the Raksha Mantri hiding?" You don't even have the fig leaf today. You can't hide him anywhere. ...*(Interruptions)* I am giving you the facts.

On the pricing, I would like to tell you as to how many times we have heard prices being quoted by the Congress. What is the consistency with which these prices have been quoted? I would like to remind. If they are serious, let at least that seriousness be shown in everything they say. On 29th April at Jan Aakroshan rally...*(Interruptions)* Yes, it is Jan Aakrosh rally. My Hindi is poor. Thank you for correcting me. ...*(Interruptions)* In Jan Aakrosh rally at Delhi, Rs. 700 crore is the price that they put on it; On 20th July, in Parliament, Rs. 520 crore; on 11th August in the public rally in Raipur, Rs. 540 crore; on 13th August in Hyderabad, Rs. 526 crore. ...*(Interruptions)* I want to ask them if they at least know what they are talking about. Have they at least sat with the Raksha Mantri to find out? ...*(Interruptions)* No. This is the kind of inconsistency - throw anything at them and expect them to answer. So, I would want to say that the Congress Party should do its homework before it even starts telling us what they have to say.

On pricing, Rs. 670 crore has already been disclosed in the Parliament as the basic price, whereas they say Rs. 526 crore. I want to tell them there is, nowhere any documentary evidence on what the price is. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Madam, please have a look at the Dassault balance sheet. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I am talking about Rs. 526 crore which they quote as MMRCA price. I want to tell you that you should listen to the facts. There is no confirmation for the price that they are quoting. There is no confirmation that it is Rs. 526 crore per aircraft in the official documents. God knows from where they are getting it. But I will also give you some more.

As already intimated in the Parliament, we have said that the basic price under the IGA is Rs. 670 crore per aircraft. Will you want to compare like this or will you want to compare one apple and one orange? ...*(Interruptions)* In a like-to-like comparison, the price obtained in the 126 Medium Multi-Role Combat Aircraft about which they are constantly talking, the non-deal, the price would be Rs. 737 crore.

The price obtained in the inter-governmental agreement that we have signed in 2016 and that price

which is already disclosed as Rs. 670 crore is about nine per cent lower than that 126 MMRCA basic price. Have we not got a better deal for this country? ...*(Interruptions)*

Further, comparing the cost of Rs. 526 crore with Rs. 1,600 crore is like comparing apples to oranges. Is it right, I ask, to quote a cost that is not substantiated - I told you, Rs. 526 crore is nowhere but anyway you are quoting that though you did not even have an agreement - where no contract has been finalised? ...*(Interruptions)* It seems that the cost which has been quoted as Rs. 526 crore is somewhat probably referring to a quote which was given in 2007, which exists somewhere as a quote. They have taken it upon themselves to say that it is their deal price. ...*(Interruptions)* Will it remain the same in 2011? Will it remain in 2014? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Madam, how do you arrive at L1 price without a quotation? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I am coming to that; be patient. I am coming to that line. ...*(Interruptions)*

Will it remain the same in 2011? Will it remain the same in 2014? ...*(Interruptions)* Will it remain the same in 2015? Will it remain the same in 2016? ...*(Interruptions)* There was an escalation cost. There was an escalation rate. ...*(Interruptions)* There was an escalation cost which was put in each one, and also the exchange rate variation which has to be taken on and to be calculated. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: What was the price of the basic aircraft? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Madam, I want you to get some order in the House. I am, after all, answering them if they want to have some answers given. ...*(Interruptions)* They are more keen on disturbing me rather than to hear the facts. If they are keen, they should listen to the facts, not shout me down. ...*(Interruptions)* This is unbelievable. I am answering their questions. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Madam, what was the L1 price of Rafale jet? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Nirmala ji, you are speaking excellently, please do not get disturbed.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: All of you please take your seats. Hon. Minister is speaking excellently, let her speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I am responding to you. ...(Interruptions) Madam, will the escalation cost or exchange rate variations not work? The price of a basic aircraft cannot be compared with a battle-ready aircraft, with weaponry, with electronic warfare equipment, with maintenance, with spares, and other associated costs. So, let us not compare apples with oranges. ...(Interruptions) The price of Rs. 526 crore that they are quoting should be compared with Rs. 737 crore, which is their basic aircraft's cost. ...(Interruptions)

Now, I will come over to the processes. I want to highlight about process. ...(Interruptions) I would like to talk about the process. They keep talking, having gone to the court. ...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): The gentleman has no basic courtesies. Their demands on the basis of falsehoods are absolutely ridiculous. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: This is the mistake of Khargeji, he did not give him time to speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Madam, I now talk about the negotiations with the French side because the process is very important. Negotiations with the French side were conducted from May, 2015 to April, 2016. ...(Interruptions) A negotiating team was constituted to negotiate the terms and conditions for the procurement of 36 Rafale aircraft with the French Government.

The Indian Negotiating Team was headed by the Deputy Chief of the Air Staff of Indian Air Force and it comprised of Joint Secretary and Acquisition Manager (Air), Joint Secretary Defence Offsets Management Wing, Joint Secretary and Additional Financial Advisor, Finance Manager (Air), Advisor (Cost) and the Assistant Chief of Air Staff as Members from the Indian Government side. The French Government side was headed by the Director General of Armament (DGA), Ministry of Defence of the Government of France. Madam, 74 meetings were held

which included 48 internal INT meetings, 26 external INT meetings with the French side and they were held, as I said, between May 2015 and April 2016.

All the seven members of the INT signed the report which was produced by the INT which also indicated better terms and conditions that were arrived at as a result of the negotiation. The better terms are compared with the terms of the 126 MMRCA. The INT Report was finalised and signed on 21st July, 2016. Let me underline the fact that the Joint Secretary concerned stated to have raised some objections. I will address this issue now. During the negotiation a lot of opinions are recorded also. We did not hide anybody's view point. But that Joint Secretary, who they love quoting saying that he differed from the whole process, was the one who also signed the report. All the seven members signed the report and he was the one to sign the draft which went for the CCS approval. So, do not constantly raise that question without hearing the reply.

During the discussion a lot of things are said and they are recorded. They are not hidden. They are not wiped off. It is the same Joint Secretary who signed the report which went to the CCS for approval. He along with six others, who make up for the seven members in total, signed the INT Report. So, misleading this country with false information, I am sorry, will not gel. This is the truth. ...(Interruptions)

I also want to now say that there was a constant reference as to why there was no bank guarantee, why there was no sovereign guarantee. ...(Interruptions) Listen to the answers which I am giving on specific questions that you have raised. I want to give you an answer for why sovereign guarantee was not taken. I can cite at least two previous examples. I would like to cite it first and then tell you what we have got here. You need answers.

No bank guarantee was provided or is being provided for any foreign military sales; contracts which are signed between the Government of India and the US Government. That is one example where there was no sovereign guarantee.

No bank guarantees are provided even in the Rosoboronexport from Russia. I was happy to hear Dharmendra Yadav ji saying that we bought from Russia when hon. Mulayam Singh was the Raksha Mantri and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was in his graceful self said very good words in praise. I agree with it. Of course, we are not fortunate to have such graceful people in our Opposition now who can appreciate but the fact remains that when

you bought from Russia, you did not have a sovereign guarantee then also. Dharmendra Yadav ji should be reminded that even in that case there was no sovereign guarantee.

I would like to tell you that in this case the Letter of Comfort, about which everybody shouts, has been signed by the French Prime Minister.

They have also stated that these constitute a unique and unprecedented level of involvement of the French Government which has been decided in coherence with the strategic partnership between India and France. So, it is not anything small. When they themselves have purchased without any sovereign guarantee, today, with a guarantee like this with an Inter-Governmental Agreement, they keep asking that question! Take the factual reply now.

I would want to ask you. Madam, I am taking my time about answering. This is an issue which has captured the attention because of the misleading campaign of the Congress Party. I would want to tell you now about the judgment given by the hon. Supreme Court. Hon. Shri Kharge Ji quoted

paragraph 12 of the hon. Supreme Court's judgment. I am reading what he had said and I will quote it from the judgment itself. I quote

"It was also made clear that the issue of pricing or matters related to the technical suitability of the equipment would not be gone into by the court."

He had said this.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Just quote what I have said.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I have already said that in referring to the Court's judgment, Hon. Shri Kharge Ji has said this and I am repeating this so that I can answer that.

I want to read from the judgment. This is the judgment. I am coming from the conclusion, but I will go into relevant paragraphs which Kharge Ji has rightly referred to. In conclusion, the hon. Supreme Court's order, in para no.34, says and I quote:

"In view of our findings on all the three aspects....."

Here, I will come out of the quote. The three aspects are these. The writ was asking on price, process and the Indian offset partner. I quote now:

"In view of our findings on all the three aspects and having heard the matter in detail, we find no reason for any intervention by this court on the sensitive issue of purchase of 36 defence aircraft by the Indian Government. Perception of individuals cannot be the basis of a fishing and roving inquiry by this court."
...(Interruptions)

I repeat and quote:

"Perception of individuals cannot be the basis of a fishing and roving inquiry by this court, especially in such matters. We thus, dismiss all the writ petitions leaving it to the parties to bear their own costs."

This is one. Now, talking about the process, I quote para no. 33 from the judgment of the hon. Supreme Court:

"In this process the role of the Government is not envisaged and thus mere Press interviews, or suggestions cannot form the basis for judicial review by this court, especially when there is a categorical denial of the statements made in the Press by both the sides. We do not find any substantial material on record to show that this is a case of commercial favouritism to any party by the Indian Government, as the option to choose the IOP does not rest with the Indian Government."

Now I come to the third point. I am reading paragraph 26 regarding price details ...(Interruptions)

"We have examined closely the price details and the comparison of the prices of the basic aircraft along with escalation costs as under the original RFP as well as under Inter-Governmental Agreement. We have also gone through the explanatory note on the costing, item-wise." ...(Interruptions).

Then after a few lines, the Judgment continues to say:

"We say no more as the material has to be kept in a confidential domain." ...(Interruptions).

Now I come to the third point. I am quoting from paragraph 25 of the

Judgment which says:

"The material placed before us shows that the Government has not disclosed pricing details other than the basic aircraft."

Madam, I hope you are able to hear me. It says:

[Shri Mallikarjun Kharge]

"The material placed before us shows that the Government has not disclosed pricing details other than the basic price of the aircraft even to the Parliament on the ground that sensitivity of pricing details could affect national security, apart from breaching the agreement between the two countries."
...(Interruptions)

I would want the hon. Member to listen to this and understand that we have not mislead the court. Paragraph 25 tells you that. I am again quoting from paragraph 25. It says:

"The pricing details are stated to be covered by article 10 of the IGA between the Government of India and the Government of France." ...(Interruptions)

I am reading paragraph 25 if only the hon. Member can sit down and listen. It says:

"The pricing details are stated to be covered by article 10 of the IGA between the Government of India and the Government of France on purchase of Rafale Aircraft which provides that the protection of classified information and material exchanged under the IGA would be governed by the provision of the security agreement signed between both the Governments on 25th January, 2008."
...(Interruptions)

"Despite the reluctance the material has still been placed before the Court to satisfy its conscience."

Yesterday the hon. Finance Minister referred to that. I want to say that.

15.30 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, it is the time for Private Members Bills, but I would like to request that let us complete this, item and today's agenda also. We can take up Private Member Bill.

[English]

some other day, we will fix a day,

[Translation]

We will take up business related to that on some other day with consent of all of you.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam Speaker, the issue of population is more important.

HON. SPEAKER: Surely it is important.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: This Private Members' Resolution is pending for quite some time and during the last two weeks we have not taken up any Private Members Business.

HON. SPEAKER: We will have it on some other day.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): We discussed the Bill already and this is Resolution.

HON. SPEAKER: This is Resolution.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I am also saying that this is Resolution.

HON. SPEAKER: We are talking about Resolution only.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: The issue of population is equally important. I go with the wisdom of the House, but invariably the Private Members Business always becomes a causality. I leave it to the conscience of the House but I would insist that Private Members' Business should also get priority, that too on a Friday towards the fag end of the afternoon we always discuss it and it is equally an important business. It should be discussed. I do not know whether in this part of the Winter Session we will be able to do it or not. But I think it is necessary that we should also go with the Private Members' Business.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: I understand your point. We should not postpone it. Let us see. We do not want to postpone it. A discussion is going on at present.

[English]

that is why I am requesting all of you.

[Translation]

If we find time in coming two days we will discuss it. We could not postpone it

[English]

We will think about it on some other day.

Yes, now, Defence Minister may continue.

15.33 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Issues relating to Rafale Deal ...Contd.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Madam, I was on the judgment of the Supreme Court and read out paragraph 25 and 26. Now, I would like to refer to paragraph 24 ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF MINES, AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): Hon. Speaker, the Congress people did not listen Defence Minister's reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to tell the Congress people, through you, to listen her reply, which will clarify their doubts. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Madam, again on the issue of pricing, I am reading paragraph 24 ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Only your statement would be on record.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Madam, they do not have any facts but they are only agitating. They do not have facts but they are only. ...* shouting. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I quote:

"The challenge to the pricing of the aircrafts by the petitioners is sought to be made on the ground that there are huge escalations in cost as per the material

in public domain as found in magazines and newspapers. We did initially express our disinclination to even go into the issue of pricing. However, by a subsequent order to satisfy the conscience of the Court, it was directed that details regarding the costs of the aircraft should also be placed in sealed covers before the Court."

Now, I go to paragraph No. 25 in continuation. It says: "The material placed before us shows that the Government has not disclosed pricing details other than the basic price of aircraft even to the Parliament." So, we have not lied to the Court.

15.35 hrs.

(HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)

I re-read that line, paragraph No. 25 says: "The material placed before us shows that the Government has not disclosed pricing details, other than the basic price of the aircraft, even to the Parliament, on the ground that sensitivity of pricing details could affect national security, apart from breaching the agreement between the two countries."

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this paragraph, very clearly, tells you that we have not misled the Court, and they acknowledge that we have not given any more details other than the basic price. ...*(Interruptions)* Then, in paragraph No. 22, it is written: "Our country cannot afford to be unprepared/under-prepared in a situation where our adversaries are stated to have acquired not only 4th generation, but even 5th generation aircrafts, of which, we have none." Now, if this is what the Supreme Court has said, we constantly have these Opposition Parties telling us that you have misled the Court and this is unfair. We are unfair to Court also! ...*(Interruptions)*

Now, Sir, I will come to the end. There are many questions which I would wish to answer. But very importantly, I want to say that we have asked for or we have applied to the Court. We have not waited for the Congress to do a press conference but on our own, we had next morning gone to the Supreme Court asking for a correction. Now, I will come to the details on that because it has been raised by quite a few Members. I can name them - Shri Mohammad Salimji, who, probably, is not here, Shri Jayadev Gallaji, who is also not here, and also Shri Mallikarjun Khargeji. On perusal of the detailed order from the Court, it was observed that some contents of paragraph No. 25 of the judgment were factually incorrect and were not reflecting correctly the written submissions made to the

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

hon. Supreme Court in a sealed cover. An application for correction has been filed on 15.12.2018 in the hon. Supreme Court.

Sir, I want to draw your attention to the comparison of the extracts. From the Government' side, we have ensured that the paragraphs that we have quoted are produced there and the paragraphs in the verdict are also produced there, in the Correction Appeal, and, therefore, we have said that this is where the misinterpretation, probably, has come in. So, we have not hidden anything. We are asking for a correction in what we had submitted to the Court first. We are stating that and also stating what has been, as a result, misinterpreted by the Court. So, we have the comparison of the extracts of the note, submitted by the Union of India to the hon. Court and paragraph No. 25 of the hon. Supreme Court judgment, dated 14.12.18. I would want to just read it before you so that you come to know about it. I would like to read the note submitted by the Union Government in a sealed cover. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, this is too much. ...*(Interruptions)* I am responding to you. ...*(Interruptions)* I want to say this. We said to the Court: "The Government has already shared the pricing details with the CAG." ...*(Interruptions)* The Statement in paragraph No. 25 says: "The pricing details have, however, been shared with the Comptroller and Auditor General (hereinafter referred to as CAG)." ...*(Interruptions)*

So, to that extent, paragraph 25 also is quoted. Then, we are also saying to the Court that some misinterpretation has happened in paragraph 25 highlighting what we have said there earlier and appealed to the Court saying, 'will you please correct those misinterpretations?'. So, we will wait for the Court to give us their verdict on that. Therefore, the misinterpretation has not been left without us going to the Court. On our own, we have gone to the Court. If we are wrong or if we have something to hide, why will we go on our own asking for a correction and stating what was said earlier and what has been shown in the verdict. So, let us be very clear on that.

Sir, there is another important point. There was a question raised as to how our agreement is better than what we have finalised. How is your agreement better than ours? This question has been asked repeatedly. Quite a few Members spoke about it. I want to just give you a few points to say that on which count our agreement, the Inter-Governmental Agreement is much better than what was there in the non-deal. The non-deal, which did not

happen, and their terms and conditions, if you compare with our agreement, in what way are we better? I am giving you those details.

Sir, I have already told you about the price that they are quoting. The basic aircraft inclusive of escalation cost and inclusive of the exchange rate between Euro and Rupee - if taken on board - would have cost Rs. 737 crore, whereas our price, which we have stated in the Parliament, is Rs. 670 crore. So, the price that we have obtained for the basic aircraft is at least nine per cent lesser. Therefore, our agreement has given us a better deal. This is point number one.

The second point is this. Why is our agreement better? There is an overall improvement of five months in complete deliveries of the 36 Rafale aircraft as compared to the MMRCA. So, the delivery time has been reduced by five months. Therefore, that is the second point on which, I would say, ours is a better deal than theirs.

The third point that I would like to say is that the initial performance-based logistics support was for five years for one squadron. In the 36 Rafale fighter aircraft agreement, the performance-based logistics support is for five years for two squadrons and, therefore, ours is better.

Now, I come to the next point. This increase and betterment in the performance-based logistics support is without any additional cost. The performance-based logistics support, which we have obtained for two squadrons in place of one which they had is without any additional cost and, therefore, please remember that does not inflate the cost. ...*(Interruptions)*

Then, there is also an increase in the performance-based logistics support. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, I thank you very much for allowing me to raise a point of order. It is very specific. While replying, the hon. Minister is quoting the Supreme Court verdict. Rule 368 says that if a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, the Minister shall lay the relevant paper on the Table. She read paragraph 26 of the Supreme Court verdict. But in paragraph 26, it is stated: "It is certainly not the job of this court to carry out a comparison of the pricing details in matters like the present

one." She has not read that. She is totally misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)* I want your ruling on this. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Sir, this is not a point of order. The order of the court is in public domain.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, please continue.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I will continue now. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, I want your ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You continue.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Thank you for your ruling there. Now, I go to the next point. There is an increase in the PBL support in terms of flying hours also over the earlier PBL model. Even in terms of number of flying hours, the Performance Based Logistic support that we have got is much better than the PBL service that they had under the MMRCA. Again, that was a non-deal. But still if you want to compare, I want to say that even in terms of flying hours, we have got a better deal.

Then, in terms of industrial support, I want to say, the French commitment for the industrial support has increased to 50 years as compared to the 40 years that their non-deal had. So, our deal, the Inter-governmental Agreement is much better than the non-deal which they keep quoting. So, for 50 years, we will have full support.

Then, I go to the next point regarding additional warranty. I want to say about the additional warranty ...*(Interruptions)* What is this Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*. Regarding additional warranty, the Indian side could obtain additional warranty for three most used aircrafts for training. Those

aircrafts which will be used for training, three of them will have additional warranty cover which we have obtained under the Inter-governmental Agreement. So, I want to put before you that the terms that we have got under the IGA is far better on every count - price, delivery, maintenance, industrial support, additional warranty, other than of course weapon package and advanced training, which I am not disclosing here.

Then, I come back to talking about one important thing which they repeatedly asked and hon. Member Mallikarjun Kharge Ji also raised about C&AG. I tell you this. The C&AG is conducting the performance audit of capital acquisition of air systems including the procurement of Medium Multi Role Combat Aircraft and the 36 Rafale. I repeat that line. Let the Congress Members listen to this carefully. ...*(Interruptions)*. Kindly listen. ...*(Interruptions)*. The C&AG is conducting the performance audit of capital acquisition of air systems including the procurement of Medium Multi Role Combat Aircraft and the 36 Rafale. ...*(Interruptions)*. The complete draft audit report has been received in the Ministry of Defence in December 2018 and the response for the same is under preparation. ...*(Interruptions)*.

Now, I just want to be sure that I have addressed the main issues of process about which so many people asked questions. I have given the answers on the process. I have also said about interference by PMO which many people raised. Monitoring takes place in PMO about how the works are going on. If that is construed as an interference, I wonder if I take out the record of UPA time interference from PMO, how many such things will come out. The NAC itself was running the Government. Was it a legitimate body? Was that an interference or not? NAC, the National Advisory Council, was running like a kitchen cabinet. Who asked them the question about it? So, that is one thing. ...*(Interruptions)*

Then, about the urgency of obtaining 36 aircraft, I have given you an answer. Regarding pricing, I have given you the answer together with what the Supreme Court has said. I again want to go to one point which I have not referred to. Why was the Euro-fighter not considered? Shri Kalikesh Narayan Singh Deo raised it, Arvind Sawant Ji of Shiv Sena raised it. I want to give the answer for that.

On 14th November, 2011 — I remember telling that date again. Referring to the previous Raksha Mantri, I want to go back - the bids were opened. On 14th November, 10 days after the bids were opened, EADS offered an

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

unsolicited 20 per cent discount on its Euro-Fighter. This is during the UPA Regime. An unsolicited bid cannot be considered as it vitiates the sanctity of the bidding process. Therefore, the Government then rightly rejected this unsolicited offer of the Euro-Fighter.

A similar offer was again made in July, 2014, after the election, after the new Government came. While the negotiations with L1 Vendor under 126 MMRCA case were still under progress, the scrutiny of the proposal brought out that the offer was conditional, and the factual inaccuracies with respect to both claims related to the reduction and better net present value. This was an attempt by the L2 Vendor to reduce his cost after having known the cost of the L1 Vendor, which is grossly inappropriate. Therefore, if we had gone through that route, a fresh selection process would have meant redoing all the technical tests across platforms, which are by their very nature time-consuming and would have delayed matters further and compromised our already fragile air security scenario even more. Therefore, for all those who have asked: "Why did you not go to Euro-Fighter?", that is the answer.

So, I want to be clear that I have answered even that question, which was raised by a few Members.

One other question which floats around very easily and which is repeated asked is: "Qatar had procured Rafale at cheaper price. Why is yours not cheaper?"

15.52 hrs. (HON. SPEAKER in the Chair)

I want to tell them, Madam Speaker, that there are different unauthenticated figures in public domain. It can relate to any country. In the absence of a detailed account about the package including payment terms, associated weapon and equipment, maintenance terms offsets etc., a comparison with some other country's price — even it relates to the same manufacturer - is difficult and can be misleading.

So, repeated quoting of Qatar, UAE, Egypt or any other country will not hold water. It is only to mislead the country, I would like to say that ...*(Interruptions)*

We have talked about the process; we have asked about the bank guarantee; we have talked about the offsets. I have also referred to the court ...*(Interruptions)*

I have clearly said that there was no agreement between Dassault and HAL. Since there was no agreement,

even during their time there was a deadlock. For us to be accused that we left away HAL, is completely wrong. I have told the whole crocodile tear story about HAL. I will not repeat it. I have also explained to the Supreme Court.

So, with all the said, Madam, I just want to submit before you that the Congress party and others are keen to know the facts on Rafale. Point by point, I have presented, through you Madam, all the details about the pricing of the basic aircraft, about why the offset was not decided by us, about why the prices of weaponry cannot be disclosed unless we want to help Pakistan and any other enemies of our country, which I can see initial Green shoots where people are going to Pakistan to say, 'help them'. May be, I do not know. From here, some people would like to extend. I do not know ...*(Interruptions)*

I want to just, very clearly tell you, Madam, that national security considerations will have to be kept in mind. Even this morning, in an attempt to mislead the country, the Congress party had come up with some press release asking the very same question for which, I have given the reply, in detail.

I want to very clearly tell you, Madam, about the benchmark price. The price was compared to the 126 MMRCA L1 offer. The Indian Negotiating Team arrived at the better terms in terms of price, delivery and maintenance offer. Long processes of negotiations have resulted in it.

There is no loss to the exchequer. ...*(Interruptions)* On the contrary, we have only given you a better price waiver and maintenance terms. I have read a complete detail about the delivery schedule and discount offer for the EADS. I have given you the answer for all that which has come out about Qatar and Egypt; all that which has come out of today's press release from the Congress; and point by point reply not just for the questions which have been raised here but for the entire press release. ...*(Interruptions)*

Now, I just want to tell you one thing, Madam. Somewhere, there is a temptation because for four years, this Government has run without any corruption. Somewhere there is a desperation that how come Modi Government has managed full five years without any corruption. ...*(Interruptions)* Throw something at them; spit and run; accuse them; become unethical; quote even foreign Government's Heads where private conversations have happened between Heads of States or Heads of Governments with former Presidents. Private conversations are being used to defame the Prime Minister of this country.

Even in international relations, serious issues are raised about the conversations that happened between the Opposition Leaders with them. ...*(Interruptions)* Once you told us here that you are not talking about matters which are internal to India. ...*(Interruptions)* You went there and discussed. You have quoted that President saying: "He called you a thief." You quote that President without a proof and you say: "So and so President told me that Indian Prime Minister is a thief. Show us the proof. Show us the proof of that conversation with him otherwise, do not quote. With this kind of an attitude, I want him to authenticate this. ...*(Interruptions)*

Above all, I want to say that the Defence Ministry has run without dalals all the five years under Modiji. We have taken critical capital acquisition decisions. ...*(Interruptions)* Not even a single delay is happening. No pending acquisition is on the list.

I hate to say this in the same breadth, I do not want to talk about Bofors because Bofors was a scam Rafale is not. Rafale is a decision taken in national interest. I also want to say this that Bofors brought them down. They lost an election. ...*(Interruptions)* Rafale will bring us back. Rafale will bring Modi back. Rafale will bring Modi back to have a new India. Rafale will bring Modi back to build a transforming India. Rafale will bring back Modi to remove the corruption which is stinking all around the Congress Party. ...*(Interruptions)*

Thank you for giving me this opportunity, Madam, for putting all the facts before you. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Yes, Rahulji. Now, remember, you can ask one clarificatory question. You can have clarification.

[Translation]

Your name is called. You can have clarification. Do not give long speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: He is the mover. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: I know, that is why I am giving him time. Khargeji, I too learnt little during the last 25 years.

[English]

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI (Amethi): Madam, thank you for allowing me to intervene. I would like to frame my intervention in two blocks. The first block could be a response to Raksha Mantri about conversations I had with the ex-President of France. Just now, she has again accused me of saying something about our Prime Minister that was mentioned by the President of France. So, I would like to clarify those two statements because I would like her to be very clear about what happened.

I stated in the House that in a meeting with ex-President Macron, when he had come to Delhi. ...*(Interruptions)* I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)* I apologise. I make mistakes. I am not like His Highness, royal Highness, who does not make mistakes. Yes, he is the current President of France, Mr. Macron. In a conversation with him, I asked him the question: "Whether the secret pact signed with the Government of India included the price of the Rafale aircraft?"

16.00 hrs.

I also stated to him, as a part of the question, that I found it very surprising that ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Anurag ji, it is not allowed. Listen to him.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: And I stated in that conversation that it was surprising to me.

[Translation]

I am surprised that nothing is being told to the people of the country about the money which belongs to them.

[English]

And in response, President Macron answered, price is not a part of the secret pact and you are welcome to say this publicly. That was the conversation.

There was another statement made by the ex-President of France - not the current President - whose name is Mr. Hollande.

[Translation]

Arun Jaitley and Prime Minister can tell better, he said

[Shri Rahul Gandhi]

[English]

...(Interruptions) Let me speak. ...(Interruptions) and in a Press conversation, the ex-President of France stated that Mr. Anil Ambani's name was provided to him by the Prime Minister of India and the Government of India. I said in the context of the conversation that has taken place in our country; and the context is that Rs.30,000 crore has been stolen by Mr. Anil Ambani. I said in that context, Mr. Hollande's statement is an accusation against our Prime Minister for facilitating that robbery. That is what I said. My humble advice to the Prime Minister was: Modi ji, kindly pick up the phone and tell the ex-President of France not to make these types of statements accusing you if there is no truth in the matter. However, if there is truth in the matter, I understand that you will not make a comment about it and you will not mention anything to Mr. Hollande. Those were the two statements that I made.

Now, I am coming to the second part. The Defence Minister said that we are accusing her. The phrase she used was, you are accusing us. Madam, I am not accusing you and I am not accusing Mr. Parrikar. I am accusing Mr. Narendra Modi. Let us be absolutely clear, other than trying to defend a lie, you have done nothing. So, I do not think that you are involved in the Rafale scam. I have no proof so far to say that you are involved. But I am very clear that the Prime Minister is directly involved in the Rafale scam. I will tell you why. ...(Interruptions) There are a couple of central questions.

[Translation]

The Defence Minister spoke for 2½ hrs. Anil Ambaniji got major part of offset contract. The paper is with Shri Khargeji. It is written there that

[English]

"Key offset partner with Dassault worth Rs 30,000 crore, the largest offset contract in India. The life cycle opportunity estimated at one lakh crore rupees, we have been given." The Defence Minister did not mention his name.

[Translation]

She did not mention his name. Why is it so? I would like to ask how Anil Ambani got contract, who helped him to get contract. The Minister reply for two hours but she did not mention who decided to give contract to Anil Ambani in place of HAL. ...(Interruptions) The Minister spoke for two hours. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You please speak.

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: My question was that that contract ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You please speak.

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: The Defence Minister gave reply and inter speech. ...(Interruptions) Madam please.

HON. SPEAKER: This happens from both sides.

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: The Defence Minister clearly said in her reply that new contract was developed in place of old contract. ...(Interruptions) She did not reply about L-1. She said this was an old contract. A new contract has been developed in place of old contracts. In new contract HAL is replaced, contract has been given to Anil Ambani. ...(Interruptions) Our main question was, who decide to give contract to Anil Ambani Mr. Hollande said the Prime Minister decided that. We asked a question but you have not replied. ...(Interruptions)

The second question is that a bid was taken place during tenure of UPA regarding L-1, in that bid price of Rafale was Rs.560 crore. It increased to Rs. 1600 crore in the deal you have finalised. In first bid dare air craft was not there, full compliment was there. It is written here.

[English]

In addition to weapons and launchers, pylons would have to be provided. The requirement for launchers is tabulated as below.

HON. SPEAKER: I am sorry. She has answered this.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: It is not clarified how the price increased. ...(Interruptions) Third point you said. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You please continue.

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: That neighbourhood is dangerous. If it is so than why you have decreased it from 126 to 36. If you are getting in reasonable price then why have you not purchased 126. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: I am sorry. She has answered this.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: These were my questions. ...*(Interruptions)* Now, the last question. I will continue in 2 minutes. The Hon. Defence Minister has accepted that Narendra Modi ji did bypass surgery as there was emergency. She said that Narendra Modiji changed old deal of 126. Nirmala ji, you said that. I would like to mention that negotiations were going on for the last 8-10 years. Experts of Air Force, Chief of Air Force, Defence Ministry's officers all are involved in it for the last so many years. I would like to ask the Defence Minister, I would like to have specific reply in Yes or No.

[English]

I want an answer in yes or no. My question is very simple. When was this by-pass surgery was done by the Prime Minister? Did the highest officials of the Defence Ministry object to this by-pass surgery? Did they make any statement or did they suggest to the Defence Minister or to anybody else that the Prime Minister should not be bypassing the defence establishment? Can you answer my question Nirmala Sitharaman Ji with an yes or no?

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): I will take only one minute. The hon. Defence Minister Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman spoke very well.

I want to raise only two points. She asked as to why Augusta Westland helicopter deal was not given to HAL. Who finalised that deal of this Augusta Westland? I hope that this has happened during 2003. It was Vajpayee Ji period. He finalised and ordered that deal. That is what I learnt. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: She will reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: This is one point. Afterwards who has given the order is different. But the technical finalisation was made during that period.

As a Member, I want to ask her. I may be wrong. Then, afterwards, maybe, the UPA Government would have done the implementation. I am not denying that. But at that time, the basics were finalised in 2003. This is what I read somewhere. Vajpayee Ji gave some clarifications as to how this has to be bought and how much height it has to fly. It has to fly 4,500 metres and not more than 6,000 metres. Everything was cleared at that time.

Second, our Minister has said about the HAL. Even Shri Rahul Gandhi has also raised question about this.

According to our Minister, the HAL was not properly maintained during the UPA's Government. It had not made any investment to develop that. But afterwards, she gave a lot of details that so much of amount was invested. ...*(Interruptions)* Now the situation has improved like anything. When you are making things under 'Made in India' and 'Make in India' schemes, why cannot you give this deal to the HAL instead of Reliance Group which is a new company? It is a company which is financially in doldrum.

Therefore, you only explained that now the HAL has been developed very well. Then, why cannot you give this deal, at least, now to the HAL instead of Reliance? These are my two questions.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Madam, first of all, I respond to the Deputy Speaker first, and then come to the other questions. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You go on. Now let her reply, please.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Nishikant ji, why are you worried. Your Defence Minister is the best, she is replying, you please sit down.

[English]

She is speaking very well. Yes, she is replying.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Madam, the hon. Deputy Speaker has asked about the Augusta Westland agreement. Was it signed during 2003, during Atal Bihari Vajpayee Ji's time? I would like to give you the picture. The contract with the Augusta Westland International Limited (AWIL) which is a U.K. company, was signed on 8th February, 2010 and not during Atal Bihari Vajpayee Ji's time.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: I made it very clear. Maybe, it was initiated by the UPA Government but it was finalised during Vajpayee's period. ...*(Interruptions)* HON. SPEAKER: Let her complete.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: So, the agreement was signed in 2010. ...*(Interruptions)* I will come. I can go only sentence by sentence. So, that is one thing. Then, a Pre-contract Integrity Pact, which has details, which is what the hon. Deputy Speaker is referring to, was signed in 2008. Even that was done during the UPA's time. So,

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

it has nothing to do with the NDA under Vajpayee Ji. Let us be clear. So, that is one thing.

Second, he was right in expressing a very good concern about the HAL. I am grateful that he pointed out what I said, and therefore, he has asked the question. Yes, we are investing a lot. We are trying to make sure that their scaling up can happen for producing more Tejas aircraft. We are giving them additional capacity, not just in Bengaluru but also in Nashik, Lucknow and so on. Yes, we are trying to improve it. Now, the question is: why could not we give the order? I want to answer it. The 18 flyaway condition aircraft, which they wanted to get from France, was also not going to be built in the HAL. Now we are getting those 36 aircraft in flyaway condition from France. So, flyaway to flyaway condition, they were also getting it from France and we are also getting it from France.

That 18 were not being produced by HAL. We are also not getting those 36 produced from HAL. *...(Interruptions)* Then, 126 minus 18, that is, 108 were to be produced by HAL for which the agreement could not be signed because of the 2.7 manhours were extra that they asked and also because of the guarantee which Dassault did not want to give. Therefore, these 108 could not be processed and they left it as it is.

Now, in our case, for the rest, that is, 126 minus 36, we have issued a Request for Information (RFI) under the Strategic Partnership Scheme through which whoever will be bidder will have to produce them in India. It could be HAL, it could be DRDO or anybody else. So, Deputy-Speaker, Sir, that Make in India approach for the rest of them, other than the 36 - which are coming in the flyaway condition, like the 18 that you wanted to get in the flyaway condition - will be manufactured in India. But the process is through a transparent mechanism of strategic partnership. *...(Interruptions)*

Now, I want to answer the clarifications which the hon. Member, Rahul Gandhi ji has sought. Madam, I just want to highlight that as I have been speaking for a long time, I thank the Members of the House for their indulgence that they have shown because it meant a lot and I need it to answer on every fact.

I could have elaborated a lot more on the offset policy. I shall do that now because it has been raised as a question. The offset contracts, under the Rafale Agreement, are governed by the offset guidelines of the Defence Procurement Policy of 2013. That policy was not

made by us. That policy was framed in the UPA and it was given to us.

Now, as per the offset guidelines, the Defence Acquisition Council may prescribe various offset obligations - it could be 30 per cent, it could be 40 per cent or it could be 50 per cent in special cases. Accordingly, an offset obligation of 50 per cent was prescribed for Rafale and not 30 per cent. We did not stop at that. We said that it should be 50 per cent. If we buy for Rs.100, Rs.50 worth you have to either procure from India or invest in India and then come and claim the credit.

Now, I want to tell you, Madam, that two offset contracts were signed, one with M/s Dassault Aviation and the other with MBDA on 23rd September, 2016, the same day on which the inter-Governmental agreement was signed between the Government of India and the Government of France for the procurement of 36 Rafale in flyaway conditions.

I also want to say here that when the offset obligation will be fulfilled, the Government of India does not interfere in their commercial decisions, which these Ordinal Equipment Manufacturers can make. The Government does not go and put it as a part of the inter-Governmental agreement at all as to who they should go with, who they should not. It can be 100 companies or 200 companies. They will decide it and not the Government.

Then, they have to give reports to the Ministry and say that this is where they have invested or these are products they have bought from these companies and claim offset obligation fulfilment credit. If they do not claim that, we can always lay a penalty on them saying that the obligation that they have for investing or buying up to 50 per cent from India, has not been fulfilled. That can be done if they do not come to us. But they have time to come and claim that even now.

That is why in spite of all that is reported in the media - they are going with this or going with that or we do not know this or that - I can officially state it only when they officially come and claim it from me. Till then I cannot respond on the basis of the media reports that offset is being fulfilled by this company or that company.

That is not something which I can state. So, it is stated here, I want to put this on record, that so far as discharging of the offset obligations by OEM and its tier-1 vendors through Indian offset partners is concerned, there is no mention of any private Indian business house or houses in the IGA for offset contract. The offset contract

does not envisage manufacture of 36 Rafale aircraft in India by any public or private sector firm. These 36 aircraft are coming in fly-away condition from France. As per the offset contract, the vendor or the OEM, original equipment manufacturer, is required to confirm the details of IOPs, Indian offset partners, or products that they are buying, either at the time of seeking offset credits or one year prior to the discharge of the offset obligation. So, there is time for them to come and claim with me that this is with whom that they are going. Therefore, till then, I cannot state anything openly based on media reports.

The annual offset implementation schedule as per offset contract will commence from October 2019. ...*(Interruptions)* I repeat it because the noise has started again. I repeat it, Madam, so that you can hear it. The annual offset implementation schedule as per offset contract will commence from October 2019. The vendor or the OEM is yet to submit a formal proposal in the prescribed manner, indicating details of IOPs and products for offset discharge. ...*(Interruptions)*

I would want to underline that the share of Dassault Aviation in the total offsets is 19.9 per cent only. There will be many Indian offset partners of M/s. Dassault Aviation under many avenues. So, I want to draw your attention to that. ...*(Interruptions)* I can. ...*(Interruptions)* I have already explained about the HAL.

Now, I want to give just one little additional clarification because all of us are very sensitive about our names being taken. Even if exact quotes are produced, we are very worried about the names being taken. So am I. I was called ... * I understand that that remark is expunged now. I am sorry. An unparliamentary word it might be, I heard it in the melee on that day.

[Translation]

Defence Minister Nirmala Sitharaman is ...* speaking. Later on, it was expunged. ...*(Interruptions)* Defence Minister ...* is speaking. The Hon. Prime Minister ...* was spoken in the Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)* The Hon. Prime Minister ...*, it was also said here. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

So, if some people have thin skin and they get very sensitive about their names being taken, even I am also sensitive. ...*(Interruptions)* I do not have a khandan to boast of. I come from an ordinary background. I come from a middle-class family. I come with my honour intact. Pradhan

*Not recorded.

Mantriji comes from a family with very poor economic background. He has come up the hard way. His name is untarnished till today. He is not corrupt and he has led a clean Government. You call him ...*, you call him ... * and you expect us to sit quiet. ...*(Interruptions)*

Today, because I have quoted conversations from his press conference and his statement in the Parliament, he says that 'My name was taken. So, I should be given an opportunity.' ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, even I have my honour intact. The Prime Minister has his honour intact. We all want to be respected. We do not have anybody. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, I am sorry that I will have to say this. Just because we have a khandan name next to us, it does not give any right to anybody to call the Prime Minister a ... *, it does not give any right to anybody to call him ... *. You did that. ...*(Interruptions)* When I stood up to defend myself, your entire party drowned me down on the day of Vote of Confidence.

Your entire Party stood up and drowned me. You did not ask them to keep quiet on that day. Today, when you want to seek clarifications, you are asking my respected Members to listen and allow you to speak. Did you allow the Prime Minister or me to speak on that day? You shouted me down. You called me ... *. You called me asatya. You said all that. Can I not defend myself? I want to say another thing. It is not the prerogative of only the khandans to protect themselves. We all come from normal backgrounds and fought our way through the system to be where we are. We have our honour intact. It is not anybody's business to throw us like that. There was no attempt by the Congress leadership to stop their Members from calling us like that, from throwing paper aeroplanes at us, from sitting and laughing and heckling us, from hugging the Prime Minister and going and winking there. Did anyone stop them? You hug the Prime Minister and then go and wink there. Is this not insulting my Prime Minister? ...*(Interruptions)* When it is your leader, it is wasting time. The Prime Minister's honour and my honour has been insulted in this House. Has your leader apologized? Have you ever apologized having winked your eye after having hugging the Prime Minister, after having called the Prime Minister a ... ? Have you ever apologized after having called the Prime Minister a ... * ? Have you ever said sorry? I am sorry Madam. This is not the way. It does not give anybody the right to call others like that. Nobody has the right to call others like that. I may come from a very

*Not recorded.

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

ordinary background. The Prime Minister may come from very ordinary background. Who gives them the right to call us like that? I am sorry. This is not the way one should behave in this Parliament. The Prime Minister when he entered for the first time did naman on the floor. All of us feel very honoured. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Do not get excited.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I want to take this opportunity to say that all of us feel very honoured coming from ordinary background to be in this wonderful House. Many eminent people have been here. Even some of their own senior leaders, like Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, were here. When we come into this House, we feel very touched that we have the honour of being here. Are our reputations available for them to insult us the way you want to insult? There is not a word of apology. I am sorry. This is not the way this House should run. Thank you for this opportunity. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Now, we will take up next Item.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Whatever she has said is true. You threw paper aeroplanes. I have seen all these things.

16.28 hrs.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2018

HON. SPEAKER: Now the House will take up Item Nos. 19 and 20 together.

Shri N.K. Premachandran - does not want to speak:

Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury - does not want to speak:

Prof. Saugata Roy - not present;

Dr. Shashi Tharoor - not present.

Now, the Minister, Shri P.P. Chaudhary.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): Madam, I rise to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 2013, be taken into consideration."

The Government constituted a Committee in July 2018 under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Corporate Affairs with a view to reviewing the existing framework of the Companies Act, 2013 and make certain recommendations with respect to offences and related matters.

The Committee had a number of meetings for recategorization of the offences which were of compoundable nature and those offences which were normally adjudicated by special courts as well as by the NCLT. Therefore, those offences were to be taken out from the special courts as well as from the NCLT. ...*(Interruptions)*

The Committee gave its recommendation on 27th August, 2018 with respect to the compoundable offences and offences which were of serious nature. ...*(Interruptions)*

16.30 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

Under Section 447, those offences were retained as such. The offences which were of compoundable nature were taken out and were to be handled by the in-house mechanism provided in the Ministry itself. ...*(Interruptions)*

16.31 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge and some other hon. Members left the House.

Now, it will serve the twin purpose. One is, because certain lapses were there. In case of lapses of technical and procedural nature, those offences were required to go before the special courts and NCLT. These offences, being of technical and procedural nature have been taken out and were to be handled by the in-house mechanism basically with a view to providing ease-of-doing business and better corporate compliance.

Apart from this, this will also reduce the prosecution before the special courts, provide for their speedy disposal. Consequently, the serious matter will be taken up by the special courts and NCLT.

Therefore, these recommendations were made and I would like to refer to only major recommendations. A total of 16 offences were recategorized and those were taken

as a civil default. Those were taken out from the special courts and transfer of routine matter from the NCLT.

Normally every matter is required to go before the NCLT, small matters like, even change for financial year and like that. Those matters have been taken out of the NCLT and in-house process has been provided for that. Small matters, like application for change for financial year and conversion from public to private companies, will not be required to be dealt with by the NCLT. This matter has also been taken out.

Apart from this, there are two more provisions. Section 10A and 12 were also introduced. Section 10A provides that, in case of non-maintenance of registered office, the company can be struck off.

Apart from this, in case of non-reporting of the commencement of the business, they will be required to declare that and the share is required to be paid up by all the members. In case, they fail to do it, then the provision for striking off has been provided.

Apart from this, some stringent provisions have also been provided for creation and modification of the charges. Under Section, 165, the number of Directors has been provided. In case of breach of directorship, then under Section 164(1), certain provisions are there. The company can also be struck off. Madam, apart from this, for small matters, the company is required to go before the NCLT. So, the jurisdiction of Regional Directors was enhanced from 20 lakhs to 50 lakhs. Therefore, small matters are not required to go there and by in-house process, such matters will be dealt with by them.

So, these were the amendments which were of urgent nature and Parliament was not in Session. Therefore, the Ordinance was promulgated.

Madam, now I request the hon. Members to kindly consider and pass this Bill.

HON. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 2013, be taken into consideration"

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Madam, for the last four and a half years, this House has been mostly considering either the laws relating to companies, business or Aadhar.

At a time when they were ruling and when these people are ruling, the concern obviously shows that we are focusing mostly on the 'haves' of this country; on the

rich; and on people who are doing business of Rs. 20 lakh, which is being jacked up to Rs. 50 lakh and so on and so forth.

I wish to state here that if you would have also heard the hon. Minister speak, this is a very hurriedly brought Bill just to justify what the Government did in the interim period when the House was not sitting. If you see the intention behind this Bill and the Ordinance that was enacted, then it is very clear that there were one or two particular instances that troubled this Government, which they wanted to solve.

What I would like to know from the Government, through you, Madam, is this. Is it not time for the people of India to know as to what is it that prompts any Government - and I am not talking of any particular Party whether it is BJP-led NDA or whether it is Congress-led UPA - or which are the business interests that prompt them to bring forth ordinances, which are out of the normal process of law creation in this country? When we have an active Parliament; when we have known periods when Lok Sabha will sit; and when the Government knows that it is in majority, then what is the big hurry to bring ordinances? Therefore, as a general public, one is entitled to suspect the very intention of the Government in bringing forth such Ordinances and then to justify the Ordinances by bringing forth such Acts.

In my constituency, there was one company called Bhushan Steel and Power Limited, which has been bought over by the Tatas. It is a very interesting story. I will just say this very briefly, and I will wind up because I do not think that anybody else is going to participate in this discussion. This company was taken over by the Tatas through this NCLT process, which the Bill also mentions. Now, they are enhancing the power, but this was a big company. Yes, it is admitted that the original Bhushan people - who were the entrepreneurs who had started the steel and power plant there in my Constituency in Dhenkanal in Odisha - probably were not well-versed with industrial language, and they did not know how to manage the powers-that-be in Delhi for which after the Mines & Minerals Act that was enacted by this Government, Bhushans were not allotted the iron ore mines that they had applied for. Therefore, the company started making losses.

There was a consortium of banks and the banks suggested that this company should go through the NCLT process. The company went through that process, and lo and behold who gets it? A company worth Rs. 56,000 plus

[Shri Tathagata Satpathy]

crore is bought for something like Rs. 34,000 crore by the Tatas. I wish to put it on record, and you will be amazed to know that the moment the Tatas got it, immediately two iron ore mines were sanctioned to Bhushans once it was owned by the Tatas.

So, it was a very clear situation where once the people who know how the machinations in Delhi occur and how the system functions in Delhi, they are the ones who gobble up all the smaller companies that are trying to survive.

There is a joke that is going around in the social media now. The joke first says: "ME: Do you want to buy Air India?" Then the second person replies: "No, I am a common citizen. I do not have the wherewithal to buy Air India

Why should you even ask me? Then, the first person, me, says: then, never question if the Government of Mr. Modi sells Air India to Ambani or Adani. What I am trying to say and clarify here, Madam, is that I don't wish to take any names. I do not approve of political party colleagues blaming each other as ... If that be the case, I think, nobody would come out clean from the closet; everybody will fall into the same track; anybody can accuse anybody else of being a ... * That is not my idea. My idea is, why can we not bring about transparency. When you are thinking or contemplating of an ordinance, first, bring forth to the public domain, who is the ordinance meant to benefit? When you make it a Bill, is it because you have promulgated an ordinance already benefitted somebody, therefore, you are justifying your act? If that be so, is it good for the country? Is it good for the taxpayer? Is it good for the common man, or the middle class man or the poor man of this country? These are facts that we need clarifications from the Government. NCLT raising the power from Rs.20 lakh to Rs.50 lakh is all hogwash. This is all something kept on windscreen, you can put a wiper and clean out. That is not the issue.

The issue is, the Government, - whichever leads the Government, we are not concerned - has to come up clean and the Government should tell us what was the great hurry in having this ordinance promulgated. Why this Bill is being brought forth? Without telling us the reasons, without adding the costs, that the nation has to suffer because of this Ordinance and this Bill, this Bill, I think, is improper and the Government should not insist for passing this Bill. Thank you, Madam.

SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL (Zaheerabad): Madam

Speaker, let me thank you for having allowed me to present our party's stance on the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2019. As we know, this Bill follows an ordinance promulgated on November 2nd, 2018. It seeks to change several provisions of Companies Act, 2013 relating to penalties, and various other aspects.

As the House is aware, our Telangana State finally received a High Court on 1st of January after our sustained demands. It is our leader KCR's belief that access to justice should be provided to everybody. People of Telangana continue to show their trust in our TRS Party Government due to such positive actions. Therefore, any attempt to decongest the judicial system in this country is welcomed by our party. As we can see, this idea forms the basis of this Amendment Bill.

The National Company Law Tribunal is severely stressed due to the mounting number of pending cases. They are obliged to resolve cases in 270 days, which further adds to the burden. Increasing number of cases is not allowing them to carry out with their mandate.

The Government intends to reduce burden by re-categorization of 16 compoundable offences as civil defaults, and the Central Government may now levy penalties instead. For repeated offenders, the penalty incurred is incremental. This deterrence move is highly desirable. Therefore, the rationale of reducing burden of the NCLT is promising, which is now involved with more urgent issues of administering bankruptcy laws and resolving corporate debt. Previously, when a public company is converting itself into a private company, the authority to approve this change rested with the NCLT. Now, the Government aims to transfer these powers to Central Government officials. This provision, while reduces the burden on the NCLT on one hand, gives discretionary powers to the Central Government and its officials on the other hand. Misuse of this discretionary power is of grave concern. It is our belief that when discretionary powers to Government authorities are increased, penalty for misuse of such power should be equally increased. We request the government to make amendments to the Bill to reflect this position.

The hallmark of a bad piece of legislation is the rampant use of undefined terms. Therefore, Section 12(9) is a clause for debate. When a registrar has a reasonable clause to believe that a company is not carrying on business at its registered office, the registrar may carry out an inspection and initiate the process for striking off the name of the company from the register. The provision for

'reasonable clause' remains highly subjective and, as stated earlier, may lead to misuse of this power.

We welcome the Government's effort to crackdown on shell companies. Posing a true problem of the financial security of this country, Section 11 of the Act, which was omitted in 2015, has been brought back as Section 10A. It requires a verification to be filed by the company at its registered office within 30 days of incorporation in terms of Section 12(2) of the Act. If deterrence is the aim of the Government for shell companies, we propose that such a verification process be made a regular event, rather than an on-and-off activity. This shall increase the company's accountability to the State.

Another provision of Section 10A requires the director of a company to file a declaration within six months of incorporation stating that every subscriber to the memorandum has paid the value shares to be taken by him. If there is a failure to file declaration, the registrar has been empowered to initiate the process for striking off the name of the company from the register. This is highly welcome because it clarifies situations where the registrar is empowered to act.

Overall, the Bill reflects the TRS Government's commitment to 'ease of doing business'. In Telangana State, with investor friendly industrial policy, TS-iPass has succeeded in attracting investments worth 20 billion dollars (about Rs. 1,35,000 crore) and created a direct employment of up to 5 lakh and a two-fold indirect employment. Telangana State has been adjudicated the second best State to invest in India, and it is our leader, Shri K. Chandrasekhar Rao's vision that has propelled our State to the forefront of Indian economy.

Therefore, our party supports every move to further strengthen our State's economy, and also the country's economy. We have highlighted some of the gaps in the Bill and request the Government to give due notice to them.

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY: Madam, I would like to clarify some of the issues raised by Shri Satpathy about why the ordinance was there when we could have brought the Bill. I would like to make it clear that there is the Companies Act, 2013, and there is the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code which was enacted in 2016. In the IBC, the NCLT was created to deal with a large number of NPAs. All kinds of matters, like changing of the name of the company, changing of the financial year and such related matters were required to go before the NCLT. As

a result, it created a huge number of cases and arrears with the NCLT; there are around 40,000 cases. Out of this, more than 50 per cent cases are related to lapses of technical nature or procedural nature.

The question is whether those cases are required to go before the special courts or NCLT. Since the serious fraud cases were not being disposed of promptly, it was decided to constitute a committee under the chairmanship of the Secretary. The Committee was constituted and certain recommendations were given for recategorization of the offences wherein those offences which are compoundable are not required to be dealt with by the special courts or the NCLT. Therefore, the urgency of declogging the NCLT was the very purpose of promulgating the Ordinance.

A large number of NPAs were there and the timeline was also fixed under the IBC that within a certain period those cases were required to be disposed of. The NCLT was not in a position to dispose of those cases because of a large number of pendency of cases which relate to lapses of technical nature or procedural nature. Therefore, it was decided that all the compoundable offences are required to be dealt with by the in-house procedure mechanism in the Ministry itself and those cases are not required to be dealt with by Special Court of NCLT. So, with that view, to declog the special courts as well as NCLT, this ordinance was immediately promulgated.

No doubt this came into force with effect from the date when it was issued, but we will certainly also take into consideration those cases pending prior to the ordinance coming into force. We will also decide how those cases can be withdrawn and those can be dealt with by the in-house mechanism. Once we do it, the burden on the NCLT and the special courts will be very less and they shall be in a position to decide the cases as per the mandate given under the IBC. The IBC has been passed by the Parliament and the mandate has been given that within the stipulated period those cases are required to be decided.

Apart from this, I would also like to make it clear that a large number of companies were registered. We, under the able leadership of our visionary Prime Minister.

[Translation]

The Hon. Prime Minister has decided that action against such shell companies which are not doing business for long, doing money laundering, involved in drugs funding and terror funding, must be taken. There are some companies which are non-compliance companies and do

[Shri P.P. Choudhary]

not fulfil the requirement of Section 248, to take action against such companies a new Section 10(A) has been introduced. If those companies do not declare their commencement of the business then it will be treated that those companies are not made to do business. They will have to pay paid up share capital for it and for this purpose Section 10(A) has been introduced. It was necessary that is why action has been taken immediately.

[English]

Apart from this, new Section 12 was also added to ensure that they maintain their registered office. Not only they are required to maintain their registered office, a physical office should also be there.

[Translation]

During the period of UPA such shell companies were promoted and no action was taken against them. Those companies were involved in money laundering. To take action against those companies we have struck off 3,26,000 companies seized their banks accounts and thereafter action has also been taken to seize their properties. There were some such companies also which were involved in converting their black money during demonetization. There was a company which deposited and withdrawn 3,700 crore rupees and there was such a company which deposited and withdraw 2,300 crore rupees. Different agencies have initiated action against around 68 companies. Keeping all these things in mind ordinance was a must as if these are not de-clogged then number of such cases would have increased. This ordinance has been brought as bringing a Bill within the time line was not going to serve the purpose.

With these words I commend that this Bill be passed.

HON. SPEAKER: Bhartruhari Mahtab ji wants to seek some clarification.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam, in the introduction the Minister did not mention about the shell companies. Of course, while replying to the debate he has mentioned about the nuisance that the shell companies have created. Specially after the demonetisation decision of the Government we started hearing to a large extent about the menace the shell companies have created in our country. At one point of time, Madam, you had yourself from the Chair said that there is no definition of shell company. Now when the Group of Ministers subsequently and before that the

Secretary-headed Committee wanted to target the shell companies. And you have also mentioned that a large number of companies were registered and it was also found that the registration is one aspect but they were not even existing at the given addresses and money was being floated from one company to another.

It was a money laundering business of many intelligent people shifting their profit from one place to another, and black money was also getting generated. With this new amendment that has already been this Bill is passed, can you assure this House that such type of money laundering through shell companies is not going to occur?

I would like to remember here that when the 2013 Bill was being discussed in Lok Sabha, the original Bill was redrafted two times and sent to the Finance Committee and there another issue also came up which was the first of its kind in the world, that is, to force a specific percentage of their profit which we call Corporate Social Responsibility that was enshrined. What has happened during the last four-and-a-half years? Many amendments were also done during that period.

Now, during this Government, around 80 recommendations were given by the Committee headed by the Secretary. They were of course, later on approved by the Group of Ministers and subsequently, this Ordinance was implemented, and now, this Bill is before us. With those recommendations, there are three basic issues which are before this House for consideration through this Bill and the recommendations were - (1) to curb shell companies, (2) to de-clog NCLT and (3) capping the independent Directors' remuneration. These are the three major recommendations. There were 80 recommendations and it has empowered, through this Bill, Madam, the Union Government. There are 16 recommendations which empower the Central Government.

In another way, the RoCs are going to be strengthened. At that level, a number of decisions are going to be taken. My third question is: Have you re-energised the RoCs which are functioning in different States? Are you strengthening their human resources so that they can actually go into the issues that are being raised in those RoCs? How quickly those decisions can be taken? This is all in-house decision mechanism which is being built in.

Madam, I would like to mention another issue. In Section 90, of the original Bill, the default clause was

there. No penal provision against a person who fails to make declaration was there. There was no such penal provision.

The recommendation of the Secretary Committee had said, "The Committee I recommended that the contravention of the provision of Section 90 should include prosecution and should not be limited to only penalty or fine." What have you done? You have proposed, "imprisonment of one year or with the fine applicable and may even be levied fine and imprisonment both." You have made it more stringent. What prompted the Government to impose such a heavy penalty and imprisonment? It must have come to the notice of the Government. That is why, despite the Secretary level recommendation you have gone a step further.

Another is section 92 about the annual return. When the company and the officer are in default- you have made— "Minimum penalty of Rs.50,000, further penalty of Rs.100 per day and maximum penalty of Rs.5 lakh." This was not there in the Ordinance. The Ordinance did not accept the recommendation of the Committee. So, I think it is necessary and these are certain issues that the Minister should answer.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY: Madam, Mr. Bhartruhari Mahtab raised some important issues. So far as the word 'shell' is concerned, it is not defined in the Companies Act. That is why, I have not used the words 'shell companies', but I have used the words 'non-compliant companies.' So, the company which is not doing its business, which is doing money laundering business, drug funding, terror funding and illegal activities and as such has no business at all, is termed as 'shell company' in common parlance. This word as such has not been defined. But as far as non-compliant companies are concerned, under section 248 of the Companies Act, if a company fails to file the return and financial statement for two consecutive years, then we will treat that the company is not having any business and we can issue notice and take action against that company. Since the company is not doing any business, it shows that the company can be struck off. With that purpose, we have again in this Bill introduced section 10A and section 12. Mr. Mahtab has raised the issue as to how we can curtail such type of companies by bringing this. So, it is very clear.

Earlier, what happened was that a large number of companies were not having any physical office. There was

no requirement of maintenance of any office. So, we have introduced section 10A in this Bill and then section 12 is also there. If we read both the sections together, it is clear that the company is not only required to have a registered office, it is required to maintain it; there must be a physical office. That is why physical office is a mandatory condition. Apart from this, if the company has failed to commence the business, the company can be struck off.

So, we have incorporated more provisions and the consequential Amendment has also been introduced under section 248 in this Bill. So, we have also taken into consideration section 10A and section 12. This is with respect to the shell companies.

Apart from this, there are a large number of recommendations by the Committee constituted under the chairmanship of the Secretary. No doubt there are a number of recommendations and the Government has taken into consideration all of them. Recommendations which were required to be incorporated and included in the Ordinance have been taken. After the Ordinance, the Government reconsidered those recommendations and some more provisions have been introduced.

As far as strengthening the RoC is concerned, we are basically giving the power to the Regional Director, not the RoC. So, it is not an issue involved in this Bill. But so far as the RD is concerned, whenever the workload increases, we will increase the posts. So far as RoC is concerned, it depends upon the workload. Whenever the workload increases, the Government shall definitely take into consideration all these things.

So far as the punishment part is concerned, since some of the offences were of compoundable nature and some are of serious nature, the Government would also like to show that with respect to serious offences there cannot be any sort of compromise. So, the serious offences are required to be dealt with as such. There is no amendment with respect to the serious offences and serious cases of fraud. There is amendment only with respect to the offences related to lapses; those lapses may be procedural or technical. For that purpose, even the punishment and penalties were provided. That is why such types of offences were re-categorized and converted into civil offences. Once these are treated as civil offences, they are not required to be remitted to special courts. They will go before the competent authority for which in-house procedure and mechanism has been provided.

[Shri P.P. Choudhary]

I have already informed this august House that so far as the cases already pending before the special courts and NCLT are concerned, after this amendment has come into force, we cannot make it applicable with retrospective effect. The Government shall definitely take into consideration withdrawing of those cases from NCLT and special courts and sending them to competent authority.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: You have not answered about the independent directors' salary and told us why you put a cap. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY: Since you have raised it now, I am responding to it. So far as the directors' part is concerned, we have made a provision under section 64. This is also one of the grounds because the directorship number has already been provided under section 65. If the number of independent directorships exceed, he can also be disqualified. That provision is also there. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: My question was relating to the cap in the salary of independent directors. The company is to pay the salary. Why do you put a cap through this Bill? It should be left to the company to decide how much they are going to pay. Why should the Government come into it? There should be some valid reason. You must explain it.

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY: Under the Companies Act, it is within the competence of the Government to regulate and we can provide for it. That is why we are bringing it in by way of this Bill.

With this, I request the august House that this Bill may kindly be passed.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 2013, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

HON. SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 Amendment of Section 2

Shri N.K. Premachandran is not there. The Minister may move amendment No. 13 to clause 2. Amendment made:

Page 2, line 2, for "2018" (13)
substitute "2019". (Shri P.P. Chaudhary)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 Insertion of new Section 10A

HON. SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran is not there; Minister to move amendment No. 14 to clause 3. Amendment made:

Page 2, line 10, for "2018" (14)
substitute "2019". (Shri P.P. Chaudhary)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 Amendment of Section 12

HON. SPEAKER: Clause 4 - Shri N.K. Premachandran again is not there. The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 Amendment of Section 14

Amendment made:

Page 2, line 47, for "2018" substitute "2019".

(Shri P.P. Chaudhary)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 Amendment of Section 53

HON. SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran is not there. The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill. Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8 Amendment of Section 77

HON. SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran is not there; the Minister to move amendment Nos. 16 to 18 to clause 8.

Amendments made:

Page 3, line 25, for "2018" (16)
substitute "2019".

Page 3, line 28, for "2018" (17)
substitute "2019".

Page 3, line 34, for "2018" (18)
substitute "2019". (Shri P.P. Chaudhary)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 8, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 9 to 32 were added to the Bill.

Clause 33 Repeal and Savings

Amendment made:

Page 8, line 8, for "2018" (19)
substitute "2019". (Shri P.P. Chaudhary)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 33, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 33, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 Short title and commencement

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 2, for "2018" (12)
substitute "2019". (Shri P.P. Chaudhary)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

HON. SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY: Madam, I beg to move: "That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.12 hrs.

**AADHAAR AND OTHER LAWS (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 2018**

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: The House shall now take up item no. 21.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Madam Speaker, the Aadhaar (Amendment) Bill has been introduced in the light of the orders of the Hon. Supreme Court. If you permit, I have moved it already, but would like to introduce it with your permission for discussion in this House.

HON. SPEAKER: Alright.

[English]

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I am very grateful to you, Madam. I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 and further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

Madam, Aadhaar Bill was passed by this House only. In a country of 130 crore people around 123 crore people have Aadhaar today. ...*(Interruptions)* I know it very well that you do not have Aadhaar and you are not taken it voluntarily. It is the strength of democracy that your sentiments have been respected.

Madam, Aadhaar has been linked with jandhan account and mobile. You will be happy to know that the country has saved 90,000 crore rupees till date, which the middle men used to eat up.

17.13 hrs.

(SHRI HUKMDEO NARAYAN YADAV in the Chair)

Aadhaar has been appreciated not only by the World Bank, IMF but also by the people of the other countries also. Aadhaar is an indigenous technology which is low cost and safe also.

Mr. Chairman Sir, some people have challenged Aadhaar in Hon. Supreme Court and many logics were given. Supreme Court gave a judgment regarding privacy, Article 21 and Aadhaar also. Regarding Aadhaar, Bhartruhari Mahtab ji, I am only reading the main portions of the judgment. Mr. Chairman Sir, I am quoting the judgment -

[English]

"The architecture of Aadhaar as well as the provision of the Aadhaar Act do not tend to create a surveillance State,"

[Translation]

Secondly, they said that the benefits of the welfare schemes which the poor are getting, that is quite proper under Section 7. The poor have been given social justice. Thirdly, they said that -

[English]

"Aadhaar serves legitimate State aim which can be discerned from the Act and the Statement of Object."

[Translation]

The most important thing the Supreme Court has said:

[English]

"Aadhaar Act meets the concept of limited Government, good governance and Constitutional trust."

[Translation]

But they have directed us regarding two-three things, if it is used for telephone services and in cases of money laundering then enact a law. Secondly they have said that parents consent is mandatory for bringing children under Aadhaar.

Thirdly, when the children become major then they should get the right to come out of its purview. Fourthly, they have said that nobody can be deprived of welfare schemes in absence of Aadhaar. Fifthly, they have said a

very important thing that Aadhaar should not be mandatory for mobile phones and banking. These are the important things which have been said by them. They have also expressed concern about privacy.

Mr. Chairman Sir, we have taken care of two things in this new Bill. First of all, we are abiding by the directions of the Hon. Supreme Court. Secondly, we had prepared a Report of Shrikrishna Committee in which the issue of Data Protection Law was there which we are bringing separately. Shrikrishna who is an eminent retired judge of Supreme Court had asked to bring two three amendments in the Aadhaar Act. First of all, the Aadhaar Authority should have the right to issue direction for compliance by the people. If compliance is not done then a provision of heavy penalty should be there, be it government agency or the semi-government agency. We have made provision in this that

[English]

If the direction of the Aadhaar is not complied with, Rs. 1 crore fine shall be imposed. But, that fine will be adjudicated by the Adjudicating Officer subject to appeal.

[Translation]

Secondly, we have increased the period of punishment in case of many violations. We have increased it by more than three years. We have specially taken care of that if any mobile company or any banking company uses Aadhaar for KYC then it will have to give option which we will provide in regulation. What are those options, one can submit Aadhaar, passport or any other authenticated document. Therefore, Aadhaar is not binding. Aadhaar is not mandatory. We have done it. The most important thing is that Aadhaar will be utilised merely for the purpose of Aadhaar only and if it is misused without consent then a heavy penalty and criminal prosecution will have to be faced. We have made it fully tough and taken care of privacy.

[English]

The proposed amendments are in compliance with the Supreme Court's judgment. The proposed amendments are also in compliance of the suggestions of the Justice Shri Krishna Committee to improve the architecture.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not going to deliver a long speech. This Bill will improve the system of Aadhaar, respects the right of privacy and ensures that Aadhaar is

not binding. It strengthens the power of authority be it bank or a Government institution or a mobile company if it violates the guidelines of Aadhaar,

[*English*]

They can be subjected to severe prosecutions. Therefore, this is basically strengthening the Aadhaar ecosystem.

With these words, hon. Chairperson, I would recommend this House to kindly accept the proposed amendments because they are in compliance with the judgment of the hon. Supreme Court and they are also fulfilling the mandate given by the Justice Srikrishna Committee. I am grateful.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 and further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002, be taken into consideration."

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Sir, thank you for allowing me to speak on Aadhaar. It is something that has been disturbing not only me as a Member in this House, but also many citizens that I have come across. The Government keeps repeating it. As all of us are aware, the best example that can be given of the 20th Century was of Goebbels who said that "A lie oft repeated sounds like the truth." The claim that out of 130 crore, so many hundred plus crore have enrolled for Aadhaar, is a debatable point because it is a Government data. Neither you nor I have access to that. But, the claim that Aadhaar is an identity, is very clear to us. We do not know whether 123 crore people have already enrolled for Aadhaar or not. I have my doubts. It is because in my State and even in the BJP-ruled State of Jharkhand, we regularly come across news items where people are dying.

People are inconvenienced because the lowest of the low Government officer and the bank employee are still insisting on Aadhaar. Even in universities, colleges, law colleges across the country whether you take Bhubaneswar, whether you take Pune and whether you take places in Uttar Pradesh to admit the children, they are insisting on Aadhaar. If you do not have Aadhaar, they are not allowing admission.

But on the other hand, to claim that Aadhaar is an identity, is in my opinion, a very wrong notion being fed to the country. It is simply a tool for authentication. It is not

an identity. It is not equivalent to your passport. It does not tell anybody else that you are an Indian citizen or you are a non-Indian or you are an Oriya or an Ahomiya or an Andhra person. It does not give you any identity. So, that is a misconception which is wailed in the House.

The claim that we have saved Rs.90,000 crore through Aadhaar is again a very debatable point because none of us are aware actually how much has been saved due to this authentication process because as far as I know things seem to have improved because the people today in India have become conscious. It has nothing to do with any political party. People have become conscious and they are aware. People are able to recognise when a middleman is cheating them.

Sir you will be somebody, who will understand this very well, although you are not putting on your headphone. So, I do not know if you are able to listen to me. For example, take the farm sector. You know that the middleman is essential even today in the farm lands of India across the country. The reason being whether it is the Block Officer, whether it is the FCI official, whether it is any State or Central Government official, they are not capable of opening nandis in every panchayat. They are not having the requisite storage facilities. We are not modernizing our storage facilities to temporary silos by which over these years, we have inconvenienced the farmer and forced the farmer to depend on the middleman. So to condemn (bicholia), the middleman in every form is not correct. I sometimes sit and wonder whether the middleman is a Pakistani or a Chinese. Is he not a part of the Indian economy? Is he also not voting for a certain party? So, he is a voter. He is a citizen of this country and he has a right to earn also.

Now what does he do in farming? When the Government agencies are not available and when there are no banks in 20-30 kilometres radius, it is only the middleman who goes and gives an advance to the farmer. He says that you are going to start tilling the land and you are going to start sowing, here is Rs.2000 and you take this and you start your work. When the farmer finally harvests the crop, it is obviously this middleman who has the first priority. He might be giving a lower price than the MSP. We admit that there is crookedness functioning there. But then he is the one who is taking the risk also. If the crop fails, it is the middleman who is suffering. The farmer just raises his hand and says that he cannot help.

So let us also understand that there is a difference between cheats/thugs and a genuine middleman who is

[Shri Tathagata Satpathy]

an economic operative at every level of Indian society. You cannot wish him away. You cannot call the middlemen to be an alien who is to be detested, abhorred and should be killed. That is not what I agree to.

As far as directions on Aadhaar which the hon. Minister mentioned are concerned, it is good that we are talking about directions on Aadhaar. But everything is being left on the bureaucracy. This is something I have been repeating here in this House. Why are you leaving everything to the bureaucracy?

Are you not competent yourself? The hon. Minister is very highly educated and qualified lawyer and he probably knows much more than any office babu in his multiple Ministries those who draft the Bills. He definitely knows more. He had been a Leader of the Opposition and I have had the privilege of sharing a Committee when he was in the Opposition. I always used to think that when a person like him comes to power, he will actually bring about qualitative change in governance. He will bring in right senses to others who also share power. Some have come from bureaucracy, suddenly have popped up through the Rajya Sabha; some have come through something else from the legal profession, but here is a man who has ample experience and expertise. This is not flattering the hon. Minister. This is something what I feel. I have had four terms in Lok Sabha and I have not seen any qualitative change. The hon. Minister has been a Member for even a much longer time. Probably since the hon. Minister belongs to a particular party, he cannot say it publicly. But at the privacy of your home he must be getting exasperated and feel like saying, like you say in

[*Translation*]

What is this going on, what is going to happen in India?

[*English*]

Where are we taking this country? Leaving everything on regulations means leaving everything to the bureaucracy.

Sir, I would like to bring a few points to your kind notice. Central identities data repository has biometric and demographic data of every person enrolled with UIDAI. What questions can be raised of propriety and conflict of interest? Executives who have worked or are working with the Unique Identification Authority of India, the parent

agency for Aadhaar, are launching companies or are funding start-ups that offer Aadhaar based services. Forget the Supreme Court. I was saddened to see the Supreme Court puts up a businessman who was representing a big company from Bengaluru and was located somewhere in Silicon Valley in California. He is not a technocrat. He is a simple sales person. If he was not successful and did not have thousands and crores in his bank account and got a Congress ticket, he would have been probably selling soaps and washing machines or something like that. He is a simple salesman. But the Supreme Court thinks he is a technocrat. The Supreme Court puts him up in Committees where he is supposed to decide on the fate of citizens of this country. Now, how was the Supreme Court misled? It is because the Government gave him so much of importance. This has nothing to do with the BJP. It was the Congress which started the evil. They only emboldened the evil. So, this parent agency for Aadhaar is launching companies or are funding start-ups that offer Aadhaar based services and products for a fee.

Sir, consider the case of a person with initials VR who was the Chief Product Manager of UIDAI which he served as a volunteer between October 2010 and June 2013; Another person with initials SN was UIDAI's head of technology from 2009 to 2012; another person with initials SJ was Chief Product Manager of UIDAI between 2010 and 2012. All three of them founded Khosla Labs in September 2012 in India. Now, what is interesting is that this Khosla Lab is owned by a company based in Mauritius which owns 99 per cent of Khosla Labs India. This Khosla Labs India is owned by Khosla Labs Mauritius. Who are the owners? There is no clarity about that.

When we are talking about UIDAI and Aadhaar, I am talking about the new Sections which have been changed supposedly on the advice of the Supreme Court. Aadhaar Eco-system includes enrolling agencies, Registrars, requesting entities, off-line verification seeking entities and any other entity or group of entities as may be specified by regulations.

This is '(aa)'. I do not wish to get into the matter of 'Adjudicating officer' or that part. It will become very long. But the question is that what is this Aadhaar eco-system? Aadhaar eco-system primarily consists, as also can be seen in this Bill, of two streams of thought - 1) Those who are using Aadhaar; 2) Those who are collecting, tabulating and keeping hold on the Aadhaar data.

But these two streams are finally joining as a river or a rivulet, and what is happening is that you have these

people who are collecting Aadhaar data, who are tabulating them, and they are the same people who are now insisting on Aadhaar. It is because the more Aadhaar spreads, the more business options they have. I wish to bring to the Government's notice that this Government is voted by millions of Indians. So, is it aimed only at encouraging the business people, what some people say as Bengaluru Mafia? Is it only intended to help them or intended to create an atmosphere where the average citizens can feel, 'that my Government is not imposing on me; my Government is not denying me my basic rights; my Government is not stopping my food because I do not have Aadhaar?' It is very good to sit here in this air-conditioned Parliament. While it is cold outside in Delhi, we are in the warmth. But it is very difficult to imagine the situation of a poor farmer, of a poor lady and a widow in a village in Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Odisha or Mizoram, who has nobody to back her. Her children have disowned her. Her family does not exist, and what has she to do? She has to produce her Aadhaar even to get into a hospital. There are cases in West Bengal. There have been instances in Uttar Pradesh, in Bihar, where pregnant women have been denied basic medical facilities to give birth to a child because they did not have Aadhaar. Sir, there are not many speakers. Therefore, I need another couple of minutes to speak. I will not take too long.

[Translation]

HON. CHAIRMAN: Time is going to over. It is to be passed also.

SHRI TATHAGAT SATPATHI: Sir, this is the problem in the country. We are said that

[English]

'debate, discuss, decide',

[Translation]

but debate is discussed. Decision has been taken by the clerk.

[English]

We have nothing to do with this. When I go to my Constituency and face my people, I think I am a joker. These people expect so much from me and what am I doing? I am only saying 'Ayes' and 'Noes.' Even if I say 'No', the Chair says that 'Ayes have it', no matter whether the number is large or small because it is a Government Bill and it will be passed. Because they are in a larger number, they are the Government, so, it means that they

will pass everything. But I will only beseech upon the hon. Minister and I will call upon his inner being that does he have feelings for India? He has to think about this.

In one of the insertions of new Section 3(a) (ii), you spoke only about the parent's consent, but please read the next part - "A child who is an Aadhaar number holder may, within a period of six months of attaining the eighteen years of age, which is supposed to be major, make an application to the Authority for cancellation of this Aadhaar number, in such manner as may be specified by regulations and the Authority shall cancel his Aadhaar number."

Sir, think of yourself. When you were 18, would you have even understood as to what is Aadhaar? Would you have even comprehended as to what is UIDAI? Would you have even understood as to what is demographic data which is being collected from you?

Where is the data kept? Is it kept in Bengaluru? Is it kept in Texas? Who knows it? At the age of 18, you are supposed to get a time limit of six months. Once you cross six months or once your processing takes longer than six months, you cannot get out of this evil clutch.

There are so many sections like that which the Government is completely turning a blind eye to. Since you are in a great hurry, I would only like to point out one more thing before I wind up. Clause 23A (1) of this Bill says:

"The Authority may for the discharge of its functions under this Act, or any rules or regulations made thereunder, by order, issue such directions from time to time to any entity in the Aadhaar ecosystem, as it may consider necessary"

Sir, this authority is UIDAI and in the ecosystem, again, means all private companies and here is the proof I gave you where UIDAI officials are double-timing. Even today, they are double-timing, they are working for start-ups, they are encouraging start-ups and they are helping private companies. So, what are we trying to do? We are, on the one hand, giving them the authority to decide what to do and, on the other hand, they are also getting the authority to decide how to work. Hence, in policy and implementation, you are making them cohabit in single individuals, individuals who are working for Government and double-timing as private people.

This is happening whether it is Khosla Labs or Eye Spirit. I do not know, T means intelligent. I am not intelligent, I am a fool. Intelligence also is written with humility that I

[Shri Tathagata Satpathy]

am so humble, I get amazed looking at myself in the mirror every morning. It is like that only. People are like that.

So, this is the kind of country we are building and I would only submit to the hon. Minister that Aadhaar is an evil, Aadhaar is something that is going to harm this country. You have been an Opposition leader. This is a democracy. The beauty of democracy is change. If not now, sometime later, once again you will be in the Opposition, you will be fighting the Government and I hope you will have the good sense to understand that creating a menace like Aadhaar can only harm India, it will never help the poor and the deprived of this country to benefit from the Government if you straitjacket them through a system called Aadhaar.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI (Sant Kabir Nagar): Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on Aadhaar and other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2018.

Certainly, as the Hon. Minister has just now said that some amendments have been brought in this Aadhaar Bill in compliance with the judgment of the Hon. Supreme Court. It has both privacy and security. On the basis of privacy and security a new amendment has been brought in Section 15 (3)(7) that in case if a child feels to authenticate his identity or given his Aadhaar number or if he is not allotted any Aadhaar number, applies for enrolment then he will not be denied of any subsidy benefit or services. There were some misconceptions among the people that at many places they are being deprived of the facilities on the basis of Aadhaar. In case if they do not have Aadhaar card they are deprived of a particular facility. Under this Section, the Hon. Minister has made it clear that Aadhaar will not be a barrier to any such scheme. Secondly, many people were taking benefits at different places but they did not have any identification. Today digital India and electronic India are talk of the town. Today on the basis of digital India it can be verified that a particular person is getting a particular facility by using the manual copy of the document in various ways. Now there is a check on it which is beneficial.

As our Hon. Prime Minister distributed LPG connections to the poor, there were many such people among those who are above poverty line. They were also getting the subsidy. But when it was verified by linking it with Aadhaar then automatically a number of such people were debarred. The rich people who were enjoying the

LPG subsidy till recently were debarred and Rs. 90,000 crore have been saved due to which our Government has issued 6th crore LPG connection three days back and has brought a revolutionary change in the country.

Our Government has done such works out of which Aadhaar is on the forefront. The little bit of shortcomings have been sorted out by special provisions in 2-3 sections. Some people use to usurp the rights of the poor, they have been kept aside and the entire scheme is being run. Merely, by enrolling them under Aadhaar Yojana Rs. 90,000 crore has been saved and on the basis of which the tears of poor have been wiped out. Certainly, I support this Bill.

SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA (Banda): Hon. Chairperson, I rise to speak in support of the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Bill presented in the House today. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for removing the anomalies in this law through this amendment Bill.

Firstly, the misappropriation of funds which took place, particularly, under the public welfare schemes could be checked after the implementation of Aadhaar. This appropriation was done by persons by registering their names at several places and taking facilities under the schemes through misappropriation of crores of rupee.

Hon. Chairperson, more than 90% persons have been registered under Aadhaar. Only 10% persons are deprived of this facility. I would like to congratulate the Government for this achievement. In this Bill, the Hon. Minister provided for the persons who do not have Aadhaar card, they will not be deprived of the public welfare schemes. The benefits of such schemes will also accrue to persons not having 'Aadhaar'. However, I would like to request the hon. Minister to streamline Aadhaar process for the remaining persons. The banks in my Constituency have been asked to make Aadhaar for the local residents. Banks are making Aadhaar, but they are not providing any facility for it. For example, the banks have not extended their counters. The number of counters should be increased so as to facilitate the people visiting banks for making their Aadhaar cards. The manpower for this work should also be increased.

Besides, I would like to make another submission. As per my information, you have made special provisions for the 'divyangs'. Special provision has been made for the 'divyangs' who are unable to give their thumb impression, you have inadequate provision of verification of their facial features and other things. You are requested to make

provisions in particular taking cognizance of this matter, so as to facilitate Aadhaar card to the remaining persons.

With these words, I again extend my support to this Bill and conclude.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Hon. Chairperson, I am extremely grateful to Satpathy ji, Sharad ji, Bhairon Prasad Mishra ji and the entire House for getting the discussion at length and raising their points.

Sir, I hold hon. Satpathy ji in high esteem. He is a very experienced editor and also an extremely experienced Member of Parliament. I would like to thank him for his appreciation, however, I would like to add that this Bill is passed by the Cabinet. This Bill is made by the officers on my direction, however, it is passed by the Cabinet. The Cabinet is accountable to the House. So, it will not be right to say that the officers made this Bill and I simply brought it to the House.

Secondly, the officers and staff of this country also play a role to run this country. Action should also be taken against the wrong doers. The officers also play a major role in running the House.

So, keeping prejudice against some officer or staff is not expected from you given your experience and capabilities as a Member. You asked me why Aadhaar should be there. Aadhaar is for the country and for the country men, you should understand it.

We used to oppose Aadhaar when we were in Opposition because Aadhaar introduced by the UPA Government was baseless as it was not supported by any law. The Modi Government brought Aadhaar by providing it a firm support through the Aadhaar Act. Now what is digital identity? Digital identity confirms physical identity. The impression of fingers and eyes strengthens the physical identity. Now, how can you deny this identity. I would like to raise this question before you and the House. Is it not true that payment under MNREGA was made to lakhs of bogus workers? Today, you can look at any State, after the introduction of Aadhaar, even in your State, the money is being paid in the actual beneficiary account. Is it not true that several fair price shop owners used to pilfer wheat and rice by making a list of bogus customers? Today, after the introduction of Aadhaar, they can be caught directly. I said it even earlier and also directed my officers that no poor should be deprived of food grains in absence of Aadhaar under the Modi Government. My ministry has also issued a circular and as far as the issue of Jharkhand raised by you, I admitted it myself that this problem was not created because of Aadhaar.

You raised the matter of providing some medical help in hospital. You pointed it out very rightly. Our Government has decided that first aid will not be stopped in any hospital in absence of Aadhaar. We are seriously pondering over this matter. You said that middlemen are doing good job. But, lots of irregularities take place in the middle of the process. Those who do a good job inspire us a lot.

Hon. Chairperson, when I go abroad these days some 8-10 months back, I visited Bahamas in the Commonwealth Law Minister's Conference. The ministers of all the African countries questioned me about Aadhaar. Today, the Indian Aadhaar is leading the way to the world's Aadhaar. Hon. Satpathy ji has a right to express his reservation on this issue. However, I would like to say that the justification of Aadhaar stands vindicated if 123 crore out of 130 crore population of the country has accepted Aadhaar, it is a major achievement of Aadhaar.

You raised another point that how this Aadhaar would work in 18 years. If the youth of the country aged 18 years can change the destiny of this country by casting his vote, can he not decide about Aadhaar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): Youth aged 18 years are safeguarding the borders of our country.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Our Minister of State has very rightly said that an 18 year old is protecting the borders of our country. You should try to understand that Aadhaar has made a place for itself in the country, it is popular and it is being accepted by all. [English] Today Aadhaar is accepted, Aadhaar is recognized, Aadhaar is serving its utility.

[*Translation*]

In regard to the question of officers raised by you, I would very humbly submit that UIDAI is not supporting any start up or company for Aadhaar related services. You need to reconsider whatever has been reported to you.

[*English*]

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: I did not say 'UIDAI'. I said 'employees of UIDAI'.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: If you have any specific example, kindly let me know. I will look into it.

[Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad]

[Translation]

I am responsible to this House, being the authority of UIDAI. Hon. Chairperson, a lot of criticism takes place in this country, however, one should also appreciate those who perform well. Today, I am speaking with confidence because the work of Aadhaar is being carried out by my ministry.

[English]

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Sir, I praised you.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I am grateful to you.

[Translation]

I am raising another point.

Hon. Chairperson, the officers and staff of Aadhaar have facilitated this service to 123 crore population of the country under that very system. So, they should be praised. If some good work has been done and its services are also continuing, I think we need to ponder over it.

There has been another benefit of Aadhaar and that is Aadhaar enabled payment system. How this system works? It is done through Aadhaar. It goes from village to village and also transfers their payment, as rightly pointed out by you about the digital delivery of service, in their bank account. This is called DBT, which enables payment through direct bank transfer system. We have tried to transform the country through Digital India Technology. It is a major contribution of hon. Narendra Modi ji that he has facilitated technology to the common man, be it the mobile service, be it Jana-Dhana account, be they other apps. Today, be it farmers health or education sector, Aadhaar is playing a pivotal role in all these sectors. Why did we introduce it? Hon. Satpathy ji questioned about offline verification. He also asked about its alternative? Several people want their 12 digit number to remain private. So, we made a provision that you can make your 12 digit number private and when your Aadhaar would be required, the Aadhaar number will not be reflected on the screen but your number will be shown, this way, we also introduce privacy. Several people hesitate to go online, like when we enter the airport we show them our Aadhaar card. Hon. Chairperson, I would like to raise the point before the House, where do we show our record? This entire record is shown only in the county, we are not sharing it with any

other country. We deal with facts as far as Aadhaar is concerned.

Hon. Chairperson, with your permission, I would like to show my Aadhaar card in the House. Now, what is there in my Aadhaar card? It carries my picture, it specifies that I am male, it also shows my permanent residential address and also carries my father's name. What it doesn't show is my caste, my community or my religion.

[Translation]

This does not include what is my caste, what is my community, what is my religion, what is my medical record, what is my income and what is my sexual preference . All these things could be profiled but this does contain Iris scan and finger prints, so all the data given in Aadhaar is secure as per the law. Now how does the Aadhaar work? Suppose we go to bank and ask about our account details, then the Aadhaar will provide my details like this number belongs to Ravi Shankar Prasad. Nobody is going to ask for the purpose. The scientists of India have developed a technology by segregating the data under various heads which is receiving appreciation world over today.

See our generosity, the Government is trying to plug loopholes pointed out by the Supreme Court. We have accepted the cancellation of Section 57 of the Act by the Supreme Court. Thus, we are making our all out efforts to present Aadhaar card as a strong instrument for the countrymen. We will take care of what Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra has said. If there is a lapse on the part of Bank in your area then I will particularly take care of the matter that it is expedited.

Today, if 123 crore people out of 130 crore try have accepted the Aadhaar card, then it is due to the fact that Aadhaar has created its niche for the development of the country. This Bill has been introduced to make some improvement in that. With these words, I would request the House to unanimously pass this bill.

[English]

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: In protest, I walk out. It is because spiritually and morally I oppose Aadhaar.

17.53 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Tathagata Satpathy left the House.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that the Bill to amend the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidiaries, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 and the Indian Telegraph Act 1885 and the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted.

HON. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 Definitions

HON. CHAIRMAN: Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury ji is not present to move his amendment in the House. Therefore I take Clauses 2 to 27 together for the consideration of the House.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 27, stand part of the The motion was adopted Clauses 2 to 27 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 Short title and commencement

Amendment made: Page 1, line 4,—

for "This Act may be called the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Act, 2018"

substitute " This Act may be called Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019".

(Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad)

HON. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, as amended 'was added to the Bill'

The Enacting Formula and Long Title of the Bill was added to the Bill.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I beg to move: " That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

HON. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

The motion was adopted

17.57 hrs.

NEW DELHI INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION
CENTRE BILL, 2018

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): I beg to move:

" That the Bill to provide for the establishment and incorporation of New Delhi International Arbitration Centre for the purpose of creating an independent and autonomous regime for institutionalised arbitration and for acquisition and transfer of undertakings of the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution and to vest such undertakings in the New Delhi International Centre for the better management of arbitration so as to make it a hub for institutional arbitration and to declare the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre to be an institution of national importance and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a very small Bill. There is a New Delhi Arbitration Centre in Delhi. Recently, the Government has provided Rs 30 crore to this Centre and earlier it had provided land for setting up of the said Arbitration Centre. We can see how this institution is functioning . From the year 1995 till date, it has resolved only 50-51 disputes through arbitration. I was telling hon. Minister of State Shri Meghwalji and Tomarji that the said Centre has settled only one dispute in 2013-14, two in the year 2014-15 and one in 2015-16 . It has not settled much dispute instead misused the funds provided to it. The Prime Minister of India desires that India becomes a major centre of arbitration. What are we doing through law? We are taking over its undertakings and not this institution. The institution will remain a separate entity. The Government intends to make it a world level arbitration centre and for this, a Committee shall be constituted. It shall consist of retired judges of the Supreme Court, international experts of arbitration and the quality arbitrators will be there and it will become a high level arbitration. Besides, the Government has passed Arbitration Council of India Act separately which intends to bring quality arbitrators. It would be duly audited. A good arbitration is pre requisite for access to justice so that disputes are settled through arbitration. After this, our effort is to make the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre a world level arbitration centre. Today, arbitration centre is being

set up in Singapore, Hong Kong and London. India is becoming a developing country, its economy is growing. I think, nobody will oppose the setting up of a good arbitration centre in our country. It will help the country to progress. Therefore, I would humbly request that though this is a very small Bill but it will lead the country to progress. I think, be it the Opposition or somebody else, all would agree that arbitration should be promoted to expedite the settlements of dispute. The foreign companies prefer our country to come here for investment and trade. Hon. Anuragji has said rightly that foreign companies come here and also want that the arbitration system should be good. I, therefore, very humbly request you all to pass this Bill unanimously.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"that the Bill to provide for the establishment and incorporation of New Delhi International Arbitration Centre for the purpose of creating an independent and autonomous regime for institutionalised arbitration and for acquisition and transfer of undertakings of the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution and to vest such undertakings in the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre for the better management of arbitration so as to make it a hub for institutional arbitration and to declare the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre to be an institution of national importance and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Sir, it is already six o'clock and practically the whole Opposition benches are empty. It is better we take it up on Monday.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): It is a very small Bill.

18.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: All issues are small, there is not much room for a debate. However, I request that this issue should be taken up on Monday.

HON. CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, then Mahtab ji this Bill will take only 10 minutes.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: But who will say that?

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur): Hon. Chairperson, hon. Bhartruhari Mahtab ji is a very senior Member. We all want that the House should run for maximum time and we have also said in the Business Advisory Committee that all matters will be discussed. The Government has also asked to hold as many discussions as possible under Rule 193 and the business of the Government should also be passed. It is my request that since all the Members are sitting here, and you are such a senior Member, and we have been sitting here for such a long time, we can take advantage of the presence of all the senior Members and get this Bill passed in the interest of the country. I request you to kindly give your approval.

HON. CHAIRMAN: I thank all the Members present here. The time of the House is extended till the passage of the Bill. Thank you.

SHRI RATANLAL KATARIA (Ambala): I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for the manner in which he has brought revolution in the judicial system during his tenure and got one after another, many bills passed for the welfare of the people of this country. The New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Bill, 2018, being brought, is one such important Bill. Although, we were working on the basis of a Bill of 1996, however, there were several anomalies, thereafter, in 2015, we made certain amendments in that. However, it is the resolution of the hon. Prime Minister of the country which has been put forth by the hon. Minister that we wish to make India, the hub of international arbitration. In view of it, a Committee headed by Justice B.N. Srikrishna of the Supreme Court was set up and the Committee made several recommendations in this regard, and several works were performed on the basis of such recommendations. The way WTO is representing the entire world today and India has become the world's fifth largest economy. We aspire to achieve greater heights economically in near future, so this high level Bill is being brought to address all those commercial disputes that may crop up in future. This high level Committee will be headed by a very high level chairman and the composition of this Committee would be of the jurists of international repute who will work concertedly to give their opinion and work for the success of this Bill and they shall all work to make India an international hub of arbitration, that is why I extend my full hearted support to the Bill brought by the hon. Minister. And I pray to the Almighty to grace the hon. Minister with a long life and continue to bless him so that he can take such decisions for the welfare of the public and take the country to greater heights. Thank you very much.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I thank the hon. Member for his commendations. Hon. Kataria ji is a very senior and experienced Member. He submitted it in very brief that a very comprehensive report has been submitted by Justice Srikrishna Committee on Arbitration and he also gave a direction that a Legislation has been made in this regard by which India should be made an international Arbitration hub, this is in compliance of that order, so I would request you to give the direction that this Bill should be passed.

HON. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"to move that the Bill to provide for the establishment and incorporation of New Delhi International Arbitration Centre for the purpose of creating an independent and autonomous regime for institutionalised arbitration and for acquisition and transfer of undertakings of the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution and to vest such undertakings in the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre for the better management of arbitration so as to make it a hub for institutional arbitration and to declare the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre to be an institution of national importance and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The Motion was adopted.

HON. CHAIRMAN: Now, clause by clause discussion on the Bill will be taken up.

Clause 2 Definitions.

HON. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, Shri N.K. Premchandran, Dr. Shashi Tharoor and Dr. Mamta Sanghamita are not present in the House, so I will present Clause 2 to 4 for the voting of the House.

HON. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that Clause 2 to 4 are made part of the Bill"

The Motion was passed.

Clause 2 to 4 were added in the Bill

Clause 5 Composition of Centre

Amendments made:

Page 4 Line 13, after "administration of Arbitration" insert "law or management" (2)

Page 4, Line 20, for " law and justice"

substitute, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice (3)

Page 4, Line 22, for "nominated by the Ministry of Finance"

substitute, nominated by the "Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance" (4)

(Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad)

HON. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 5, as amended be made a part of the Bill"

The Motion was adopted

Clause 5 as amended was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 to 34 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 Short title and commencement

Amendment made:

Page 2, Line 6, for "Act, 2018"

substitute "Act, 2019" (22)

(Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad)

HON. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that Clause 1 as amended, be made a part of the Bill"

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 2, Line 21, for "Sixty- eighth"

substitute "Sixty- ninth". (1)

(Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad)

HON. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that enacting formula as amended be made a part of the Bill".

The Motion was adopted

Enacting Formula, as amended was added to the Bill.

Objectives and the full title of the Bill were added to the Bill.

HON. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister may move the Motion that the Bill as amended be passed.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Hon. Sir, with your Grace, permission and agreement, I beg to move

"that the Bill, as amended may be passed"

HON. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that the Bill, as amended may be passed"

The Motion was adopted

...(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday, 7th January, 2019 till 11 a.m.

18.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on

Monday, January 7, 2019/Pausha 17, 1940 (Saka).

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